

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSIÓN

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During the existence of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which began in January 1976, there has been no attempt to determine for each U.S. industry the extent to which the system has contributed to a significant penetration of U.S. markets by imports. 1/ This report, prepared by the Commission in anticipation of legislative proposals to extend the U.S. GSP, examines trends in GSP imports over the 1978-81 period, providing a detailed analysis of the relative market shares for these imports compared with imports from non-GSP sources and U.S. production. The U.S. International Trade Commission's Trade Monitoring Information Support System (TMISS) provides an appropriate vehicle for an analysis of the GSP since it permits the ready comparison of import levels with U.S. consumption levels in approximately 650 different commodity/industry areas. 2/3/

The major industry sectors included in the TMISS are agriculture, forest products, textiles, apparel, and footwear, chemicals, minerals and metals, machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous manufactures. Within each of these sectors all major commodity/industry areas were individually examined to determine: (1) the level and trend of GSP imports relative to total imports; (2) the level and trend of total imports relative to total consumption; and (3) the level and trend of GSP imports relative to total consumption. When the trends in all three ratios were found to be positive, it was considered to be a general indication that the GSP might be a significant factor in rising import penetration of the U.S. market. The assumption is that unless GSP imports are increasing faster than all imports they cannot be considered a special problem apart from all imports. Further, unless total market

The tailor-made trade tables serve as the vehicle for a Commission trade-monitoring or early-warning system, which can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further Commission study. The tailor-made trade tables are automatically tested quarterly and annually by computer against predetermined criteria or "gates" designed to detect aberrant trade behavior.

The system, while primarily an internal analytical tool, is also being used to produce a quarterly and annual publication to provide the public with information on significant shifts taking place in U.S. merchandise trade.

 $[\]underline{1}$ / Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 provides for the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences.

^{2/} The TMISS consists of a comprehensive and standardized data base designed to provide the Commission with the basic data required in its analytical and monitoring responsibilities and to serve as a starting point for more detailed trade analysis. The basic components of the system are the tailor-made trade tables, which consist of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity areas or aggregations for which data have not generally been available on a routine, machine-generated basis. The system at present includes approximately 3,000 key commodity groups composed of one or more individual TSUS items and comparable export classifications.

^{3/} The TMISS, constructed in 1980, has 1978 as the first year within its data base. Consumption data cannot currently be estimated with a reasonable degree of accuracy beyond 1981 due to the erratic behavior of commodity markets during 1982 and the lack of production and consumption data at a detailed commodity/industry level so soon after the end of the 1982 calendar year.

penetration by imports is rising, any increase in GSP imports might simply reflect substitution of GSP imports for other imports not eligible for GSP. The last ratio (GSP duty-free imports/U.S. consumption) will necessarily be positive if the first two indicators are positive and hence is redundant as an indicator; however, the level and rate of increase of this variable are useful measures of the significance of GSP imports in the U.S. market. These ratios and other basic economic data are provided for all 650 commodity/industry areas for 1978-81. 1/

In commodity/industry areas where the import penetration levels and rates of increase resulting from the GSP were considered significant, a written analysis of the area discusses the conditions of competition present in the U.S. market which enabled the increased penetration.

It is important to note that the purpose of the study is <u>not</u> to make a determination regarding industry injury; rather, it is designed to give the Congress and the Executive Branch, as well as the public, a quantitative basis for their evaluation of the impact of the GSP on important U.S. industries and to focus attention on those industries where various quantitative indicators show import penetration which is worthy of note. An important study precept is that import penetration or market share is examined only at the level of commodity/industry aggregation represented by the 650 areas contained in the TMISS—lesser commodity/industry aggregations having significant trade under the GSP are discussed as appropriate only in terms of import levels in the sector or major commodity/industry writeups.

The employment, production/shipments, and consumption data contained in the report have been estimated by the Commission's commodity analysts based on primary and secondary data sources, including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These data are subject to change as later information becomes available either from secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work. The "annual rate-of-change" data presented throughout the report, particularly in the statistical tables, represent the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through 1978-81 data using linear regression. It is used as a rough indication of the magnitude and direction of annual change of the various data; however, due to the limited number of data observations (i.e., four or less), it should be considered only a general approximation of growth or decline. In addition it is important to note that the absolute import values contained in the report have not been adjusted to constant dollars to remove the effect of inflation on import prices; over the 4-year period of the study, the index of general import unit values increased by approximately 58 percent.

The report is part of the Commission's continuing effort to monitor all aspects of international trade and provide the President and Congress with timely analyses on issues requiring trade policy decisions.

^{1/} Statistical data runs on GSP trade are available at the less aggregated commodity/industry groupings contained in the TMISS (approximately 3,000 groupings in total).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), authorized in the Trade Act of 1974, accords duty-free treatment to certain U.S. imports from designated beneficiary developing countries. The GSP is scheduled to terminate on January 4, 1985, unless extended by Congress. The Office of the United States Trade Representative has indicated that the Administration intends to propose legislation extending the GSP in some form beyond this expiration date. Anticipating this legislative proposal, the U.S. International Trade Commission has examined the level and distribution of recent GSP imports by product sector and the extent to which GSP imports have increased their share of the U.S. market relative to other imports and U.S. production. 1/ The major findings of the Commission's study are as follows:

- 1. <u>U.S. GSP</u> imports rose from \$5.2 billion in 1978 to \$8.4 billion in 1981, increasing at an annual rate of approximately 17 percent. 2/3/
 The machinery and equipment sector and the miscellaneous manufactures sector accounted for roughly one-half of all GSP imports during 1978-81. Other sectors in decreasing order of GSP import levels are minerals and metals, agriculture, chemicals, textiles and apparel, and forest products.
- 2. GSP imports accounted for 4.9 percent of total nonpetroleum imports in 1981, rising modestly from 4.1 percent in 1978. On a sector basis, the miscellaneous manufactures sector had the highest share of GSP imports relative to total imports, averaging 13.8 percent over the period. The proportion of total imports accounted for by GSP imports for each of the other sectors averaged approximately 3 percent to 5 percent over the period.

In considering the relative level of GSP imports it should be noted that the degree to which the sectors are open to GSP imports varies from sector to sector. For example, the textiles and apparel sector, is relatively closed to GSP imports compared with other sectors; in 1981, only 8 percent of textiles and apparel imports entered under TSUS items which were eligible for GSP treatment. The comparable statistics for other sectors are as follows: agriculture (24 percent), forest products (15 percent), chemicals (48 percent), minerals and metals (25 percent), machinery and equipment (43 percent), and general manufactures (71 percent).

The 4.9 percent ratio of GSP imports to total imports cannot all be attributed to the GSP program, per se, as doubtless many of the GSP eligible articles would have been imported from beneficiary countries regardless of the existence of the GSP.

^{1/} A concurrent Commission study (Changes in Import Trends Resulting from Excluding Selected Imports from Certain Countries from the Generalized System of Preferences), Investigation No. 332-147, examines other aspects of the GSP program.

 $[\]underline{2}$ / Table 1 is a one-page summary of much of the data highlighted in the Executive Summary.

^{3/} It should be noted that over the period under examination there were changes both in product and country GSP eligibility.

- 3. GSP imports have not resulted in significant increases in the overall import share of the U.S. market. This determination was made on a sector-by-sector basis through an examination of the rate of growth of GSP imports relative to total imports, the extent to which overall market penetration by imports has increased, and the magnitude of GSP imports relative to apparent U.S. consumption. Overall, GSP imports accounted for approximately 0.5 percent or less of apparent U.S. consumption during 1978-81. The sector with the largest GSP import penetration, the miscellaneous manufactures sector, had an average import-to-consumption ratio over the period of 2.1 percent. The average GSP import-to-consumption ratio in each of the other sectors averaged less than 0.5 percent over the period.
- 4. Several factors limit the degree of market penetration by GSP imports, including the following: (1) the limited product coverage of GSP-eligible items, which averaged 35 percent of total imports in 1981; (2) the selective nature of the GSP program which tends to exclude import "sensitive" commodities; (3) the generally moderate rates of duty on GSP-eligible items which overall averaged slightly over 8 percent ad valorem in 1981; (4) the "competitive-need" 1/ provisions, the annual review of the program, and "graduation" 1/ which act as checks in areas of rapidly rising GSP imports; (5) the temporary nature of the program, which by law terminates on January 4, 1985; and (6) the manufacturing limitations in many of the GSP-beneficiary countries, including limitations in technology, manufacturing capacity, basic infrastructure required to support manufacturing, and other inputs such as skilled labor and capital.

Further, in many areas where GSP imports have increased, it would appear to be at the expense of imports from developed countries; this substitution of GSP imports for other imports tends to limit the impact of GSP imports on overall market penetration by imports.

5. GSP imports have resulted in significant increases in import penetration of U.S. markets for 12 different commodity/industry groups, as indicated in the following summaries of GSP trade by sector.

Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products sector.—During 1978-81, the total GSP imports in the agricultural sector rose steadily from \$614 million to \$1.4 billion, and the ratio of such imports to total imports increased from 3.6 percent to 6.7 percent. In 1981, sugar accounted for more than half of total GSP imports in the sector. Other important products for GSP imports were molasses, cocoa and confectionary, and beverages. During 1978-81, GSP imports in the agricultural sector were equivalent each year to 0.5 percent of domestic consumption or less; such imports probably would have been significantly higher had it not been for the competitive-need criteria of the GSP, which resulted in certain major supplying countries being ineligible for GSP treatment.

During 1978-81, GSP imports in two product areas registered significant gains in relation to total imports and in the domestic market. GSP imports of sugar increased from \$83.3 million in 1978 to \$713.7 million in 1981, accounting for 17 percent of domestic consumption in 1981. GSP imports of canned fish, except sardines, tuna, and salmon, rose from \$8.2 million to \$12.3 million, accounting for 21 percent of domestic consumption in 1981. GSP imports in a third product area, cigars, amounted to \$15.0 million in 1981, the first year cigars were eligible for such treatment, and were equivalent to 4.4 percent of domestic consumption.

Forest products sector. --GSP imports in the forest products sector during 1978-81 rose steadily from \$269 million in 1978 to \$349 million in 1981; the ratio to total imports averaged 3.5 percent over the period. The product area with the largest value of GSP imports was miscellaneous wood manufactures, which in 1981 accounted for 54 percent of all GSP imports under the sector. Imports of miscellaneous wood manufactures increased from \$129 million in 1978 to \$188 million in 1981. In 1981, GSP imports of unspun fibrous vegetable materials and products accounted for 40 percent of the GSP imports of miscellaneous wood manufactures and over 20 percent of all GSP imports in this sector.

During 1978-81, annual GSP imports in the forest products sector remained unchanged at 0.2 percent of domestic consumption. GSP imports would have been significantly higher had it not been for the competitive-need criteria of the GSP, which had the effect of limiting GSP imports from major supplying countries. There were no commodity/industry groups 1/ in this sector in which there were significant import gains in the domestic market as a result of the GSP.

Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector .-- GSP imports of textiles and apparel, after declining 19 percent from 1978 to a total of \$256 million in 1979, climbed 42 percent in 1980 and another 12 percent in 1981, to a total of \$405 million. The decline in 1979 resulted largely from the removal from GSP eligibility of leather apparel, which accounted for 43 percent of the sector's GSP imports in 1978. Also, the slower growth in 1981 versus 1980 stemmed primarily from the removal of down and feather-filled apparel, which generated a large part of the growth in 1980. As a result, the relative importance of GSP imports in the textiles and apparel sector remained negligible during 1978-81, averaging less than 4 percent of total imports and less than 1 percent of total consumption. This also is due to the fact that section 503(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 excludes textiles and apparel subject to textile agreements -- about 80 percent of the imports of textiles and textile products--from GSP eligibility. The only products eligible for the GSP are those not made in the United States, such as manmade-fiber artificial flowers (the most important GSP item in 1981); those made of miscellaneous textile fibers, such as silk fabrics; and those made of

 $[\]underline{1}$ / As defined in the USITC trade-monitoring system (see Preface for a discussion of the system).

nontextile materials. These primarily include footwear parts of leather and plastics that are imported by or on behalf of the U.S. footwear industry; headwear, primarily of straw, plastics, and fur; gloves of rubber and plastics; and fur apparel. Those GSP-eligible items capturing a growing share of total imports and domestic consumption include silk fabrics, gloves, headwear, and fur apparel.

Virtually all footwear is excluded from GSP eligibility under section 503(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974. The only item that has been granted GSP treatment is zoris (i.e., shower clogs or thonged sandals), which are not made in the United States. GSP imports of zoris during 1978-81 annually averaged about \$6 million, or less than 1 percent of total footwear imports.

Chemicals and related products sector. --GSP imports in this sector rose from \$464 million in 1978 to \$782 million in 1981; the ratio of such imports to total imports increased from 4.5 percent to 5.8 percent over the period. The largest group of articles imported in 1981 was fabricated articles of rubber and plastics at \$220 million, followed by \$81 million of medicinals, \$74 million each of inorganic chemicals and nonbenzenoid organic chemicals, \$73 million of rubber and plastics waste, scrap, and basic forms, and \$50 million of inorganic pigments.

U.S. market penetration by GSP imports during 1978-81 remained at 0.3 percent or less. These imports have remained small for several reasons, which include a general lack of sufficient indigenous raw materials in beneficiary countries for production of petrochemicals and the lack of GSP treatment for certain product areas such as most benzenoid chemicals. There were no commodity/industry groups 1/ in this sector in which there were significant import gains in the domestic market as a result of the GSP.

Minerals and metals sector. --GSP imports in the minerals and metals sector rose from \$929 million in 1978 to \$1.5 billion in 1981; the ratio of such imports to total imports increased from 3.8 percent to 4.4 percent. The GSP imports were concentrated in the metallic ores, metals, and metal products subsector (\$1.3 billion in 1981), with copper the largest category (\$166 million), followed by handtools (\$127 million), aluminum (\$110 million) and certain ferroalloys (\$90 million).

During 1978-81, GSP imports in the sector annually accounted for 0.5 percent or less of apparent U.S. consumption. However, in one product area, mirrors of glass, GSP imports have resulted in a significant increase in the level of overall import penetration in the U.S. market.

Machinery and equipment sector. -- The total value of GSP imports of machinery and equipment increased from \$1.3 billion in 1978 to \$2.3

 $[\]underline{1}$ / As defined in the USITC trade-monitoring system (see Preface for a discussion of the system).

billion in 1981, or by 69 percent. GSP imports averaged approximately 3 percent of total imports in the sector over the period. GSP imports were most heavily concentrated in the machinery and mechanical equipment and electrical machinery and equipment subsectors, where the ratio of GSP imports to total imports were 6.1 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively, in 1981.

Although the GSP has been significant in trade of certain individual products, the effect of GSP on the machinery and equipment sector is not significant in the aggregate, averaging less than 0.5 percent of apparent U.S. consumption over the period. This is because the bulk of the products included in the sector are not suited for manufacture in large volume in developing countries. The limitations in the developing countries include such things as technology, manufacturing capability, infrastructure, and other basic inputs. Significant gains in the U.S. market as a result of the GSP were seen in the following commodity/industry groups: fans and blowers, air and vacuum pumps, and electric cooking stoves and ranges.

Miscellaneous manufactures sector. -- U.S. imports under the GSP of products included in the miscellaneous manufactures sector increased annually during 1978-81, rising from \$1.3 billion to \$1.8 billion, or by 36 percent. GSP imports averaged 13.8 percent of total imports in the sector over the period. Although GSP imports entered in virtually all major product areas within this diverse product sector, 56 percent of such imports in 1981 consisted of furniture (other than medical), toys, jewelry and certain sporting goods--products which require a high level of labor in their manufacture.

The ratio of total GSP imports to apparent U.S. consumption has been insignificant, averaging only 2.1 percent annually during 1978-81. In only one product area within this sector—costume jewelry—have GSP imports become a significant force in the domestic market. In this connection, GSP imports of costume jewelry increased at an annual rate of 18.4 percent during 1978-81, and as a share of U.S. consumption of costume jewelry, rose from 6.6 percent in 1978 to 12.7 percent in 1981.

Table 1 .-- U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1978-81 1/

The second secon	Producers'	Impo		Imp		Tmp		Imports		orts :				: Apparent	Ratio of				
Sector :	shipments	-	Total	: GS	P :	Reports	:consumption	: GSP		Total imports to:									
1				llion d	ollar			:		Percent-									
3		:					:	1	1										
gricultural, animal, and vegetable products: :				:															
1978:	250,899	4	17,112	:	614 :	29,491	: 238,520	:	3.6:	7.2 :	0								
1979	275,567	:	19,399		803 :	34,835	: 260,131	:	4.1 :	7.5 :									
1980	301,707	1	20,023	: 1,	323 :	40,733	: 280,997	:	6.6 :	7.1 :									
1981	319,382	:	20,261	: 1,	355 :	43,679	: 295,964	:	6.7 :	6.8 :									
orest products:		:		:			:	:		:									
1978:	151,199	:	8,501	*	269 :	5,774	: 153,926	:	3.2 :	5.5 :									
1979	169,759	4	9,699	1	337 :	7,806	: 171,651	:	3.5 :	5.7 :									
1980	178,485	:	9,252	:	339 :	9,609	: 178,128	:	3.7 :	5.2 :									
1981	200,433	4	9,647	:	349 :	9,218	: 200,863	:	3.6 :	4.8 :									
extiles, apparel, and footwear: :		:		:	:			1	1										
1978	99,532	:	10,696	1	321 :	5,185	: 105,044	1	3.0 :	10.2 :									
1979	105,550		11,015		262 :	7,190	: 109,375	:	2.4 :	10.1 :									
1980	111,122	:	12,039	:	370 :	8,845	: 114,316	:	3.1 :	10.5 :									
1981	117,008	:	13,984		412 :	8,348	: 122,644		2.9 :	11.4 :									
hemicals and related products 2/: :		:		:		100		1		:									
1978	192,367	:	10,201		464 :	16,829	: 185,739	:	4.5 :	5.5 :									
1979:	221,909	:	11,766	:	536 :	23,553	: 210,122	:	4.6 :	5.6 :									
1980	235,534	1	12,490	9	612 :	29,004	: 219,020	:	4.9 :	5.7 :									
1981	257,560	:	13,506	:	782 :	30,749	: 240,317	:	5.8 :	5.6 :									
inerals and metals:		:			:		15,000,000,000			1									
1978 :	246,397	:	24,323		929 :	11,495	: 259,225	:	3.8 :	9.4 :									
1979	283,327		27,156	: 1,	719 :	19,530		:	4.5 :	9.3 :									
1980	279,296	:	31,751	: 1,	357 :	25,090	: 285,957	:	4.3 :	11.1 :									
1981	303,927		34,386	: 1.	511 :	19,953	: 318,360	:	4.4 :	10.8 :									
fachinery and equipment:		:		:	:		:	:		:									
1978	359,704		48,146	: 1,	339 :	59,504	: 348,346	:	2.8 :	13.8 :									
1979	391,910	:	53,630	: 1.	649 :	70,260	: 375,280	:	3.1:	14.3 :									
1980	402,570	:	60,078	: 1.	748 :	84,307	: 378,341	:	2.9 :	15.9 :									
1981	432,570		68,542	- DO	262 :	95,536			3.3 :	16.9 :									
iscellaneous manufactures:		:			:	are terminal		:											
1978	65,162	:	9,277	: 1,	271 :	9.446	: 64,993	1	13.7 :	14.3 :	2								
1979	72,190		10,508	: 1,	515 :	11,460	: 71,238	:	14.4 :	14.8 :	2								
1980	79,200	:	11,583	: 1,	602 :	13,720	: 77,063	:	13.8 :	15.0 :	2								
1981	83,590		13,298	Contract Con	758 :	14,894			13.2 :	16.2 :	2								
otal, all sectors		:	ar area and a	:			:												
1978	1,365,260	:	128,257	: 5.	207 ':	137,724	: 1,355,793	:	4.1 :	9.5 :									
1979	1,520,712		143,172		322 :				4.4 :	9.6:									
1980	1,587,914		157,216				: 1,533,822		4.7 :	10.3 :									
1981	1,714,470		173,625			2000 CO CO CO CO CO CO CO	: 1,665,718		4.9 :	10.4 ;									

^{1/} The trade data provided in this table are based on trade in schedules 1 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (imports) and schedule 8 (exports); trade under schedule 8 and other special provisions is not included. Import values used in the report are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

^{2/} Excludes data on petroleum, natural gas, and related products.

INTRODUCTION

The United States implemented the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) on January 1, 1976, permitting the duty-free entry into the United States of certain products of designated developing countries, pursuant to title V of the Trade Act of 1974. The primary purpose of the GSP is to promote the economic development and diversification of developing countries by facilitating exportation to the United States.

Under the GSP, U.S. imports increased from \$5.2 billion in 1978 to \$8.4 billion in 1981, increasing at an annual rate of approximately 17 percent. As a percent of total non-petroleum imports, GSP imports rose slowly from 4.1 percent in 1978 to 4.9 percent in 1981, indicating a minor shift toward imports from GSP-beneficiary countries but a continuing small share of the total import market. 1/ The share of the U.S. market held by GSP imports was even smaller, rising from 0.4 percent of the U.S. market in 1978 to 0.5 percent in 1981.

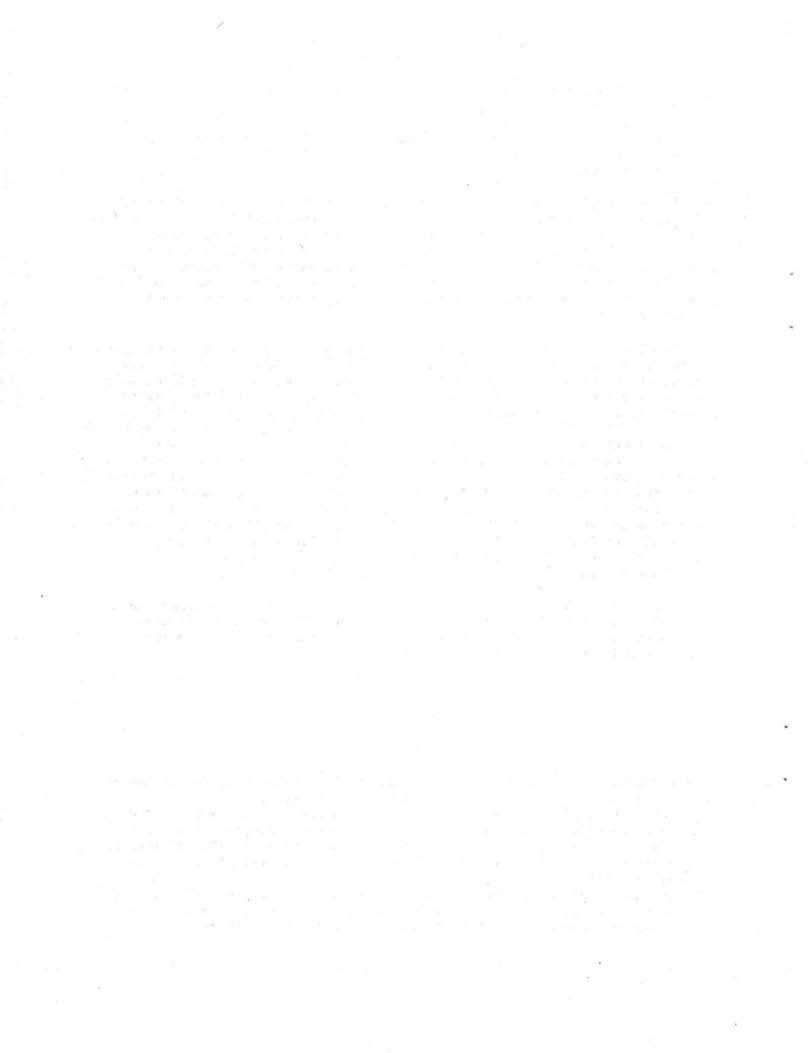
The GSP is subject to a number of limiting statutory provisions designed to protect domestic industries sensitive to imports. These provisions and several other factors, all enumerated below, were found to be significant in limiting the degree of market penetration by GSP imports: (1) the limited product coverage of GSP-eligible items, which averaged 35 percent of total imports in 1981; (2) the selective nature of the GSP program which tends to exclude import "sensitive" commodities; (3) the generally moderate rates of duty on GSP-eligible items which overall averaged slightly over 8 percent ad valorem in 1981; (4) the "competitive-need" 2/ provisions, the annual review of the program, and "graduation" 3/ which act as checks in areas of rapidly rising GSP imports; (5) the temporary nature of the program, which by law terminates on January 4, 1985; and (6) the manufacturing limitations in many of the GSP beneficiary countries, including limitations in technology, manufacturing capacity, basic infrastructure required to support manufacturing, and other inputs such as skilled labor and capital.

Analyses of GSP imports and their significance in the U.S. market for each individual commodity/industry sector follow. The appendix contains employment, consumption, imports, and related information for the major commodity/industry groups within each sector.

^{1/}GSP imports increased slightly in 1982 to \$8.5 billion but continued to account for only 4.9 percent of total nonpetroleum imports.

^{2/} Under the statutory competitive need provisions, a country loses GSP duty-free treatment for a product if its shipments of the product in the preceding calendar year equaled or exceeded 50 percent of total U.S. imports of the product or were more than a certain dollar value (\$53.3 million for imports in 1982).

^{3/} Graduation refers to the removal of a country from GSP eligibility with respect to specific individual products based on the degree of competitiveness the developing country has achieved with respect to the products.



AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS 1/

Sector Profile and Conditions of Competition

The agricultural product sector includes the industries engaged in the production of raw agricultural products (such as live animals, grains, fruits and vegetables, and oilseeds) and processed agricultural products (such as meat, dairy products, animal and vegetable fats and oils, and alcoholic beverages). The number of workers in the agricultural sector declined from about 5.2 million in 1978 to 4.8 million in 1981 as productivity (shipments) of the sector increased. There were approximately 2.4 million operating farms in 1981 (with an average size of 431 acres) compared with 2.7 million in 1978 (average size of 429 acres). About 71 percent of the workers were at the farm level in 1981. In general, the production of raw and processed agricultural products in the United States is capital rather than labor intensive and is very efficient, thus allowing U.S. producers to compete throughout the world. Shipments in this sector have increased in recent years even though employment has declined. Furthermore, a positive balance of trade has continued to grow.

During 1978-81, the value of producers' shipments in this sector increased steadily from \$251 billion to \$319 billion, or by 27 percent (see table 2). Processed agricultural products made up the majority of these shipments, increasing from \$228 billion to \$285 billion during the period. In terms of the value of shipments for 1981, the meat, fish, and poultry industry accounted for about 26 percent of the total value of shipments of processed agricultural products; the dairy products industry accounted for about 12 percent, and the grain and grains products industry and the beverage industry each made up about 11 percent. In relative terms, there was little change in the composition of shipments among the major product areas from 1978 to 1981. The increased value of shipments of agricultural products during the period was associated with growth in demand as well as with rising costs of production, including upward pressures on wages, increases in energy costs plus the trend in inflation.

Consumption of agricultural products increased steadily during 1978-81, from \$239 billion to \$296 billion, or by 24 percent, reflecting increased consumer demand as well as rising prices.

The balance of trade between imports and exports in this sector has continued to be positive, and indeed grew, as shown in the following tabulation (in billions of dollars):

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade balance
1978	17.1	29.5	12.4
1979	19.4	34.8	15.4
1980	20.0	40.7	20.7
1981	20.3	43.7	23.4

 $[\]underline{1}$ / Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Animal and vegetable products.

Increased exports (primarily grains and oilseeds) and the leveling off of U.S. imports in this sector were the primary reasons for the favorable balance.

During 1978-81, the value of U.S. agricultural imports increased steadily from \$17.1 billion to \$20.3 billion, whereas the ratio of imports to consumption declined from 7.2 percent to 6.8 percent. The majority of imports (in terms of value) consisted of coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices (with Brazil, Colombia, Ivory Coast, and Indonesia, the major suppliers); fish and shellfish (Mexico and Japan); meat (Australia and New Zealand); sugar (Brazil and the Dominican Republic); and beverages (the United Kingdom and Italy). In 1981, these items accounted for about two-thirds of the total value of imports in the agricultural sector and their relative importance in 1981 is shown in the following tabulation (in billions of dollars):

<u>Item</u>	Imports
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	4.3
Fish and shellfish	3.0
Meat	2.1
Sugar	2.1
Beverages	1.9
All other	6.9
Total	20.3

The value of U.S. exports in the agricultural sector increased steadily during 1978-81, from \$29.5 billion to \$43.7 billion, or by 48 percent. Two items, grains and oilseeds, accounted for the majority (56 percent) of the value of 1981 agricultural sector exports and are shown in the following tabulation (in billions of dollars):

<u>Item</u>	Exports
Grains	17.9
Oilseeds	6.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	2.7
Hides and skins	1.1
Meat	1.0
All other	14.3
Total	43.7

Japan, the Soviet Union, and the Peoples's Republic of China (China) were the primary markets for grains; the European Community (EC) and Japan were the principal markets for oilseeds.

GSP Imports

During 1978-81, total agricultural sector GSP imports increased steadily from \$614 million to \$1.4 billion; the ratio of GSP imports to total imports

increased from 3.6 percent to 6.7 percent during the period. 1/ The following tabulation shows the distribution of GSP imports among significant product areas within the agricultural sector in 1981 (in percent):

	Percentage distribution
Product area	of GSP imports
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane	53
Molasses	7
Cocoa and confectionery	7
Beverages	7
Vegetables	4
Fruit	2
All other	20
Total	100

It is apparent that the product area covering sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane was by far the leading one in terms of GSP imports in 1981, accounting for more than half of total GSP imports that year. Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane entering into the United States with GSP status in 1981 were equivalent to about 24 percent of the domestic shipments in that product area; GSP imports of molasses were equal to 44 percent of U.S. shipments in that product area. The ratio of GSP imports to shipments for the other significant GSP product areas (cocoa and confectionery, beverages, vegetables, and fruits) and for the agricultural sector in its entirety were all less than 1 percent in 1981. GSP imports have resulted in significant increases in the overall import market share for sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane; canned fish except sardines, tuna, and salmon; and cigars. Discussions of these specific product areas follow.

^{1/} It should be noted that many product areas within this sector are not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment; for example, in 1981 only 24 percent of total sector imports entered under TSUS items which were eligible for GSP treatment. The most-favored-nation rate of duty on GSP-eligible items within the sector averaged slightly less than 7 percent ad valorem in 1981.

Table 2.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
		÷		÷		:	
Producers' shipments 1/million dollars:	250,899	:	275,567	:	301,707	:	319,382
Imports:		:		:		:	A. W. Harriston
Totaldo:	17,112	:	19,399	:	20,023	:	20,261
GSPdo:	614	:	803	:	1,323	:	1,355
Exportsdo:	29,491	:	34,835	:	40,733	:	43,679
Apparent consumptiondo:	238,520	:	260,131	:	280,997	:	295,964
:		:		:		:	
Ratio of :		:		:		:	
GSP to total importspercent:	3.6	:	4.1	:	6.6	:	6.7
Total imports to consumptiondo:	7.2	:	7.5	:	7.1	:	6.8
GSP imports to consumptiondo:	.3	:	.3	:	.5	:	.5
Carrier of the carrier seek seek and the carrier seeks to the carrier se		:		:		:	
Total employment 1/1,000 workers:	5,230	:	5,066	:	5,056	:	4,835
STEELED AND THE PROPERTY OF THE STEELE STEELED		:	F-13,1151.50	:	1000 PG 7 C 100	:	TOTAL CONTRACTOR

^{1/} Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note. -- Shipments include the value of fruits and vegetables sold on the fresh market, other crude or unprocessed agricultural sector items which are exported (grains, oilseeds, and so forth), and processed agricultural sector items.

Sugar, Sugar Beets, and Sugar Cane

Table 3.--Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane: U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments, and imports for consumption, 1978-81

:		:		:		:		:	Annual
Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	rate of
Total and	(2001/0/20)	:	16,51000	:	257557557	:		: (change 1/
		:		:		:		:	
Employment 2/ :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	30	:	29	:	29	:	29	:	-1.0
Apparent consumption 2/ :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 dollars:	2,909,977	:	3,414,175	:	5,866,632	:	4,309,427	:	18.8
Shipments 2/:	1,634,308	:	1,872,966	:	3,560,947	:	2,998,100	:	27.9
Imports: :		:		:		:		:	
Total:	728,705	:	973,772	:	1,995,051	:	2,141,287	:	48.5
GSPdo:	83,338	:	192,381	:	742,479	:	713,703	:	118.0
Ratio of :		:		:		:		:	
GSP to total imports :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	11.4	:	19.8	:	37.2	ţ.	33.3	:	46.9
Total imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption:	25.0	:	28.5	:	34.0	:	49.7	:	25.1
GSP imports to consump- :		:		:		:		:	
tionpercent:	2.9	:	5.6	:	12.7	:	16.6	:	83.2
:		:		:		:		:	

^{1/} The figures shown represent the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.
2/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Industry profile and conditions of competition

Sugar is generally consumed as refined, i.e., pure sugar, in which form it is a dry, white organic chemical known as sucrose. Sugar is derived either from the milling and refining of sugar cane (a perennial subtropical plant) or the processing of sugar beets (an annual temperate zone plant). Sugar beets are converted directly into refined sugar in one operation; sugar cane is first converted into an intermediate product, raw sugar, by one process (milling) before being converted into pure sugar by another process (refining). Milling is done close to where the cane is grown and refining is usually done close to where the sugar is consumed. Sugar cane and sugar beets are not usual articles of domestic or international trade.

Sugar beets are produced in 15 Western and North Central States. In crop year 1977/78, the last year for which official data are available, sugar beets were produced on some 10,500 farms; the number of farms has probably declined significantly since then. Sugar beets are currently processed in 38 plants in the United States, down from the 53 plants that were in operation in 1975, the first year following the expiration of the Sugar Act of 1948. No new plants have been built since 1975.

Sugar cane is grown in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas. Hawaii is noted for having the highest yields of sugar cane per acre in the world. There are about 300 farms in Hawaii producing sugar cane. Five large corporations account for about 95 percent of the acreage and production of Hawaiian sugar cane.

In Puerto Rico there has been a severe decline in the number of producers of sugar cane and in the milling of sugar. The bulk of the acreage and most of the mills are controlled by the Sugar Corp. of Puerto Rico, a quasi-governmental corporation. In 1981 there were seven mills processing sugar cane in Puerto Rico. There were 1,425 farms producing sugar cane in 1977/78, the last year for which data are available; the number of farms has undoubtedly declined markedly since then.

In 1977/78, sugar cane was grown on 1,100 farms in Louisiana, 153 in Florida, and 103 in Texas. Since then, the number of producers has probably declined in Louisiana, stayed about the same in Florida, and increased in Texas. $\underline{1}$ /

There are currently 44 sugar cane mills in the United States and 20 refineries. The number of plants (of both types) and plant capacity have been declining in recent years.

Sugar is used primarily as a sweetening agent in foods. In the United States, about one-third of the sugar consumed goes to households and institutional users and two-thirds to industrial users, where it is used to sweeten commercially sold products. Sugar is the dominant sweetener used in the United States. It is a caloric sweetener and competes with other caloric sweeteners and with noncaloric sweeteners. Sugar has been losing ground to both. Per capita consumption of caloric sweeteners peaked in 1977. U.S. consumption of refined sugar has been declining since 1977, from 21 billion pounds in 1977 to 17 billion pounds in 1982. Most of the decline in U.S. sugar consumption has been absorbed by decreased imports. In the caloric sweetener market, sugar has been losing out to corn sweeteners. In 1982, corn sweeteners accounted for 39 percent of the market. Corn sweeteners are the dominant sweeteners used in the beverage industry, where liquid products can be used.

Sugar is a very volatile commodity in terms of price changes, with world prices of raw sugar ranging from 6 cents per pound to over 50 cents per pound in recent years. Most of the world trade in sugar is in some form of preferential arrangement, with only about 20 percent of total trade in recent

^{1/} Report to the President on USITC Investigation No. 22-45 (Sugar), Publication number 1253, June 1982, p. A-14.

years taking place in the so-called free market. The United States operated under a preferential system for four decades until the expiration of the Sugar Act of 1948 in 1974 (7 U.S.C. (1970) 1100 seq.). From 1975 until May 11, 1982, the United States was part of the "free market." 1/

The U.S. Government regulated domestic sugar production, imports, and prices from 1934 through 1974, when the Sugar Act of 1948 was allowed to expire. In 1975 and 1976 there were no U.S. sugar programs. In 1977, 1978, and 1979, there was a price-support loan program in place pursuant to the authority of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 1445c). The program was protected from import interference through a system of import duties and fees imposed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 624). For the 1980 and 1981 sugar crops, no price-support system was in place. The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 provided for a purchase agreement program to support the price of domestically produced sugar beets and sugar cane beginning December 22, 1981, through March 31, 1982. Thereafter, the price is to be supported through a loan system until the end of the 1985 crop. The system is protected from import interference through duties, section 22 fees, and import quotas.

The trade balance for sugar is shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

	Imports	Exports	Trade balance
1978	729	6	-723
1979	974	7	-967
1980	1,995	329	-1,666
1981	2,141	507	-1,634

Exports of sugar from the United States are very small, except in periods of low-import duties and/or fees following a period of high duties and/or fees. During such periods refiners can import raw sugar and pay a low duty and/or fee, export refined sugar, and collect a refund (drawback) of virtually all of the previously paid higher import duties and/or fees.

During 1978-81, the value of U.S. sugar imports increased from \$729 million to \$2,141 million. The increase was primarily caused by increased unit values; however, as mentioned above, part of the increase in imports in 1980 and 1981 was for processing and reexport. Also, part of the increased imports in 1981 was in anticipation of import restrictions. The principal suppliers in 1981 and the share supplied were Brazil (18 percent), the Dominican Republic (16 percent), Australia (15 percent), and Argentina (10 percent).

GSP imports

Sugar has been designated for GSP treatment since the GSP program was implemented in 1976. The competitive-need criteria have excluded several GSP-

^{1/} Effective May 11, 1982, Presidential Proclamation 4941 (47 F.R. 19661) established an import quota system with quota shares allocated on a country-by-country basis.

beneficiary countries from eligibility for GSP treatment for TSUS item 155.20 (sugar principally of crystalline structure or in dry amorphous form) for all or part of the period. There were also significant alterations of normal trade patterns as countries attempted to curtail their shipments at the end of the year and avoid the loss of GSP eligibility, or ship as much as possible if they had already exceeded the value criteria and the loss of eligibility had not yet been announced.

In 1978-81, GSP imports of sugar increased from \$83 million (equivalent to 11 percent of total imports) in 1978 to a peak of \$742 million (equivalent to 37 percent of total imports) in 1980 (table 3). In 1981, GSP imports amounted to \$714 million, or 33 percent of total imports of sugar. 1/ Part of the increased value of GSP imports of sugar from 1978-81 was accounted for by higher prices. World prices of sugar (on a raw-value basis) increased from an annual average of 7.8 cents per pound in 1978 to 29.0 cents per pound in 1980, before declining to 16.8 cents per pound in 1981. In addition, the import duty on raw sugar, which was at 2.8125 cents per pound from November 11, 1977, through January 31, 1980, was reduced to 0.625 cent per pound, effective February 1, 1980. During a period of low import duties following a period of high import duties, importers can import raw sugar, pay the low duty (or no duty if the imported product was eligible for GSP treatment), and export refined sugar and collect a refund (drawback) of virtually all of the higher duties paid within the previous 3 years. Exports of refined sugar from the United States amounted to 20,000 short tons (raw value) in 1978, 30,000 short tons in 1979, 660,000 short tons in 1980, and 1.2 million short tons in 1981.

The share of the U.S. market supplied by GSP imports increased from 2.9 percent in 1978 to 16.6 percent in 1981. Part of the increased share is the result of the decline in sugar consumption in the United States, most of which has been absorbed by decreased imports from non-GSP sources. The other major reason for the increased share of the U.S. market being supplied by GSP imports is the increased use of the drawback provision, as discussed earlier in this section. 2/

^{1/} The MFN rate of duty on raw sugar eligible for GSP in 1981 was 0.625 cent per pound until Dec. 22, 1981, when it was increased to 2.8125 cents per pound.

^{2/} The quotas on imports of sugar into the United States, imposed in May 1982, were allocated based on average trade in 1975-81 and thus restrict any growth in the share of trade by any country. However, because of low world sugar prices in 1982 and the very restrictive quotas imposed in that year, 1982 imports from several temporarily ineligible GSP countries (Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Philippine Republic, and Swaziland) were less than the competitive need limitation for that year and those countries were reinstated to the GSP-eligible list for sugar, effective April 1, 1983. Thus, even though total imports of sugar and imports from each GSP supplying country are limited by the quotas, the share of total imports supplied by GSP countries will be larger in 1983 than it previously was.

Cigars

Table 4.--Cigars: U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments and imports for consumption, 1978-81

:		:		:		:		:	Annual
Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	rate of
:		:		:		:		:0	hange 1
		:		:		:		:	
		:		:		:		:	
Employment 2/ :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	7	:	6	:	6	:	6	:	-4.5
Apparent consumption $2/$:		:		:		:		:	
1,000 dollars:	342,600	:	336,800	:	337,700	:	340,000	:	2
Shipments 2/do:	325,300	:	317,700	:	311,400	:	305,200	:	-2.1
Imports: :		:		:		:		:	
Total:	24,979	:	27,973	:	36,277	:	41,266	:	19.3
GSP:	0	:	0	:	0	:	15,026	:	.0
Ratio of :		:		:		:	17965000000000000000000000000000000000000	:	
GSP to total imports :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	.0	:	.0	:	.0	:	36.4	:	. 0
Total imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption:	7.3	:	8.3	:	10.7	:	12.1	:	19.4
GSP imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumptiondo:	.0	:	.0	:	.0	:	4.4	:	.0
		:		:				:	

^{1/} The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.
2/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Industry profile and conditions of competition

During 1978-81, the value of cigar consumption declined from \$343 million to \$340 million, continuing a general consumer trend away from cigar smoking over the last decade. The decreasing demand is believed to be related to social pressures concerning odor and to a decreasing number of cigar smokers. Domestic shipments declined steadily from \$325 million to \$305 million during 1978-81. The number of establishments and employment are estimated to have declined during the period, from about 130 to 120 establishments and from about 7,000 to 6,000 employees.

The trade balance for cigars is shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

	Imports	Exports	Trade balance
1978	25	8	-17
1979	28	9	-19
1980	36	10	-26
1981	41	11	-30

During 1978-81, the trade balance for cigars was increasingly negative, reflecting imports rising at a faster rate than exports.

Imports of cigars increased from \$25 million in 1978 to \$41 million in 1981, or by 64 percent. The principal suppliers in 1981 and the share supplied were the Dominican Republic (36 percent), Jamaica (23 percent), Mexico (14 percent), and Honduras (13 percent). All substantially increased their dollar exports to the United States during 1978-81; however, Jamaica's and Honduras' market shares remained about the same, Mexico's increased by about one-third, and the Dominican Republic's quadrupled. The majority of these cigars are of high quality and retail at a high price, reflecting the U.S. consumer's demand for a premium cigar. The annual import to consumption ratio increased from 7.3 percent in 1978 to 12.1 percent in 1981, as a result of increasing imports and declining domestic shipments.

During 1978-81, exports of cigars increased from \$7.7 million to \$11.0 million, or by 43 percent. The United Kingdom was the primary market and accounted for 19 percent of 1981 exports. Other important markets included the Netherlands and France (8 percent each) and Ireland (5 percent). Cigar exports were equivalent to about 3.6 percent of domestic cigar shipments in 1981, as compared with 2.4 percent in 1978.

In general, U.S. demand for low- and medium-priced cigars has declined in recent years, whereas demand for premium cigars has remained strong. The majority of the imported cigars are premium cigars made of quality tobacco and require substantial labor input (many are hand-rolled). Premium cigars usually sell in the United States at the retail level for at least 50 cents and trade sources report that over 75 percent of the cigars which sell at this level are imported. Domestic labor costs preclude much hand labor being used in the production of a cigar. Consequently, most domestic cigars are machine made and the majority are low- and medium-priced cigars, which are not in direct competition with the premium import. However, it should be noted that most large domestic producers have interests in the production and/or importation of premium cigars from the major exporting countries.

GSP imports

Cigars first became eligible for GSP treatment in 1981. In that year, GSP imports amounted to \$15.0 million, or 36 percent of total imports. 1/Although GSP imports were substantial in 1981, total imports still increased, from \$36.3 million in 1980 to \$41.3 million in 1981, or by 14 percent. Trade sources report there has been some shifting in foreign cigar production to take advantage of GSP status and believe part of the increase in cigar imports and the increase in the cigar import to consumption ratio was due to GSP imports. An example cited is a shift in output from the Canary Islands to the Dominican Republic. The Canary Islands are not designated as a beneficiary country or territory for GSP purposes. In 1981, GSP imports accounted for 4.4 percent of U.S. consumption.

^{1/} The MFN rate of duty on GSP-eligible cigars would have been 5.4 percent in 1981, had these items not been eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP.

Canned Fish, Except Salmon, Sardines, and Tuna

Table 5.--Canned fish, except salmon, sardines, and tuna: U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments, and imports for consumption, 1978-81

	:		:		:		:	Annua1
1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	rate of
	:		:		:		: (change 1/
	:		:		:		:	
1	:	1	:	1	:	1	:	.0
48,800	:	45,300	:	58,600	:	60,000	:	7.1
34,400	:	31,100	:	41,100	:	47,100	:	13.0
	:		:		:		:	
25,758	:	25,969	:	31,728	:	33,837	:	10.7
8,194	:	9,687	:	12,934	:	12,338	:	16.4
	:		:		:		:	
31.8	;	37.3	:	40.8	:	36.5	:	5.2
52.8	:	57.3	:	54.1	:	56.4	:	3.4
16.8	:	21.4	:	22.1	:	20.6	:	8.7
	:		:		:	C-00000000	:	200.53421
	1 48,800 34,400 25,758 8,194 31.8 52.8	1978 : 1 : 48,800 : 34,400 : 25,758 : 8,194 : 31.8 ; 52.8 : 16.8 :	: 1: 1 48,800: 45,300 34,400: 31,100 : 25,758: 25,969 8,194: 9,687 : 31.8; 37.3 52.8: 57.3	: : 1: 1: 48,800: 45,300: 34,400: 31,100: : 25,758: 25,969: 8,194: 9,687: : 31.8: 37.3: 52.8: 57.3:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

1/ The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.

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

Industry profile and conditions of competition

During 1978-81, the value of consumption of canned fish other than salmon, sardines, and tuna (hereafter called "certain canned fish") rose irregularly from \$49 million to \$60 million. The increase in value failed to keep pace with inflation as consumption declined in terms of volume, continuing a general consumer trend away from canned fish to fresh and frozen fish. The volume declined particularly in high-priced items, much of which are supplied by developed countries. Consumption of moderately priced canned fish, the bulk of which is supplied by GSP countries, increased somewhat. Domestic shipments increased irregularly from \$34 million to \$47 million during 1978-81. The number of establishments and employment are estimated to have remained about the same during this period at about 20 establishments and about 1,000 employees.

The trade balance for certain canned fish is shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

	Imports	Exports	Trade balance
1978	26	11	-15
1979	26	12	-14
1980	32	14	-18
1981	34	20	-14

During 1978-81, the trade balance for certain canned fish was erratic but generally level, reflecting an overall equilibrium between imports and exports.

Imports increased from \$26 million in 1978 to \$34 million in 1981, or by 31 percent. The principal suppliers in 1981, and the percent supplied, were Spain (21 percent), Canada (20 percent), Portugal (15 percent), and Morocco (5 percent). All of these increased their exports to the United States substantially during 1978-81 with the top three maintaining about the same shares as they held in 1978 but with Morocco increasing its share from 1 percent. The increase reflects both the recent inflation and the U.S. consumer's demand for moderately priced canned fish. The majority of the imports consist of moderately priced mackerel, herring, and anchovies. The imports-to-consumption ratio increased irregularly, from 53 percent in 1978 to 56 percent in 1981 as a result of increased imports and exports.

During 1978-81, U.S. exports of certain canned fish increased from \$11 million to \$20 million, or by more than 80 percent. The United Kingdom and Canada were the main markets; each accounted for about 30 percent of exports in 1981. Other important markets included Sweden and Egypt. The increase in exports is not believed to represent a meaningful trend inasmuch as exports include a wide variety of items, some of which exhibit wide year-to-year variations.

In general, U.S. demand for high-priced canned fish has declined in recent years, whereas demand for moderately priced canned fish has remained firm. The majority of the imports from developed countries are of the high-priced types, the imports of which have decreased. The small rise in consumption of moderately priced canned fish has been accounted for by increases in both imports and domestic production.

GSP imports

GSP imports of certain canned fish increased from \$8 million in 1978 to \$13 million in 1980 before declining to \$12 million in 1981—half again as much as in 1978. 1/ The share of GSP imports to total imports rose from 31.8 percent in 1978 to 40.8 percent in 1980, but was somewhat lower at 36.5 percent in 1981. GSP imports in 1981 supplied 20.6 percent of domestic consumption. GSP imports were a significant factor in the increase in the total imports—to—consumption ratio during 1978—81. Whereas that ratio increased at an annual rate of only 3.4 percent during the period, the GSP imports—to—consumption ratio increased at an annual rate of 8.7 percent. The increase in importance of GSP imports is attributed in large part to improved fishing conditions and an expansion of processing facilities in certain GSP countries.

The principal suppliers of GSP imports of certain canned fish in 1981 and the percent supplied were Portugal (39 percent), Morocco (13 percent), Republic of Korea (9 percent), and Chile (9 percent). Between 1978 and 1981, Portugal, while increasing its shipments to the United States from \$4 million to \$5 million, saw its share of total imports decline from 47 percent. During this period, the Republic of Korea's share increased from 5 percent, Morocco's share increased from 3 percent, and Chile's share increased from less than 1 percent.

 $[\]underline{1}$ / The MFN rate of duty on certain canned fish eligible for GSP treatment would have been 6.4 percent in 1981 had these items not been duty free under the GSP.

The principal suppliers of GSP imports of certain canned fish in 1981 and the percent supplied were Portugal (39 percent), Morocco (13 percent), Republic of Korea (9 percent), and Chile (9 percent). Between 1978 and 1981, Portugal, while increasing its shipments to the United States from \$4 million to \$5 million, saw its share of total imports decline from 47 percent. During this period, the Republic of Korea's share increased from 5 percent, Morocco's share increased from 3 percent, and Chile's share increased from less than 1 percent.

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FOREST PRODUCTS 1/

Sector Profile and Conditions of Competition

The forest products sector includes the industries engaged in the production of wood products (such as lumber, plywood, wooden tools and utensils, cork and cork products, and products of rattan or fibrous vegetable substances), paper and paper products (such as wood pulp, printing papers, paperboard, and other paper products), and printed matter (such as books, pamphlets, and other printed and manuscript material). During 1978-81, the sector trended toward a more even annual trade balance.

The number of workers in the forest products sector increased steadily from about 2.5 million in 1978 to 2.8 million in 1981, or by 12 percent, during a period when the value of shipments rose by a third. Approximately 65 percent of the workers were employed at the production level in more than 60,000 firms located nationwide. Despite technological advances in a sector which is generally capital intensive, additional workers were required to meet the increase in demand.

The value of producers' shipments in the sector increased steadily from \$151 billion in 1978 to \$200 billion in 1981, or by a third (see table 6). Paper and printed matter shipments increased 49 percent during the same period, from \$107 billion in 1978 to \$159 billion in 1981. This increase offset a decline of \$3 billion during the period of the wood products industry shipments. In terms of value, the printed matter industry shipments in 1981 accounted for about 41 percent of all shipments within the sector, the paper industry accounted for 38 percent, and the wood products industry supplied nearly 21 percent. Since 1978, the wood products industry has lost about 10 percentage points of its share of sector shipments (in terms of value), while the printed matter industry has gained about 8 percentage points of such shipments. The increased value of shipments within this sector was associated with growth in demand, steady increases in production costs, plus the trend in inflation.

Consumption of wood, paper, and printed matter products rose steadily during 1978-81, from \$154 billion to \$201 billion, or by 31 percent. This increase closely follows that of the rise in producers' shipments over the same period.

The imbalance of trade between imports and exports in the forest products sector declined sharply during 1978-81, as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

	Imports	Exports	Trade balance
1978	8,501	5,774	-2,727
1979	9,699	7,806	-1,892
1980	9,252	9,609	357
1981	9,647	9,218	-430

^{1/} Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Wood and Paper; Printed Matter.

The general increase in U.S. exports (primarily pulp and paper) and a leveling off of imports (primarily due to a significant decline in softwood lumber imports) were the primary reasons for the shift in the trade balance in this sector.

The value of U.S. wood, paper, and printed matter imports rose from \$8.5 billion in 1978 to \$9.6 billion in 1981, or by 13 percent. The ratio of imports to consumption declined slightly from 6 percent in 1978 to 5 percent in 1981. The increase in value was led by imports of fine papers, primarily from Canada, which rose 27 percent, from \$2.6 billion in 1978 to \$3.3 billion in 1981. Imports of wood products declined from \$4.0 billion in 1978 to \$3.5 billion in 1981, or by 13 percent. This decline was led by a 27-percent drop in the value of lumber imports, which fell from \$2.6 billion in 1978 to \$1.9 billion in 1981, caused mainly by a decline in U.S. housing starts during the period. Canada was the primary source of this sector's imports, accounting for 78 percent (in terms of value) of these imports.

The value of U.S. exports in the forest products sector increased significantly from \$5.8 billion in 1978 to \$9.2 billion in 1981, representing a rise of 59 percent. Exports of wood pulp and industrial paperboard (primarily to Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom) led the increase. The value of exports for the entire sector, as a percent of total shipments, rose from 3.8 percent in 1978 to 5.4 percent in 1980, then declined to 4.6 percent in 1981.

Continued modernization of existing mills, fueled by technological developments leading to higher productivity of existing resources, has enabled the U.S. industries in the forest products sector to remain as world leaders. Recent efforts by the U.S. industries to increase exports, through more intensive marketing, are believed to have been partially responsible for the increase in the value of exports during 1978-81. High labor costs, relative to other countries, have prevented the U.S. industries in this sector from exporting more goods in recent years.

GSP Imports

During 1978-81, total forest product sector imports under the GSP increased steadily from \$269 million to \$349 million, or by 30 percent. The ratio of GSP imports to total imports rose from 3.2 percent in 1978 to a high

of 3.7 percent in 1980 before declining to 3.6 percent in 1981. 1/ The following tabulation shows the distribution of GSP imports among significant product areas within the forest products sector in 1981:

	Share of GSP imports					
Product area	(percent)					
Miscellaneous wood manufactures	54					
Plywood and building boards	16					
Fine papers	11					
Millwork	10					
Industrial papers	7					
Other	3					
Total 1/	100					

1/ Because of rounding, figures shown may not add to the total shown.

It is apparent that the product area covering miscellaneous wood manufactures led in terms of GSP imports in 1981, accounting for more than half of such imports in that year. Duty-free GSP imports of miscellaneous wood manufactures in 1981 were equivalent to 37 percent of total imports and 4 percent of domestic consumption in that product area. The ratio of GSP imports to consumption did not exceed 1.0 percent in 1981 for the other significant product areas in the sector (plywood and building boards, fine papers, millwork, and industrial paper). Throughout 1978-81, the ratio of GSP imports to consumption for the sector in its entirety remained at 0.2 percent. GSP imports have not resulted in significant increases in the overall import market share of any commodity/industry group 2/ in the forest products sector.

^{1/} It should be noted that many product areas within this sector are not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment; for example, in 1981 only 15 percent of the total sector imports entered under TSUS items which were eligible for GSP treatment. The average MFN rate of duty on GSP-eligible items within the sector was 5.5 percent ad valorem in 1981.

 $[\]underline{2}/$ As defined in the USITC trade-monitoring system (see Preface for a discussion of the system).

Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
		:		:		:	
Producers' shipments 1/million dollars:	151,199	:	169,759	:	178,485	:	200,433
Imports: :		:		:		:	
Totaldo:	8,501	:	9,699	:	9,252	:	9,647
GSPdo:	269	:	337	:	339	:	349
Exportsdo:	5,774	:	7,806	:	9,609	:	9,218
Apparent consumption 2/:	153,926	:	171,651	:	178,128	:	200,863
Ratio of :		:		:		:	
GSP to total importspercent:	3.2	:	3.5	:	3.7	:	3.6
Total imports to consumption:	5.5	:	5.7	:	5.2	:	4.8
GSP imports to consumptiondo:	0.2	:	0.2	:	0.2	:	0.2
Total employment 1/1,000 workers:	2,488	:	2,556	:	2,610	:	2,816
		:		:		:	

^{1/} Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

^{2/} Because of rounding, figures may differ from the computed total shown.

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TEXTILES, APPAREL, AND FOOTWEAR 1/

Sector Profile and Conditions of Competition

The major industries covered here include: (1) the textile industry, which manufactures yarns, fabrics, and certain finished products such as carpets, sheets, and towels; (2) the apparel industry, which makes clothing, including headwear, gloves, and other apparel accessories, from textile materials, feathers (e.g., down), fur, leather, rubber, and plastics; and (3) the footwear industry, which produces footwear from rubber and nonrubber (primarily leather and vinyl) materials. It should be noted, however, that most textiles, apparel, and footwear are barred by law from GSP eligibility. 2/

The U.S. Textile and Apparel Sector 3/

The textile and apparel sector is a major factor in the U.S. economy, but its importance relative to the overall industrial sector has declined over the years. Between 1978 and 1981, the total value of textile and apparel shipments rose at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent, from \$85 billion to nearly \$98 billion (table 8). However, its share of the Nation's industrial activity declined during the period from 5.6 percent to an estimated 5.0 percent. Total employment of the textile and apparel sector of 2.07 million workers during 1981 was 7 percent lower than the 1978 level of 2.24 million workers, resulting in a decline in its share of the Nation's industrial workforce from 10.9 to 10.3 percent.

Apparent U.S. consumption of textiles and apparel increased at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent during 1978-81, from about \$90.0 billion to \$103.2 billion, as shown in table 8. U.S. producers' shipments also rose 4.7 percent annually, from \$85.2 billion to \$97.7 billion, although their exports increased 19 percent annually from \$2.8 billion to \$4.8 billion. Imports climbed about 19 percent annually during 1978-81, from \$7.7 billion to \$10.3 billion, thereby expanding their share of the domestic market from 8.6 percent to 10.0 percent. 4/ However, import penetration varies considerably by individual products, ranging from negligible to 50 percent for certain apparel items.

The major impact of imports on this sector has been confined primarily to apparel, which accounted for all the sector's trade deficit during 1978-81. The sector's deficit in 1981 climbed to a high of \$5.5 billion, which was 43 percent higher than the 1980 deficit of \$3.9 billion and 14 percent higher

^{1/} Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (Textile fibers and textile products), and parts 1(A), 1(B), 1(C), 12(C(pt.)), 12(D(pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products). See table 7 for an overall profile of these products.

^{2/} See section on GSP imports, p.26, for further discussion.

^{3/} Covers SIC 22 (textile mill products), SIC 23 (apparel and other textile products), and SIC 3151 (leather gloves and mittens).

^{4/} The import value used in the calculations is the customs value, which excludes U.S. import duties, freight insurance, and other charges incurred in bringing the goods to the United States.

than the previous record deficit of \$4.8 billion in 1978. The deficit for apparel in 1981 reached a record \$6.2 billion, compared with \$5.1 billion in 1980 and about \$4.8 billion in 1978 and 1979. Textiles incurred a favorable trade balance in 1981 of \$692 million, down from slightly more than \$1.0 billion in 1979 and 1980 but up from \$41 million in 1978. Nevertheless, the textile and apparel industries are linked economically, since about 40 percent of U.S. textile output is consumed in U.S. production of apparel. Thus, changes in U.S. apparel production levels may significantly affect overall demand for U.S.-produced textiles.

The deteriorating trade balance in 1981 stemmed primarily from increased imports of apparel, generated primarily by the largest suppliers—Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea (the Big Three), and China. Their shipments of textiles and apparel in 1981 climbed 71 percent from those in 1978. The remainder of the import growth was generated primarily by several smaller Asian suppliers.

U.S. imports of most textiles and apparel have been subject to control under the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) since 1974. 1/ Sanctioned by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the MFA provides an international framework within which importing countries can negotiate agreements with exporting countries to limit their shipments of textiles and apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers. The United States, at the end of 1982, had agreements limiting imports of these products with 24 countries, 20 of which were MFA signatories. 2/ Generally, the agreements in effect during 1978-81 provided for annual quota growth of 6 percent, although exports of certain high-volume apparel items from major suppliers were held to lower growth rates. In addition, exports could be increased significantly under the so-called flexibility provisions which allowed the supplying countries to "carryover" unused quota from the preceding year, "carryforward" or borrow quota from the following year, and "swing" or shift unused quota between product categories in a given year. 3/

To further control imports during 1978-81, the United States in February 1979 pledged global import evaluation, greater control over import surges, and understandings with major suppliers regarding tighter controls for the remaining life of the bilateral agreements. Consequently, the 5-year agreements with the Big Three which were to expire on December 31, 1982, were reopened and further restraints were added to provide greater control over and to reduce surges in their shipments.

^{1/} Officially known as the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, the MFA went into effect in January 1974 for 4 years, was extended twice, and now runs through July 1986.

^{2/} U.S. authority to enter into textile trade agreements with signatory and nonsignatory countries is provided under sec. 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (7 U.S.C. 624). The MFA signatory countries were Brazil, Colombia, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Thailand, Yugoslavia, the Dominican Republic, and Sri Lanka. The agreements with the four non-MFA signatories--Taiwan, China, Costa Rica, and Mauritius--are similar to those negotiated with MFA signatory countries.

^{3/} Most agreements provide that carryover and carryforward cannot exceed 11 percent of the receiving category's quota and that no more than 7 percent can come from carryforward. Swing was usually limited to not more than 7 percent.

More recently, the United States has pledged to relate growth of textile and apparel imports to domestic market growth, which was estimated to be between 1 and 2 percent in 1981. The greatest impact thus far has been on the Big Three and China, with whom negotiations were held during 1982 to renew bilateral textile agreements that were to expire that year. More restrictive 6-year agreements were concluded with the Big Three, retroactive to January 1, 1982, which limited growth on about three-fourths of their shipments to 1 percent annually. Because no new agreement was reached with China by January 15, 1983, quotas were unilaterally imposed on China's shipments retroactive to January 1, 1983.

Apparel industry

Although apparel shipments increased at an average annual rate of 6 percent between 1978 and 1981, from \$43 billion to \$50 billion, little real growth occurred. Output in 1981, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's Industrial Production Index for SIC 23 (predominantly apparel), decreased 10 percent compared with that in 1978. The increased value of shipments primarily reflected higher prices stemming largely from higher manufacturing and material costs, which represent about two-thirds of apparel-manufacturing costs, and sharply higher interest expense.

Apparel production takes place in more than 20,000 establishments, with less than 20 percent employing 100 or more workers, according to official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Slightly more than one-half of the establishments are located in the Northeast, especially in New York. However, the South, which has one-half as many plants as the Northeast, is the largest employer, with about 40 percent of the industry's workforce compared with 33 percent in the Northeast. Apparel plants in the South employ, on the average, more than twice as many persons as those in the Northeast, primarily reflecting the South's newer and larger plants and its greater number of producers of men's apparel, which usually operate on a larger scale than the more fashion-oriented women's apparel producers.

Average employment in the apparel industry declined annually from 1.33 million persons in 1978 to 1.24 million in 1981, or by 7 percent. Moreover, official statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that the unemployment rate of apparel workers during December 1981 rose to 13.7 percent from 13.0 percent in December 1980; for all manufacturing, the unemployment rate increased from 8.7 to 10.8 percent during the period. The hourly wage of apparel production workers during 1981 averaged \$4.96, compared with \$7.99 for all manufacturing; nevertheless, it remained considerably higher than the hourly rates of \$1.50 or less paid in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and China. This disparity is significant since labor, on the average, accounts for about one-third of the wholesale value of U.S.-produced apparel.

Although productivity in the apparel industry has increased about 2 percent annually in recent years, this improvement has not sufficiently closed the price gap between U.S. and Asian producers. In the short run, the industry will probably have limited productivity improvement because many manual operations are involved, fabric handling currently cannot be fully automated, and fashion and seasonal changes often dictate small production runs. Moreover, the industry's fragmented structure, consisting of a large number of small and often under-capitalized companies, limits its use of

capital-intensive technology. The latest data of the U.S. Department of Commerce indicate that annual capital expenditures in the industry average \$538 per production worker, compared with \$5,077 for all manufacturing. The industry's labor intensity, as measured by the ratio of payroll to value added by manufacture, was 49 percent in 1980 compared with 44 percent for all manufacturing.

Textile industry

Textile shipments increased 13 percent between 1978 and 1981, from \$42 billion to an estimated \$48 billion. Real output rose only 6 percent between 1978 and 1979, according to the Federal Reserve Board's Industrial Production Index for SIC 22 (textile mill products), and decreased 6 percent between 1979 and 1981.

The number of textile mills totals more than 5,000, about two-thirds of which employ fewer than 100 workers each. In addition, more than 5,000 establishments cut and sew fabric into curtains, draperies, and other textile products. The mills are located primarily in the Southeast, especially in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Average employment in the textile industry during 1981 totaled 822,500 persons, 9 percent lower than the 1978 level. Average hourly wages of textile production workers remained higher than those of apparel production workers—\$5.52 and \$4.96, respectively. Because of the recession and the resulting decline in production during 1981, the unemployment rate of textile mill production workers rose to 13.5 percent in December 1981 from 9.5 percent in December 1980.

To better compete in both the domestic and foreign markets, the U.S. textile industry has been modernizing its spinning, weaving, and finishing equipment. This has been accompanied by a high degree of specialization, as mills concentrate on high-volume products and deemphasize low-volume items or products which do not lend themselves to new, high-speed production equipment, such as pile fabrics. This investment in specialized equipment, coupled with economies of scale and access to competitively priced fiber, has made U.S. producers cost and product competitive vis-a-vis foreign producers in producing most types of manmade-fiber fabrics as well as many types of medium and better quality cotton fabrics. The lower quality cotton fabrics demanded domestically have come from countries such as Pakistan and China, which have not only low-cost labor, but locally grown cotton as well. The finer, lightweight manmade-fiber fabrics sought in the U.S. market have been imported primarily from Japan.

Footwear

Apparent U.S. consumption of rubber and nonrubber footwear grew in value at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent during 1978-81, rising from \$6.8 billion to \$8.4 billion, as shown in table 9. U.S. producers' shipments rose more rapidly in value than did overall consumption or imports, increasing 8.7 percent annually from \$4.2 billion to \$5.4 billion. Imports rose 5.7 percent annually during 1978-81, increasing from slightly less than \$2.7 billion to

\$3.1 billion. Their share of the domestic market, in terms of value, averaged 37 percent in 1980 and 1981, compared with more than 38 percent in 1978 and 1979. Exports of domestically made footwear rose rapidly from \$52 million in 1978 to \$141 million in 1981; however, despite the growth, they still represented a small (2.6 percent in 1981) but growing share of U.S. producers' shipments.

Nonrubber footwear. -- The number of firms producing nonrubber footwear (primarily leather and vinyl) declined from 334 in 1978 to 307 in 1981. Many of these firms are small operations. About half the industry's output is produced by 22 firms. Average employment in the industry also showed a decline, decreasing from 158,000 persons in 1978 to 143,000 in 1981.

Profit margins of the industry were below that for all manufacturing during 1978-80, primarily because of higher labor content, rapidly increasing leather prices, and competitive pricing. The industry's return on net sales (before taxes) averaged about 5 percent during 1978 and 1979 and then rose to 7.4 percent in 1980, according to data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission by producers accounting for 42 percent of U.S. nonrubber footwear production in 1980. For all manufacturing, profit margins averaged about 9 percent a year in 1978 and 1979 before falling in 1980 to an estimated 7.8 percent. The industry's relatively low profit margins also partly reflect the large number of small producers, many of which do not have the capital necessary to adopt new technologies.

U.S. nonrubber footwear production declined steadily between 1978 and 1981, from 413 million pairs to 373 million pairs. Imports rose from 374 million pairs in 1978 to a record 405 million pairs in 1979, and then fell to 366 million pairs in 1980 and to 375 million pairs in 1981. Imports' share of domestic consumption remained relatively stable during the period, averaging 50 percent annually.

Imports of nonrubber footwear from the major low-cost suppliers—Taiwan and Korea—were controlled under orderly marketing agreements (OMA's) that were in effect for 4 years, expiring on June 30, 1981. Imports from these countries in 1978-81 were lower than their 1977 highs, when they accounted for more than half the imports. However, imports from uncontrolled countries increased significantly in 1978 and 1979 before returning to lower levels in 1980 and 1981, with a large part of these imports coming from Brazil and several smaller Asian suppliers. Since the OMA's expired in mid-1981, imports have increased significantly, with all but a small part of the growth being generated by Taiwan and Korea. From 1981 to 1982, imports from Taiwan climbed 54 percent to a record 183 million pairs and those from Korea more than doubled to a high of nearly 91 million pairs. These countries supplied more than half the imports in 1982.

Rubber footwear.—The domestic industry (primarily SIC 3021) consisted of approximately 60 establishments in 1981. Its shipments of rubber footwear increased from 105 million pairs in 1978 to 108 million pairs in 1979 before trending downward to 90 million pairs in 1981. Imports fell from 220 million pairs in 1978 to 148 million pairs in 1979 before increasing to 166 million pairs in 1981. Korea and Taiwan accounted for 72 percent of the imports in 1981.

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Apparent U.S. consumption of rubber footwear reached a high of 324 million pairs in 1978, declined to 242 million pairs in 1980, and then increased to 255 million pairs in 1981. About three-fourths of consumption in 1981 consisted of footwear with fabric uppers and soles of rubber or plastics. Imports' share of apparent consumption fluctuated during 1978-81, from a high of 68 percent in 1978 to a low of 58 percent in 1979.

As a result of the expiration of the OMA's on nonrubber footwear, a significant shift in imports from Korea and Taiwan has been occurring. Between 1981 and 1982, their shipments of rubber footwear dropped 23 percent, whereas their shipments of nonrubber footwear climbed 54 percent. This shift was made largely because the expiration of the OMA's provided them with the opportunity to increase their shipments of nonrubber footwear and to avoid the higher U.S. duties on rubber footwear. The rates of duty on rubber footwear range from 20 percent to about 67 percent ad valorem, compared with an average of less than 10 percent ad valorem for nonrubber footwear.

U.S. exports of rubber footwear continue to be quite small, representing less than 1 percent of U.S. producers' shipments in 1981. Nevertheless, exports rose from 1.2 million pairs in 1978 to 2.1 million pairs in 1981, partly as a result of the assistance provided the industry under the export promotion program of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Although there has been little overall growth in the U.S. rubber footwear market during 1975-79, certain segments of the market have grown at the expense of other segments. Specifically, demand for joggers and footwear designed and sold for use in specific sports (e.g., soccer, racquetball, and track) grew sharply during the period, greatly reducing demand for traditional sneakers and tennis shoes. If the current emphasis on physical fitness and leisure continues, apparent consumption of this footwear should at least remain steady.

GSP Imports

Textile and apparel items subject to trade agreements and virtually all footwear are excluded from GSP eligibility under section 503(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974. 1/ As was noted earlier, international trade in textiles and apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers is regulated under the terms of the MFA, with the United States at the end of 1982 having agreements limiting imports of these items with 24 countries, 20 of which were MFA signatories. Cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber products comprise about 80 percent of U.S. imports of textile-based articles. In addition, two of the most heavily imported GSP items covered here—leather apparel and down—and feather—filled apparel, which were granted GSP treatment at the inception of the program in January 1976, were removed from the list of GSP-eligible articles in 1979 and 1981, respectively.

^{1/} As noted, most textile and apparel items are not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment; for example, in 1981 only 7 percent of the total sector imports entered under TSUS items which were eligible for GSP treatment. The average MFN rate of duty on GSP-eligible items within the sector was 10 percent ad valorem in 1981.

With respect to footwear, the Trade Act excludes virtually all leather, rubber, and plastic (vinyl) footwear from GSP eligibility. The only footwear that receives GSP treatment is zories (shower clogs or thonged sandals), which are not made in the United States. This footwear represents less than 1 percent of the value of total footwear imports.

GSP imports of textile and apparel items decreased from \$315 million in 1978 to \$256 million in 1979, and then increased significantly to \$363 million in 1980 and to \$405 million in 1981 (table 7). GSP imports averaged approximately 3.7 percent annually of total imports over the period. The drop in GSP imports in 1979 was due to the removal of leather apparel from GSP eligibility in March 1979. Leather apparel was the largest category in this sector in 1978, accounting for 43 percent of total GSP imports. The increased GSP imports in 1980 resulted primarily from larger shipments of down—and feather—filled apparel and manmade—fiber artificial flowers, GSP imports of which rose to \$122 million from \$59 million in 1979. Although the down—and feather—filled apparel was removed from GSP eligibility in 1981, GSP imports continued to expand that year, marked by increases in shipments of artificial flowers, footwear parts, broadwoven silk fabrics, and rubber and plastic gloves.

The two most important GSP items covered here, in terms of trade, are manmade-fiber artificial flowers and leather, rubber, and plastic footwear parts, which together accounted for 40 percent of the GSP imports in 1981. Imports of the artificial flowers totaled \$87 million and of the footwear parts, \$40 million. The flowers, which are handmade, are not produced in the United States. The footwear parts are imported by or on behalf of U.S. footwear producers for conversion into footwear. The share of the domestic market for finished footwear supplied by imports amounted to 37 percent in 1981 on a value basis.

The product areas where GSP imports have significantly increased their share of total imports and domestic consumption are gloves, headwear, fur apparel and articles, and broadwoven silk fabrics. The gloves consisted of seamless rubber or plastic gloves used primarily for industrial and household purposes and the headwear primarily included straw or straw-like hats that were popular during the Western hat fad of 1979-81. The fur items comprised predominantly inexpensive rabbit-fur coats and jackets. The silk fabrics, which recorded the highest import penetration of these products, consisted mostly of medium-priced textiles. A detailed discussion of these products follows.

Table 7.--Textiles and apparel (including textile fibers and miscellaneous leather products): U.S. producers' shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

	9924	:	100000000	:	7.0	:	1000000
Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
:		:		:		:	
		:		:		:	
Producers' shipments 1/ :		:		:		:	
million dollars:	95,326	:	100,804	:	105,956	:	111,601
		:		:		:	
Imports: :		:		:		:	
Total:	8,034	:	8,106	:	9,082	:	10,843
GSP:	315	:	256	:	363	:	405
Exports::	5,133	:	7,107	:	8,714	:	8,207
Apparent consumption do:	98,227	:	101,803	:	106,324	:	114,237
		:		:		:	
Ratio of :		:		:		:	
GSP to total imports-percent:	3.9	:	3.2	:	4.0	:	3.7
Total imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
do:	8.2	:	8.0		8.5	:	9.5
GSP imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
do:	.3	:	.3	:	.3	:	.4
		:		:		:	
Total employment 2/ :		:		:		:	*
1,000 workers :	2,328	:	2,285	:	2,200	:	2,148
		:		:		:	

^{1/} Partly estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

^{2/} Compiled primarily from official statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; does not include employment in production of cotton and wool fibers.

Table 8.--Textiles and apparel (excluding textile fibers and miscellaneous leather products): 1/ U.S. producers' shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

: Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
	****	:		:		:	
:		:		:		:	
Producers' shipments $1/$:		:		:		:	
million dollars:	85,163	:	88,318	:	93,326	:	97,715
:		:		:		:	
Emports: :		:		:		:	
Total:	7,697	:	7,777	:	8,695	:	10,332
GSPdo:	226	:	163	:	214	:	289
Exports:	2,850	:	4,101	:	4,839	:	4,824
Apparent consumption do:	90,010	:	91,994	:	97,182	:	103,223
:		:		:		:	
Ratio of :		:		:			
GSP to total imports-percent:	2.9	:	2.1	:	2.5	:	2.8
Total imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
do:	8.6	:	8.5	:	8.9	:	10.0
GSP imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
do:	.3	:	.2	:	.2	:	.3
•		:		:		:	
Cotal employment 2/ :		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	2,235	:	2,193	:	2,115	:	2,070
		:					

 $[\]underline{1}$ / Covers SIC 22 (textile mill products), SIC 23 (apparel and other textile products), and SIC 3251 (leather gloves and mittens).

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

^{2/} Compiled from official statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 9.--Footwear: U.S. producers' shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

		:		:		:	
Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
A REAL PROPERTY AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF		:		:		:	
:		:		:		:	
Producers' shipments :		:		:		:	
million dollars:	4,206	:	4,746	:	5,166	:	5,407
		:		:		:	
Imports: :		:		:		:	
Total:	2,662	:	2,909	:	2,957	:	3,141
GSPdo:	6	:	6	:	7	:	7
Exports:	52	:	83	:	131	:	141
Apparent consumptiondo:	6,817	:	7,572	:	7,992	:	8,407
		:		:		:	
Ratio of :		:		:		:	
GSP to total imports-percent:	0.2	:	0.2	:	0.2	:	0.2
Total imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
do:	39.1	:	38.4	:	37.0	:	37.4
GSP imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
do:	.1	:	.1	:	.1	:	.1
		:		:		:	
Cotal employment :		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	182	:	169	:	165	:	165
		:		:		:	

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

Fur Wearing Apparel and Articles

Table 10.--Fur wearing apparel and articles: U.S. apparent consumption, shipments, imports for consumption, and number of employees, 1978-81

Item :	1978	:	1979	: :	1980	:	1981		Annual rate of change 1/
:	port to	:		:		:		:	Percent
		:	and the dist	:		:		:	
Apparent con- :		:		:		:		:	
sumption :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 dollars:	408,876	:	486,709	:	545,536	:	539,944	:	9.9
Shipmentsdo:	384,900	:	466,800	:	539,800	:	497,400	:	9.6
Imports: :		:		:		:		:	
Total:	60,280	:	82,314	:	88,841	:	106,170	:	19.4
GSP:	34,414	:	56,732	:	61,813	:	63,499	:	21.2
Ratio of :		:		:		:		:	
GSP to total im- :	10.00	:		:		:		:	
portspercent:	57.1	:	68.9	:	69.6	:	59.8	:	1.5
Total imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	14.7	:	16.9	:	16.3	:	19.7	:	8.8
GSP imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	8.4	:	11.7	:	11.3	:	11.8	:	10.3
Employment :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	4	:	5	:	4	:	4	:	-2.2
:		:		:		:		:	

^{1/} The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.

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

Industry profile and conditions of competition

The U.S. fur products industry comprises many small establishments producing primarily fur coats, jackets, and stoles. Almost two-thirds of the establishments, which are concentrated in New York City, employed less than 5 persons and only 2 establishments employed 100 persons or more in 1980. The small scale of operations reflects the small size and specialized nature of the market and the high level of craftsmanship required to produce uniquely styled and high-quality fur garments.

The number of establishments in the industry decreased during 1978-81, from 549 to about 490. The number of employees in the industry, after increasing from 3,900 in 1978 to 4,800 in 1979, decreased to 4,200 in 1981. The declining size of the industry largely reflected some consolidation of production facilities and the closing of several establishments producing rabbit-skin apparel. These establishments, the number of which has decreased significantly over the years and now totals less than five, competed directly

with imports of rabbit-skin garments from the major suppliers, whose labor costs and prices were significantly lower.

U.S. consumption of fur products, most of which consisted of fur coats and jackets, increased 33 percent, from \$408.9 million in 1978 to \$545.5 million in 1980, before decreasing 1 percent to \$539.9 million in 1981. The trend in consumption largely followed the pattern of U.S. producers' shipments, which increased 40 percent, from \$384.9 million in 1978 to \$539.8 million in 1980, before decreasing 8 percent to \$497.4 million in 1981. The increase in the value of consumption and producers' shipments between 1978 and 1981 was due mainly to rising prices, as industry sources indicated that unit sales remained relatively stable throughout the period. The decline in producers' shipments in 1981 resulted largely from a decrease in exports.

U.S. imports increased annually during 1978-81, climbing 76 percent from \$60.3 million to \$106.2 million. Consequently, their share of the market increased during the period from 15 percent to almost 20 percent. Most of the imports reportedly consisted of coats and jackets made from rabbitskins and from wild furs, such as raccoon, beaver, and muskrat, which usually cost less than other furs. Only 5 percent of the imports during 1978-81 consisted of mink apparel. The major foreign suppliers of the fur products were Korea, Hong Kong, and Canada.

The U.S. fur industry competes in the marketplace with imports by offering high-quality products, considered to be among the best in the world, fashionable styles, and custom tailoring. Traditionally a producer of the more expensive mink coats, jackets, and stoles, the U.S. industry has been turning to less expensive furs, such as fox, muskrat, and raccoon, to broaden their product line. Imports, on the other hand, have consisted largely of the less expensive rabbitskin coats and jackets. The significantly lower labor costs of Korea and Hong Kong allow them to buy high-quality European rabbit skins and still be able to sell the finished garments at lower prices than those offered by U.S. producers.

U.S. exports, which accounted for 13 percent of U.S. producers' shipments during 1978-81, increased 129 percent, from \$36.3 million in 1978 to \$83.1 million in 1980, and then decreased 23 percent to \$63.6 million in 1981. The decline in exports resulted largely from the appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies in foreign markets. The major markets during the period were Japan, West Germany, and Switzerland.

Despite the overall export growth during 1978-81, a trade deficit was posted throughout the period. The deficit in 1981 amount to \$42.5 million, compared with \$5.7 million in 1980 and \$24.0 million in 1978.

GSP imports

GSP imports of fur apparel and other fur articles increased 85 percent during 1978-81, from \$34.4 million to \$63.5 million. Their share of total imports of fur products rose from 57 percent in 1978 to nearly 70 percent in 1980, and then dropped to 60 percent in 1980. 1/ Most of the GSP imports

^{1/} The average 1981 MFN rate of duty on the GSP-eligible TSUS items was 7.8 percent ad valorem.

during the period consisted of coats and jackets of rabbitskins. Although accounting for only 2 percent of all GSP imports during the period, imports of mink apparel increased significantly from \$394,000 to \$3.2 million.

The major suppliers of GSP imports, as well as of total fur product imports, were Korea and Hong Kong, which supplied 84 percent of total GSP imports during 1978-81. Their fur apparel industries, which must import the raw materials, have been expanding in recent years, prompted in part by growing world demand for inexpensive fur fashions, while at the same time diversifying into nonquota apparel items. 1/ Also, the quality of their products, especially from Hong Kong, has improved significantly.

GSP imports' share of the U.S. fur products market increased continually from 8.4 percent in 1978 to slightly more than 11 percent in the years 1979-81. However, because imports had been concentrated in rabbitskin coats and jackets, their share of this market was believed to be much higher.

^{1/} Korea's and Hong Kong's exports of apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers to major markets such as the United States and the European Community are subject to quota under provisions of the Multifiber Arrangement.

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Headwear

Table 11.--Headwear: U.S. apparent consumption, shipments, imports for consumption, and employment, 1978-81

:		:		:		;		:	Annual
Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	rate of
		:		:		:		:	change 1/
	7	:	-	:		:		:	Percent
		:		:		:		:	
Apparent con- :		:		:		:		:	
sumption :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 dollars:	534,079	:	588,451	:	765,829	:	829,475	:	17.2
Shipmentsdo:	475,930	:	518,760	:	674,400	:	708,120	:	15.7
Imports: :		:		:		:		:	
Tota1:	76,726	:	90,825	:	119,324	:	151,453	:	26.0
GSPdo:	8,294	:	9,995	:	18,095	:	22,425	:	43.0
Ratio of :		:		:		:		;	
GSP to total im- :		:		:		:		:	
portspercent:	10.8	:	11.0	:	15.2	:	14.8	:	13.5
Total imports to :		:		:		:		;	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	14.4	:	15.4	:	15.6	:	18.3	:	7.6
GSP imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	1.6	:	1.7	:	2.4	:	2.7	:	21.1
Employment :		:		:		1		:	
1,000 workers:	16	:	17	:	19	:	19	:	6.5
		:		:		:		:	

^{.1/} The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.

Source: Imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; employment and shipments estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Departments of Labor and Commerce, respectively.

Industry profile and conditions of competition

The U.S. headwear industry consists primarily of small, privately owned companies having only one establishment producing headwear. These establishments produce millinery (ladies' dress hats), hats (men's cloth hats, felt hats, and straw hats), and knitted headwear (e.g., ski-type hats), which account for about 95 percent of U.S. headwear production. The remainder of the headwear consists of protective and other types of headwear made from rubber or plastics, which are made primarily by the sporting goods or rubber and plastics product industries.

The number of establishments in the headwear industry decreased from 440 in 1978 to about 400 in 1981. About 60 percent of these establishments produced hats; 35 percent, millinery; and the remainder, knitted headwear. New York was the major millinery center, and the Mid-Atlantic and West North Central States (especially Missouri) were the major hat-producing centers.

The number of persons employed in the industry increased from 16,000 in 1978 to 19,000 in 1981.

Manufacturing headwear remains labor intensive, as the production processes and equipment have not changed significantly during the past several decades. Capital expenditures of the millinery and hat producers, with the exception of 1980, annually averaged \$5 million during 1978-81. In 1980, these expenditures rose to \$22 million, as producers expanded their production capacity in response to a surge in demand for Western-style hats. The relatively low level of capital expenditures is largely attributed to the small size of the firms, which often have limited financial resources, and to normally short production runs, resulting from the wide variety of styles produced and materials used.

U.S. consumption of all headwear increased 55 percent during 1978-81, from \$534.1 million to \$829.5 million (table 11). The increased consumption during the period, most of which occurred in 1980, was caused largely by strong demand for Western headwear, which began in 1979, rapidly developed in 1980, and then declined sharply in the summer of 1981. U.S. producers' shipments of headwear increased 49 percent during the period, from \$475.9 million to \$708.1 million, in response to the popularity of Western headwear.

Despite the growth in U.S. production, U.S. producers' share of the domestic market declined during 1978-81, as the growth in imports was more than twice that of U.S. output. Imports increased 97 percent during the period, from \$76.7 million to \$151.5 million, with their share of U.S. consumption increasing from 14 percent to 18 percent. The increased imports also resulted from the popularity of Western hats. However, imports continued to increase significantly in 1981, while the increase in the U.S. producers' shipments slowed, owing to the lag time involved in shipping the foreign goods. The major foreign suppliers during the period were Taiwan, Korea, Mexico, and China.

Generally, imports are priced significantly lower than domestic headwear, primarily because of the low-labor costs of foreign producers. However, the impact of imports differs according to the type of headwear. Imports are more competitive in headwear which fluctuates little in style (i.e., baseball caps), or which requires significant labor input in its manufacture (i.e., straw hats). U.S. producers partially offset import competition with faster turnaround on orders and the newest fashion styles.

U.S. exports, which accounted for about 5 percent of U.S. producers' shipments during 1978-81, increased 62 percent from \$18.6 million in 1978 to \$30.1 million in 1981. Canada and Mexico were the major markets during the period; however, a large part of the exports to Mexico consisted of cut-up headwear parts for assembly there and subsequent shipment back to the United States under U.S. tariff provision 807.00. Canada was the major market for finished headwear.

GSP imports

GSP imports increased at a faster rate than total headwear imports, rising 170 percent, from \$8.3 million in 1978 to \$22.4 million in 1981.

Consequently, the share of total imports accounted for by GSP imports increased from 11 percent in 1978 to approximately 15 percent in 1981. 1/ In addition, their share of U.S. headwear consumption rose from 1.6 percent to 2.7 percent.

The increase in GSP imports resulted largely from the increased shipments of Western hats. During the peak periods of the Western hat fad, U.S. producers were unable to fill orders fast enough to meet the increasing demand, forcing many retailers to turn to imports. Taiwan was the largest supplier of the GSP imports, followed by Mexico, Korea, and Ecuador.

Approximately 45 percent of all GSP imports during 1978-81 consisted of headwear made from straw and straw-like fibrous vegetable materials. Many of these imports consisted of unfinished hats, known as hat bodies, purchased by U.S. producers to be finished (i.e., blocked and trimmed) into Western hats. GSP imports of straw headwear increased 174 percent, from \$3.5 million in 1978 to \$9.5 million in 1981.

Much of the imported headwear of fur felt, which accounted for 13 percent of all GSP imports during 1978-81, also consisted of Western headwear. The remainder of the GSP imports consisted of headwear of rubber and plastics and miscellaneous headwear.

 $[\]underline{1}$ / The average MFN 1981 rate of duty on GSP-eligible TSUS items was 7.5 percent ad valorem.

동시 그렇게 하고 그 그리고 있는 이 것 같습니다. 이 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다면 하지 않는 사람들이 없는 것 같습니다. 그런 그렇게 되었다면 하지 않는 것이다. 그런 그런 그렇게 되었다면 사람들이 되었다면 하지만 하는 것이다.	
회사 발생은 회사는 가장되었다. 이번에 있는 경기 사람이 있어 그는 경하다는 역표, 제공 함께 살아먹어 되는 사람이 없어 없어 있다는 것이다.	
현실하다 경기를 가는 이번 어린다는 모든 사람들이 가게 되는 사람들이 가지 않는데 모든 사람들이 되었다.	
어린 이번에 이번 시간 사람이 없다고 살 때는 사람들은 사람들이 아니라 가는 사람이 나가 나는 나는 것이다.	
과 내려는 것 않는 그들은 전에 하는 경에 가면 가게 되었습니다. 그런 그런 이렇게 얼굴하다고 있다는 것이 하는 것이 없는 것이다.	
일 하는 사람들은 이 사람들은 중요한 사람들이 가지 않는데 그 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	
사람이 하면 되는 이 가는 하는 것이 되는데 하는데 그는 것이 없는데 그렇게 되었다.	
[2]	
등 그렇게 하느 것 같아. 그들은 사람이 가면 어느 사람들은 사람들이 가는 것이 하는 것이 되었다. 그렇게 되었다.	
근데 보고 있는데 이렇게 다른다면 그래? 4차 500 4차 100 4차 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	
5. 얼마나 그렇게 되면 얼마가 하는 아이를 살아보는 것이 하셨다면 가장하고 있다면 하는데 되었다. 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 그렇게 되었다.	
사람들이 살아가 나는 사람들은 회사를 가지 않는데 가장이 있었다. 그는 사람들이 나는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다.	
그런 병원 가는 일반을 다른 바람이 하면도 가득하다. 하나를 살아내는 사람이 하는 사람들이 하는 것은 사람이 하는 것으로 그렇게 되었다.	
교통 보다 그렇게 불어가 됐어야겠다. 그러면 생각 나를 모르는 어떻게 하는 것도 있었다. 얼마는 이번 이렇게 하는 것이 되어 그렇다 하는 것은 사람이 없었다.	
생기도 되었다면 어린 이 그 그들을 하는 그만에 그는 이 그는 사람이 살아가지 않는 그렇지 않는 사람이 없는 사람이 없었다. 그 없는 사람이 없는 사람이 없었다.	
어느는 그들이 집에 얼굴하는 그들까지 않는 생각 회사를 가고 말았습니다. 그 집에 들어 있으니 하는 그 모든 그 그릇을 하는 눈에게 먹다고 [
사업 마른 마음 바람이 가장 말라고 있다면 다시 마상을 받았다면 살아 먹는데 없을까 다느 없습니다. 이번	
연합하다 보는 경우 회사에 가는 생생이 되었다. 이번에서 얼마한 얼마나 되었다는 생각이 있는데 그리고 하는 것 같아. 하는 것 같아. 하는 것 같아.	
원인 마음에는 전혀 가는 회사들의 경우를 경우 원들이 되었다면 되었다. 그러워 하네는 그 하시네요. 그 경우는 그 가장도 생각이 되었다.	

Gloves

Table 12.--Gloves: U.S. apparent consumption, shipments, imports for consumption, and number of employees, 1978-81

		_				-		-	
	11 27	:		:		:		:	Annual
Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	rate of
:		:		:		:		:	change 1/
:	V	:	10 17 1	:		:		:	Percent
:		:		:		:		:	
Apparent con- :		:		:		:		:	
sumption :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 dollars:	877,465	:	976,204	:	794,312	:	841,501	:	-3.3
Shipments:	716,184	:	784,488	:	643,900	:	691,800	:	-3.0
Imports: :		:		:		:		:	
Total:	203,883	:	245,630	:	214,004	:	215,507	:	. 3
GSP:	8,872	:	15,554	:	19,670	:	23,527	:	37.2
Ratio of :		:		:		:		:	
GSP to total im- :	200	:		:		:		:	
portspercent:	4.4	:	6.3	:	9.2	:	10.9	:	36.3
Total imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	23.2	:	25.2	:	26.9	:	25.6	:	3.7
GSP imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	1.0	:	1.6	:	2.5	:	2.8	:	42.4
Employment :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	25	:	25	:	24	:	22	:	-4.2
		:		:		:	St. Financia	:	

1/ The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.

Source: Imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; employment and shipments estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Departments of Labor and Commerce, respectively.

Industry profile and conditions of competition

The U.S. glove industry is made up of a large number of small firms; however, it is highly concentrated, with the four largest firms accounting for about half the total value of shipments in 1977. This reflects the industry's ease of entry and minimal capital requirements.

The industry is essentially divided into the work glove, dress glove, and rubber and plastic glove segments. Although most rubber and plastic gloves are used for industrial, household, surgical, and other medical purposes as work gloves, they are usually produced by hospital supply or rubber and plastic product firms. Work gloves of textile fabric and leather accounted for nearly half of total U.S. producers' shipments in 1981 and rubber and plastic gloves accounted for 41 percent of the total. Dress gloves, most of which are made of leather, fabric, and vinyl, accounted for the remaining 10 percent.

Production of dress gloves is concentrated largely in New York and Wisconsin and the production of work gloves is concentrated in New York, the South, and Ohio. Production of rubber and plastic gloves is concentrated in the Northeast, Southeast, and Midwest. The number of establishements producing gloves decreased from approximately 300 in 1978 to about 275 in 1981. The number of employees also decreased during 1978-81, from approximately 25,000 to 22,000.

Manufacturing dress and most work gloves is highly labor intensive, with sewing as the basic operation. To take advantage of labor savings, a number of U.S. producers have plants in lower wage countries to assemble gloves from glove parts shipped from the United States or manufacture them in their entirety. A number of firms also purchase gloves from other producers, both domestic and foreign, to fill out their lines.

U.S. consumption of all gloves peaked in 1979 at \$976.2 million, following several years of steady growth, and then decreased significantly in 1980 to \$794.3 million (table 12). It recovered somewhat in 1981, rising 6 percent to \$841.5 million. The significantly lower sales in 1980 resulted mainly from weak demand for work gloves of textiles and leather, which account for about half the glove market. Because demand for work gloves closely follows trends of the large industrial users, the weakness of the auto, building, and steel fabrication industries caused sales of work gloves to decline in 1980 and to remain depressed in 1981.

U.S. producers' shipments, which consisted mostly of work and rubber and plastic gloves, peaked in 1979 at \$784.5 million, and then declined significantly in 1980 to \$643.9 million, before rising to \$691.8 million in 1981. Shipments of work gloves also peaked in 1979 at \$439.8 million and then, unlike total U.S. shipments, decreased through 1981 to \$338.9 million. Shipments of rubber and plastic gloves, after fluctuating during 1978-80, increased to \$284.7 million in 1981, their highest level during the period. Shipments of dress gloves also peaked in 1981 at \$68.2 million.

U.S. imports of gloves peaked in 1979 at \$245.6 million, and then declined to approximately \$215 million in 1980 and 1981. Nevertheless, imports' share of the domestic market in those years was higher than that in 1978 and 1979, averaging about 26 percent versus about 25 percent or less. The principal suppliers during 1978-81 were the low-cost labor countries of the Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and China.

The major competitive factors existing between imported and domestically produced gloves are price, and to a lesser extent, quality. Foreign manufacturers in developing countries have considerably lower labor costs than domestic producers. Because the manufacture of dress gloves is more labor intensive than work, rubber, or plastic gloves, owing to additional sewing steps and attention to quality and fine detail, imports have made their greatest inroads in the dress glove market, where they accounted for about two-thirds of U.S. consumption in 1981. In the work, rubber, and plastic glove markets, imports' share was lower, amounting to about 20 percent, largely because many imported work and rubber and plastic gloves are of lesser quality and more standard in style than the domestic gloves. Also, the domestic gloves have remained relatively competitive because of the industry's ability to produce quality gloves in a wide range of prices and to make specialized gloves for customer requirements.

U.S. exports, which averaged 8 percent of U.S. producers' shipments during 1978-81, increased steadily during the period, from \$42.6 million to \$65.8 million. A large part of these exports consisted of cut-up glove parts, not finished gloves, reflecting the industry's use of TSUS item 807.00 to reduce assembly (labor) costs. Most of these parts were exported to Mexico. U.S. exports of finished gloves were sent primarily to other developed nations, such as Canada, West Germany, and Belgium.

GSP imports

Virtually all the GSP imports consisted of seamless rubber and plastic gloves. 1/ Most of these gloves are used for industrial and household purposes for hand and product protection. The remainder are fabric and vinyl dress gloves and gloves used for surgical and medical purposes.

GSP imports increased steadily during 1978-81, from \$8.9 million to \$23.5 million. GSP imports' share of total imports increased from 4.4 percent in 1978 to almost 11 percent in 1981, and their share of U.S. consumption of all gloves during the period nearly tripled from 1.0 to 2.8 percent. 2/ However, because almost all the GSP imports consisted of rubber and plastic gloves, their relative importance was significantly greater in this market. Their share of U.S. consumption of rubber and plastic gloves increased from 2 percent in 1978 to 8 percent in 1981.

The growth in GSP imports was generated largely by the substitution of rubber and plastic work gloves for leather work gloves, which became increasingly expensive during the late 1970's due to significant increases in hide prices. GSP imports of the rubber and plastic gloves increased 165 percent during 1978-81, whereas total imports and consumption of work gloves declined in 1980 and 1981. The continued growth in the GSP imports resulted mainly from efforts by industrial users of work gloves to reduce costs in the face of declining industrial activity.

¹/ Gloves of cotton, wool, manmade fibers, and leather are not eligible for GSP treatment.

^{2/} The average 1981 MFN rate of duty for the GSP-eligible TSUS items was 19.7 percent ad valorem.

가게 하는 소리가라 생각하셨지만 하셨다면 하는 것 같아. 그렇게 하는 사람이 하는 것이 없는 것 같아.

Broadwoven Silk Fabrics

Table 13.--Broadwoven silk fabrics: U.S. apparent consumption, shipments, imports for consumption, and employment 1978-81

Item :	1978	: :	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	Annual rate of change 1/
:				:		:		:	Percent
:		:		:		:		:	
Employment $2/$:		:		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	1	:	1	:	1	:	1	:	0.0
Apparent con- :		:		:		:		:	
sumption :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 dollars:	103,572	:	91,249	:	109,336	:	147,237	:	13.2
Shipments 2/do:	46,922	:	35,352	:	35,910	:	35,810	:	-7.6
Imports: :		:		:		:		:	
Total:	59,114	:	61,197	:	79,406	:	117,658	:	26.2
GSP:	_	:	6,637	:	14,658	:	25,339	:	9.2
Ratio of :		:		:		:		:	
GSP to total im- :		:		:		:		:	
portspercent:		:	10.8	:	18.5	:	21.5	:	2.6
Total imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	57.1	:	67.1	:	72.6	:	79.9	:	11.5
GSP imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:		:	7.3	:	13.4	:	17.2	:	2.3
:		:		:		:		:	

¹/ The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Industry profile and conditions of competition

Less than 10 U.S. textile producers manufacture broadwoven silk fabrics (i.e., piece goods more than 12 inches wide and made wholly or in chief value of silk), with 4 firms accounting for over 85 percent of total production. These fabrics, representing less than 1 percent of total U.S. textile mill production, are made in plants which are located in several Eastern States and which employ about 1,000 workers.

U.S. consumption of broadwoven silk fabrics, after showing little growth during 1978-80, climbed significantly in 1981 to \$147 million from \$104 million in 1978 (table 13). Virtually all the growth resulted from imports, which almost doubled from \$59 million in 1978 to just under \$118 million in 1981. U.S. producers' shipments, on the other hand, remained relatively unchanged during 1979-81 at slightly less than \$36 million annually, down significantly from the 1978 level of about \$47 million. Consequently, the

^{2/} Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

share of the market supplied by imports advanced from 57 percent in 1978 to 80 percent in 1981.

Most of the imports consisted of medium-priced silk fabrics coming chiefly from Italy, Japan, Korea, China, India, and Hong Kong. These fabrics sell for \$4 to \$8 a square yard at wholesale, which in many cases is lower than those made by U.S. producers. U.S. producers compete primarily on the basis of product quality, prompt delivery, and fashion timeliness. Most U.S.-produced silk fabrics do not compete with the exclusive fabrics (usually \$10 a square yard or more) imported from Europe, especially those from the United Kingdom, France, and Switzerland. Also, U.S. producers generally do not make lightweight silk fabrics (under 1.46 ounces a square yard), most of which are supplied by Japan.

Exports expanded to \$6.2 million in 1981, when they accounted for over 17 percent of U.S. production, from \$2.5 million in 1978, when they were only 5 percent of production. Exports increased because of favorable prices, increased demand for U.S. silk fabric in nonproducing countries, and additional marketing efforts by U.S. exporters. In 1981, silk fabrics were shipped chiefly to Canada (which imported \$1.2 million), the United Kingdom (which took \$0.7 million), the Republic of South Africa (which imported \$0.6 million), and Mexico (which purchased \$0.5 million).

GSP imports

The silk fabrics eligible for GSP treatment are finished all-silk fabrics, and finished, nonjacquard, silk blends in chief value of silk. GSP treatment was granted to these silk fabrics in 1979. These fabrics made up 21.5 percent of all U.S. silk fabric imports in 1981. 1/ Imports under GSP quadrupled from \$6.6 million in 1979 to \$25.3 million in 1981, increasing more than twice that of all other imports of silk fabrics. Over 90 percent of the GSP imports during 1979-81 came from Korea and India, with the GSP shipments accounting for more than 80 percent of their total silk fabric shipments in 1980 and 1981. In 1979, Korea and India ranked fourth and sixth, respectively, as major suppliers overall; in 1981, aided by GSP, these countries moved up to third and fifth places, respectively.

Almost all GSP imports during 1979-81 were in the medium-priced range (\$4 to \$8 per square yard at wholesale) and were generally priced in the lower part of this range. The GSP imports are used in the same manner as U.S.-made silk fabrics-chiefly in apparel and homefurnishings. The GSP fabric imports were able to penetrate the U.S. market and expand their market share from 7.3 percent in 1979 to 17.2 percent in 1981, primarily because of their low price. As these imports increased, they began to replace much of the domestic production of similar fabrics. Currently, some of the GSP medium-priced silk fabrics are not produced in the United States, but they are still in strong demand for certain U.S. markets. These markets are now furnished chiefly by GSP imports. The domestic producers have since shifted to the production of less competitive silk fabrics for other generally smaller markets, such as household furnishings, fancy silk blends for apparel, and expensive designer silk ties.

¹/ The average 1981 MFN rate of duty on GSP-eligible TSUS items was 8.2 percent ad valorem.

CHEMICALS, COAL, AND RELATED PRODUCTS 1/

Sector Profile and Conditions of Competition

This sector includes natural and synthetic chemicals and their products, in addition to coal and finished products of rubber and plastics. In 1981, there were more than 22,800 firms producing these items, a few hundred more firms than in 1978. These firms employed about 1.8 million persons in 1981 (table 14).

The value of production in this sector increased from \$192 billion in 1978 to \$258 billion in 1981. Coal and other carbonaceous material constituted the largest product group in 1981 with a value of \$36 billion. Medicinals was second largest at \$23 billion, followed by fabricated rubber and plastics products at \$20 billion.

The value of U.S. consumption followed this general pattern, rising from \$186 billion in 1978 to \$240 billion in 1981. Again coal and other carbonaceous material was the largest group at \$30 billion, followed by medicinals at \$22 billion, and fabricated rubber and plastics products at \$19 billion.

The balance of trade for this sector has been positive and increasing in recent years, as shown in the following tabulation:

1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
	:		;		:	
10.2	:	11.8	:	12.5	:	13.5
16.8	:	23.6	:	29.0	:	30.7
6.6	:	11.8	:	16.5	:	17.2
90000	:	(500000000	:		:	65000
	10.2	1978 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: 10.2 : 11.8 16.8 : 23.6	: : : : : : : 10.2 : 11.8 : 16.8 : 23.6 :	: : : : 10.2 : 11.8 : 12.5 16.8 : 23.6 : 29.0	10.2 : 11.8 : 12.5 : 16.8 : 23.6 : 29.0 :

U.S. imports in this sector rose from \$10.2 billion in 1978 to \$13.5 billion in 1981. The portion of consumption supplied by imports rose slightly from 5.5 percent in 1978 to 5.7 percent in 1980, then declined to 5.6 percent in 1981. The largest sources of imports in 1981 were the EC countries at \$4.0 billion, Canada at \$3.3 billion, and Japan at \$1.5 billion. The largest product group imported in 1981 was inorganic chemicals at \$2.2 billion.

U.S. exports in the sector rose from \$17 billion in 1978 to \$31 billion in 1981. Coal constituted the largest product area exported, at more than \$6 billion in 1981. The largest markets in 1981 were the EC at \$8.3 billion, Canada at \$4.3 billion, and Japan at \$4.1 billion.

^{1/} Data on petroleum, natural gas, and related products are not included in this sector analysis. GSP imports of these products did not exceed \$54,000 in any year during 1978-81.

For the manufacture of the articles in this sector, the United States has, in general, production technology that is as good (and in some cases better) than that of its trading partners. To a great extent, the degree of technology excellence is a function of the amount of research and development input. Because the United States is a large market for these products in relation to the rest of the world and the majority of consumption is supplied by plants established in the United States, this nation has been able to become a forerunner in technological development through large expenditures in development and construction. Some U.S. trading partners, as they have increased their output, now challenge the United States in technological development in several areas such as plastics, drugs, dyes, and chemical intermediates. Furthermore, most of the new plant construction in basic chemicals is now being done abroad, although it is based on licensed U.S. technology.

Since about 1974, the United States has enjoyed an advantage over its trading partners in the production of many synthetic organic chemicals through the availability and relatively low cost of hydrocarbon raw materials. This advantage has begun to decline, however, as petroleum-rich nations upgrade their oil- and gas-producing facilities to include the manufacture of petrochemicals.

The productivity of labor and the age of producing plants for the United States and its trading partners are, overall, about equal. An area where U.S. trading partners do have an advantage, though, is in government support of operations. Many foreign governments assist producers in the home country through such devices as special tax treatment for exports, low-cost loans, and direct aid in negotiating or obtaining foreign sales.

GSP Imports

GSP imports in this sector rose from \$464 million in 1978 to \$782 million in 1981. GSP imports averaged approximately 5 percent of total imports in the sector over the period. $\underline{1}$ /

Fabricated articles of rubber and plastics constituted the largest product group for GSP imports in 1981 at \$220 million. Following this group were imports of \$81 million of medicinals, \$74 million of inorganic chemicals, \$74 million of nonbenzenoid organic chemicals, \$73 million of rubber and plastics waste, scrap, and basic forms, and \$50 million of inorganic pigments. In many cases, the penetration of the domestic market by GSP imports was only a fraction of a percent in 1981. In several other cases, market penetration was a few percent, with the largest penetration for a single group being 7 percent. The portion of consumption supplied by these imports for the sector as a whole remained at about 0.3 percent each year

^{1/} It should be noted that many product areas within this sector are not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment; for example, in 1981 only 48 percent of total sector imports entered under TSUS items which were eligible for GSP treatment. The MFN rate of duty on GSP-eligible items within the sector was approximately 7 percent ad valorem in 1981.

during 1978-81. There were no commodity/industry groups $\underline{1}$ / in this sector in which there were significant import gains in the domestic market as a result of the GSP.

^{1/} As defined in the USITC trade monitoring system.

Table 14.--Chemicals, coal, and related products: U.S. shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

Item	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
:		:	- W	:		:	
Production 1/million dollars:	192,367	:	221,909	:	235,534	:	257,560
Imports: :	MACH AND ON	:		:		:	
Totalmillions of dollars:	10,201	:	11,766	:	12,490	:	13,506
GSP:	464	:	536	:	612	:	782
Exports:	16,829	:	23,553	:	29,004	:	30,749
Apparent consumptiondo:	185,739	:	210,122	:	219,020	:	240,317
Ratio of :	STAN SELECTION	:	C-4/16-15-15-1	:		:	to report with the book to
GSP to total importspercent:	4.5	:	4.6	:	4.9	:	5.8
Total imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
percent:	5.5	:	5.6	:	5.7	:	5.6
GSP imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
percent:	.2	:	.3	:	.3	:	.3
Total employment 1/1,000 :		:		:		:	
workers:	1,840	:	1,832	:	1,836	:	1,826
*		:		:		:	

^{1/} Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

MINERALS AND METALS SECTOR 1/

Sector Profile and Conditions of Competition

Although it represents a relatively small part of the economy, the minerals and metals sector is considered an important part of modern industrial society due to the broad range of applications to which the materials produced are put. The materials produced are largely primary or intermediate in nature, making demand for them largely dependent on developments in markets such as automobiles, appliances, construction materials, and machinery and equipment. Although the industries which produce the metals and various products included in the sector are located throughout the United States, the mineral deposits on which they rely for primary raw materials are localized in nature and unequally distributed throughout the world. In many instances, the world's principal ore and metal-producing countries are distant from the principal consuming countries, resulting in these articles entering into international commerce in significant quantities.

The minerals and metals sector consists of two major subsectors: (1) nonmetallic minerals and products, and (2) metallic ores, metals and metal products. The nonmetallic minerals and product subsector includes establishments engaged in mining nonmetallic ores and in manufacturing glass products, cement, structural clay products, pottery, concrete, gypsum and plaster products, cut stone products, abrasives, asbestos, and numerous other nonmetallic products. The metallic ores, metals and metal products subsector includes industries which mine metallic ores and produce iron and steel, copper, aluminum, nickel, tin, lead, zinc and other metals and metallic products. Approximately 2.5 million persons were employed by over 10,000 companies in the minerals and metals sector in 1981. This represented a drop of about 255,000 in employment from the 1978 level of 2.7 million.

Consumption of minerals and metals in the U.S. economy grew 23 percent during 1978-81, from \$259.2 billion in 1978 to \$318.4 billion in 1981 (table 15). U.S. producers' shipments grew by a proportional amount, from \$246.4 billion in 1978 to \$303.9 billion in 1981. In both instances, significant increases occurred in 1979 and 1981, with 1980 a year of moderate declines.

In all 4 years the United States experienced a trade deficit in the sector. The overall deficit narrowed from \$12.8 billion in 1978 to \$6.7 billion in 1980 before rising sharply to \$14.4 billion in 1981. Imports rose consistently, at an average rate of about \$3.4 billion a year, from \$24.3 billion in 1978 to \$34.4 billion in 1981, averaging about 10.2 percent of domestic consumption for the period. The principal countries (or areas) of origin were Canada, Japan, and the EC. Exports were more variable, rising from \$11.5 billion in 1978 to \$25.1 billion in 1980 before falling to \$20.0 billion in 1981. The major foreign markets for exports, which ranged from 5 percent of the value of producers' shipments in 1978 to a high of 9 percent in 1980, included the EC, Canada, Mexico, and Japan.

^{1/} Included here are the commodities in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except pt. 1(J (pt.)) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, 3.

Nonmetallic minerals and products. -- The domestic industries producing the nonmetallic minerals and products covered in this subsector include several hundred firms operating establishments throughout the United States. The plants are usually located close to metropolitan areas to mimimize transportation costs due to the high-cost, low-value nature of the commodities. Estimated employment in these industries during 1978-81 showed a small but steady decrease and totaled 663,000 workers in 1981, 8 percent below 1978.

The nonmetallic minerals and products industries do not experience the sharp market fluctuations which are more traditional in the metals industries. Regarding the major products within this subsector, refractories demand is largely dependent on the activity of the metals smelting and refining industries; cement, ceramic construction articles, and plaster products demand is closely tied to the needs of highway and building construction industries; flat glass is largely dependent on the growth in the automotive and building construction industries; and ceramic and glassware household articles, and gemstones (diamonds) demand is largely dependent on the level of consumer spending.

In the nonmetallic minerals and products subsector during 1978-81, apparent U.S. consumption increased from \$46.3 billion in 1978 to \$54.1 billion in 1979, and then decreased in the next 2 years to \$50.1 billion in 1981, which reflected an overall growth of 8.2 percent during this period (table 16). U.S. producers' shipments during 1978-81 followed the same pattern as consumption and amounted to \$48.1 billion in 1981, representing an 8.7 percent increase from that of 1978. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 8.7 percent in 1978 to 11.6 percent in 1981.

The nonmetallic minerals subsector registered a trade deficit each year during 1978-81, which totaled \$2.0 billion in 1981, a level slightly lower than that in 1978. Imports increased each year during the period and totaled \$5.8 billion in 1981, increasing by 28 percent more than that of 1978. Natural and synthetic cut and uncut gemstones accounted for 46 percent of the subsector imports in 1981 with 2.6 billion dollars' worth of imports. Other commodity groups which showed significant imports in 1981 included table, kitchen, household, art and ornamental pottery (\$336 million), and glassware and other glass products (\$469 million). For many of the minerals within this subsector, such as gemstones, fluorspar, magnesite, and mica, the United States has limited or no reserves, and imports supply the major part or all of domestic demand. Imports of nonmetallic mineral products usually are of comparable quality to and often undersell domestic products.

During 1978-81, exports of the products in the nonmetallic minerals sector, which represented between 5 and 8 percent of producers' shipments, increased each year from \$2.5 billion in 1978 to \$3.8 billion in 1981, representing growth of 53 percent. The principal exported products included cut gemstones, pressed and blown glassware, refractories, flat glass and kaolin. These products accounted for 60 percent of the total exports in 1981. The major markets for these exports were Canada and Mexico which accounted for over 50 percent of U.S. exports.

Metallic ores, metals, and metal products .-- The U.S. steel industry is by far the largest industry in this subsector, accounting for about 23 percent, or \$59.0 billion, of 1981 producers' shipments of metallic ores, metals, and metal products. Other major industries (with 1981 shipments ranging from \$10 to \$20 billion) include producers of structures of base metal, the copper and aluminum industries, pig iron producers, metallic containers producers, and the metal fastener, lock, and assorted hardware industry. The subsector consists of over 10,000 companies, which together employ about 1.8 million workers (a decline from the 2.0 million workers in 1978). The relative strengths of the subsector lie in the large size of the U.S. market and the skilled domestic labor force. Relative weaknesses of the ore and metals industries include low profitability, which has resulted in relatively low levels of capital formation in many industries, slow growth in domestic demand, and the development of competitive basic metals industries abroad. The competitiveness of the United States in domestic and world markets varies among the industries included in the subsector, with comparative cost structures and the quality and availability of domestic mineral reserves significant factors in determining U.S. competitive positions.

Apparent U.S. consumption in the subsector rose from \$212.9 billion in 1978 to \$268.3 billion in 1981 (table 17). U.S. producers' shipments followed the same pattern, rising from a 1978 level of \$202.2 billion to \$255.8 billion in 1981. A trade deficit of \$10.8 billion in 1978 narrowed to \$4.8 billion in 1980, before increasing to a deficit of \$12.5 billion in 1981. The shifts in the deficit resulted from variations in export levels more so than from developments in imports, which increased steadily during the period. Exports, which represented between 4 and 10 percent of producers' shipments, rose from \$9.0 billion in 1978 to \$21.5 billion in 1980 before falling to \$16.1 billion in 1981. Major foreign markets included the EC, Canada, Mexico, and Japan. The increase in imports was almost two-thirds higher than that of apparent consumption, with imports rising from \$19.8 billion in 1978 to \$28.6 billion in 1981. This resulted in the share of imports to apparent consumption increasing from 9.3 percent in 1978 to 10.7 percent in 1981. Principal countries of origin were Canada, Japan and the EC.

GSP Imports

GSP imports appear to have played a relatively minor role in the minerals and metals sector, rising from \$929 million in 1978 to \$1.5 billion in 1981 (table 15). Imports at these levels accounted for less than 5 percent of total imports and 0.5 percent or less of apparent consumption throughout the period. 1/

^{1/} It should be noted that many product areas within this sector are not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment; for example, in 1981 an average of only 25 percent of the total sector imports entered under TSUS items which were eligible for GSP treatment. The rate of duty on GSP-eligible items within the sector averaged slightly less than 10 percent ad valorem in 1981.

Nonmetallic minerals and products. -- GSP imports of the commodities in the nonmetallic minerals and products subsector increased from \$148 million in 1978 to \$255 million in 1981, representing 3.3 percent of total imports in 1978 and 4.4 percent of total imports in 1981 (table 16). The ratio of GSP imports to consumption increased from 0.3 percent in 1978 to 0.5 percent in 1981. GSP imports of nonmetallic minerals and products came mainly from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Brazil, Korea, and Mexico.

Product areas in this subsector with significant GSP imports during 1978-81 included natural cut and synthetic gemstones (\$65 million in 1981); table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery (\$60 million in 1981); flat glass and products (\$41 million in 1981); and glassware and other glass products (\$31 million in 1981). Within the flat glass and products group, GSP imports of mirrors of glass totaled nearly \$30 million in 1981, accounting for 5.9 percent of apparent U.S. consumption of mirrors and reflecting an annual growth rate in import market share of 18.4 percent. More detail on mirrors of glass is presented in an industry profile analysis in the following section of this report (see table 18).

Metallic ores, metals, and metal products.--GSP imports of metallic ores, metals, and metal products increased during 1978-81, from \$782 million in 1978 to \$1.3 billion in 1981 (table 17). Although the percentage increase exceeded that for total imports (61 percent versus 45 percent), the \$474 million change was far overshadowed by the \$8.8 billion increase in total imports. Following an initial increase of \$233 million in 1979, GSP imports rose by about \$121 million per year in 1980 and 1981. Of the \$1.3 billion of GSP imports in 1981, copper was the largest product category (\$166 million), followed by handtools (\$127 million), aluminum (\$110 million), the ferroalloys ferromanganese and ferrosilicon (\$90 million), and metal fasteners, locks, and assorted hardware (\$59 million). Miscellaneous metal products accounted for another \$462 million of GSP imports (about 37 percent of the total). For the subsector as a whole, GSP imports represented an insignificant share of domestic consumption, averaging only about 0.5 percent over the 4 years.

Table 15.- Minerals and metals: U.S. shipments, 1/ imports, 2/ exports, 2/ apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

Item	1978	:	1979	1980	:	1981
		;	A. C. L.	•	:	
Producers' shipments-million :		:		:	:	
dollars:	246,397	;	283,327	: 279,296	:	303,927
Imports: :		:		:	:	
Totaldo:	24,323	:	27,156	: 31,751	:	34,386
GSPdo:	929	:	1,219	: 1,357	:	1,511
Exportsdo:	11,495	:	19,530	: 25,090	:	19,953
Apparent consumptiondo:	259,225	:	290,953	: 285,957	:	318,360
Ratio of :		:		:	:	
GSP to total imports :		:		:		
percent:	3.8	:	4.5	: 4.3	:	4.4
Total imports to consumption :		:			:	
do:	9.4	:	9.3	: 11.1		10.8
GSP imports to consumption :						
do:	.4		.4	5		.5
Total employment :						
1,000 workers:	2,743		2,766	: 2,613		2,488
	21		-1			2,100

^{1/} Production data used in place of shipments for some industries.

Sources: Data on imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, data on producers' shipments and total employment compiled from industry and U.S. Government sources.

²/ Because of rounding, data from subsector totals may not add to the totals shown.

Table 16.--Nonmetallic minerals and products: U.S. shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

Item	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
		:		:		:	1
Producers' shipments-million :		:		:		:	
dollars:	44,245	:	52,364	:	49,987	:	48,091
Imports: :		:		:		:	1 5119
Total do:	4,542	:	4,849	:	5,505	:	5,800
GSPdo:	. 148	:	205	:	216	:	255
Exports do:	2,491	:	3,150	:	3,610	:	3,818
Apparent consumption:	46,296	:	54,063	:	51,892	:	50,073
Ratio of :		:		:	4 11 7	:	**** III 14
GSP to total imports :		:		:			
percent:	3.3	:	4.2	:	3.9	:	4.4
Total imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
do:	9.8	:	9.0	:	10.6	:	11.6
GSP imports to consumption :		:		:		:	
do:	.3	:	. 4	:	. 4	:	.5
Total employment :		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	719	:	699	:	687	:	663
		:		:	4	:	15 V2 Y4

Sources: Data on imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, data on producers' shipments and employment compiled from industry and U.S. Government sources.

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Table 17.--Metallic ores, metals and metal products: U.S. shipments, 1/imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
		:		:		:	
Producers' shipmentsmillion :		:		:		:	
dollars:	202,152	:	230,963	:	229,309	:	255,836
Imports: :		:		:		:	
Total:	19,781	:	22,307	:	26,245	:	28,585
GSP:	782	:	1,015	:	1,141	:	1,256
Exports	9,004	:	16,380	:	21,489	:	16,135
Apparent consumption:	212,929	:	236,890	:	234,065	:	268,286
Ratio of :	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	:		:		:	
GSP to total imports :		:		:			
percent:	3.8		4.5	:	4.3	:	4.4
Total imports to consumption :	550		MAG		N.E.E.		200
percent:	9.3	•	9.4		11.2		10.7
GSP imports to consumption :	7.0	•	,,,	૽	11.2	•	10.7
얼마님이 그렇게 하셔요? 하나에 걸려가 그래 하면 가게 하면 주었다.	A	•		•			
percent:	. 4	•	. 4	•	. 5	•	. 5
Total employment :		•		•		•	
1,000 workers- :	2,024	:	2,067	:	1,926	•	1,825
		:		:	area concentration	:	

^{1/} Production data used in place of shipments for some industries.

Source: Data on imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, data on producers' shipments and employment compiled from industry and U.S. Government sources.

	17 1 17 170		
1			

Mirrors of Glass

Table 18.- Mirrors of Glass: U.S. apparent consumption, shipments, imports, and employment, 1978-81

:		:		:		:		:	Annual
Item :	1978	:	1979	:	.1980	:	1981	:	rate of
:		:		:		:		: (change 1/
		:		:		:		:	Percent
:		:		:		:		:	
Employment $2/$:		:		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	8	:	8	:	8	:	8	:	.0
Apparent con- :		:		:		:		:	X
sumption :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 dollars:	451,219	:	490,900	:	492,734	:	502,986	:	3.4
Shipments 2/do:	435,200	:	465,700	:	460,000	:	475,000	:	2.5
Imports: :		:		:		:		:	
Totaldo:	39,569	:	46,141	:	53,400	:	53,381	:	11.0
GSP:	12,893	:	21,435	:	27,191	:	29,694	:	31.5
Ratio of- :		:		:		:		:	
GSP to total im- :		:		:		:		:	
portspercent:	32.6	:	46.5	:	50.9	:	55.6	:	18.4
Total imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	8.8	:	9.4	:	10.8	:	10.6	;	. 7.2
GSP imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		;		:		:	
percent:	2.9	:	4.4	:	5.5	;	5.9	:	26.5
:		:	765-5010	:		:		:	

1/ The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend/line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.
2/ Estimated.

Sources: Data on imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, data on shipments and employment estimated based on industry and U.S. Government sources.

Industry profile and conditions of competition

The products covered in this profile are glass mirrors, with or without frames or cases, made from float and sheet glass. Many domestic firms produce mirrors, but about 30 firms account for more than 75 percent of production. Production establishments are situated throughout the United States, particularly in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East North Central States. Many of these firms are small, independent companies which derive the principal part of their income from mirror manufacture. There are two major flat glass manufacturing firms which produce mirrors. Total employment in the mirror industry is estimated to have remained at approximately 8,000 workers throughout 1978-81.

Market demand for glass mirrors is largely dependent on the automotive, furniture, and construction industries. It is estimated that automotive rearview mirrors account for about one fourth of domestic shipments, and

framed and unframed mirrors account for approximately three fourths. Apparent U.S. consumption increased by 11.5 percent, from \$451.2 million in 1978 to an estimated \$503.0 million in 1981. The value of U.S. producers' shipments also followed an upward trend during the period, rising by 9.1 percent, from \$435.2 million in 1978 to an estimated \$475.0 million in 1981. These increasing trends reflect the combined effects of inflation and the growing use of mirrors in commercial and residential construction and renovation projects. Social trends that encourage the use of mirrors include the trend to smaller living quarters, money savings in commercial renovations through expanding vision without expanding actual spaces, and a more general sophistication of consumers with regard to decor and living spaces.

The value of total imports of glass mirrors increased from \$39.6 million in 1978 to \$53.4 million in 1981, or by 34.9 percent. The share of apparent U.S. consumption accounted for by imports rose irregularly from 8.8 percent in 1978 to 10.6 percent in 1981. In terms of value, imports of mirrors not over 1 square foot in reflecting area represented an average of 80 percent of total mirrors imported during this period. In 1981, the principal suppliers of imported mirrors were Hong Kong (40 percent), Japan (24 percent), and Taiwan (9 percent).

Domestically produced mirrors compete with foreign-made products in the areas of price, quality, and service. Industry sources have indicated that U.S.— and foreign-made mirrors are of comparable quality, although imported mirrors are often lower in price than the equivalent U.S. product. Many foreign mirror manufacturers produce both the unprocessed flat glass and the final mirror product in the same plant, thereby reducing the amount of material handling required and contributing to more consistent quality control. Most U.S. mirror manufacturers buy the unprocessed flat glass from which they produce mirrors. These additional shipping and handling operations increase the chance that the glass will be scratched, dirtied, or otherwise damaged at the point of mirror production, which could result in a lower quality product. However, domestic producers have an advantage over their foreign counterparts in being able to provide ready service in the U.S. market. Many U.S. firms maintain large inventories so as to fill orders quickly.

The value of exports of glass mirrors, which represented approximately 5 percent of producers' shipments, increased irregularly by 8 percent during 1978-81, to \$25.4 million. A significant portion of U.S. exports of mirrors is limited to border trade; in 1981, Canada and Mexico together accounted for 70 percent of the value of U.S. exports. The majority of these exports were mirrors for automotive use. In some countries, the United States has a style and design advantage over its competitors in the market for decorative mirrors. Despite its competitive edge in this area, the United States has a trade deficit in mirrors which amounted to \$28.0 million in 1981.

GSP imports

Imports of all glass mirrors have been eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP since its institution in 1976. 1/ Approximately 33 percent

^{1/} The current (as of Jan. 1,1983), col. 1 (most-favored-nation) rates of duty for imports of mirrors eligible for the GSP are 12.7 percent ad valorem for TSUS item 544.51 and 10.0 percent ad valorem for TSUS item 544.54.

(\$12.9 million) of the total value of imports of glass mirrors were imported under the GSP in 1978, rising to 56 percent (\$29.7 million) in 1981. About 95 percent of GSP imports in 1981 were those not over 1 square foot in reflecting area. The principal suppliers of GSP imports in 1981 were Hong Kong (71 percent) and Taiwan (16 percent). GSP imports have increased their share of the U.S. mirror market during the period, rising from 2.9 percent of apparent consumption in 1979 to 5.9 percent in 1981.

The increase in the level of GSP imports is more than the result of substitution for non-GSP imports. During 1978-81, GSP imports rose to \$16.8 million and non-GSP imports fell to \$3.0 million. The duty-free status of GSP imports enhances the price advantage that many imported mirrors are perceived to have over the U.S.-made product. This factor is believed to be the most significant competitive edge held by GSP imports in the U.S. market for mirrors.

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MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT 1/

Sector Profile and Conditions of competition

The machinery and equipment sector encompasses machinery and mechanical equipment, electrical machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, and office machines. The products included in this sector were manufactured in 1981 by approximately 50,000 firms, employing about 5.6 million persons. Output for each employee was about \$77,000. The firms included are located throughout the United States with heavy concentrations in the Northeast and Midwest States and in California.

Apparent U.S. consumption of all the products included increased in value from \$348 billion in 1978 to \$406 billion in 1981, or by 16 percent (see table 19). The value of shipments for the same years increased from \$360 billion to \$433 billion, or by 20 percent. U.S. exports (included in the value of U.S. shipments) accounted for 16.5 percent of the value of U.S. shipments in 1978 and increased as a share of the total to 22.1 percent (\$96 billion) in 1981. U.S. imports also increased in value, rising from \$48 billion in 1978 to \$69 billion in 1981, or by 42 percent. As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, the value of U.S. imports increased from 13.8 percent in 1978 to 16.9 percent in 1981. The trade balance favored the United States by \$11 billion in 1978 and increased to \$27 billion in 1981.

The conditions of competition in the machinery and equipment sector generally favor U.S. producers (with a few notable exceptions) in that many of the products are large, capital intensive, and technologically advanced. Large products such as construction machinery, power transformers, and transportation equipment are difficult to transport, particularly when the product cannot be easily disassembled and reassembled. Capital-intensive and technologically advanced products are generally more easily produced in developed countries; however, such products often require labor-intensive operations during certain phases of the manufacturing process, which, for some products, are performed in developing countries. Japanese producers and multinational producers also enjoy many competitive strengths in machinery and equipment products. The former have managed to penetrate certain U.S. markets with automobiles, metal-working machine tools, semiconductor memories, and a host of other products. The latter have combined the advantages in the United States and other developed and developing countries to penetrate the U.S. market from foreign subsidiaries where they have made maximum use of an economic factor(s) such as land, e.g., tax incentives, or labor. Multinational firms also benefit by achieving access to foreign markets oftentimes denied to U.S. exporters.

^{1/} Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 6, parts 4, 5, and 6 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Machinery and mechanical equipment, electrical machinery and equipment, and transportation equipment.

GSP Imports

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment under the GSP increased from \$1.3 billion to \$2.3 billion during 1978-81, or by 69 percent. During the period, the value of U.S. imports under the GSP rose from 2.8 percent of total imports to 3.3 percent. 1/ As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, the value of U.S. imports under the GSP grew from 0.4 percent to 0.6 percent. The principal products imported under the GSP were low-technology, mature products requiring labor-intensive inputs. Those product areas where GSP imports have resulted in a significant increase in the overall import share of the U.S. market include fans and blowers, air pumps and vacuum pumps, and electric cooking stoves and ranges. A profile of each of these product groups is provided later in this report. Among the many other products where data show an increase in GSP imports as a share of total U.S. imports are pumps for liquids, nonmetalworking machine tools, portable electric lamps, telephone instruments, articles for making and breaking electrical circuits, and rail locomotives and rolling stock. These articles are not addressed further due to a small absolute value of imports or a small penetration of the U.S. market. GSP imports of transistors (which were first made eligible under the GSP in 1981) accounted for 6.1 percent of total imports of transistors for 1981 (transistors were eligible during April-December only) and accounted for 1.8 percent of apparent U.S. consumption; however, total imports of transistors are not increasing as a share of apparent U.S. consumption.

Table 19.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
		:		:		÷	
Shipments 1/million dollars:	359,704	:	391,910	:	402,570	:	432,570
Imports: :		:		:		:	
Totaldo:	48,146	:	53,630	:	60,078	:	68,542
GSPdo:	1,339	:	1,649	:	1,748	:	2,262
Exportsdo:	59,504	:	70,260	:	84,307	:	95,536
Apparent consumption 1/do:	348,346	:	375,280	:	378,341	:	405,576
GSP to total importspercent:	2.8	:	3.1	:	2.9	:	3.3
Total imports to consumption do:	13.8	:	14.3	:	15.9	:	16.9
GSP imports to consumption:	. 4	:	. 4	:	. 5	:	. 6
Total employment 1/1,000 workers:	5,345	:	5,577	:	5,551	:	5,551
17 - 7		:	Variation in	:		:	

1/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

^{1/} It should be noted that many product areas within this sector are not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment; for example, in 1981 only 43 percent of total sector imports entered under TSUS items which were eligible for GSP treatment. The average MFN rate of duty on GSP-eligible items within the sector was approximately 6.4 percent ad valorem in 1981.

Fans and Blowers and Parts Thereof

Table 20.--Fans and blowers and parts thereof: U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments, and imports, 1978-81

	:		:		:		:		:	Annual
Item	:	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	rate of
	:		:		:		:		:	change 1/
	:		:		:		:		:	Percent
	:		:		:		:		:	
Employment			:		:		:		:	
1,000 workers-	-:	15	:	19	:	18	:	12	:	-7.0
Apparent consumption	:		:		:		:		:	
1,000 dollars-	:90	5,544	:1	,114,490	: 1	,287,257	:1	,578,245	:	19.9
Shipmentsdo	-:85	6,800	:1	,024,100	:1	,122,400	:1	,248,000	:	13.0
Imports:	:		:		:		:		:	
Totaldo	-:11	0,696	:	168,430	:	263,743	:	437,608	:	58.0
GSPdo	-: 1	5,400	:	40,780	:	137,975	:	158,683	:	127.4
Ratio of	:		:		\$0		:		:	
GSP to total imports	:/		:		:		10		:	
percent-	-:	13.9	:	24.2	:	52.3	:	36.3	:	44.1
Total imports to	:		:		:		:		:	
consumptionpercent		12.2	:	15.1	:	20.5	:	27.7	:	31.9
GSP imports to	:		:		:		:		:	
consumptionpercent-	:	1.7	:	3.7	:	10.7	:	10.1	:	89.8
******	:	ST21.0		37.00		7.57.5	:		:	KI EGORE

1/ The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.

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

Industry profile and conditions of competition

The fans and blowers discussed in this analysis can be categorized broadly as centrifugal fans and blowers and propeller fans and accessories, axial fans, and power roof ventilators. Various types of fans and blowers within these two categories include blower-filter units, furnace and lightweight air-conditioning blowers, industrial fans, positive displacement blowers, turbo blowers, and multistage blowers.

During 1978-81, the number of employees producing these products in the United States ranged from an estimated 12,000 in 1981 to 19,000 in 1979. In 1977, the number of establishments in the United States producing both fans and blowers and dust collection and certain other air purification equipment (SIC 3564) totaled 482. In 1980, such establishments producing only fans and blowers accounted for 59 percent of the total shipments of firms classified in SIC 3564.

Apparent consumption of all types of fans and blowers increased annually during 1978-81 to \$1.6 billion in 1981, from \$0.9 billion in 1978. It is estimated that over one-half of this gain was attributable to price increases.

Total shipments (including exports) also increased annually during the same period, but at a lower rate; such shipments rose from \$0.9 billion in 1978 to \$1.2 billion in 1981.

The balance of trade in all types of fans and blowers remained unfavorable to the United States during 1978-81 and worsened throughout the period. The ratio of the value of imports to exports amounted to 1.8 percent in 1978 with imports totaling \$110.7 million; this ratio reached 4.1 in 1981, when imports amounted to \$437.6 million. Although exports rose annually from \$62.0 million in 1978 to \$107.4 million in 1981, the gains in imports were much more dramatic; increasing almost 300 percent during this period.

During 1978-81, the four largest suppliers to the U.S. market of all types of fans and blowers were Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Canada; such countries accounted for 81 percent, by value, of these imports during the period. Major markets for U.S. exports were Canada, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia.

During 1978-81, total U.S. imports of fans and blowers as a share of apparent U.S. consumption rose annually from 12.2 percent in 1978 to 27.7 percent in 1981. This sharp increase in these imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption reflected substantial increases in imports from Hong Kong and Taiwan in 1980 and 1981. Such imports consisted, in part, of ceiling and other household fans.

Conditions of competition in the U.S. market for fans and blowers is represented by strong import competition with regard to ceiling and other household fans; such fans are offered at prices generally below the domestic product. The principal foreign suppliers of these fans are Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea. Other competition is provided by industrial fans and blowers produced chiefly in Canada, Japan, and West Germany. These fans and blowers enjoy moderate success in the U.S. market because of quality and features; such products are offered at competitive prices.

GSP imports

The value of imports under the GSP for all fans and blowers increased sharply during 1978-81, rising from \$15.4 million in 1978 to \$158.7 million in 1981, or by 931 percent. The value of GSP imports as a percent of total imports for these products, ranged from 13.9 percent in 1978 to 52.3 percent in 1980, and was 36.3 percent in 1981. 1/ This sharp percentage increase is due to significant increases of ceiling and other household fans from Taiwan and Hong Kong, especially in 1980. The decline in 1981 reflected Hong Kong's loss of certain GSP status in April 1981.

During 1978-81, the principal four suppliers of all fans and blowers imported under the GSP were Hong Kong, Taiwan, India, and the Republic of Korea; these countries accounted for 98 percent of total GSP imports during the period.

^{1/} The average MFN rate of duty on those TSUS items which include fans, blowers and parts thereof and which are eligible for GSP treatment was 5.1 percent ad valorem in 1981.

During 1978-81, GSP imports as a percent of apparent consumption ranged from 1.7 percent in 1978 to 10.7 percent in 1980, then declined to 10.1 percent in 1981. Although total imports rose sharply in 1981, GSP imports rose only slightly because, on April 1, 1981, Hong Kong lost its GSP preference for TSUS item 661.06, other fans and blowers, the major category of imports of fans and blowers. Despite this loss, total imports of these products under item 661.06 rose from \$82.3 million in 1980 to \$194.4 million in 1981.

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Air Pumps, Vacuum Pumps, and Parts Thereof

Table 21.--Air Pumps, Vacuum Pumps, and Parts Thereof U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments, and imports, 1978-81

	:		;		:		:		:	Annual
Item	: :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	rate of
	:		:		:		:		: (change 1/
	:	-	:	N-1-	:		:		:	Percent
	:		:		:		:		:	
Employment1,000 workers	:-	2	:	2	:	2	:	2	:	(
Apparent consumption	:		:		:		:		:	100
1,000 dollars	:159	9,036	:	202,007	:	228,405	:	219,530	:	11.5
Shipmentsdo	:148	8,400	:	194,100	:	207,400	:	208,600	:	11.5
Imports:	:		:		:		:		:	
Totaldo	: 4	5,210	:	50,751	:	75,324	:	76,552	:	21.8
GSPdo	: (6,923	:	10,922	:	21,809	:	20,262	:	47.9
Ratio of	:		:		:		:		:	
GSP to total imports	: -		:		:		:		:	
percent	:	15.3	:	21.5	:	29.0	:	26.5	:	21.5
Total imports to	:		:		:		:		:	
consumptionpercent	:	28.4	ः	25.1	:	33.0	:	34.9	:	9.3
GSP imports to	:		1		3		:		:	
consumptionpercent	:	4.4	:	5.4	:	9.5	:	9.2	:	32.0
			:		:		:		:	

1/ The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the four years of data using linear regression.

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

Industry profile and conditions of competition

Air pumps are used primarily for pumping air into a container such as a tire or an aquarium, and vacuum pumps are used to pump air from a vessel. Air and vacuum pumps can range in price from less than one dollar for an inexpensive bicycle tire pump to over \$100,000 for a large commercial vacuum pump. Markets for air and vacuum pumps include both individual household consumers and commercial and production establishments.

The major producing areas for air and vacuum pumps are the North Central and North East States, with production concentrated in Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Wisconsin. There were approximately 2,000 workers employed in this industry and about 50 firms in 1981. U.S. production of these items increased steadily from \$148 million in 1978 to \$209 million in 1981, or by 41 percent.

Apparent U.S. consumption rose from \$159 million in 1978 to \$228 million in 1980, then fell to \$220 million in 1981. Imports increased from \$45.2 million in 1978 to \$76.6 million in 1981. The import-to-consumption ratio declined from 28.4 percent in 1978 to 25.1 percent in 1979, then increased to 34.9 percent in 1981. U.S. exports increased steadily from \$34.6 million in 1978 to \$65.6 million in 1981, or 89.6 percent. Imports from West Germany, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Japan represented over 79 percent of

imports in 1982, and Canada, Japan, Mexico, and the Republic of Korea accounted for over 51 percent of the U.S. exports of air and vacuum pumps in 1982. During 1978-81, the U.S. trade balance in air and vacuum pumps was negative each year, reaching a deficit of \$21 million in 1980, then dropping to \$10.9 million in 1981.

The U.S. industry produces most of the more expensive, complex air and vacuum pumps used in the U.S. production facilities, while most imports are either a specific type of pump not produced by U.S. manufacturers or are very inexpensive pumps such as bicycle tire pumps.

GSP imports

The total value of GSP imports increased from \$6.9 million in 1978 to \$21.8 million in 1980, then declined slightly to \$20.3 million in 1981. These imports represented 15.3 percent of total imports of air and vacuum pumps in 1978 and 26.5 percent in 1981. 1/ Imports of GSP items consisted primarily of inexpensive tire pumps, pumps for small household fish aquariums, and small, foot-type air pumps. Over 97 percent of these pumps were imported from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Brazil, and the Republic of Korea, with Taiwan accounting for over 91 percent of the GSP imports of air and vaccum pumps in 1981.

GSP imports represented 4.4 percent of total U.S. consumption in 1978, and increased to 9.2 percent of total U.S. consumption in 1981. Virtually all of the increase in GSP imports of air and vacuum pumps during 1978-81 can be attributed to increased imports of inexpensive air pumps from Taiwan.

^{1/} The average MFN rate of duty on those TSUS items which include air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof, and which are eligible for GSP treatment, was 4.5 percent ad valorem in 1981.

Electric Cooking Stoves and Ranges and Parts Thereof

Table 22.--Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof: U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments, and imports, 1978-81

	7.022	:	olene.	:	SERVICE.	:	N.W. Service	:	
Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981		rate of
:		:		:		:		:	change 1/
:		:		;		:		:	Percent
		:		;		:		:	
Employment :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 workers:	24	:	24	:	24	:	24	:	(
Apparent consumption :		:		:		:		:	
1,000 dollars:	1,798,922	:1	,895,001	:	2,015,107	:	2,240,960	:	7.5
Shipmentsdo:	1,678,700	:1	,784,600	:	1,886,300	:	2,040,900	:	6.6
Imports: :		:		:		:		:	
Total:	202,625	:	208,597	:	245,828	:	329,043	:	17.6
GSPdo:	5,228	:	15,969	:	35,912	:	51,985	:	116.0
Ratio of :		:		:		:		:	
GSP to total im- :		:		:		:		:	17.7
portspercent:	2.6	:	7.7	:	14.6	:	15.8	:	83.2
Total imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	11.3	:	11.0	:	12.2	:	14.7	:	9.3
GSP imports to :		:		:		:		:	
consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	.3	:	.8	:	1.8	:	2.3		99.8
**********			12.70		37.1.7.				- 17.7

1/ The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend/line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.

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

Industry profile and conditions of competition

Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts covered in this profile include microwave ovens, convection/microwave ovens, which add a fan and a conventional heating element to the microwave oven, and other electric cooking stoves and ranges. These electric cooking stoves and ranges are used in household and commercial establishments, but exclude industrial articles.

The U.S. manufacturers are the world's leading producers of other electric cooking stoves and ranges and, along with the Japanese, the leading world producers of microwave ovens. There are approximately 64 U.S. producers of electric cooking stoves and ranges, employing an estimated 24,000 people. These plants are primarily located in North Central and South Central States.

During 1978-81, total domestic shipments increased by 25 percent, from \$1.7 billion in 1978 to \$2.0 billion in 1981. Apparent U.S. consumption of these articles increased from \$1.8 billion in 1978, to \$2.2 billion in 1981, or by 25 percent. The increases in shipments and apparent consumption are largely due to the increased popularity of the microwave ovens. During this

same reporting period, imports increased substantially from \$202.6 million in 1978 to \$329.0 million in 1981, or by 62 percent. The imports-to-consumption ratio increased from 11 percent in 1978 to 15 percent in 1981. Virtually all of the imports were microwave ovens and convection/microwave combination ovens. Japan was the major supplying country for U.S. imports during 1978-81, followed by Singapore, Repuplic of Korea, and Mexico. Total U.S. exports of electric cooking stoves and ranges increased from \$82.4 million in 1978 to \$129.0 million in 1981.

The U.S. trade balance in electric cooking stoves and ranges continued to show a deficit during 1978-81. From 1978-79, the trade deficit was approximately level at about \$115.0 million, then increased during 1980-81, from \$128.4 million in 1980 to \$200.0 million in 1981. This sharp deficit increase is primarily due to the sharp increase in the consumer demand for imported energy-efficient household microwave ovens and the smaller increase in the world demand for U.S. exports of other electric cooking stoves and ranges.

GSP imports

The total value of GSP imports in electric cooking stoves and ranges increased significantly during 1978-81, from \$5.2 million in 1978 to \$52.0 million in 1981. In 1981, GSP imports accounted for 15.8 percent share of total imports and 2.3 percent of total consumption compared with 1978 when GSP imports accounted for only 2.6 percent of total imports and 0.3 percent total consumption. This increase of imports under GSP for electric cooking stoves and ranges can be attributed to increased demand for the innovative convection/microwave combination oven and the technical capability in certain GSP beneficiary developing countries to produce it. Principal sources of such imports were Singapore, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

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MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES 1/

Sector Profile and Conditions of Competition

The industries covered in this sector produce a myriad of heterogeneous manufactured products, including, but not limited to, luggage; scientific instruments; medical instruments; watches; musical instruments; sporting goods; toys; furniture; jewelry; buttons; combs; and writing instruments. Approximately 28,500 firms were engaged in manufacturing these products in 1981, down about 3 percent from that in 1978. As shown in table 23, estimated total annual employment in the sector during 1978-81 averaged nearly 1.9 million, recording its high in 1979 (1.9 million) and low in 1981 (1.8 million); during the 4-year period, employment dropped by 2 percent, roughly paralleling the percentage decline in the number of producers.

In terms of producers' shipments, among the more important industries in this sector are those that produce scientific instruments, medical instruments, furniture and jewelry; aggregated, total shipments by these industries amounted to approximately \$50 billion, or 60 percent of the total value of sector shipments in 1981.

During 1978-81, the estimated value of apparent U.S. consumption of the products covered in this sector rose annually from \$65.0 billion to \$82.0 billion, or by 26 percent. Similarly, the estimated value of producers' shipments rose by 28 percent, from \$65.2 billion in 1978 to \$83.6 billion in 1981.

Throughout the period, the balance of trade in this sector was in surplus, as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

Trade surplus

1978	169
1979	952
1980	2,137
1981	1,596

The value of U.S. imports, which increased by 43 percent during the period, rose annually from \$9.3 billion in 1978 to \$13.3 billion in 1981. The ratio of total imports to apparent U.S. consumption rose in each year during the period from 14.3 percent to 16.2 percent. Principal sources in 1981 were Japan, the EC, Taiwan, and Hong Kong; combined imports from these countries accounted for 71 percent of total entries in that year.

The value of U.S. exports, like that of imports, rose annually during 1978-81, from \$9.4 billion to \$14.9 billion (58 percent). Exports as a share of producers' shipments was 14.5 percent in 1978, and rose in each year thereafter to 17.8 percent in 1981. Major markets in 1981 included the EC,

^{1/} Included are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States; schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products), except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 12, and 13(b).

Canada, Japan, and the OPEC countries; these markets accounted for 58 percent of total U.S. exports in that year.

Generally, U.S. producers compete favorably in domestic and foreign markets in the sale of those products (e.g., scientific and medical instruments) which require a high level of technology in their manufacture and/or which can be produced by mass-production techniques. Conversely, where technological requirements are minimal and labor content high (e.g., luggage, handbags, and certain sporting goods), U.S. manufacturers are at a disadvantage in the marketing of their products.

GSP Imports

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactured products under the GSP increased annually during 1978-81, rising from \$1.3 billion to \$1.8 billion, or by 38 percent. GSP imports averaged 13.8 percent annually of total imports in the sector. 1/ Although GSP imports entered in virtually all product areas within this diverse sector, 56 percent of such imports in 1981 consisted of furniture (other than medical), toys, jewelry (including costume jewelry), and certain sporting goods.

The ratio of total GSP imports to apparent U.S. consumption has been insignificant and averaged only 2 percent annually during 1978-81.

Although, as indicated, GSP imports have entered in virtually all product areas within the miscellaneous manufactures sector, in only one area, costume jewelry, have such imports become a significant force in the domestic market. Imports of costume jewelry under the GSP rose at an annual rate of 18.4 percent during the 4-year period and increased their share of U.S. consumption from 6.6 percent in 1978 to 12.7 percent in 1981. A profile analysis of costume jewelry is shown in table 24.

^{1/} It should be noted that many product areas within this sector are not eligible for GSP duty-free treatment; for example, in 1981 approximately 70 percent of total sector imports entered under TSUS items which were eligible for GSP treatment. The MFN rate of duty on GSP-eligible items within the sector was approximately 10.6 percent ad valorem in 1981.

Table 23.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1978-81

Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
<u>:</u>		:		:		:	
Producers' shipments 1/million :		:		:		:	
dollars:	65,162	: '	72,190	:	79,200	:	83,590
Imports: :		:		:		:	
Totaldo:	9,277	:	10,508	:	11,583	:	13,298
GSPdo:	1,271	:	1,515	:	1,602	: -	1,758
Exportsdo:	9,446	:	11,460	:	13,720	:	14,894
Apparent consumption 1/do:	64,993	:	71,238	:	77,063	:	81,994
Ratio of :		:		:		:	
GSP to total importspercent-:	13.7	:	14.4	:	13.8	:	13.2
Total imports to consumptiondo:	14.3	:	14.8	:	15.0	:	16.2
GSP imports to consumption do:	2.0	:	2.1	:	2.1	:	2.1
Total employment 1/1,000 workers:	1,880	:	1,934	:	1,886	:	1,845
				:		:	

^{1/} Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Costume Jewelry

Table 24.--Costume jewelry: U.S. apparent consumption, shipments, imports, and employment, 1978-81

Item :	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	Annual rate of change 1/
:	1301	:	1-1	;		:		:	
Employment1,000 workers-:	35	:	31	:	25	:	21	:	-16.0
		:		:		:		:	
Apparent consumption1,000:		:		:		:		:	
dollars:	905,595	:	864,763	:	709,632	:	761,793	:	-6.9
Shipmentsdo:	808,100	:	772,200	:	615,000	:	650,000	:	-8.4
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	:	24.400120700000	:		:	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	:	
Imports: :		:		:		:		:	
Totaldo:	149,808	:	151,781	:	171,478	:	193,722	:	9.3
GSP:	59,909	:	58,152	:	74,352	:	96,988	:	18.4
	ALABOTO STATE	:	16/25/75/15/15	:	TO ALITHONICA	:	DEM W. EC - S. C. C.	:	
Ratio of :		:		:		:		:	
GSP to total import :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	40.0	:	38.3	:	43.4	:	50.1	:	8.3
Total imports to consump- :		:		:		:		:	
tion percent:	16.5	:	17.6	:	24.2	:	25.4	:	17.5
GSP imports to consumption :		:		:		:		:	
percent:	6.6	:	6.7	:	10.5	:	12.7	:	27.3
		:		:		:		:	

^{1/} The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through the 4 years of data using linear regression.

Industry profile and condition of competition

The U.S. costume jewelry industry consists of establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of costume jewelry, costume novelties, and ornaments made of numerous materials, except precious metals, precious and semiprecious stones, and rolled gold plate and gold-filled materials. According to the 1977 Census of Manufactures, there were 847 establishments in the costume jewelry industry. Industry sources indicate that this number has since declined, although no data are available.

Rhode Island and New York are the major areas of domestic costume jewelry production. A large number of firms are small, employing less than 20 workers; many are family-owned. Production is labor intensive. Employment is subject to fluctuations due to seasonal changes in demand and changing consumer tastes. Industry employment fell annually during 1978-81, from about 35,000 in 1978 to an estimated 21,000 in 1981.

U.S. apparent consumption of costume jewelry was \$905.6 million in 1978; it declined to \$864.8 million in 1979 and \$709.6 million in 1980 before it rose to \$761.8 million in 1981. The drop in demand for costume jewelry in 1979 coincided with an increase in consumer demand for "real" jewelry, particularly of karat gold. By 1980, fluctuating gold prices, high-interest rates, fewer discretionary dollars, and rising unemployment caused consumption of both costume and precious jewelry to fall. Fashion trends emphasizing the metallic look in 1981 contributed to a slight rise in jewelry consumption.

U.S. production of costume jewelry followed a pattern similar to consumption throughout 1978-81. Product shipments fell from \$808.1 million in 1978 to a period low of \$615.0 in 1980, and then rose to \$650.0 million in 1981. The same factors which affected consumption also affected production. Some firms ceased operations entirely; others cut back on production.

The U.S. trade balance with regard to costume jewelry was negative from 1978 to 1981; however, the gap narrowed somewhat in 1980 and 1981 as U.S. export levels increased at a higher rate than imports. The value of U.S. costume jewelry imports grew from \$149.8 million in 1978 to \$193.7 million in 1981, or by 29 percent. Hong Kong accounted for over 25 percent of the value of imports throughout the period. Taiwan, Japan, and Korea were also major suppliers. Imports increased their share of consumption from 16.5 percent in 1978 to 25.4 percent in 1981.

One factor affecting imports during this period was the increased importation of jewelry components by manufacturers. Lower prices, due to cheaper labor costs in some parts of the world, were the primary reason. Another factor was the high price of precious metals which created some interest in costume jewelry as a substitute for precious metal jewelry. In a few instances, certain items that were fashionable during the period, such as low-cost cloisonne jewelry, were not available domestically.

U.S. exports of costume jewelry increased annually, from \$52.3 million in 1978 to \$81.9 million in 1981. The ratio of exports to shipments changed from 6.5 to 12.6 percent over the same period. Canada, Japan, and Great Britain were the three major markets for costume jewelry during 1978-81.

Costume jewelry exports rose over the period largely because of increased efforts by domestic producers to develop export markets. During 1978-81, the industry attempted to move away from the perception of costume jewelry as "junk"; it developed well-designed, well-made, stylish jewelry that looked more "real."

GSP imports

U.S. imports of costume jewelry under the GSP declined slightly during 1978-79, from \$59.9 million to \$58.2 million. In 1980, these imports rose to a level of \$74.4 million, and then reached almost \$97.0 million in 1981. Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong were the major sources of duty-free imports between 1978 and 1981. Together they accounted for at least 84 percent of such imports in each year.

Imports of costume jewelry under the GSP showed an annual rate of increase of 18.4 percent over the 4-year period, compared with an annual rate of increase of 9.3 percent for all jewelry imports. 1/ GSP imports were 40 percent of all imports in 1978 and 50 percent in 1981. The ratio of GSP imports to consumption nearly doubled, from 6.6 percent in 1978 to 12.7 percent in 1981, and the ratio of total imports to consumption increased at a slower rate, from 16.5 to 25.4 percent.

^{1/} The average MFN rate of duty on those TSUS items which include costume jewelry and which are eligible for GSP treatment was 16.9 percent ad valorem in 1981.

Much of the costume jewelry imported under the GSP consisted of inexpensive articles, often requiring a lot of hand labor. These ranged from base metal chain to souvenir/novelty items to cloisonne. Cloisonne jewelry production is very labor intensive, and thus cannot be done competitively in the United States. Lower labor costs in GSP-eligible countries, especially in the Far East, have given imports from these areas a price advantage in the U.S. market. Although the quality of GSP imports is sometimes poor, in general it is adequate. However, in view of economic conditions in the United States during 1979-81—high inflation, tighter credit, and decreased discretionary purchasing power—the price advantages these imports offered became more important than their quality.

APPENDIX

U.S. EMPLOYMENT, CONSUMPTION, IMPORTS, AND RELATED INFORMATION, 1978-81

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
live animals, except birds and poultry :	2 500	2 400	2 400	2 200	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	2,500 : 29,214,500 : 29,001,000 :	2,400 : 36,034,300 : 35,819,000 :	2,400 : 34,962,800 : 34,729,000 :	2,300 33,482,373 33,367,000	: 3.9
Imports: : Total	379,196	387,329	415,478	345,176	
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :	1,399 :	995	24 :		-85.5
imports:	. 4 :	.3 :	.0 :	.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.3:	1.1:	1.2:	1.0	: -6.8
Cattle :	:		i		:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,715 : 19,714,000 : 19,553,200 :	1,639 : 26,172,700 : 25,993,700 :	1,623 : 25,636,100 : 25,453,700 :	1,623 23,598,592 23,473,000	5.3
Imports: : Total:	254,865 :	246,973 :	237,008	191,059	: -8.7
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .(
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0	.0 :	.0	. 0	: .(
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.3:	.0:	:9 :	.8	-13.6
Swine :		1	i		1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	632 : 9,083,000 : 9,066,000 :	9,426,600 : 9,415,600 :	8,892,800 : 8,873,800 :	581 6,584,453 6,574,700	: -9.
Imports: :	.,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	0,5/1/100	:
GSP duty-free	22,435 :	17,374 :	26,108:	18,879	: -1.
GSP duty-frae imports to total :			i		i
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0	. 3 :	. 3	17.6
oultry and poultry meat	i	i .	i		ì
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	6.141.000 :	6,310,000 :	6,430,000 :	6,651,184	1 2018
Shipments:	5,898,000 :	6,503,000 :	6,835,000 :	7,152,000	
Imports: :	83.637	52,320 :	83,001	93,669	8.3
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	3,282	6,611	14,448	9,505	704 HACKET TO THE
GSP duty-free imports to total :		:	1		

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980	7 5 65 1	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	3.9 : 1.4 : .1 :	12.6	17.4 : 1.3 : .2 :	10.1 1.4 .1	5.0
Feathers and downs Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	1 : 110,100 : 55,000 :	81,700 : 60,000 :	99,600 = 66,000 =	101,088 73,000	
Imports: : Total	69,895	39,159 3,258	67,722 : 9,092 :	75,545 274	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	63.5	8.3 : 47.9 : 4.0 :	13.4 : 68.0 : 9.1 :	74.7 .3	59.0 : 8.7 : 51.0
Employment	200 : 39,459,000 : 38,316,000 :	200 : 46,596,000 : 44,896,000 :	200 : 42,984,000 : 41,492,000 :	200 40,892,459 39,865,000	: .6
Imports: Total	1,929,741 : 64,641 :	2,607,413 : 64,155 :	2,433,647 : 105,061 :	2,083,142 55,779	1.6
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	3.3 : 4.9 : .2 :	2.5 : 5.6 : .1 :	4.3 : 5.7 : .2 :	2.7 5.1	
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	28,564,000 : 27,562,000 :	30,545,000 : 28,984,000 :	29,424,200 : 28,063,000 :	35 33,541,334 32,597,041	-13. 4. 4.
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1,146,941	1,751,343	1,562,476	1,192,109	: :
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	4.0:	5.7 : 0 :	5.3 : .0 :	3.6	-3.
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen : Employment	9,127,000 : 9,249,000 :	11,160,000 : 11,276,000 :	13,633,000 : 12,648,000 :	11,764,000 11,811,000	
Imports:	42,945 :	70,141 :	136,414 :	158,013	: 58.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1973	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	0 :	0	0	0	: : .(
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0:				
Total imports to consumption-do	.5 :	.6 :	1.0:	1.3	40.2
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :		
Sausage : Employment1,000 workers:	62	64	45		
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	9.529.900 :	10.956.100 :	11.074.100 :	11.120.855	4.
Shipments:	9,526,000	10,950,000	11,064,000	11,115,000	
Total:	13,497 :	15,446 :	19,621 :	17,251	10.2
GSP duty-free	30 :	0 :	16 :	0	-27.0
GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		t
imports:	.2 :	.0 :	. 1 1	.0	-29.3
Total imports to consumption-do:	.1 :	.1 :	.2 :	.2	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and : canned hams :					
Employment:	16 :	17 :	17 :	17	: 1.8
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	6,118,000 :	6,619,000 :	6,519,000 :	6,689,000	
Shipments:	6,118,000 :	6,603,000 :	6,514,000 :	6,692,000	2.6
Imports: :	67 020 :	E/ 7/1	** ***	40. 303	
GSP duty-free:	63,929 :	56,741 :	44,419 :	45,357	27.53
Ratio of				v	
GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	: .(
Total imports to consumption-do:	1.0 :	.9 :	.7 :	.7	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0:	.0	: .(
ish, fresh or frozen		1	1		1
Employment:	165 :	167 :	168 :	168	: .6
Apparent consumption-1.000 dollars: Shipments	1,729,500 :	1,915,400 :	1,877,300 :	1,654,700	
Imports:	900,000 :	1,100,000	1,000,000 :	1,000,000	2.2
Total:	1,148,883 :	1,215,127	1,182,028 :	1,345,698	4.6
GSP duty-free:	7,767 :	8,979 :	10,125 :	11,294	
Ratio of	1	-,,,,	,	,.,	1 13.2
GSP duty-free imports to total	1.		1		:
imports	.7 :	.7 :	. 9 :	. 8	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	66.4:	63.4 :	63.0 :	81.3	V
our duty-free imports to consumption-ou	.4 :	.5 :	.5 :	.7	18.3
ish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered :					
Employment1,000 workers:	2 :	2 1	2 :	2	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	179,400 : 117,900 :	177,800 : 112,500 :	184,400 124,900	217,400 136,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	61,582 : 1,135 :	65,318 : 1,806 :	59,520 : 1,664 :	81,440 2,222	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.8 : 34.3 : .6 :	2.8 : 36.7 : 1.0 :	2.8	2.7 37.5 1.0	1 1.4
Fish, in airtight containers Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	25: 1,660,600: 1,592,000:	25: 1,490,700: 1,459,800:	1,631,900 : 1,624,000 :	1,840,200 1,801,700	
Imports: : Total	130,343 : 8,194 :	135,819 : 9,687 :	173,496 : 12,934 :	195,574 15,257	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	6.3 : 7.8 : .5 :	7.1 : 9.1 : .6 :	7.5 10.6 .8	7.8 10.6 .8	: 11
Sardines Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	74,200 : 35,600 :	87,600 : 44,800 :	74,300 : 31,600 :	104,400 54,900	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	40,070 :	43,979 :	44,060	51,195 2,919	12.5
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do :	54.0 :	50.2 :	59.3	5.7 49.0 2.8	
Tuna : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	20 : 1,137,100 : 1,273,300 :	1,168,900 : 1,103,800 :	1,240,800 : 1,143,500 :	1,392,100 1,281,700	6.5
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	63,822 :	65,071:	97,254	110,358	22.7
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	5.6 : 0 :	5.6 ±	7.8 :	7.9	: 14.6

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980		: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Other fish in airtight containers, including : anchovies, bonito, and herring :		. Tenti			
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments	48,800 : 34,400 :	45,300 : 31,100 :	58,600 : 41,100 :	60,000 47,100	The second of th
Imports: TotalGSP duty-free	25,758 : 8,194 :	25,969 : 9,687 :	31,728 : 12,934 :	33,837 12,338	10.7
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	31.8 : 52.8 : 16.8 :	37.3 : 57.3 : 21.4 :	40.8 : 54.1 : 22.1 :	36.5 56.4 20.6	
Shellfish Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	100: 1,558,800: 983,100:	2,008,600 : 1,119,700 :	2,023,800 : 1,082,300 :	2,285,009 1,192,035	and the second s
Imports: Total	87 7 ,667 : 5,562 :	1,221,979 : 8,487 :	1,203,207 : 6,707 :	1,333,155 6,398	13.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	56.3 .4	60.8 :	59.3 :	58.3 .3	-6.
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk : Employment1,000 workers	90 : 12,700,900 : 12,700,000 :	14,697,900 : 14,700,000 :	87 : 16,596,100 : 16,600,000 :	18,094,100 18,100,000	1 12.
Imports: : Total	5,680	4,924 :	4,147 :	6,168	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	.0:	.0:	.0:	.0	:
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including : dried milk and cream : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,753,000 : 1,862,000 :	2,496,200 : 2,569,600 :	2,677,000 : 2,792,900 :	2,916,700 3,054,800	17. 17.
Imports:	1,420	1,084	2,419	9,909	94.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 1	0	0	: : .(
imports	.0:	.0:	.0 :	.0	: .0 : 36.9
Butter Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	1,093,700 : 1,093,700 :	1,204,900 : 1,205,200 :	1,595,100 : 1,595,300 :	1,743,900 1,830,800	18.3 20.0
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	587 : 0 :	725 :	734 :	2,120	: 47.2 : .0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	.0:	.0:	.0:	.0	: .0 : .0
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	1,004,600 : 1,007,800 :	1,043,300 : 1,046,800 :	1,037,500 : 1,041,100 :	1,042,200 1,050,000	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free	12:	16 :	22 :	35 0	42.3
imports	.0:	.0:	.0 :	.0	
Cheeses : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	31: 5,114,100: 4,861,000:	5,830,500 :	32 : 6,909,600 : 6,628,800 :	33 7,498,700 7,187,700	: 13.6
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	267,417 : 4,639 :	293,282 : 4,259 :	301,048 ± 6,357 ±	332,062 4,501	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.7 : 5.2 : .1 :	1.5 : 4.8 : .1 :	2.1 : 4.4 : .1 :	1.4 9.4 .1	-5.7
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or : evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, :		1	- 1		:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
yoghurt, and ice cream Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	1,563,000 : 1,563,000 :	1,632,300 : 1,649,000 :	1,698,400 : 1,703,400 :	1,826,900 1,833,000	
Imports: : Total	1,097	1,187	644	10	-77.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	.0:	.0:	.0	.0	:
Ice cream Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	18: 2,381,200: 2,380,100:	2,645,300 : 2,644,100 :	3,567,000 : 3,568,100 :	3,486,100 3,486,100	-2. 15.
Imports: Total	1,094	1,184	644	0	-23.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0:	.0:	.0	.0	:
ggs Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	2,948,000 : 3,026,000 :	3,378,000 : 3,447,000 :	3,237,000 : 3,347,000 :	3,518,000 3,688,000	: 5.
TotalGSP duty-free	4,633 : 1,515 :	4,552 : 1,513 :	5,168 : 491 :		-34.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	32.7	33.2 :	9.5	9.7 .2 .0	: -38.
ides and skins Employment	593,800 : 1,174,400 :	686,500 : 1,531,200 :	1,369,000 : 1,963,700 :	15 145,880 736,100	: -29.
Imports: Total	105,089 : 217 :	138,457 : 343 :	87,384 17	100,754	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
imports	17.7:	20.2	6.4	69.1	
Cattle hides : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	12 : 444,200 :	12 : 498,700 :	12:	70.297	: : -45.9
Shipments: Imports:	1,067,700 :	1,392,000 :	876,100 :	669,200	
Total: GSP duty-free:	18,998 : 170 :	29,595 : 341 :	24,755 : 15 :	28,226 10	10.6
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		:
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.3 : .0 :	1.2 : 5.9 :	9.2 :	40.2	
eather :	:				:
Employment: Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments: Imports:	22,400 : 1,695,000 : 1,663,000 :	20,400 : 2,091,000 : 2,050,000 :	18,500 : 1,975,000 : 2,017,000 :	20,300 2,269,000 2,181,000	8.5
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	222,400 : 34,140 :	284,480 : 28,178 :	217,493 : 22,163 :	354,235 50,566	: 11.9 : 9.8
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	15.4 : 13.1 : 2.0 :	9.9 : 13.6 : 1.3 :	10.2 : 11.0 : 1.1 :	14.3 15.6 2.2	: 3.2
Cattle hide upper leather					
Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	1,414,000 : 1,397,000 :	1,743,000 : 1,722,000 :	1,678,000 :	1,318,000 1,294,000	
Total	35,410 :	57,125 :	36,658	55,016	9.2
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.5 :	3.3:	2.2:	4.2	
urskins :		:			:
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	194,000 : 340,560 :	250,100 : 506,550 :	213,500 : 529,100 :	237,000 475,740	
Imports:	163,010 :	204,046	165,849 :	193,795	3.2

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :		: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-freedo	1,497	1,590	1,724	1,873	7.8
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	84.0 : .8 :	81.6	77.7	81.8 81.8	
Mink furskins Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	3: 142,894: 132,000:	115,746 139,500	70,926 : 123,600 :	94,896 111,200	: 9.6 : -15.8 : -6.2
Total	86,168 :	104,426	85,159 :	99,035	-58.5
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	60.3:	90.2	120.1	104.4	21.3
Pulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers: Farms	500 : 53,100 : 25,000 :	500 : 58,400 : 25,000 :	500 = 65,900 = 27,600 =	500 80,046 42,426	14.5
Totaldo	31,713 : 152 :	36,450 : 335 :	41,950 : 462 :	41,249 572	
Imports	59.7 : .3 :	62.4	63.7	1.4 51.5	: -4.
ive plants Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,983,300 : 1,984,100 :	2,402,600 : 2,400,700 :	2,500,800 : 2,500,000 :	2,500,000 2,500,000	7.6
Totaldo: GSP duty-freedo: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	20,402 : 9,519 :	24,213 : 11,802 :	27,534 : 13,043 :	26,581 10,101	
imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	46.7 : 1.0 : .5 :	48.7 : 1.0 : .5 :	47.4 : 1.1 : .5 :	38.0 1.1 .4	
Parms:	23	23	23	23	: .(

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	307,000 : 379,200 :	336,700 : 399,000 :	296,700 :	336,200 450,000	
Total	43,471 : 8,485 :	45,448 : 7,976 :	50,115 : 9,842 :	53,714 10,749	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	19.5 : 14.2 : 2.8 :	17.5 : 13.5 : 2.4 :	19.6: 16.9: 3.3:	20.0 16.0 3.2	
rains	1		1		1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	13,360,000 : 23,724,000 :	19,368,260 : 32,576,000 :	19,774,800 : 36,295,000 :	20,124,667 37,977,600	: 13.
Imports: Total	24,177 : 3,232 :	31,513 : 3,368 :	37,306 : 3,918 :	47,526 3,557	
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total imports	13.4:	10.7	10.5	7.5 .2 .0	
Corn			i		1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	900 : 10,657,800 : 15,945,100 :	12,400,400 : 19,409,500 :	900 : 13,047,700 : 21,604,400 :	12,511,415 20,502,500	: 5.
Imports: Total	9,349 : 3,228 :	8,513 : 3,364 :	7,168 : 3,753 :	15,989 3,503	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	34.5 : .1 : .0 :	39.5 :	52.4	21.9	
Rice (paddy and brown) Farms	962,300 : 1,096,700 :	1,231,200 : 1,373,500 :	1,212,400 : 1,507,200 :	1,135,900 1,687,300	: : : 4.
Imports: : Total	44 : 0 :	67 : 0 :	214 :	849	172.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	.0	.0	.0	.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0:	.0 :	.0	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Wheat					
Farms	380:	380 :	380 :	380	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1.021.900 :	2,918,300 :	3,105,700 :	2,352,200	: 29.
Shipments:	5,356,600 :	8,181,300 :	9,478,800 :	10,195,900	: 23.
Imports:					:
Total:	120 :	964 :	1,468 :	235	: 27.
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	88 :	0	: .
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total		. :			
imports	.0 :	.0 :	6.0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do	.0:	.0:	.0:	. 0	5.4
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
lled grain products :	- 1	1	- 1		
Employment:	21:	21:	21 :	21	: .1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	4,683,500 :	5,152,000 :	5,201,200 :	5,461,100	
Shipments:	5,788,600 :	6,224,400 :	6,535,600 :	6,816,900	
Imports:		:	1		:
Total:	3,371 :	4,644 :	4,691 :	10,400	: 40.
GSP duty-free	63 :	202 :	475 :	582	112.3
Ratio of					:
GSP duty-free imports to total			40 4		
imports:	1.9 :	4.3 :	10.1:	5.6	50.6
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.1 :	.1 :	.1 :	.2	The second second
dar daty free imports to consumption do				. 0	
Milled rice :				4	:
Employment:	5 :	5 :	5 :	5	: .1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	621,500 :	699,500 :	984,500 :	1,261,800	
Shipments:	1,417,600 :	1,410,000 :	1,976,200 :	2,200,000	18.1
Imports:	•		:		:
Total:	1,143 :	1,391 :	1,820 :	4,348	
GSP duty-freedo	52 :	189 :	462 :	530	119.
Ratio of	ं	5	- 1		
GSP duty-free imports to total	4.6 :	17 (25.4 :	12.2	
Total imports to consumption-do	.2 :	13.6 :	.2:	.3	12.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
osi daty iree imports to consomption to					
Milled wheat	:	1	1		
Employment1,000 workers:	15 :	15 :	15 :	15	: .1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,897,600 :	2,310,700 :	2,635,100 :	2,463,600	9.0
Shipments:	2,162,500 : 1	2,628,900 :	2,917,500 :	2,770,000	8.8
Imports:					
Total	235 :	370 :	644 :	3,017	200 1103553050
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total					*

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
imports	.0:	.0:	.0:	.0 .1 .0	: .(
alts and starches Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments Imports:	12: 1,068,700: 1,074,000:	1,103,100 : 1,106,000 :	1,315,511 1,317,000	1,288,300 1,291,000	
Total	21,380 : 738 :	25,620 : 846 :	32,464 : 264 :	37,134 293	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	3.4 : 2.0 : .1 :	3.3 : 2.3 : .1 :	2.5 2.5	.8 2.9 .0	12.7
Malts Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	510,300 : 508,100 :	616,700 : 609,700 :	771,700 : 762,100 :	754,400 746,900	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	9,348 : 0 :	13,334 : 0 :	18,768 : 0 :	15,297	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.8:	2.2:	2.4 :	2.0 2.0	
Starches : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	11 : 476,800 : 484,000 :	11: 486,200: 496,000:	544,100 : 555,000 :	11 533,900 544,100	0.000
Total: GSP duty-free	11,859 : 738 :	11,880 : 846 :	12,979 : 264 :	21,242 293	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	6.2 : 2.5 : .2 :	7.1 : 2.4 : .2 :	2.0 : 2.4 : .0 :	1.4	15.
eqetables, fresh. chilled, or frozen : Farms1,000 farms Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	19 : 6,459,700 : 6,366,900 :	18: 6,395,600: 6,289,400:	18: 6,095,900: 6,039,000:	6,901,300 6,805,600	: 1.5
Imports: :	361,354	372,761 :	378,632 :	541,752	13.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Ratio GSP im Tota	uty-freedo	10,218	12,332	18.292	07 000	1
GSP im Tota	uty-free imports to total : orts imports to consumption-do	:		100000	23,988	34.
Tota	imports to consumption-do:					
Tota	imports to consumption-do:	2.8 :	3.3 :	4.8	4.4	18.
GSP	importa to somewheren ou	5.6 :	5.8 :	6.2 :	7.8	11.2
	uty-free imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.2 :	.3	. 4	
Cucumb	rs, fresh, chilled, or frozen	:				
Farm	1,000 farms:	12 :	13 :	12 :	12	
Appa	ents	111,100 :	128,900 :	122,400 :	140,200	
		71,300 :	87,200	84,300 :	91,400	7.4
Impor	al	43.802 :	45.642 :	42,262	E4 07E	
	duty-free:	537 :	679 :	552 :	54,875	
	of	537 :	0,7	332	000	7.1
GSP	duty-free imports to total :		1	:		
i	mports:	1.2 :	1.5 :	1.3 :	1.2	: -1.0
	al imports to consumption-do:	39.4 :	35.4 :	34.5 :	39.1	
GSP	duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.5	.5 :	.5 :	.5	
Tomatou	s, fresh, chilled, or frozen :	16	15 :	14	1.4	1
Appar	ent consumption1,000 dollars:	16 : 565,300 :	639,100 :	620,300 :	751 (00	: -4.6
Shin	onts:	434,800 :	525,500 :	532,200 :	751,600 563,300	
Impor		454,600	523,500	332,200	203,300	. 0
Tot	al:	161,806 :	153,733 :	131,416 :	238,255	: 10.6
	duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .
	of			1		:
GSP	duty-free imports to total :					
7-1	mports: al imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0 :	.0:	. 0	
	duty-free imports to consumption-do:	28.6 :	24.1 :	21.2 :	31.7	
931	i	. 0 :	;	. 0 ;	. 0	
egetable	s, dried, desiccated or dehydrated :		_ :	_ :		£
Employ	ent:	701 000	707 000	7 :	6	-4.
Apparen	t consumption1,000 dollars:	391,900 : 570,458 :	393,200 :	361,300 :	346,100	
Imports		5/0,436	607,684	884,542 :	1,033,981	24.
	i	30,887 :	32,321 :	31,499 :	42,730	9.9
	luty-free:	4,115 :	7,424 :	8,865 :	13,951	
Ratio o	f :	:	1	1	.0,72	1
GSP d	Suty-free imports to total :	:	1			1
	orts:	13.3 :	23.0 :	28.1:	32.6	
	imports to consumption-do:	7.9 :	8.2	8.7	12.3	
G2F 0	duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1,1 :	1.9 :	2.5 :	4.0	51.4
enetable	s, processed (except dried or frozen) :					
	ent	44 :	44 :	44 :	4.4	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	4,682,700 : 4,659,000 :	4,955,900 : 4,946,000 :	5,275,100 : 5,256,600 :	5,611,000 5,582,500	6.2 6.2
Total	102,816 : 2,989 :	104,728 : 2,989 :	116,268	156,482	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	2.9 : 2.2 : .1 :	2.9:	4.7 2.2 .1	7.1 2.8 .2	: 8.0
Shipments	15 : 268,100 : 161,900 :	17 : 256,800 : 150,000 :	324,600 193,500	279,400 184,400	3.6
Imports: Total	107,096	107,722 :	133,487	98,030	5
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	39.9:	41.9:	41.1	35.1 .0	-4.(
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	247,500 : 153,100 :	228,000 : 134,700 :	291,100 : 174,400 :	246,400 167,200	
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	95,083 : 0 :	93,727 :	117,042	79,574 0	: -3.1 : .0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	38.4	41.1	40.2	32.3 0	-5.
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or : otherwise prepared or preserved : Farms1,000 farms	43 :	42	42	42	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,087,900 : 1,475,100 :	1,177,400 :	812,600 : 1,399,100 :	1,695,900	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	200,696 : 1,818 :	249,130 : 2,264 :	231,038 : 3,995 :	531,713 5,385	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.9 :	.9:	1.7	1.0	: 10.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	18.4 :	21.2	28.4	31.4	20.9
Almonds					
Employmant:	50 :	50 :	50 :	50	0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	38,600 : 262,500 :	292,500 : 575,000 :	57,320 : 473,000 :	20,000	
Imports:	:	3/3,000 :	473,000	271,100	
Total:	667 :	440 :	288 :	215	-31.8
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 :	0 :	. 0	: .0
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		
imports	.8 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	1.7 :	.2 :	.5 :	1.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	.0
Filberts					
Farms:	1:	1:	1:	1	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	17,200 :	15,100 :	18,600 :	10,000	
Shipments:	11,300 :	12,400 :	17,000 :	11,700	4.3
Imports: :	8,597	8,094 :	9,561:	5,214	-12.5
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .0
Ratio of					:
GSP duty-free imports to total :					:
Total imports to consumption-do:	.0 : 50.0 :	53.6	51.4 :	.0 52.1	.0
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0	.0:	.0	
Pistachio nuts :	;				
Farms:	500 :	500 :	500 :	500	. 0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	27,324 :	58,422 :	38,090 :	24,549	
Shipments: Imports:	3,100 :	27,500 :	55,145 :	17,640	80.6
Total:	25,224 :	43,842 :	2,954 :	8,146	-45.6
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	111 1	342	208.1
Ratio of		1.0	1		
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0 :	0 1	3.7	4.2	13.5
Total imports to consumption-do:	92.3 ;	75.0 :	7.8 :	33.2	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	. 3 :	1.4	366.7
ruit, fresh					
Farms	90 :	90 1	90 1	9.0	.0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	2,200,000 :	2,500,000 :	2,800,000 :	2,900,000	
Shipments:	2,200,000 :	2,500,000 :	2,900,000 :	3,000,000	11.4
Imports: :	538,680 :	602,315	452 038 :	790 540	
19191	330,000 .	002,313	652,938 :	789,560	13.1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	15,914 :	15,888	18,881	23,059	13.7
GSP duty-free imports to total			2 2 :	2.0	: .
imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	3.0 :	2.6 :	2.9:	2.9	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	24.3	.6	.7 :	.8	5.7
Berries, fresh Farms	23	23 :	23 .	23	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	197,000 :	219,900 :	253,300 :	284,300	: 13.2
Shipments	195,100 :	218,800	270,000	297,300	
Total:	19,019 :	17,632 :	11,028 :	14,573	: -11.9
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .0
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.0:	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	9.7 :	8.0 :	4.4 :	5.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 0	.0 :	.0 :	.0	50,500 0 0
Cherries, fresh :	18 :	18 :	18 :	1.0	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	50,300 :	51,400 :	49,700 :	18 51,300	
Shipments:	59,700	62,200	63,000 :	67,700	
Total:	30 :	1,117 :	389 :	195	57.8
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .0
Ratio of :	:	1	:		:
GSP duty-free imports to total			. :		: .
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	.0:	2.2 :	.0:	. 0	117-
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:		.0	.0 :	. 7	
Citrus fruit				- 22	:
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,484,700 :	1,561,800 :	1,443,100 :	1 767 550	7
Shipments	1,771,200 :	1,868,900 :	1,775,400 :	1,347,559	
Imports:	1,771,200	1,000,700	1,773,400	1)/12)/12	
Total:	51,149 :	50,082 :	52,262 :	53,616	: 1,9
GSP duty-free	8,677 :	7,916 :	9,280 :	10,245	: 6.8
Ratio of		1			•
GSP duty-free imports to total :	17.0:	15.8	17.8 :	19.1	: 4.8
Total imports to consumption-do:	3.4 :	3.2 :	3.6 :	4.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.6 :	.5 :	.6 :	.8	
uit, dried	-	1	i		
Employment:	7 :	7:	7 :	7	1 .0

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	190,300 : 301,600 :	386,900 : 496,000 :	322,500 : 511,600 :	261,600 465,700	- 2.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	33,730 : 590 :	53,828 : 365 :	24,839 : 62 :	20,183 592	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.7 : 17.7 : .3 :	13.9:	7.7	2.9 7.7 .2	-26.6
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried) : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	39: 4,059,100: 3,979,500:	39 : 4,552,400 : 4,445,100 :	4,980,800 : 4,889,600 :	5,082,000 5,000,000	: 7.9
Total	221,907 : 3,916 :	246,965 : 3,946 :	255,196 : 5,364 :	254,290 6,211	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.8 : 5.5 : .1 :	1.6 5.4 .1	2.1	2.4 5.0 .1	: -3.6
Olives Farms1,000 farms: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	2 : 112,070 : 38,200 :	96,500 : 25,300 :	115,500 : 40,100 :	103,000 28,900	St. Contract of the
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	76,862 :	75,730 :	78,709 :	77,965	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	68.6	78.5 : .0 :	68.1	75.7 .0	
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit: peel, and other vegetable substances Employment1,000 workers	1	1	1	1	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments Imports:	58,200 : 53,100 :	63,300 : 57,800 :	66,200 :	67,800	
Total	6,416 : 1,168 :	6,715 : 578 :	5,300 : 979 :	9,378 1,030	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports:	18.2	8.6	18.5	11.0	-7.:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979	1980		: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	11.0 : 2.0 :	10.6 :	8.0 : 1.5 :	13.8	
ugar, sirups, and molasses					
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane : Employment1,000 workers:	30 :	29 :	29 :	29	-1.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	2,909,977 :	3,414,175 :	5,866,632 :	4,309,427	: 18.
Shipments: Imports:	1,634,308	1,872,966	3,560,947 :	2,998,100	27.
Total:	728,705 :	973,772 :	1,995,051 :	2,141,287	: 48.
GSP duty-free:	83,338 :	192,381 :	742,479 :	713,703	118.
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports:	11.4 :	19.8 :	37.2 :	33.3	: 46.
Total imports to consumption-do:	25.0 :	28.5 :	34.0 :	49.7	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.9:	5.6 :	12.7	16.6	: 83. :
Molasses :	1		1		:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	195,400 :	275,200 :	285,700 :	301,300	: -1. : 14.
Shipments:	127,600 :	183,200 :	219,300 :	210,000	1.00
Imports:		!	25 422 1		
Total: GSP duty-freedo:	76,499 : 58,342 :	114,777 : 91,885 :	95,422 : 70,636 :	117,717	71
Ratio of	30,312	,,,,,,,	, 0,000	,,,,,,,	
GSP duty-free imports to total	77 7 .		74.0	77 0	:
Total imports to consumption-do:	76.3 : 39.2 :	80.1:	74.0 : 33.4 :	77.8 39.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	29.9 :	33.4 :	24.7 :	30.4	
Corn sweeteners :					:
Employment1,000 workers	11:	11 :	10 :	10	: -3.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	767,076 :	1,013,452 :	1,677,985 :	1,954,325	
Shipments:: Imports:	777,000	1,025,000	1,700,000 :	1,976,000	: 39.
Total:	199 :	131 :	96 :	196	
GSP duty-free	4 :	40 :	14 :	1	: -40.
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :			•		:
imports:	1.9 :	30.7 :	14.3 :	. 4	
Total imports to consumption-do	.0:	.0 :	.0:	. 0	-0.0
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 0 :	.0:	. 0 .	.0	:
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses,:	*		:		1
maple sugar and sirup, and honey : Employment1,000 workers:	11	10 :	10 :	10	: -2
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	2,454,500 :	2,458,100 :	2,467,400 :	2,481,500	11.70
Shipments:	2,472,200 :	2,472,200 :	2,472,200 :	2,472,200	: .

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Chance 1/
Imports: : Total	29,465 : 569 :	35,587 : 690 :	34,727 929	47,612 837	: : 15.2 : 15.7
imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.9 : 1.2 : .0 :	1.9 : 1.4 : .0 :	2.7 : 1.4 : .0 :	1.8	1.5
Cocoa and confectionery Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	5,145,800 : 3,769,000 :	5,415,500 : 4,202,000 :	5,836,000 : 4,908,000 :	6,101,700 5,189,000	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	1,448,144 : 146,629 :	1,294,440 : 162,073 :	1,001,460 : 35,528 :	999,971 43,018	
imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	10.1 : 28.1 : 2.8 :	12.5 : 23.9 : 3.0 :	3.5 : 17.2 : .6 :	4.3 16.4 .7	: -17.7
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate Employment	9,600,000 : 5,600,000 :	10,400,000 : 6,300,000 :	10,000,000 : 5,800,000 :	7,800,000 5,000,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	4,186,352 : 0 :	4,286,968	4,320,388	3,019,422	-9.3 : .0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	43.6:	41.2 :	43.2	38.7 .0	: : -3.1 : .0
Coffee : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	4,500,000 : 4,300,000 :	5,100,000 : 4,900,000 :	4,500,000 : 4,300,000 :	3,400,000 3,300,000	: -2.8 : -9.2 : -8.8
Imports: Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	307,000 :	339,000	314,000	260,000	-5.6
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.6	4.0

Table 1 .-- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
pices	:		1		
Employment:	7 :	7 :	7 :	7	: ,
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	699,000 :	738,000 :	785,000 =	816,000	: 5.
Shipments:	578,000 :	617,000 :	658,000 :	702,000	÷ 6.
Imports:		1	1		
Total:	140,727 :	141,403 :	147,597 :	136,033	
GSP duty-free:	4,048 :	4,574 :	4,333 :	3,956	: -1
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total	2.0		2.0	2.0	
imports	2.9:	3.2 :	2.9:	2.9	
Total imports to consumption-do	20.1:	19.2	18.8	.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 6 .	.6 :	. 6		,
ruit juices					
Employment1,000 workers:	33 :	33 :	33 :	33	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	475.000 :	524.000 :	457,000 :	542,000	
Shipments:	461.000 :	493.000 :	530,000 :	493,000	
Imports:	10.7000	1,,5,,000		110100	:
Total:	171,478 :	211,699 :	145,594 :	295,294	: 13.
GSP duty-free:	1,893 :	1,555 :	973 :	1,010	: -21
Ratio of :					:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	10		1		I
imports	1.1:	.7 :	.7 :	. 3	-32
Total imports to consumption-do:	36.1 :	40.4 :	31.9	54.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.4 :	.3 :	.2 :	.2	-22.
off delete and contain althous constants like		5			
oft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic	:				
beverages : Employment1,000 workers:	139 :	142 :	146 :	150	: 2
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	13,292,800 :	14,948,800 :	17,639,600 :	20,064,000	15
Shipments	13,344,600 :	14,972,600 :	17,700,000 :	20,014,000	: 19
Imports:	,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2070	:
Total:	25,480 :	58,561 :	31,397 :	37,964	: 5
GSP duty-free:	1,556 :	2,655 :	2,464 :	4,418	
Ratio of :					
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			:
imports:	6.1 :	4.5 :	7.8 :	11.6	: 28
Total imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.4 :	.2 :	.2	: -6
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	•
		:			
le, porter, stout, and beer	43 :	42 :	40 :	40	-2
Employment	7,104,100 5	8,081,400 :	9,463,600 :	9,291,800	1/2 27
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	6,902,300 :	7,773,900 :	9,157,800 :	9,009,500	: 10
Imports:	377027300 .	7,773,700	7, 137,000	,,,,,,,,,	:
Total:	237,179 :	336,813 :	366,740 :	396,535	: 17
GSP duty-free	14,673 :	20,677 :	24,367 :	29,180	
Ratio of					:
GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	6.2 : 3.3 : .2 :	6.1 : 4.2 : .3 :	6.6 : 3.9 : .3 :	7.4 4.3 .3	
lines and certain other fermented alcoholic :	:	:			:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,500,000 : 900,000 :	1,700,000 = 1,000,000 =	1,900,000 : 1,300,000 :	2,200,000 1,500,000	: 13.
Imports: TotalGSP duty-free	579,836 : 147 :	630,071 : 202 :	691,951	761,594 349	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	38.7	37.1	36.4	34.6	
Distilled spirits : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	2,841,800 : 2,028,000 :	3,054,800 : 2,175,400 :	3,328,000 : 2,354,600 :	3,770,000 2,646,000	-2. 9.
Imports: Total	840,151 : 27,008 :	909,442 : 32,730 :	1,021,698 : 43,715 :	1,179,957 54,243	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	3.2 : 29.6 : 1.0 :	3.6 29.8 1.1	4.3: 30.7: 1.3:	4.6 31.3 1.4	: 2.
Tobacco and tobacco products Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	73: 7,900,000: 9,600,000:	8,700,000 = 10,700,000 =	9,300,000 = 11,700,000 =	10,600,000 12,800,000	: -5. : 10. : 10.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	428,006	463,355	486,589	556,144 16,780	8.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	5.4:	5.3:	5.0:	3.0 5.2 .2	101
Cigarettes Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	6,491,900 : 7,237,400 :	7,125,000 : 8,027,900 :	8,165,000 : 9,213,200 :	8,748,600 10,047,200	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	3,972:	5,710 :	7,210 :	7,654 355	24.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.0 :	.0:	.0:	4.6 .1 .0	:
Cigars Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	342,600 : 325,300 :	336,800 : 317,700 :	337,700 : 311,400 :	340,000 305,200	
Total	24,979 :	27,973	36,277 :	41,266 15,026	19.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	7.3 :	8.3 :	10.7	36.4 12.1 4.4	19.
ilseeds : Farms1,000 farms: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	625 : 8,041,100 : 13,593,400 :	9,605,100 = 15,670,000 =	8,549,900 : 14,840,600 :	635 6,778,300 13,424,200	-6.
Total: GSP duty-frea: Ratio of	35,656 : 20 :	49,917 : 26 :	51,043 :	86,772 447	30. 197.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.1 :	. 1 : . 5 : . 0 :	.0:	1.3	; 77. ; 45.
Cottonseed : Farms	54 : 446,900 : 461,500 :	700,700 : 704,800 :	497,400 : 536,300 :	565,127 575,700	
Total	4 :	0 :	12 :	26	84.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	.0:	.0:	.0:	- 0 - 0 - 0	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

SSP duty-free imports to total	Commodity area :	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars			1	. :		
Shipments		6 :	96 700 1	64 900 :	89.558	8.0
Total	Shipments:					-5.3
Ratio off- OSP duty-free imports to total imports	Total:	4,858 :	13,820 :	8,641 :	36,622	: 74.9
CSP duty-free imports to consumption-do		0 :	0 :	0 :	0	
Imports .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .		100	1			:
Soybeans		.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Soybeans	Total imports to consumption-do:				40.9	61.9
Parms	GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	:
Apparent consumption—1,000 dollars———————————————————————————————————	Soybeans			F40 1	5/0	: .
Shipments	Farms			200		-5.6
Imports:	Shioments					
SSP duty-free imports to total	Imports:		1	1		1
Ratio of— GSP duty-free imports to total imports————————————————————————————————————				0 :	0	205.0
GSP duty-free imports to total		9 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .(
Imports						:
Sunflower seed		.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	: .1
Sunflower seed Farms	Total imports to consumption-do:		.0 :			
Farms	GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	Sunflower seed :			1		:
Shipments		12 :		13 1		3.3
Imports:	Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars					-8. 2.5
Total		413,300 :	043,300 :	120,300	314,000	:
Ratio of— GSP duty-free imports to total : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Total:	872 :	1,954 :	4,616 :	9,573	123.6
GSP duty-free imports to total :		20 :	26 :	0 :	0	30.0
imports						
Total imports to consumption—do——————————————————————————————————		2.2 :	1.3 :	.0 :	. 0	-40.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do: imal and vegetable oils, fats and greases: Employment1,000 workers	Total imports to consumption-do:					146.3
Employment	GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars			i	i		
Shipments	Employment1,000 workers		41:	4 450 700 :	5 077 600	:
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Shiomonts					3.6
GSP duty-free	(프로O N.) (1) - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	3,333,700	377077300	1	0,301,444	1
	Total:					
ACTION AND A STATE OF THE STATE		43,685	44,575 :	63,947 :	41,399	2.0
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :						

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
imports	9.1: 10.8: 1.0:	6.6 : 14.2 : .9 :	12.2 i 11.3 : 1.4 :	8.8 9.4 .8	
Corn oil : Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	218,200 : 259,200 :	11: 132,900: 190,900:	156,400 : 216,800 :	150,700 218,000	: -9.0 : -3.3
TotalGSP duty-free	1,368 :	5 : 0 :	0 :	30	-68.5
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	.0 :	.0:	.0:	.0	
Cottonseed oil Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	186,200 : 381,400 :	160,400 : 351,700 :	142,000 : 360,000 :	113,300 309,400	
Imports: : Total	11 : 0 :	0 :	0 :	14	8.4
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.0:	.0:	.0:	.0	: .(
Soybean oil : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	2,165,400 : 2,724,400 :	1,775,400 : 2,522,300 :	2,276,400 : 2,941,600 :	2,276,500 2,558,300	
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	39 : 0 :	6 :	430 :	171	138.8
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.0:	.0:	.0:	.0	: .0
Other vegetable oils Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	2 : 741,400 : 373,400 :	970,700 : 374,500 :	700,000 : 336,700 :	705,172 478,100	
Imports: :	465,552	657,956	507,913 :	453,879	-3.3

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
GSF duty-freedodo	43,313	44,359	62,581	41,191	2.0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	9.3 : 62.8 : 5.8 :	6.7 67.8 4.6	12.3 : 72.6 : 8.9 :	9.1 64.4 5.8	10
Animal and marine-animal oils Employment	1,138,300 : 1,755,300 :	1,227,400 : 1,984,500 :	1,353,600 : 2,149,000 :	1,520,300 2,297,000	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free	9,128 : 371 :	9,812 : 216 :	10,175 :	10,621	
imports	4.1 : .8 : .0 :	2.2	13.4 :	2.0 .7 .0	-3.4
Shortening and cooking oils : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	13 : 4,987,900 : 5,033,900 :	13: 5,410,800: 5,469,300:	5,522,600 : 5,608,000 :	5,807,594 5,884,000	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total :	4,090 :	4,857 :	6,862	6,552	19.
imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 : .1 : .0 :	.0 :	.0:	. 0 . 1 . 0	:
Employment	57,000 : 7,000 :	61,900 : 8,000 :	86,000 : 9,000 :	114,200	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-frea: Ratio of :	75,441 :	90,835	106,376 : 28 :	137,577	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	132.4 :	146.7	123.7	120.5	-4:
Edible preparations : Bakery products, except bread : Employment1,000 workers:	222	222	222	222	:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	6,050,200 : 6,000,000 :	6,653,400 : 6,600,000 :	7,384,000 1 7,300,000 1	7,860,000 7,800,000	9.3
GSP duty-free	78,157 : 5,718 :	82,136 : 8,356 :	96,464 : 11,571 :	95,228 12,017	: 7.8 : 29.1
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	7.3:	10.2 :	12.0:	12.6 1.2 .2	: 19.7 : -1.6 : 32.0
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance: Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	178 : 6,009,700 : 6,000,000 :	175 : 6,609,500 : 6,600,000 :	7,311,400 : 7,300,000 :	7,313,800 7,300,000	: 7.1
Imports: Total	11,363	11,942	14,841	17,610	16.6
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0:	.0	.0	: .0
Cereal breakfast foods Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	17 : 1,827,900 : 1,837,800 :	1,988,500 : 2,000,000 :	2,287,100 = 2,300,000 =	2,283,300 2,300,000	: 8.4
Imports: Total	3,752 : 1,107 :	5,707 : 1,804 :	7,609	8,967 3,472	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	29.5 : .2 : .1 :	31.6	41.5	38.7 .4 .2	23.1
Chewing gum Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	564,300 : 582,000 :	624,000 : 635,000 :	698,300 = 705,000 =	700,300 710,100	
Imports: : Total	12,339 : 3,711 :	8,495 : 4,630 :	9,509 3,936	9,995 2,688	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	30.1:	54.5 1.4 .7	41.4 : 1.4 : ,6 :	26.9 1.4 .4	-12.7

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar :	i				
ailmentary pastes					:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	775,100 :	925,300 :	929,200 :	987,000	7.
Shipments:	751,200 :	900,000 :	960,000 :	947,000	
Imports:			-	2000 1200	:
Total:	25,546 :	28,313	34,758 :	43,929	
GSP duty-free	6,217 :	7,367	7,576 :	9,772	14.
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	24.3 :	26.0 :	21.8 :	22.2	: -4.
Total imports to consumption-do:	3.3:	3.1:	3.7 :	4.5	701
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.8 :	.8	.8 :	1.0	6.
auces	:				
Employment:	23 :	23 :	23 :	23	0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,686,500 :	1,787,500 :	1,890,500 :	1,990,400	
Shipments:	1,700,000 :	1,700,000 :	1,900,000 :	2,000,000	: 6.
Imports:	10 074	27 224	20 /7/	74 104	
GSP duty-free	19,871 : 7,770 :	23,206 :	28,634 :	34,126 13,739	
Ratio of	7,770 :	10,200 .	11,000 :	13,737	. 20.
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	39.1:	44.2 :	40.5 :	40.3	
Total imports to consumption-do:	1.2 :	1.3 :	1.5 :	1.7	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.5 :	.6 :	.6	.7	: 10.
oups :	- 1				
Employment:	26 :	26 :	26 :	26	: .
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,002,400 :	1,202,500 :	1,403,412 :	1,494,000	
Shipments:	1,000,000 :	1,200,000 :	1,400,000	1,500,000	: 14.
Imports: :	19,609 :	19,438	19,786 :	20,103	
GSP duty-free	977 :	1,050 :	1,557 :	3,031	
Ratio of :				3555	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:			10 100 100	. I.S.
imports	5.0 :	5.4 :	7.9 :	15.1	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.0:	1.6:	1.4:	1.3	
day and the support of the consumption do	****	* * 1	* * * *		: 23.
dible preparations, not specially provided for :					
Employment:	71 :.	71:	71:	7.1	1 1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	5,809,400 :	6,257,000 :	6,727,600 :	7,089,700	
Shipments: Imports:	6,000,000 :	6,500,000 :	7,000,000 :	7,400,000	7.
Total	65,067 :	71,624 :	82,713 :	102,803	16.
GSP duty-free:	3,498 :	2,733 :	14,524 :	30,677	(A) (C) (C) (T) (T)

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 19/8-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980		Annual Rate of Change 1/
Ratio of			1		1
GSP duty-free imports to total :	5.4 :	3.8 :	17.6	29.8	94.
Total imports to consumption-do	1.1:	1.1:	1.2 :	1.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.1 :	.0	.2 :	. 4	
nimal feeds, and ingredients therefor				47	
Employment: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	36,948,600 :	38,521,400	39,993,100	42,290,200	4.
Shipments	38,790,000 :	40,730,000 :	42.766.000 :	44,904,300	
Imports:	30,7,0,000	40,730,000	12,700,000	4477017300	
Total:	84,768 :	112,751 :	108.966 :	132,737	: 14.
GSP duty-free:	29 :	0 :	82 :	342	118.
Ratio of		1	1		F
GSP duty-free imports to total					
imports	.0:	.0 :	-1 :	. 3	
Total imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.3 :	.3 :	. 3	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0 :		. 0	
aval stores		1			
Fmolovment1.800 workers	5 :	5 :	5 :	5	: .
Apparent consumption1.000 dollars:	164,400 :	229,200 :	274,300 :	317,500	
Shipments	198,000 :	274,000 =	336,000	377,000	23.
Imports:	4,398 :	E 790 1	6,285	6,709	: 14.
GSP duty-free	3,178 :	5,789 : 1,940 :	2,910 :	1,855	U
Ratio of	3,170	1,,,,,	2,,,,,	1,000	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1	1		1
imports:	72.3 :	33.5 :	46.3 :	27.6	: -22.
Total imports to consumption-do	2.7 :	2.5 :	2.3 1	2.1	0.00
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.9	.8 :	1,1	. 6	-26.
iscellaneous vegetable products :	ì		i		
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or:		1			
similar articles made from such flowers or :					:
other fresh plant parts		40.			
Employment	363,000 :	392,000 :	427,000 =	466.000	: -5.
Shipments	304,000 :	306,000 :	328,000 1	332,000	
Imports:	304,000	300,000	320,000	332,000	
Total:	57,640 :	77,471 :	88,581 :	102,805	: 20.
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 :	1,858 :	5,353	: 138.
Ratio of :	1				
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports:	0 :	.0:	2.1 :	5.2	
Total imports to consumption-do	15.9:	19.8 :	20.7 :	22.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :		1.1	1/5.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Rate of : Change 1/
Hops, hop extract, and Iupulin					
Farms	190 :	190 :	190 :	198	: .0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	35,936 :	32,223 :	99.303 :	57,254	: 28.7
Shipments:	40,100 :	49,600 :	113,600 :	110,000	: 47.0
Imports:	1				:
Total:	14,991 :	22,130 :	39,838 :	35,767	
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .0
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	24 17	A STATE OF THE STA			
imports	.0 :	.0:	.0:	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	41.7 :	68.7	40.1 :	62.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	- 0
Fundamental monthly bearing					
Tonka and vanilla beans : Employment		0 -	0	0	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	25.500 :	18,400 :	18,800 :	19.000	-8.3
Shipments	25,500 :	0 :	10,000	17,000	: .0
Imports:					
Total:	25.453 :	18,426 :	18.835 :	31,374	: 6.7
GSP duty-free:	76 :	121 :	173 :	114	
Ratio of :			1	171716	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			:
imports:	.3:	.7 :	.9 :	. 4	: 11.8
Total imports to consumption-do:	99.8 :	100.1:	100.2 :	165.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 3 :	.7 :	. 9 1	. 6	: 26.2
Miscellaneous vegetable products :		61	61	61	
Employment:	6/:	777 200 :	774 904 :	777 000	: -7
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	339,000 :	336,200 :	334,800 :	333,000	
	300,000	300,000 :	300,000 1	300,000	
Imports: :	75.130 :	78.821 :	85,687 :	89,956	6.4
GSP duty-free	3,357 :	4,236 :	2,803 :	2,141	
Ratio of	3,33,	4,200	2,005	.,	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1	1	1		:
imports:	4.5 :	5.4 :	3.3 :	2.4	: -21.2
Total imports to consumption-do:	22.2 :	23.4 :	25.6 :	27.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.0:	1.3 :	.8 :	.6	-18.3
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O		1			:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Rough wood products					
Employment	15,866,000 : 17,000,000 :	21,249,000 : 23,400,000 :	18,223,000 : 20,000,000 :	16,595,000 17,800,000	: -:
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	268,006 : 18 :	284,659 :	283,458 : 18 :	275,940	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0 :	0 :	.0:	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.7 :	1.3	1.6	1.7	: 2.
Logs :			:		:
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments	9,828,000 : 10,990,000 :	14,168,000 : 15,890,000 :	11,389,000 : 12,950,000 :	8,709,000 9,784,000	
Total	17.881 :	29,176 :	20.154	19,690	::
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :					:
imports	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.2 :	.2 :	.2	
Lumber		:	Ŷ		:
Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	11,962,000 : 10,023,000 :	184 : 12,003,000 : 10,265,000 :	8,378,000 : 7,432,000 :	8,019,000 7,013,000	-14.0
Total: GSP duty-free:	2,552,269 : 17,059 :	2,734,795 : 18,123 :	1,973,085 : 9,722 :	1,913,239	
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total : imports			. :		
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	21.3 :	22.8 :	23.6 :	23.9	0.712
Softwood lumber :		:	:		-
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	152 :	9,920,000 :	6,697,000 :	6.309.524	-7.5
Shipments:	8,249,000 :	8,243,000 :	5,713,000 :	5,268,000	
Imports:	2 370 657 :	2 459 227 1	1 7// /00 :	4 407 440	
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	2,338,453 :	2,458,227 :	1,764,600	1,697,068	-12.
GSP duty-free imports to total :		i	1		

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
imports	23.1 :	24.8	26.3	26.9 .0	
Hardwood lumber Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	32: 1,719,000: 1,744,000:	33 : 1,944,000 : 1,985,000 :	1,592,000 : 1,692,000 :	1,616,000 1,716,000	
Imports: Total	124,705 : 11,932 :	166,115 : 10,105 :	135,965 : 3,082 :	143,359 282	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	9.6 : 7.3 : .7 :	6.1 : 8.5 : .5 :	2.3 8.5 .2	8.9 .0	
Tillwork Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	72 : 4,467,300 : 4,390,200 :	73 : 4,619,300 : 4,525,500 :	4,173,100 : 4,115,800 :	3,556,299 3,500,000	-7.6
Imports: Total	110,340 : 23,821 :	122,168 : 31,880 :	88,668 : 26,555 :	99,342 33,634	-6.3
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	21.6 : 2.5 : .5 :	26.1 : 2.6 : .7 :	29.9 : 2.1 : .6 :	33.9 2.8 .9	
Tiscellaneous wood manufactures Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	111: 4,462,000: 4,248,000:	118 : 4,470,000 : 4,524,000 :	118 : 4,920,000 : 4,700,000 :	5,066,000 4,790,000	: 4.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	369,094 : 129,412 :	440,265 163,539	486,662 : 187,383 :	504,910 188,393	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	35.1 : 8.3 : 2.9 : .	37.1 : 9.8 : 3.7 :	38.5 : 9.9 : 3.8 :	37.3 10.0 3.7	5.
Prefabricated buildings Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	27 : 1,646,000 : 1,694,000 :	24 : 1,402,000 : 1,457,000 :	21: 1,150,000: 1,250,000:	841,000 900,000	-19.
Imports: :	2,270 :	6,901 :	7,155	13,199	70.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	47	77 :	107	322	84.1
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.1	1.1	1.5 :	2.4	7.4
Total imports to consumption-do	-:1:	.5 :	.6 :	1.6	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0	.0 :	.0 :	0	
Plywood and building boards	!				•
Employment1,000 workers:	103 :	109:	101:	101	1 T T T
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	9,244,000 :	9,580,000 :	8,318,000 :	8,251,450	
Imports:	8,700,000 :	9,000,000 :	8,000,000 :	7,900,000	-4.0
Total:	737.930 :	831,707 :	612,478 :	688,797	-5.0
GSP duty-free:	68,144 :	62,756 :	63,186 :	54,160	
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :		1	33,100	34,100	
imports:	9.2 :	7.5 :	10.3:	7.9	: -1.4
Total imports to consumption-do:	8.0 :	8.7 :	7.4:	8.3	:5
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.7 :	.7 :	.8 :	.7	1.3
Hardwood veneer and plywood : Employment		: .	26 .	20	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	1.626.700 :	1,839,100:	1,614,800 :	1,839,862	
Shipments:	1,100,500 :	1,242,000 :	1,254,000 :	1,379,400	
Imports:	.,,500	.,212,000	1,251,000	113171100	
Total:	597,595 :	683,972 :	479.756 :	551,767	: -5.8
GSP duty-free:	31,947 :	44,484 :	48,497 :	37,160	
Ratio of :	-		0.774.000		:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1				
imports:	5.3 :	6.5 :	10.1:	6.7	: 12.1
Total imports to consumption-do:	36.7 :	37.2 :	29.7 :	30.0	: -8.0
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.0 :	2.4 :	3.0:	2.0	2.3
Softwood veneer and plywood : Employment1,000 workers:	48 :	48 :	43 :	42	: -5.0
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	4,913,000 :	6,142,000 :	4,449,000 :	4,150,000	
Shipments:	4,964,000 :	6,230,000 :	4,539,000 :	4,322,000	
Imports:	.,,,,,,,,,,	0,230,000	1,557,000	1,522,000	
Total:	27.360 :	25,015 :	24,387 :	17,294	-13.1
GSP duty-free:	7,954 :	4,432 :	7,370 :	3,062	
Ratio of					:
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			:
imports:	29.1:	17.7 :	30.2 :	17.7	0.0
Total imports to consumption-do:	.6 :	.4 :	.5 :	. 4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.1 :	.2 :	.1	: -12.9
Deutiete beend					:
Particle board : Employment1,000 workers:	6 :		, :		
Cubrolustic		0 :	p :	5	-5.3

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	847,000 : 818,000 :	568,200 : 575,000 :	498,500 : 465,000 :	571,000 546,000	
Total: GSP duty-free	44,819 : 317 :	52,768 : 190 :	59,186 : 56 :	60,099	: 10.5 : -29.2
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.7 : 5.3 : .0 :	9.3:	11.9	10.5	
Wood pulp					
Employment	2,000,000 : 2,100,000 :	2,900,000 : 2,600,000 :	3,300,000 : 3,400,000 :	3,500,000 3,500,000	: -1.9 : 19.8 : 19.7
Imports: Total	1,086,438 :	1,465,169 :	1,683,655	1,764,289	17.3
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	54.3 : .0 :	50.5	51.0	50.4 .0	-2.1
Waste paper Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,500,000 : 1,600,000 :	2,100,000 : 2,400,000 :	1,800,000 : 2,100,000 :	1,600,000 1,820,000	
Imports: Total	15,388 : 0 :	16,576	24,920	23,769	18.7
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.0:	.0:	1.4	1.5 .0	19.4
Building papers : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	360,435 : 337,700 :	369,504 344.792	432,053 : 406,809 :	7 417,040 390,500	: : .0 : 6.1 : 6.2
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free	33,024 :	35,959	34,560	34,852	1
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	9.2:	9.7:	8.0	8.4	-4.5

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	f978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Industrial paperboard :	1		1		:
Employment1,000 workers:	68 :	69 :	69 :	68	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipmentsi	7,000,000 :	8,500,000 : 9,300,000 :	9,200,000 :	11,100,000	
Imports:	7,700,000 -	9,500,000 :	10,430,000 .	12,320,000	:
Total:	18,447 :	21,530 :	24,865 :	27,587	
GSP duty-free	37 :	11:	2 :	6	: -49.
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.2 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do	.3 :	.3 :	.3 :	.2	: -11.5
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0	.0 :	.0	
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)			:		:
Employment1,000 workers	26 :	27 :	28 :	28	: 2.6
Apparent consumption1.000 dollars	2,800,000 :	2,800,000 :	3,600,000 :	4,350,000	: 17.0
Shipments:	3,100,000 :	3,300,000 :	4,400,000 :	5,000,000	18.8
Imports:	5,186 :	6,021	11,340 :	12,071	37.3
GSP duty-free	0,100 .	0,021	11,340 .	12,070	: 37
Ratio of	1				:
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
importspercent	.0 :	. 0 :	.0:	. 0	17.0
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.0 :	.3 :	.0	: '':
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper:	:	1	1		:
items) :			400	404	:
Employment1,000 workers	19,200,000 :	19,500,000 :	19,700,000 :	21,800,000	: 2.1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	17,000,000 :	17,100,000 :	17,200,000 :	19,200,000	: 3.8
Imports:	.,,,,,,,,,				:
Total::	2,612,822 :	2,939,561:	3,140,867 :	3,326,531	
GSP duty-free	17,371 :	37,759 :	25,794 :	37,804	21.6
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			
imports	.7 :	1.3 :	.8 :	1.1	: 9.
Total imports to consumption-do:	13.6 :	15.1 :	15.9 :	15.3	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.1 :	.2 :	.1 :	.2	14.
Newsprint		i	1		
Employment:	7 :	7 :	7 :	7	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	3,200,000 :	3,600,000 :	4,500,000 :	5,100,000	
Shipments: Imports:	1,116,000 :	1,322,000 :	1,985,000 :	2,402,000	31.
Imports.	2.111.649 :	2,300,450 :	2,637,857 :	2,824,777	10.1
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Ratio of			- 1		
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0:	.0	.0 :	n	
Total imports to consumption-do:	66.0 :	63.9 :	58.6 :	55.4	-5.9
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	.0
Wallpaper			4.0		
Employment1,000 workers:	3 :	3 :	2 :		: -4.0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	222,900 :	243,800 :	241,700 :	257,850	
Shipmants:	181,600 :	188,900	174,800 :	175,200	-1.8
Total:	56,123 :	69.385 :	80,902 :	96,180	19.4
GSP duty-free:	7,848 :	11,202 :	13,153 :	16,151	
Ratio of			1		
GSP duty-free imports to total :	14.0 :	16.1 :	16.3	16.8	5.8
Total imports to consumption-do	25.2 :	28.5	33.5 :	37.3	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	3.5 :	4.6 :	5.4 :	6.3	
Albums					
Employment:	1 :	1 1	1 1	1	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	112,000 :	115,200 :	117,700 :	125,600	
Shipments: Imports:	87,000 :	95,000 :	104,000	110,000	8.3
Total	28.053 :	24,467	19.308 :	23,784	-7.1
GSP duty-free:	3,571 :	5,079 :	6,420 :	15,714	
Ratio of	:	1			
GSP duty-free imports to total :	12.7	20.8	33.3 :	66.1	71.9
Total imports to consumption-do:	25.0 :	21.2 :	16.4 :	18.9	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	3.2 :	4.4 :	5.5 :	12.5	
dustrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous :	4	- :			1
papers		1	i		
Employment:	303 :	307 :	337 1	334	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	27,400,000 :	30,000,000 :	32,800,000 :	38,800,000	
Imports:	27,600,000 :	30,300,000 .	33,300,000 .	39,300,000	12.2
Total:	223,967 :	288,231 :	294,872 :	382,313	17.7
GSP duty-free	10,336 :	18,526 :	21,130 :	23,308	29.3
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports:	4.6 : 1	6.4 :	7.2 :	6.1	10.1
Total imports to consumption-do:	.8 :	1.0 =	.9 :	1.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.1 :	.1 :	. 1	: .0
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)					
Employment:	178 :	239 :	230 :	225	6.9

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	16,300,000 : 16,400,000 :	18,200,000 : 18,300,000 :	20,700,000 : 20,800,000 :	21,500,000 21,600,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	12,049 : 1,774 :	15,544 : 2,165 :	16,824 : 2,604 :	20,031 2,568	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	14.7	13.9 :	15.5	12.8	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
iscellaneous books Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	5,400,000 : 5,500,000 :	5,900,000 : 6,000,000 :	6,200,000 : 6,400,000 :	6,600,000 6,900,000	: 6.
Imports: : Total	230,445 :	264,707 :	297,207 :	286,456	: 8. : .
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.3 :	.0 : 4.5 :	.0 : 4.8 : .0 :	4.3	
rinted matter Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	969 : 44,800,000 : 45,000,000 :	994 : 49,700,000 : 50,000,000 :	1,035 : 60,700,000 : 61,000,000 :	1,300 75,600,000 76,000,000	: 19.
Imports: : Total	243,069 : 3,091 :	253,282 : 4,192 :	306,557 = 5,219 =	319,176 6,772	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.3 :	1.7 : .5 : .0 :	1.7 : .5 : .0 :	2.1	
Newspapers Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	366 : 14,500,000 : 14,500,000 :	396 : 16,100,000 : 16,100,000 :	387 : 17,500,000 : 17,500,000 :	383 19,500,000 19,500,000	: 10.
Imports: Totaldo	35,556	18,388 : 0 :	34,925 : 0 :	50,517	18.
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.0:	.0:	.0:	.0	: 21.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	: (Annual Rate of Change 1/
A MATERIAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		1		1		1		1	
				7					
Periodicals :		1			2.0		111 722		2.0
Employment:	79		82		82		86		2.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	7,100,000		8,000,000		8,700,000		9,650,000		10.
Shipments:	7,300,000	:	8,200,000		8,900,000	1	9,950,000		10.
Imports:		:		1				1	
Total:	37,903	1	58,225	:	67,194		51,948	:	11.
GSP duty-free:	0	:	0		0		0	:	
Ratio of		1		:	- 57	:			
GSP duty-free imports to total :		:		:		:			
imports:	0	:	. 0		.0		. 0		
Total imports to consumption-do:	.5		7	- 2	.8		. 5		1.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 0			Q.	. 0		. 0		* * *
and the same of th				- 5		-			
Decalcomanias :									
Employment:	7								
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	165,000		172,500	1.5	184,500		192,200		5.
Shipments	147,000								
Imports:	147,000		162,000		175,300	:	202,900		11.
Total	32,619		27 227		27 0/0		1 711		7.0
GSP duty-free	32,619		27,207		23,949		6,366		-39.
Ratio of	6.9		76		82		37		-16.
		*		*					
GSP duty-free imports to total :				-			2		-
	2		3		3	1	. 6	*	39.
Total imports to consumption-do:	19.8		15.8	8	13.0		3.3		-42.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 0	1	. 0		. 0		. 0	:	
the state of the s		1				1		1	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
ам fibers:	:		1		i
Cotton					1
Employment:	150 :	200 :	175 :	232	12.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,306,539 :	2,253,924 :	1,217,711 :	2,083,041	. 8.
Shipments	3,044,991 :	4,450,268	4,078,309	4,337,490	: 10.
Imports:	1.187	2,081 :	3,553 :	5,530	: 67.
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 :	0 ;	0,550	
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:	1			:
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	1
Total imports to consumption-do:	.1 :	.1:	. 3 1	. 3	55.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 =	.0:	.0 :	. 0	
					1
Wool and fine animal hair:	2.5				1
Employment1,000 workers:	3 :		3 :	2/7 221	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	170,864 :	183,840 :	215,004 :	263,021 138,563	: 15.
Shipments: Imports:	114,197 :	138,582 :	124,339	120,202	
Total	88.318 :	80,534 :	115,776 :	163,322	: 24.
GSP duty-free	00,3.8	59 :	164 :	633	: 227.
Ratio of		1	1		1
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:				1
imports:	.0 :	.1 :	. 1 :	. 4	100.
Total imports to consumption-do:	51.7 :	43.8 :	53.8 :	62.1	: 7.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0:	.1 1	.2	100.
Man-made fibers:		i i	i		:
Employment1,000 workers:	113 :	114 :	109 :	99	: -4.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	7,569,122 :	8,336,790 :	9,068,759 :	11,664,887	
Shipments:	7,921,000 :	8,922,000 :	9,850,000 :	12,510,400	15.
Imports:	74 204 :	E7 DE7 :	40 400 :	02 517	7.
GSP dutv-free	74,286 :	57,253 :	60,692 :	92,513	
Ratio of	0 :	0 ;	٠;		
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1	i		:
imports:	.0:	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	1.0:	.7 :	.7 :	.8	: -6.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	. 0 :	.0	
Noncellulosic man-made fibers			•		
Employment1,000 workers:	97 :	98 :	94 :	83	: -5.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	6,574,236 :	7,254,843 :	8,012,667 :	10,349,797	
Shipments:	5,866,000 :	7,751,000 :	8,655,000 :	11,034,900	22.
Imports:			40.000	75.775	
Total	54,819 :	45,224 :	49,776	79,772	
GSP duty-freedo	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	
Ratio of		-			\$
GSP duty-free imports to total :					5

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	. 0 : . 8 : . 0 :	.0:	.0 :	.0 .8 .0	
Cellulosic man-made fibers : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	16: 994,886: 1,055,000:	1,081,949 : 1,171,000 :	1,056,093 : 1,195,000 :	1,315,090 1,475,500	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	19,466 :	12,030 :	10,916	12,741	-12.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.0:	1.1:	1.0	1.0	: -19.
extile fibers processed, but not woven or knit : (except cordage): : Employment	8,169,137 : 8,195,000 :	8,554,548 : 8,888,300 :	120: 9,410,937:	9,389,044	
Shipments: Imports: Total	233,906 :	158,396 :	9,852,000 :	9,998,000	. 7.2 3.8
GSP duty-free	2,267 :	2,044 :	4,576 : : : 2.7 :	7,085	52.6 :
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.9 :	1.9:	1.8	2.1	-9.
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork : yarns: Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	96 : 5,935,770 : 5,873,000 :	6,317,005 : 6,326,000 :	7,218,221 : 7,224,000 :	7,377,617 7,365,800	1. 8.
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	135,144 : 2,017 :	101,803 : 2,022 :	119,674 : 4,501 :	140,761 6,936	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.5 : . 2.3 : . 0 :	2.0 :	3.8 : 1.7 : .1 :	4.9 2.3	
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk: : Employment	5,661,331 :	6,044,254 :	6,430,903 :	6,984,500	-1.2 : 7.2

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Shipments: Imports:	5,627,000	6,073,000	6,462,000	7,010,900	: : 7.
Total	101,438 : 127 : :	74,332 : 31 : :	85,813 : 96 : :	95,942 22	
imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.8:	1.2:	1.3:	1.4	: : -6:
Spun yarn, of wool or hair : Employment1,000 workers:	5 :	5 :	5 1	5	:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments Imports:	267,321 : 246,000 :	276,050 : 259,100 :	282,789 : 262,800 :	335,846 311,000	: 7.
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total :	22,857	18,439 :	22,437 :	29,047	9.
imports Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	8.6 .0	6.7 : 0 :	7.9 :	8.6 .0	1.
Filament yarn of manmade fibers: Employment	19 : 2,233,367 : 2,322,uu0 :	2,237,543 : 2,237,543 : 2,562,300 :	20 : 2,192,716 : 2,628,000 :	2,034,362 2,632,200	: -3.
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	88,512 : 0 :	46,569 : 0 :	43,833 :	51,112	-15.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	4.0 : .0 :	2.1:	2.0:	2.5	
ewing thread: : Employment1,000 workers:					
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	541,095 : 562,400 :	569,302 : 595,500 :	680,972 : 710,500 :	737,912 764,500	5.8
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	3,304 :	3,069	2,870 :	4,051	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.3 :	.0 : .5 : .0 :	.0:	. 2	: -12. : -7.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
The state of the s	:	:	:		:
Cordage and fish netting and nets :	1	1			:
Fmolovment:	11:	12 :	10 :	10	
Apparent consumption1.000 dollars	227,066 :	287,317 :	312,179 :	319,683	
Shipments:	160,986 :	191,169 :	207,258 :	225,628	: 11.6
Imports: :	70 057	110 047	121 056 :	109.849	11.3
GSP duty-free	79,057 :	110,947 :	121,056 :	3,527	
Ratio of	0 :	*** ;	0.10	31321	1
GSP duty-free imports to total	2	- 1			
imports	.0 :	.0 :	.5 :	3.2	: 540.0
Total imports to consumption-do:	34.8 :	38.6:	38.8 :	34.4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0 :	.2 :	1.1	450.0
Fish netting and nets					
Fish netting and nets Employment	1.1	1 :	1 1	1	: .0
apparent consumption Light police	19,929 :	25,675 :	20,957 :	19,959	: -2.0
Shipments	13,962 :	16,858 :	14,301 :	14,541	:4
Twocate:		1	1		1
Total:	6,371 :	9,293 :	7,430 :	6,252	
GSP duty-free:	4 :	3 :	1 :	2	: -27.2
Ratio of					
GSF duty-free imports to total		0	0 :	. 0	: ,
Total imports to consumption-dc:	32.0 :	36.2:	35.5 :	31.3	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0:	.0 :	0	
i					:
Cordage :			1		:
Employment1,000 workers:	10 :	11 :	9:	222 729	: -5.0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	207,137 :	261,642 :	291,222 :	299,724	1,500,7
Shipments:	147,024 :	174,311	192,957	211,087	12.6
Imports: :	72 /8/	101 454 1	117 626	103.597	12.5
GSP duty-free	72,686 :	101,654 :	113,626 :	3,525	81.0
Ratio of	7 :	0 :	017	3,323	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	•		1		:
imports:	.0 :	.0:	.5 :	3.4	: 580.0
Total imports to consumption-do:	35.1:	38.9 :	39.0 :	34.6	:4
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.2 :	1.2	500.0
Broadwoven fabrics:			1		
Employment1,000 workers	298 :	297 :	286 :	269	: -3.4
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	16,020,234 :	15,877,375 :	16,774,155 :	16,572,180	
Shipments:	15,850,622 :	16,213,052 :	17,067,910 :	16,259,810	: 1.3
Imports:					
Total:	1,150,168 :	1,068,165	1,201,776 :	1,549,445	
GSP duty-free	63 :	6,692 :	15,706 :	26,595	567.
Ratio of		1	1		:
GSP duty-free imports to total :		i	1		:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	7.2 :	6.7:	1.3 : 7.2 : .1 :	1.7 9.3 .2	8.8
Employment	130 : 6,418,778 : 6,411,000 :	131 : 6,352,848 : 6,597,000 :	6,508,801 : 6,622,000 :	6,412,505 6,144,000	
Totaldo	431,482 : 44 :	375,605	433,273 : 860 :	603,744 678	
Imports	6.7:	5.9:	6.7 :	9.4 .0	
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers: Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	152 : 8.767,862 : 8,740,700 :	8,673,803 : 8,895,700 :	9,346,553 9,676,000	9,013,897 9,180,000	
Total	408,777 :	368,213 :	404,277 :	561,074	11.0
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	4.7 : .0 :	4.2:	4.3	6.2	
roadwoven fabrics, of silk Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	103,572 : 46,922 :	91,249 35,352	109,336 35,910	1 147,237 35,810	
Total: GSP duty-frea: Ratio of	59,114 :	61,197 : 6,637 :	79,406 : 14,658 :	117,658 25,339	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	57.1 : .0 :	10.8 : 67.1 : 7.3 :	18.5 : 72.6 : 13.4 :	21.5 79.9 17.2	11.5
Employment	15 : 730,022 : 652,000 :	15 : 759,475 : 685,000 :	14 : 809,465 : 734,000 :	956,541 858,000	
Imports: :	80,798 :	77,706 :	80,703 :	104,719	8.5

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 - :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-freedo	0	0	0 :	0	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	11.1	10.2	10.0	10.9	:7
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0:	.0:	. 0	: .(
Knit fabrics: Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	55 : 4,731,668 : 4,724,000 :	4,883,475 : 4,916,000 :	4,736,159 : 4,787,000 :	5,304,157 5,361,000	
Imports: Total GSP duty-free	36,499	22,714	18,500 :	15,875	-23.7
GSP duty-free imports to total imports————————————————————————————————————	. 0 : -8 :	.0:	.0 :	.0	-27.
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials Narrow fabrics					:
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	701,505 : 732,300 :	746,415 : 776,300 :	836,470 : 869,600 :	874,946 913,081	: 8.
Imports: : Total	21,862 : 118 :	26,256 : 139 :	24,856 877	29,731 263	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	.5 : 3.1 :	.5 : 3.5 :	3.5 : 3.0 :	3.4	: 1.:
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 0	.0 :	.1	.0	
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and : articles thereof, n.s.p.f. : Employment1,000 workers	1,429,500	1,610,538	1,696,183	1,725,054	: 6.
Shipments: Imports: Total	1,473,600 : 42,541 :	1,673,100 :	1,753,600 : 57,002 :	1,837,773 57,848	: 10.
GSP duty-free	446 : '	465	364 :	341	-10.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.0:	3.4:	3.4:	3.4	: 3.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires		i	1		:
Employment	11 :	10 :	9 :	8	: -10.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	901,304 :	902,219 :	719,247 :	660,801	
Shipments:	955,500 :	977,300 :	866,100 :	767,500	-7.
Imports:		202		517	
Total: GSP duty-free:	138 :	220 :	183 :	516	45.
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :					:
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 =	.0	ž
Total imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 ;	- 1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0 :	.0:	.0	
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or			1		
laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and :		1			:
other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f. :		:	1		:
Employment	12 :	13 :	13 :	13	2.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	805,092 :	771,302 :	793,379 :	1,295,763	: 15.
Shipments:	967,900 :	987,258	977,385 :	1,464,530	13.
Imports: :	60 667 :	68,896	71.774 :	91.047	. 8.
GSP duty-free:	69,463 :	00,000 :	51 :	5,770	
Ratio of			3, 1	3,,,,	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:	1	1		:
imports	.0:	.0 :	.1 :	6.3	200.
Total imports to consumption-do:	8.6	8.9:	9.0 :	7.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0:	.0 :	. 9	
Textile furnishings			1		
Employment	148 :	143 :	134 :	133	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	8,736,504 :	8,956,133 :	8,658,120 :	8,227,266	
Shipments:	8,693,500 :	8,997,400 :	8,755,004 :	8,274,130	-1.
Imports:	724 990	1 446 246	444 976 :	E2E 700	
Total: GSP duty-freedo:	324,880 : 3,555 :	345,244 : 6,335 :	446,974 : 7,641 :	525,799	: 18.
Ratio of	3,333 .	0,333 .	7,041	.,,,,,	
GSP duty-free imports to total		1			1
imports:	1,1 :	1.8 :	1.7 :	1.6	: 11.
Total imports to consumption-do:	3.7 :	3.9:	5.2 :	6.4	: 21.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0	.1 :	.1 1	. 1	
Flore assertions					
Floor coverings : Employment	61 :	61 :	54 :	53	5.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	4,822,236 :	5,092,627 :	4.869.203 :	5,213,096	
Shipments	4,772,550 :	5,099,090 :	4,913,844 :	5,250,391	2.
Imports:					1
Total:	192,656 :	200,746 :	282,758 :	307,308	19.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	83	78	144	233	: 44.9 :
imports	.0 : 4.0 : .0 :	3.9	5.8 : .0 :	5.9	: 16.5
Curtains and draperies Employment	31: 1,000,351: 1,008,500:	30 : 988,395 : 995,500 :	28 : 978,778 : 987,436 :	931,827 935,740	: -2.7 : -2.2
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free	5,599 :	5,408	4,170	9,539	14.3
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	.0:	.0:	.0:	1.0	:
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies Employment1,000 workers	2,916,467 : 2,915,000 :	2,877,301 : 2,905,000 :	52 : 2,866,383 : 2,909,968 :	2,082,343 2,087,999	
Imports: Total	126,625 : 3,473 :	139,090 : 6,256 :	160,045 : 7,497 :	208,952 8,410	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	2.7 : 4.3 : .1 :	4.5 4.8 .2	4.7 : 5.6 : .3 :	10.0	: 30.
earing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics Employment	1,332 : 47,629,264 : 42,742,000 :	1,304 47,816,575 43,030,000	50,896,486 : 45,782,000 :	56,897,410 50,697,000	-2. 6:
Total	5,537,810 : 220,762 :	5,698,380 : 145,049 :	6,298,044 : 188,258 :	7,409,803 145,776	10.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	4.0 : 11.6 : .5 :	2.5 11.9 .3	3.0 : 12.4 :	13.0 .3	1 3

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Sweaters : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	20 : 1,344,366 : 773,700 :	18: 1,203,020: 697,400:	18: 1,414,039: 717,500:	1,658,481 877,300	
Total	573,392 : 0 : :	508,841	702,412 : 0 :	787,654 0	13.
imports Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	42.7 :	42.3 : .0 :	49.7 :	47.5 .0	
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses: Employment	3,602,506 : 2,717,300 :	3,915,691 : 2,943,800 :	4,061,105 : 3,108,800 :	4,603,891 3,462,100	: 8.
Total	922,512 :	1,015,471 : 0 :	995,052 :	1,183,432	7.
imports Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	25.6 : .0 :	25.9 : .0 :	24.5 :	25.7 .0	: -:
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets : Employment	3,011,994 : 2,602,100 :	3,183,946 : 2,714,900 :	3,377,521 : 2,824,000 :	4,224,124 3,493,500	: 11.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	432,007 : 6,807 :	496,936 6,619	585,913 : 24,814 :	770,746 3,418	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.6: 14.3:	1.3: 15.6:	4.2 : 17.3 : .7 :	18.2	: 8.
Nomen's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts : Employment1,000 workers:	68 :	70 :	68 :	69	:
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	2,344,919 : 1,895,400 :	2,590,524 : 2,154,200 :	2,990,681 : 2,449,700 :	3,806,535 3,113,900	
Total: GSP duty-free:	478,955 : 0 :	469,726 :	576,467 :	722,967	: 15.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Ratio of	:	:			
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	20.4 :	18.1 :	19.3	19.0	
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses : Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	175 : 3,175,868 : 3,121,900 :	168: 3,021,364: 2,964,300:	155 : 3,182,211 : 3,096,900 :	148 3,489,861 3,367,900	
Imports: Total	96,108	103,043	152,898	201,417	29.9
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	3.0:	3.4 :	4.8	5.8 .0	26.1
Men's and boys' shirts Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	106: 3,389,691: 2,737,200:	103: 3,653,896: 2,912,000:	3,952,058 : 3,147,500 :	97 4,460,417 3,550,700	
Imports: : Total	720,311 :	861,832	989,741	1,089,544	: : 14.8 : .0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	21.3	23.6 :	25.0	24.4	4.8
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets : Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	89: 3,441,471: 2,976,500:	81: 3,544,285: 3,107,400:	77: 3,629,737: 3,180,900:	77 3,847,099 3,336,200	3.6
Imports: : Total	488,226 20,846	464,702 23,825	485,620 : 42,615 :	563,727	7.6
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	14.3 :	13:1:	8.8 13.4 1.2	14.7	1.3
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts : Employment	180 : 3,820,086 :	178 : 4,013,678 :	180 : 4,674,052 :	173 4,984,048	
	3,820,086 :	4,013,678 =	4,674,052	4,984,048	:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Shipments: Imports:	3,556,100	3,840,400	4,449,300	4,650,800	10.0
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	364,699 :	344,984	407,052 : 0 :	468,476	9.6
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	9.5	8.6	8.7	9.4 .0	-:
Robes and dressing gowns : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	10 : 320,331 :	11 : 377,060 :	12 : 392,865 :	410,769	: 6.! : 3.:
Shipmants: Imports: Total	302,600 :	368,500 : 17,695 :	382,800 : 21,518 :	395,000	1
GSP duty-free imports to total :	22,447 :	0 :	21,516	27,476	
Imports	7.0 :	4.7 .0	5.5	6.7	:
Sody-supporting garments Employment	18 : 804,403 : 749,700 :	17 : 839,677 : 773,200 :	911,084 : 834,600 :	975,155 896,200	: 6.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	115,298 :	131,361 : 30 :	152,434	167,761	13.0
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	14.3 :	15.6 :	16.7:	17.2 .0	6.
Hosiery : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,866,316 : 1,873,781 :	2,268,307 ± 2,290,000 :	2,441,402 : 2,480,100 :	2,700,261 2,743,400	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	16,048	15,524	15,606	13,725	-4.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0:	.0:	. 0	: -17.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Rate of : Change 1/
AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	:		:		:
loves	1.		20.5		
Employment1,000 workers	25 :	25 :	794,312 :	841,501	: -4.2
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	877,465 : 716,184 :	976,204 : 784,488 :	643,900 :	691,800	
Imports:	/10,104	104,400	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	071,000	
Total:	203,883 :	245,630 :	214,004 :	215,507	
GSP duty-free:	8,872 :	15,554 :	19,670 :	23,527	37.2
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	4.4 :	6.3	9.2 :	10.9	36.3
Total imports to consumption-do	23.2	25.2 :	26.9 :	25.6	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.0 :	1.6 :	2.5 :		: 42.4
1		4	1		
learing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on:			1		
the skin					-2.1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	408.876 :	486,709 :	545,536	539.944	
Shipments	384.900 :	466,800 :	539,800 :	497,400	100
Imports:	:				1
Total:	60,280 :	82,314 :	88,841 :	106,170	
GSP duty-free	34,414 :	56,732	61,813 :	63,499	21
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	57.1 :	68.9 :	69.6 :	59.8	: 1.
Total imports to consumption-do:	14.7 :	16.9 :	16.3 :	19.7	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	8.4	11.7	11.3	11.8	: 10.
eather wearing apparel, except gloves and	1				
headwaar, not subject to textile import :		7 7 7 1			:
restraints :		1	1		:
Employment:	6 :	7 :	8 :		: 6.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	546,012 :	504,242 :	406,044 :	439,300	
Shipments:: Imports:	233,100 :	253,400 :	246,600	248,200	1.
Total	318 260 :	257,955	170,907 :	207,067	-15.
GSP duty-free:	318,269 : 121,507 :	11.416 :	0 1	0	
Ratio of :			1		:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	20.0			2	
Imports to consumption-do:	38.2 : 58.3 :	4.4 :	42.1:	47.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	22.3	51.2 :	.0:	.0	
i	22.3	2.3			1
Other wearing apparel and accessories not :		1			1
separately grouped :		:	1		1
Neckwear	- 1				
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	250,249 :	263,435 :	290,858	349,536	: 4.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Shipmants: Imports:	241,100	252,500	280,000	336,000	11.6
Total	10,264	12,091	12,377	15,631	13.7
imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.1 :	4.6:	4.3 :	4.5	2.5
Headwear :			1		1
Employment	534,079 : 475,930 :	588,451 : 518,760 :	765,829 : 674,400 :	829,475 708,120	: 17.2
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	76,726 : 8,294 :	90,825 : 9,995 :	119,324 : 18,095 :	151,453 22,425	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	10.8 : 14.4 : 1.6 :	11.0 : 15.4 : 1.7 :	15.2 15.6 2.4	14.8 18.3 2.7	7.6
Footwear :	1	•	i		i
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments	6,817,017 : 4,206,332 :	7,571,696 : 4,746,207 :	7,992,429 : 5,166,113 :	8,407,273 5,406,619	: 7.1
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	2,662,322 : 6,022 :	2,908,580 : 5,802 :	2,957,081 : 6,837 :	3,141,218 6,506	5.3
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	39.1 :	38.4 1	37.0	37.4 .1	: -1.7
Rubber footwear Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	23: 999,753: 407,001:	938,236 : 480,191 :	1,176,072 546,198	1,199,577	4 . 8.0 . 12.2
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free	599,107 : 6,022 :	470,659 : 5,802 :	648,637	647,432 6,506	5.7 : 5.7
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.0 : 59.9 : .6 :	1.2 : 50.2 : .6 :	1.1 : 55.2 : .6 :	1.0 54.0	: -2.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	:	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
			:		1		:		:
			:				:		:
Nonrubber footwear			:		:		1		
Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	:	5,817,264		6,633,460	:	6,816,357 4,619,915	:	7,207,696	-3.3
ShipmentsImports:	:	3,799,331	:	4,266,016	1	4,619,915	:	4,834,146	: 8.4
Totaldodo	:	2,063,215	:	2,437,921	1	2,308,444	1	2,493,786	5.3
GSP duty-freedodo	:	0	:	0		0	1	0	
Ratio of			:		1		1		
GSP duty-free imports to total	1		Ξ.		:		:		1
importspercent	:	.0	:	. 0	:	. 0	1	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do	:	35.5	:	36.8	1	33.9	1	34.6	-1.6
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	:	.0	:	.0	:	.0		.0	
			:		:		1		

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary) : Employment1,000 workers	16 :	16	16	16	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	13,312,769 : 13,468,389 :	13,553,831 : 13,746,695 :	13,778,112 : 14,000,000 :	13,731,133	1.
Total:: GSP duty-free:: Ratio of	127,133 :	234,291 :	325,837 : 0 :	424,619	48.
GSP duty-frae imports to total :	.0:	0 :	0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.0 :	1.7 :	2.4:	3.1	45.
Benzenoid organic chemicals : Employment1,000 workers:	37 :	37 :	1 25	12	: -4.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	9,628,191 : 10,002,000 :	14,546,803 : 15,368,006 :	15,187,468 : 16,225,081 :	18,133,185 19,043,440	21.
Imports: Totaldo	466,213 : 5,536 :	597,709 : 4,980 :	610,387 : 7,923 :	673,044 29,414	
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	1.2 : 4.8 : .1 :	4.1:	1.3 : 4.0 : .1 :	4.4 3.7 .2	-7.
Synthetic organic pesticides, total : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	2,579,041 : 3,314,572 :	26: 2,877,248: 3,787,931:	3,320,857 4,257,785	25 4,264,753 5,157,282	
Imports:	:		1		:
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	194,837 : 8,250 :	205,954 : 6,531 :	273,048 1 10,842 :	12,711	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	4.2 : 7.6 : .3 :	3.2 7.2 .2	4.0 : 8.2 : .3 :	4 · 1 7 · 3 · 3	: .
Botanical pesticides, total : Employment1,000 workers:	2/:	2/	2/ :	2/	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	18,567 :. 10,500 :	27,210 : 14,000 :	43,839 : 22,000 :	28,134	
Imports: Total	8,613:	13,696 :	22,145	7,801	1.
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :	:	1	i		i

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1 7 66 1	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	46,4:	50.3:	50.5	27.7 .0	
Chemical elemants : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	22 : 2,443,651 : 2,441,000 :	23 : 2,568,945 : 2,668,000 :	3,039,882 : 3,143,000 :	23 2,914,786 2,944,000	: 7.2
Total: GSP duty-frea: Ratio of	111,411 : 130 :	139,342 : 676 :	195,280 : 201 :	278,967 64	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	4.6	.5 : 5.4 : .0 :	6.4:	9.6 .0	: 26.8
Inorganic acids : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	939,400 : 927,500 :	1,022,500 : 995,000 :	1,203,000 : 1,172,000 :	1,138,708 1,100,000	: 7.7
Imports: : Total	76,599 : 1,961 :	89,509 2,502	120,120 : 2,054 :	135,063	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	2.6 : 8.2 : .2 :	2.8 : 8.8 : .2 :	1.7 10.0 .2	1.2	: 13.3
Certain inorganic chemical compounds Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	100 : 13,487,092 : 13,395,803 :	101 : 13,354,798 : 13,600,000 :	101: 14,472,472: 14,700,000:	16,157,600 16,600,000	: 6.4
Imports: : Total	1,817,496 : 26,836 :	1,982,408	2,247,098 : 61,841 :	2,183,138 73,720	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.5 : 13.5 : .2 :	2.0 : 14.8 : .3 :	2.8 : 15.5 : .4 :	3.4 13.5 .5	: .!
Aluminum compounds Aluminum oxide Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	1,389,339 : 908,605 :	1,405,676 : 927,000 :	1,942,689 : 1,370,000 :	1,920,591 1,290,000	0.000

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Imports: Totaldo: GSP duty-free	581,918 :	608,972 :	781,106 :	836,108	14.3
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	41.9 :	43.3 : .0 :	40.2:	43.5 .0	: .0
Antimony compounds Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	63,642 : 47,575 :	2/: 58,254: 43,600:	71,221 : 61,073 :	81,8 9 5 66,000	
Imports: : Total	18,855 : 1,119 :	18,097 : 2,163 :	16,000 : 2,116 :	20,345 5,768	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	5.9 : 29.6 : 1.8 :	12.0 : 31.1 : 3.7 :	13.2 : 22.5 : 3.0 :	28.4 24.9 7.0	: -8.1
Calcium compounds Calcium chloride Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	2/: 72,603: 75,040:	2/: 71,745: 74,450:	2/: 66,363: 74,100:	67,084 76,000	: -3.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	2,102 :	3,018:	2,071:	4,088 89	: 17.6 : .0
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.9 : .0 :	.0 : 4.2 : .0 :	3.1:	2.2 6.1 .1	: 21.3
Magnesium compounds : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	87,753 : 96,544 :	14,492 : 150,000 :	138,137 145,000	1 141,437 151,000	N AND STATE
Imports: Total	4,502 : 15 :	5,642 : 14 :	5,945	6,338 43	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.3 : 5.1 : .0 :	38.9:	4.3 :	4.5 .0	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
		:			:
Manganese compounds : Employment1,000 workers:	2 :	2 :	2 :	2	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	66,447 :	69,766 :	77,796 :	85,022	8.
Shirments	70,800 :	72,300 :	74,120 :	75,400	
Imports:		1			
Total:	6,191 :	9,569 :	14,780 :	21,885	
GSP duty-free	44 :	19 1	2 :	24	-33.
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.7 :	2 1	.0 :	. 1	: -45.
Total imports to consumption-do	9.3 :	13.7 :	19.0 :	25.7	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.1:	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Molybdenum compounds	:	:	1		1
Employment:	- 1:	1 1	1 4	1	:
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	24,712 :	26,204 :	34,233 :	11,613	
Shipments:	31,919 :	33,846 :	44,217 :	15,000	-18
Imports: :	3,380 :	16,669	25,431 :	16,601	: 68.
GSP duty-free:	1,452 :	2,205 :	1,171 :	30	
Ratio of	.,,,,,,	2,203	.,.,.		:
GSP duty-free imports to total	:	1			:
imports:	43.0 :	13.2 :	4.6	.2	
Total imports to consumption-do	13.7 :	63.6 :	74.3 :	143.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	5.9 :	8.4 :	3.4 :	. 3	: -62
Phosphorus compounds					:
Employment1,000 workers	145,989 :	162,512	129,746	143,180	: -2
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	153,246 :	169,602 :	138,100 :	150,000	
Imports:	133,240	107,002	130,100	130,000	:
Total	2,124 :	2,820 :	2,067 :	2,440	: 1
GSP duty-free:	2:	0 :	0 :	0	:
Ratio of	1	1			:
GSP duty-free imports to total	a 3				1
imports	. 1 :	.0 1	.0 :	. 0	. 7
Total imports to consumption-do:	1.5:	1.7:	1.6 1	1.7	: 3
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:				. 0	1
ilver compounds		1		100	:
Employment:	1 : .	1 1		(77 77)	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	339,734 :	782,173 :	1,075,395 :	677,331	
Shipments:	335,000 :	770,000 :	1,065,000	003,000	1 26
Imports:	9,662 :	19,883 :	12,549 :	13,860	: 6
GSP duty-free	10 :	1,271 :	1,257 :	135	
Ratio of					1
GSP duty-free imports to total					1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	2.8	6.4 2.5 .2	10.0:	1.0	: 108. : -16. : -50.
Sodium compounds : Sodium bicarbonate :	:	:		2	:
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	35,261 : 38,540 :	48,462 : 53,000 :	54,668 : 59,940 :	55,392 61,000	
Imports: : Total	774 :	394	425	680	-3.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.2:	.0:	.0:	1.2	-16.
Sodium carbonate Employment	17 : 438,280 : 499,000 :	10: 480,640: 563,000:	10 : 443,444 : 563,000 :	477,518 597,000	: 1.
Imports: TotalGSP duty-free	734 :	4,303 :	2,389 :	1,625	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.7 : .9 : .0 :	.0:	.2	-46. : 6.
Sodium chloride : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	523,902 : 499,450 :	575,703 : 544,512 :	705,372 : 674,555 :	618,453 588,000	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	34,247 : 17,424 :	40,860 : 20,717 :	44,071 : 23,371 :	49,157 29,356	12.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	50.9 : 6.5 : 3.3 :	50.7 : 7.1 : 3.6 :	53.0 : 6.2 : 3.3 :	59.7 7.9 4.7	5. 4. 10.
Sodium hydrosulfite : Employment: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	2/ 40,980 : 47,518 :	40,937 : 49,419 :	38,368 : 49,400 :	$\frac{2}{35,022}$ 46,800	-5.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980		: Annual : Rata of : Change 1/
Imports: TotalGSP duty-free	0 :	0	59	213	261.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.0:	.0:	.0:	.6	200.
Sodium sulfate Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	62,117 : 61,000 :	57,994 : 57,000 :	71,502 : 71,000 :	78,655 72,500	2 9.
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	6,590 :	9,511	13,242	19,135	42.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	10.6 :	16.4	18.5 :	24.3	29.
Tungsten compounds Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	232,193 : 237,800 :	436,081 : 448,000 :	158,044 172,300	153,393 155,780	-20. : -20.
Imports: Total	13,707	14,378	14,562	21,088	13.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	5.9 : .0 :	3.3:	9.2 :	13.7	
Uranium compounds : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,776,639 : 1,553,160 :	1,627,751 : 1,573,320 :	1,612,750 : 1,408,000 :	710,099 851,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of::	887,996	929,733	961,624	755,434	-4. : -4.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	50.0 : .0 :	57.1 : .0 :	59.6 :	106.4	26.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Vanadium compounds	:				
Vanadium pentoxide Employment	2 :	2 :	2 :	2	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	34,743 :	39,051:	38,847 :	36,732	
Shipments	34,250 :	36,183 :	32,300	35,400	
Imports:	4,424 :	7,306 :	8,491 :	3,344	1 -6.
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :	:		1		:
imports	.0:	.0 :	.0:	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	12.7 :	18.7 :	21.9	9.1	-8.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0	.0 :	.0	
line compounds	:	1	1		:
Zinc sulfate	. :		. :		: .
Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	13.065 :	16,268 :	16,115 :	13,464	
Shipments:	12,241 :	13,887 :	15,700 :	14,000	: 5.
Imports: :	1,922 :	2,637	1,350	1,186	: -19.
GSP duty-free:	3:	0 :	38 :	3	77
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.2 :	.0 :	2.8	. 3	: 35.
Total imports to consumption-do	14.7 :	16.2	8.4 :	8.8	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0 :	.2 :	. 0	: .
irconium compounds :	:	:	1		i
Zirconium oxide					
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	34,660 :	47,201 :	41,113 :	50, 158	10.
Shipments:	38,206 :	49,417 :	44,400 :	51,000	
Imports:	507		4 707	1 410	31.
Total: GSP duty-free:	597 :	1,168 :	1,393 :	1,412	31.
Ratio of		1			:
GSP duty-free imports to total					1
Total imports to consumption-do:	1.7 :	2.5 :	3.4 :	2.8	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
iulfur dioxide		:	1		1
Employment	1 :	1.1	1 1	1	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	20,295 :	21,707 1	27,890 :	28,204	
Shipments: Imports:	18,563 :	20,600 :	24,200 :	25,000	: 11.
Total:	2,426 :	2,682 :	4,787 1	4,030	: 23.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-freedo: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: : :
imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	12.0 :	.0 : 12.4 : .0 :	17.2 : .0 :	14.3 .0	
Hydrogen peroxide Employment	81,159 81,928	86,204 : 83,800 :	93,377 : 99,000 :	83,956 88,500	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	4,087 : 0 :	7,291 :	2,058 :	2,605	-23.1
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	5.0 :	8.5 : 0 :	2.2	3.1 .0	-24.
Employment	7,733,800 : 8,766,583 :	9,095,049 : 10,859,886 :	115 : 8,921,371 : 10,939,446 :	115 9,227,719 11,225,953	5.3
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	667,634 : 31,177 :	823,202 : 46,737 :	905,238 : 36,779 :	1,047,166 73,219	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.7 : 8.6 : .4 :	5.7 : 9.1 : .5 :	4.1 : 10.1 : .4 :	7.0 11.3 .8	: 9.
Organic acids, acid anhydrides and acyl halides					:
Employment	10: 486,436: 507,065:	10 : 480,174 : 540,952 :	15 : 527,199 : 582,800 :	640,881 685,688	: 9.0
Imports: : Total	59,689	62,353 :	63,203 :	78,089 3,209	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	12.7	13.0 .5	13.6 : 12.0 : .4 :	12.2 .5	: -1.0
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid) : Employment1,000 workers:	2/	2/	<u>2</u> / :	2/	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	171,441 : 166,055 :	194,925 : 192,140 :	200,932	245,251 234,226	11.
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	17,784 : 906 :	17,586 : 96 :	25,190 : 444 : :	31,702 1,526	
imports	5.1: 10.4: .5:	9.0 :	1.8 : 12.5 : .2 :	4.8 12.9 .6	10.2
Idehydes (non benzenoid) : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipmentsdo	12 : 200,009 : 206,134 :	12 : 221.617 : 240.864 :	235,534 : 294,129 :	271,111 284,844	
Imports: Iotal	12,527 :	12,208	5,005:	13,138	1
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	6.3 : 0 :	5.5 : 0 :	2.1 :	4.8	-16.
etones (non benzenoid) Employment	: 5 : 429,712 : 442,856 :	5 : 484,521 : 547,292 :	537,356 : 626,358 :	614,864 687,268	1,000
Imports: : Total	23,939 : 3,087 :	21,424 : 3,673 :	9,870 : 2,698 :	16,148 2,349	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	12.9 : 5.6 : .7 :	17.1 : 4.4 : .8 :	27.3 : 1.8 : .5 :	14.5 2.6 .4	
fonohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and : halohydrins (non benzenoid) : Employment1,000 workers	10	20 :			
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	1,010,032 : 1,001,477 :	1,256,415 : 1,282,732 :	1,546,039 :	1,688,090	
TotalGSP duty-free	99,195 : 5,223 :	123,270 : 13,401 :	158,238 : 4,225 :	114,870 7,709	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	5.3	10.9	2.7	6.7	: -6.

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	0.000	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	9.8	9.8:	10.2	6.8	-10.0 -12.2
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non : benzenoid)	117	12/4/			
Employment	1,258,791 : 1,404,581 :	1,456,441 : 1,733,255 :	1,554,447 : 1,837,914 :	1,544,620 1,831,591	
Total: GSP duty-frea	49,679 : 1,708 :	32,421 : 2,959 :	46,852 : 1,331 :	73,042 12,685	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	3.4 : 3.9 :	9.1:	2.8 3.0	17.4 4.7 .8	
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and: inorganic acids (non benzenoid)	7-75	Sac S			
Employment	6 13,210 : 770,248 :	620,154 : 901,693 :	751,772 : 1,065,861 :	857,769 1,189,668	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	29,501 : 727 :	29,512 : 902 :	23,437 : 760 :	32,075 789	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.5 : 4.8 : .1 :	3.1 : 4.8 :	3.2 : 3.1 :	2.5 3.7	-11.
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides, ethers of mono- hydric alcohols, and acetals (non benzenoid): Employment Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	10: 358,594: 400,521:	10 : 416,028 :	436,896 :	317,010	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free:	10,923	496,992 : 12,288 : 3,902 :	522,299 : 19,270 : 6,342 :	396,170 45,279 16,080	: 60.
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	3.0:	31:8: 33:8:	32.9 : 4.4 : 1.5 :	35.5 14.3 5.1	5. 66. 138.
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid) : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	31 : 1,436,044 :	1,424,133	1,471,254 :	1,528,778	: : -2.: : 2.:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Shipmentsdodo	1,676,045	1,824,668	1,822,966	1,811,839	2.
Imports: Total	37,615 : 2,187 :	30,773 : 1,807 :	55,970 : 2,360 :	68,905 4,732	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	5.8 : 2.6 : .2 :	5.9 : 2.2 : .1 :	4.2 : 3.8 : .2 :	6.9 4.5 .3	: 24.
Miscellaneous organic compounds :	i				:
Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	868,435 : 1,259,348 :	951,317 : 1,469,395 :	648,170 : 1,290,349 :	525,764 1,150,082	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	70,644 : 182 :	107,096 : 389 :	95,684 : 371 :	102,098	10:
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	8:1 : .0 :	11:3:	14:8:	19:4	33:
lydrocarbons (aliphatic) : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	103 : 7,142,156 : 7,059,296 :	9,004,108 : 8,934,113 :	10,847,059 : 10,723,936 :	12,166,127 12,000,000	: 19.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free	151,624:	191,107	296,644	354,429	34.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.1 : .0 :	2.1 : 0 :	.0 : 2.7 : .0 :	.0 2.9 .0	: 13.
Orugs and related products Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	15,303,000 : 15,898,000 :	148 : 17,005,000 : 17,758,000 :	20,849,000 : 21,883,000 :	164 21,506,693 22,667,000	: 13.
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	885,175 : 48,006 :	903,340 : 47,191 :	969,536 : 45,232 :	1,068,089 80,770	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	5.4 : 5.8 : .3 :	5.2 : 5.3 : .3 :	4.7 : 4.7 : 2 :	7.6 5.0	: -5.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Plastics and resin materials :	1		:		:
Employment	13,190,932 : 14,384,783 :	15,506,284 : 17,585,896 :	15,724,447 : 18,329,275 :	16,574,354 18,978,233	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	181,112 : 5,856 :	210,808 : 5,523 :	227,992 : 8,735 :	272,796 12,191	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	3.2 : 1.4 : .0 :	2.6 : 1.4 : .0 :	3.8 : 1.4 : .1 :	4.5 1.6 .1	: 4.
Elastomers, total Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	3,838,051 : 2,995,794 :	10 : 4,474,478 : 3,398,848 :	3,862,901 : 2,879,461 :	3,258,769 2,965,398	-3. -6.: -1.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free	846,239 : 4,231 :	1,084,271 : 10,194 :	995,115 : 7,462 :	994,600 7,297	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	22.0 : .1 :	24.2:	25.8 : .2 :	30.5	: 7. : 11.0
Flavoring extracts : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	: 14 : 233,354 : 286,158 :	277,805 : 340,443 :	288,053 : 360,000 :	277,402 350,000	5
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	19,576 : 4,920 :	19,236 : 4,627 :	18,512 : 3,565 :	24,029 4,584	5. : -4.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	25.1 : 8.4 : 2.1 :	24.1 : 6.9 : 1.7 :	19.3 : 6.4 : 1.2 :	19.1 8.7 1.7	· -9.
Essential oils Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	165,561 :- 155,000 :	191,105 : 180,000 :	231,699 200,000	177,565 190,000	
Imports: Total	98,197 : 6,448 :	106,303 : 5,641 :	131,578 : 6,405 :	87,130 5,647	

Table 1, -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980		Annual Rate of Change 1/
imports	6.6 : 59.3 : 3.9 :	5.3 : 55.6 : 3.0 :	4.9: 56.8: 2.8:	6.5 49.1 3.2	-5.3
Glue, gelatin and related products Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	3 : 329,186 : 283,000 :	347,981 : 319,000 :	386,589 : 353,000 :	421,803 383,000	: .0 : 8.5
Imports: : Total	70,762 : 6,813 :	55,675 : 7,091 :	61,952 : 6,730 :	72,721 9,948	1.5
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	9.6 : 21.5 : 2.1 :	12.7 : 16.0 : 2.0 :	10.9: 16.0: 1.7:	13.7 17.2 2.4	
Aromatic or odoriferous substances : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	52: 7,063,586: 7,180,000:	7,930,715 : 8,070,000 :	9,072,434 : 9,250,000 :	9,511,112 9,700,000	2.2 10.8
Total	178,226 : 8,591 :	197,534 : 9,425 :	229,688 : 16,914 :	267,017 22,745	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	4.8 : 2.5 : .1 :	4.8 : 2.5 : .1 :	7.4 : 2.5 : .2 :	8.5 2.8 .2	24.0 3.5 32.0
Surface-active agents : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,669,624 : 1,705,627 :	1,906,401 : 1,962,326 :	7 : 2,113,428 : 2,148,704 :	2,189,509 2,265,631	: : 9.6 : 9.5
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	57,095 : 1,362 :	63,905 :	60,581 2,566	69,269	5.4 34.7
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.4 : 3.4 : .1 :	3.0 : 3.4 : .1 :	4.2 : 2.9 :	4.8 3.2 .2	
Soaps and synthetic detergents : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	32 : 5,540,958 : 5,660,000 :	6,305,599 : 6,440,000 :	7,210,990 : 7,350,000 :	6,803,924 6,984,000	7.6
Imports: :	9,774	11,136	17,007	20,257	29.8

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	1,227	2,793	3,149	3,918	43.4
imports	12.5 :	25.1 : .2 : .0 :	18.5 : .2 : .0 :	19.3	10.5
Synthetic dyes, total Employment	854,380 : 789,957 :	947,284 877,407	923,811 : 853,811 :	888,245 810,735	4.1
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	1,305 :	165,855 : 1,035 :	167,006 : 1,684 :	164,591 664	-14.3
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	16.9:	17.5 :	1.0 :	18.5	: 3.
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	367,341 : 382,046 :	474,509 : 497,719 :	369,575 : 412,769 :	448,457 491,152	
Total: GSP duty-frea: Ratio of	41,721 :	49,683	34,483 :	37,667	-6.5
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	11.4:	10.5	9.3	8.4 .0	-9.9
Oyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	i		:		
Employment	14,134 : 2,000 :	13,380 : 2,000 :	19,539 : 2,000 :	28,804 2,000	77.7
Total	17,945 : 1,820 :	16,364 : 4,384 :	22,886 3,623	32,904	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	10.1: 127.0: 12.9:	26.8 : 122.3 : 32.8 :	15.8 : 117.1 : 18.5 :	1.9 114.2 2.2	: -3.6
Synthetic tanning materials : Employment	1	1 :	1 :	1	: .(

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

				: Annual		
Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rate of Change 1/	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	21,293 : 24,371 :	22,200 : 25,735 :	19,514 : 23,316 :	22,213 25,000		
Total	248 : 0 :	197 :	310 :	320 0	13.	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	1.2:	.0:	1.6:	1.4	10.	
norganic pigments and pigment-like materials,			:			
Employment	1,553,814 : 1,435,000 :	1,748,527 : 1,650,000 :	1,852,660 : 1,753,000 :	2,027,262 1,900,000	8.	
Total	237,761 : 31,344 :	268,236 : 44,437 :	283,162 : 51,192 :	328,654 49,999		
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	13.2 : 15.3 : 2.0 :	16.6 15.3 2.5	18.1 : 15.3 : 2.8 :	15.2 16.2 2.5	: 1.	
nks and ink powders, total Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipmants	971,679 : 904,000 :	1,076,629 : 1,099,700 :	1,203,668 : 1,235,400 :	1,336,656 1,374,500		
Total	11,635 : 67 :	13,302	15,699 :	20,290		
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	1.2:	1.2	1.3 :	1.5		
Paints and related items, total Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	5,871,612 : 6,026,149 :	6,856,072: 7,024,751:	7,446.055 : 7,635,924 :	8,180,410 8,401,960		
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	14,959 : 181 :	18,116 : 299 :	23,930 :	27,073 576	: 22. : 46.	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1.2 :	1.7	1.7	2.1	18.	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.3 :	.3 :	.3 :	.3	.0
Crude petroleum :			074	276	
Employment	60,510,889	237 : 85,032,047 :	128,895,830	160, 162, 370	: 10.0 : 39.6
Shipments: Imports:	28,602,495 :	39,367,849 :	67,747,368 :	99,281,250	53.4
Total: GSP duty-freedo:	32,297,838 :	46,058,234	61,899,003 :	61,457,915	: 24.9
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	1				
imports	.0 :	.0:	48.0	38.4	: -10.5
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	53.4 :	54.2 :	70.0	.0	
Petroleum products		1	a market i		1
Employment	162 :	167 :	170 :	154	5
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	103,566,000 : 97,408,834 :	148,683,776 : 139,883,643 :	199,796,475 : 189,753,798 :	228,688,349 217,728,800	
Imports:	6,859,484 :	9,669,642 :	11,355,510 :	13,190,129	23.6
GSP duty-free:	28 :	54 :	7 :	-14	: -33.8
GSP duty-free imports to total			. :		:
imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.8	: -5.1
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0:	.0 :	.0	: .0
Natural gas and products derived therefrom :	î	i	i		i
Employment:	210 :	230 :	260 :	260	7.9
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	20,361,773 : 18,076,000 :	26,683,577 : 23,306,000 :	34,812,739 : 29,956,000 :	35,503,385 30,200,000	: 21.3 : 19.6
Imports:	2,438,564 :	3,545,760 :	5,122,323	5,689,065	: 33.8
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .0
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:	1			1
imports:	.0 :	.0:	.0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	12.0 :	13.3 :	14.7 :	16.0	10.1
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials					:
Employment	52 :	53 :	56 :	52	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	5,673,000 :	5,688,000 :	5,842,000 :	7,557,072	
Shipments	6,320,000 :	6,790,000 :	7,750,000 :	8,900,000	12.3
Imports:	952,837 :	1,052,750 :	1,278,501 :	1,393,909	14.3

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Ratio of-	0	0	0 1	0	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0:	. 0	.0	. 0	:
Total imports to consumption-do:	16.8 :	18.5	21.9 :	18.4	4.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
xplosives, total :		i	1		
Employment:	13 :	12 :	12 :	12	-2.4
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	653,112 :	688,267 :	772,977 :	799,773	
Shipmants	675,000 :	690,000 :	794,738	825,000	7.1
Total	16,078 :	27,565 :	22,567 :	22,365	
GSP duty-free	n :	27,303 .	22,36/ 1	22,363	8.3
Ratio of :					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:		1		:
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	2.5 :	4.0 :	2.9 :	2.8	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0:	. 0	
leaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or:	:		1		:
Employment:	8 :	9 :	9 1	9	3.6
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	988,512 :	1,067,789 :	1,040,260 :	1,072,883	
Imports:	1,020,000 :	1,100,000 :	1,080,000 ±	1,120,000	2.7
Total	5,146 :	6,278 :	5,074 :	5,501	
GSP duty-frec:	41 :	44 :	43 :	159	
Ratio of :			43	137	77.0
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:		1		
imports:	.8 :	.7 :	.9 1	2.9	50.9
Total imports to consumption-do:	.5 :	.6 :	.5 :	. 5	-1.8
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
ertain products in schedule 4, part 13	:				
Employment:	50 :	50 :	50 :	48	-1.2
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	2,702,629 :	2,864,431 :	2,999,508	3,143,447	
Imports:	2,800,000 :	3,000,000 :	3,100,000 :	3,200,000	4.4
Total:	216,878 :	265,213 :	344,326 :	385,775	22.4
GSP dutv-free:	4,614 :	6,012 :	6,493 :	10,622	
Ratio of :	.,		.,,,,,	107022	27.7
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1.	1	1	1	
imports:	2.1:	2.3 :	1.9 1	2.8	7.0
Total imports to consumption-do:	8.0 :	9.3 :	11.5	12.3	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.2 :	.2 :	.2 :	.3	12.9
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated :			1		

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commit lity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
starches : Employment 1,000 workers: Apparent consumption- 1,000 dollars: Shipments	166,177 : 163,607 :	181,776 178,063	184,573 : 182,000 :	188,482 185,000	
Imports: : : Total	5,016 : 28 :	5,928 77	5,281 : 16 :	6,212	
imports	3.0:	1.3:	2.9:	3.3	: 1.6
Coal and other carbonace is material : Employment: Apparent consumption	237 : 21,399,523 : 23,180,500 :	227 : 23,898,417 : 27,226,500 :	220 : 23,353,517 : 28,308,000 :	230 29,734,534 36,005,000	: 10.1
Totaldo	485,417	391,693 :	82,896	72,337	
imports	2.3:	1.6	.0:	.0	
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, : sheets, other profile shapes, total : Employment	4,566,686 4,754,987	7,484,678 7,779,192	8,716,405 : 9,100,000 :	50 10,518,879 10,900,000	: 30.4
Imports: : Total	31,527 :	319,548 : 48,359 :	326,720 : 53,380 :	397,016 73,039	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	11.7 : 5.9 : .7 :	15.1 : 4.3 : .6 :	16.3 3.7 .6	18.4 3.8 .7	: -13.7
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics:		:			
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	2,772,924 : 2,800,000 :	3,280,070 : 3,300,000 :	3,336,131 : 3,400,000 :	3,228,767 3,300,000	(C)
Total:	136,077 :	161,868 :	155,519 :	178,842	8.1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commedity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-freedo	12,366	12,913	11,719	15,045	5.
GSP cuty-free imports to total :	9.1:	8.0 :	7.5 :	8.4	-3.
Total inputs to consumption-do	4.9 :	4.9:	4.7	5.5	
elting and balts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	:	1			:
Employment	0 :	0 :	0 :	. 0	1 .
Apparent consumption -1,000 dollars: Shipments Imports:	15,000 :	19,300 :	17,200 :	17,500	
Total	4,447 :	7,964 :	6,834 :	7,157	: 13.
GSP duty-free	143 :	92 :	278 :	502	62.
GSP duty-free imports to total :	3.2 :	1.2 :	4.1	7.0	: 43.
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	29.6 :	41.3 :	39.7 :	40.9	
neumatic tires	i	i			i
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	115 :	12,108,000 :	10,625,000	11,907,169	: -4.
Shipments:	10,952,000 :	11,185,000	9,861,000	11,186,000	1.5
Imports: :	1,008,968 :	1,311,598 :	1,220,869 :	1,254,279	6.
GSP duty-free	50,793 :	46,185	40,906	44,195	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	5.0 :	3.5 :	3.4	3.5	: -10.
Total imports to consumption-do:	8.6 :	10.8	11.5	10.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.4	.4 :	.4 :	.4	
res other than pneumatic tires : Employment1,000 workers:	. :	. :	4 :		: .
Apparent consumption1.000 dollars:	181,134 :	621,368 :	687,121 :	789,845	
Shipments	190,000 :	630,000 :	700,000 :	800,000	55.
Imports: :	1.982 :	3.809 :	5,226	5,228	38.
GSP duty-free:	234 :	454 :	1,528 :	934	
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	11.8 :	11.9 :	29.2 :	17.9	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1:1:	.6 :	.8 :	.7	
ubes for tires	:	i	i		:
Employment:	3 :	2:	2 1	2	: -11.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979	1980	1 1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	278,235 : 250,000 :	320,765 287,000	343,873 316,000	: 416,724 : 390,000	13.7
Total: GSP duty-free	44,946 : 5,188 :	57,489 6,125			
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	11.5 : 16.2 : 1.9 :	10.7 17.9 1.9	18.7		: -2.
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation : coverings :	35.1		3.5	1	
Employment	185,088 : 186,700 :	201,007 204,100	176,246 180,000	174,768 180,000	-3.1 -2.1
Totaldo	3,683 : 16 :	3,688 106	3,379	3,741 273	132.6
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	2.0 :	2.9 1.8 .1		7.3 2.1 2.1	139.1 2.1 41.0
Fabricated rubber and plastics products Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	320 : 20,335,636 : 20,400,000 :	321 20,892,470 21,000,000	19,397,173	19,334,908	: -2.3
Imports: Total	597,110 : 156,963 :	671,821 166,413	695,942 207,530		
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	26.3 : 2.9 : .8 :	24.8 3.2 .8	3.6	28.6	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Nonmetalic minerals and products, except ceramic : products and glass and glass products : Hydraulic cement and cement clinker :					:
Employment:	32 :	34 :	32 :	29	: -3.5
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	3,594,968 : 3,413,276 :	4,181,181 : 3,900,000 :	4,178,576 : 4,000,000 :	3,842,771 3,723,095	1 2.0
GSP duty-free	190,642 :	302,358 : 512 :	195,573 :	151,240	
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total : imports		1			
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	5.3 :	7.2 :	4.7	3.9	-12.6
Concrete mixes and articles thereof : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	185 : 14,879,775 : 14,917,000 :	175 : 20,418,337 : 20,433,000 :	180 : 16,979,271 : 17,000,000 :	173 15,048,707 15,000,000	-1.5
Imports: : Total	7,736 : 155 :	16,054 :	17,254 : 234 :	16,914 424	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do:	2.0:	1.2 :	1.4	2.5	8.6 : 8.6
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	. 0
Lima		i	:		
Employment1,000 workers:	65 :	65 :	65 :	65	: .0
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	765,739 : 749,667 :	881,246 : 862,459 :	860,187 : 845,000 :	871,567 854,000	1 3.7
Total	19,154 :	22,614 :	19,177	21,563	1.9
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			
Total imports to consumption-do	2.5 :	.0:	.0 :	. 0	. 0
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.3	2.6 :	2.2:	2.5	-1.7
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and : articles thereof :	:	1	1		1
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers	380,149 : 360,000 :	394,533 : 375,000 :	7 : 360,519 : 340,000 :	327,753 310,000	
Imports: :	34,785 :	37,381 :	38,962 :	42,132	6.4

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :		: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	658	750	570	385	-17.
imports:	1.9 :	2.0 :	1.5 :	. 9	1 -22.
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	9.2 :	9.5 :	10.8 :	12.9	
Sand		;			1
Employment	36: 1,998,043: 2,026,000:	2,395,740 : 2,427,000 :	2,660,789 : 2,700,000 :	2,264,729 2,300,000	1 4.
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	1,317 :	1,180 :	1,449 :	1,466	5.1
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	. 0 :	0	.0:	0	1 .
lotal imports to consumption-do	.1 :	.0 :	.1 :	. 1	1 :
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Crushed stone :					
Employment1,000 workers	54 :	46 :	38 :	36	1 -13.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	2,809,500 : 2,820,000 :	3,253,418 : 3,267,000 :	3,168,073 : 3,180,000 :	3,083,695	
Total: GSP duty-free	6,523 :	7,346 :	7,413 :	7,222	
Ratio of	25 :	78 :	54 :	32	3.6
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:	t	:		1
imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	.4:	1.1:	.7 :	. 4	-4.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0:	:0:	.2 :	.2	: :
Dimension stone and articles thereof :			:		1
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 workers:	13 :	14 :	13 :	13	
Shipments:	151,238 :	180,768 :	211,988 :	259,838	
Imports:	113,000	132,000	137,000	147,000	
Total: GSP duty-free	53,332 :	67,462 :	90,056 :	133,691	
Ratio of	6,385 :	7,375 :	9,797 :	14,873	32.0
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	12.0 :	10.9	10.9:	11.1	1 -2.
Total imports to consumption-do:	35.3 :	37.3 :	42.5 :	51.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.2	4.1 :	4.6	5.7	1 10.
Mica and mica products : Employment1,000 workers:					

Table 1 .-- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	33,137 : 35,000 :	40,554 42,000	29,998 : 34,000 :	29,110 32,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	6,081 : 275 :	6,830 : 303 :	7,863 : 625 :	7,548 1,148	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	4.5 : 18.4 : .8 :	4.4 : 16.8 : .7 :	7.9: 26.2: 2.1:	15.2 25.9 3.9	: 15.
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel : Employment	913,966 : 1,200,000 :	1,010,426 : 1,400,000 :	1,323,506 : 1,800,000 :	1,142,349 1,700,000	: 9.
Total	87,318 : 490 :	93,060 : 788 :	119,122 : 1,450 :	157,355 4,473	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	9.6 : 1 :	9.2 : 1 :	1.2 : 9.0 : .1 :	2.8 13.8	: 11.
Asbestos and asbestos products Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	20 : 680,452 : 575,000 :	20 : 681,171 : 600,000 :	20 : 627,234 : 600,000 :	19 536,124 500,000	: -7.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	188,729 : 3,710 :	168,024 : 5,626 :	124,292 : 4,423 :	139,162 6,490	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	2.0 : 27.7 : .5 :	3.3 : 24.7 : .8 :	3.6 19.8 .7	4.7 26.0 1.2	: -4.1
Abrasives Employment	244,760 : 180,000 :	254,198 : 190,000 :	5 : 255,564 : 195,000 :	263,493 180,000	
Imports: Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	90,429 :	98,423 : 146 :	97,361 : 528 :	117,119	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports:	.0:	.1	.5	. 9	200.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	36.9:	38.7	38.1 :	44.4	5.5 100.0
Abrasive articles : Employment:	24 :	26 :	29 :	30	: 9.0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	1,246,729 : 1,250,000 :	1,196,194 :	987,108 :	893,446	-11.2
Imports: : Total	53,062 : 1,729 :	60,604 : 2,241 :	60,643 : 2,919 :	71,176	
GSP duty-free imports to total	1		i		
Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	3.3 : 4.3 : .1 :	3.7 : 5.1 : .2 :	6,1:	8.7 8.0 .7	
Industrial diamonds	192.00	4.5 3.1	1		:
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments	121,539 : 85,000 :	132,460 : 100,000 :	132,265 : 95,000 :	136,273 95,000	3.5
Imports: Total	87,761 : 5 :	110,934	111,701 :	111,770	7.6
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	72.2:	83.7 :	84.5 :	82.0 .0	: : 4.(: .(
Natural gemstones : Employment1,000 workers:	2/:	2/ :	2/ :	2/	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	851,745 : 8,900 :	772,172 : 8,200 :	1,010,324 : 6,900 :	411,682 7,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	864,538 : 0 :	975,538 : 0 :	1,014,390 :	420,791	-19.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	101.5	126.3	100.4 :	102.2	
Cut gemstones and articles thereof : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,146,650 : 300,000 :	1,146,650 : 350,000 :	1,277,897 : 355,000 :	2,030,042 325,000	
Imports: ;	1,293,805	1,110,548	1,597,006	2,193,713	21.5

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980	() () () ()	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-freedo	22,539	27,239	39,793	54,531	35.4 :
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1.7	2.5 :	2.5 :	2.5	12.
Total imports to consumption-do:	112.8 :	96.9 :	125.0 :	108.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.0 :	2.4 :	3.1	2.7	
ynthetic gemstones	:	· .			i
Employment:	1:	1 :		1	:
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	121,760 :	139,646 :	160,676 :	165,257	100 (3.00)(5.079)
Shipments:: Imports:	110,000 :	125,000 :	150,000 :	155,000	12.
Total:	16,460 :	24,064 :	20,991 :	23,608	9.1
GSP duty-free	1,904 :	6,913 :	7,704 :	10,762	
Ratio of :	.,,,,		.,	,	
GSP duty-free imports to total :			:		:
imports	11.6 :	28.7 :	36.7 :	45.6	
Total imports to consumption-do:	13.5 :	17.2 :	13.1 :	14.3	110
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.6	5.0 :	4.8 :	6.5	51.7
lays :	i				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay :				22	:
Employment1,000 workers:	5 :	6 :	6 :	6	5.0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	290,972 :	359,872 :	416,043 :	412,212	
Imports:	389,332 :	488,440 :	553,943	573,100	13.7
Total:	1,276 :	2,628 :	2,177	1,687	6.
GSP duty-free	0:	0 :	0 :	0	:
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:	:			:
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	: .1
Total imports to consumption-do:	.4 :	.7 :	.5 :	.4	: -3.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Clays, fuller's earth :			1		:
Employment:	40.040	1 :		1	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	69,219 :	76,603 :	70,554 :	75,774	0.00
Imports:	73,431 :	81,762 :	79,724 :	86,200	4.
Total:	12 :	14 :	56 ÷	34	57.0
GSP duty-freedo	0 :	0 :	0 :	34	
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :					:
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	: .1
Total imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0 :	.1 :	. 0	: .1
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Clays, bentonite		1			
Employment	2 :	2 .		2	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	45,187 : 88,426 :	51,314 : 106,529 :	53,070 : 115,235 :	66,811	
Total	13 :	37 : 0 :	42 : 0 :	48	: 49. : .
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0:	.0:	.0:	.0 .1 .0	
Clays, artificially activated and certain other:		w i			
Employment	3 : 111,932 : 166,629 :	3: 105,995: 169,914:	81,190 : 150,722 :	59,884 135,600	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	783 : 108 :	1,294 : 50 :	3,117 : 178 :	4,659 445	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	13.8 : .7 : .1 :	3.8 : 1.2 : .0 :	5.7 : 3.8 : .2 :	9.5 7.8 .7	131.
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c. : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	356,453 350,000	389,117: 385,000:	407,206 : 400,000 :	359,111 375,000	The second secon
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	173,140 : 2,938 :	261,193 : 2,573 :	322,255 : 2,725 :	362,400 2,519	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.7: 48.6:	1.0 : 67.1 : .7 :	79.1 : .7 :	100.9	
Fluorspar Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	71,099: 13,263:	2/: 79,258: 12,162:	93,983: 12,611:	113,060 18,400	00 00000
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	58,814 : 0 :	68,435 : 0 :	83,032 : 606 :	95,854 0	18.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports:	.0	.0:	.7 :	.0	! · · · .

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	82.7 :	86.3	88.3 :	84.8	1.0
Ceramic products	:		- :		:
Refractory and heat-insulating products : Employment	21 :	20.1			
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	1,461,016 :	1,569,019 : 1,727,133 :	1,463,709 :	1,554,652 1,756,404	
Imports:				Contrate Co.	:
Total: GSP duty-free:	50,493 : 2,202 :	64,092 :	61,165 :	70,196	1900
Ratio of		1	1		
GSP duty-free imports to total :	4.4 :	5.3 :	3.2 :	5.0	-1.2
Total imports to consumption-do:	3.5 :	4.1 :	4.2 :	4.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.2 :	.1 :	.2	- 6.7
Ceramic construction articles :		1	1		
Ceramic floor and wall tiles :					:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	372,266 :	438.964 :	472,349 :	515,461	1 11.
Shipments:	260,724 :	295,460 :	309,258 :	341,043	
Imports: :	116.375 :	149.934 :	170,410 :	107 757	16.5
GSP duty-free	116,3/5 :	149,934	356 :	187,757	
Ratio of		1	1		
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0 :	. 0	2 :	3.6	700.0
Total imports to consumption-do	31.3 :	34.2 :	36.1 :	36.4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0:	.0 :	.1 :	1.3	
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles					
Employment:	22 :	21:	20 :	17	-7.9
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments:	803,752 :	805,841 :	669,797 :	630,319	12150
Imports:	779,200 :	790,883 :	660,286	623,000	-8.2
Total:	27,926 :	19,494 :	15,306 :	14,121	
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	15 :	6 1	8 1	0	: -27.0
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1	1	i		
Imports to consumption-do:	3.5 :	2.4 :	.1 :	. 0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0:	2.3 :	2.2	-13.4
			1		:
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c. : Employment	6 :	5 1	4 1	τ.	: -29.6
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	211,354 :	189,690 :	159,672 :	101,597	
Shipments:	210,800 :	190,200 :	162,500 :	109,900	-19.0

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	3,080 : 743 :	3,345 1,160	4,483 : 835 :	3,669 417	8.5 : -18.6
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	24.1 : 1.5 : .4 :	34.7 : 1.8 : .6 :	18.6 : 2.8 : .5 :	11.4 3.6 .4	: -24.9 : 35.9 : -1.8
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental : pottery			10.100		:
Pottery products, n.e.c. : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	11: 490,420: 260,000:	562,077 : 299,000 :	11 : 644.230 : 335,000 :	675,588 350,000	:
Imports: : Total	235,428 : 62,671 :	271,081 : 86,351 :	319,210 : 68,990 :	336,200 59,633	13.1
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	26.6 : 48.0 : 12.8 :	31.9 : 48.2 : 15.4 :	21.6 : 49.5 : 10.7 :	17.7 49.8 8.8	-14.9 1.4 -13.8
Fine earthenware food utensils : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	297,416 : 143,000 :	309,475 : 152,000 :	338,528 : 165,000 :	367,124 170,000	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	157,983 :	161,271	178,446	201,739	8.7 : 369.2
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	53.1:	52.1	52.7 :	55.0	
Vitreous china food utensils : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	294,573 : 158,000 :	309,299 : 159,000 :	289,829 : 155,000 :	331,217 177,000	
Imports: : Total	127,964 :	119,627 : 170 :	147,142 : 228 :	167,542	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	43.4 :	38.7	50.8:	50.6 .1	: 7.1

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Chance 1/
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles,	1	1	1		1
n.s.p.f. : Ceramic electrical ware :					:
Employment	11 :	12 :	11	- 11	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	416.271 :	482,871 :	533,113 :	519,780	. 8.
Shipments:	433,200 :	512,500 :	561,300 :	564,000	
Imports:				14000011400000000	:
GSP duty-free	33,295 :	42,202 :	51,376 :	48,106	
Ratio of	319 :	150 :	381 :	441	21.
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports:	1.0 :	.4 1	.7 :	. 9	: 2.
Total imports to consumption-do:	8.0 :	8.7 :	9.6 =	9.3	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.1 :	.0 :	.1 :	.1	: .
Ceramic sanitary ware :					
Employment:	10 :	10 ;	10 :	10	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	411,646 :	451,729 :	451,727 :	468,236	: 3.
Shipments:	426,300 :	464,700 :	466,000 =	485,500	: 4.1
Imports: :	0 /57 :				
GSP duty-free	8,457 : 726 :	11,101:	12,536 :	14,398	
Ratio of	720 :	1,338 :	2,334	1,021	115.
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			
imports:	8.6 :	12.2 :	20.4 :	52.9	: 81.6
Total imports to consumption-do:	2.1 :	2.5 :	2.8	3.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.3 :	.6 :	1.6	100.0
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic :		i			
articles, n.s.p.f.		1	:		
Employment1,000 workers:	1 :	2 :	2 :	2	23.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	30,789 :	51,607 :	42,613 :	43,446	
Imports:	45,600 :	65,300 :	60,900 :	61,200	8.5
Total:	4.952 :	8,333 :	8,637 :	12,280	31.8
GSP duty-free:	280 :	370 :	615 :	736	
Ratio of			1	3,75	
GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		:
Total imports to consumption-do:	5.6 :	4.4 :	7.1:	6.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.9 :-	16.1 :	20.3:	28.3	
		1			:
lass and glass products :	1 - 1 - 2				:
Flat glass and products thereof : Employment1,000 workers:	22 :	22 .	20 1		
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	3.634.000 :	3,534,000 :	3,475,000 :	3,871,000	1.7
Shipments:	3,650,000 :	3,584,000 :	3,602,000 :	4,023,000	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980		Annual Rate of Change 1/
Imports:	:				
Total:	215,260 :	209,025 :	196,316 :	194,156	
GSP duty-frae:	22,530 :	33,145 :	38,124 :	41,174	21.
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	10.5 :	15.9 :	19.4 :	21.2	25.
Total imports to consumption-do	5.9 :	5.9 :	5.6	5.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.6 :	.9 :	1.1	1.1	
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and			1		
sheet, rolled and wire glass)		F / Cale 1			
Employment:	9 :	9:	9:	9	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	808,291 :	759,919 :	743,409 :	828,863	
Shipments:	829,400 =	858,130 :	868,460 :	952,300	: 4.
Imports:					
Total	68,857 :	56,977 :	42,696 :	42,735	: -15.2
GSP duty-free	104 :	83 :	107	200	
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :			- 1		1
imports	.2 :	.1 :	.2 :	.5	: 41.
Total imports to consumption-do:	8.5 :	7.5 :	5.7 :	5.2	: -16.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	: .
	4.5				
Tempered glass				4.7	
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	815,819 :	807.263 :	791,400 :	888,300	2.
Shipments:	839,500 :	824,300 :	828,500 :	925,300	
Imports:	37,700	524,500	0207500	7237500	:
Total:	48,815 :	43,384 :	39,072 :	50,100	:
GSP duty-freedo	0 :	0 :	439 :	2,242	: 410.
Ratio of	:				:
GSP duty-free imports to total				A E	. 700
imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	6.0:	.0 : 5.4 :	1.1:	4.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0:	.11	.3	
osi docy free impores to consumption do				4.5	
Laminated glass	:	- :			:
Employment1,000 workers:	9 :	9 :	9 :	9	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	808,700 :	792,800 :	792,200 :	867,000	
Shipments:	803,000 :	788,500 :	792,400 :	885,000	: 3,
Imports: : Total:	41,140 :	42,691 :	39,478 :	26,525	-13.
GSP duty-free	7,150 :	8,996 :	7,794 :	6,312	
Ratio of	17.50	3,773	1	0,0.6	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1	1	1		:
importspercent:	17.4 :	21.1:	19.7 :	23.8	
Total imports to consumption-do:	5.1 :	5.4 :	5.0 :	3.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.9 :	1.1 :	1.0 :	.7	: -8.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980 :		Annual Rate of Change 1/
	1				
Mirrors of glass Employment	8: 451,219: 435,200:	8 : 490,900 : 465,700 :	492,734 : 460,000 :	502,986 475,000	
Imports: : Total	39,569 : 12,893 :	46,141 : 21,435 :	53,400 : 27,191 :	53,381 29,694	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	32.6 : 8.8 : 2.9 :	46.5 : 9.4 : 4.4 :	50.9 : 10.8 : 5.5 :	55.6 10.6 5.9	7.
Glassware and other glass products Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	7,014,483 : 7,065,942 :	109: 7,383,034: 7,468,204:	8,003,985 8,095,334	103 8,699,599 8,782,641	: 7.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free	324,833 : 16,747 :	353,321 : 23,560 :	405,665	468,528 30,981	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	5.2 : 4.6 : .2 :	6.7 : 4.8 : .3 :	7.6 5.1 .4	6.6 5.4 .4	: 5.
Fiber glass Employment	10: 1,254,906: 1,265,942:	1,317,162 : 1,368,204 :	1,362,583 1,422,138	1,409,428 1,482,641	: 2. : 3. : 5.
Imports: : Total	43,154 : 1,218 :	11,588 : 726 :	11,831 : 2,158 :	16,731 2,315	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.8 : 3.4 : .1 :	6.3:	18.2	13.8 1.2 .2	: -26.
Glass containers Employment	71: 4,292,981: 4,300,000:	70: 4,295,309: 4,300,000:	4,601,506 : 4,600,000 :	5,020,043 5,000,000	: 5.
Imports: : Total	25,738 : 1,593 :	31,308 :	43,313 : 1,388 :	66,093 2,429	
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1	1		:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	:	Annual Rate of Change 1/
		:		:		1			
imports:	6.2		4.7		3.2	1	3.7		-17.6
Total imports to consumption-do:	. 6		. 7	1	. 9		1.3		29.3
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 0		. 0	1	. 0	1	. 0		. (
		:		1		1			
ressed and blown glassware n.e.c.		:		:		1			
Employment1,000 workers	30	:	30	:	30		30		. 0
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	2,127,158		2,347,732	1	2,550,518	:	2,764,684	:	9.
Shipments:	2,100,000		2,300,000		2,500,000		2,700,000		8.7
	271007000		2,500,000		2,300,000	1	2,,00,000		
Imports:	224,634		270,420		304,330	0	341,589		14.7
Total:						्			
GSP duty-free:	11,440		16,780	*	23,975	*	22,299		26.6
Ratio of						7			
GSP duty-free imports to total :				:				:	
imports:	5.1	:	6.2	:	7.9	:	6.5	:	10.2
Total imports to consumption-do:	10.6		11.5		11.9		12.4		5.2
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.5		.7		. 9	2	.8		18.
ost docy free imports to comsomption of									

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 1	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Precious metals Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments 3/	2,162,788 : 1,776,101 :	5 : 648,116 : 2,982,346 :	5,761,476 : 6,206,775 :	4,561,582 4,309,426	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	1,742,851 : 690 :	3,286,815 : 852 :	5,543,464 : 1,911 :	4,012,113 8,998	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	80.6 : .0 :	507.1:	96.2	88.0 .2	-13.1
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap : Employment1,000 workers	383,583 : 406,765 :	442,474 : 721,924 :	383,815 1,230,266	830,091 1,079,878	
Imports: Total	131,287 : 690 :	242,708 : 75 :	597,123 : 694 :	472,881 : 8,185 :	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	34.2 :	54.9	155.6	1.7 57.0 1.0	29.4
Platinum group metals Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments 3/	2/ : 640,077 : 305,493 :	1,105,267 : 495,616 :	1,409,449 : 620,307 :	1,228,6 79 755,250	
Imports: Totaldo	429,807 :	800,486 : 162 :	1,105,716	742,400 283	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	67.1 : .0 :	72.4 :	78.5 : .0 :	60.4	
Gold bullion Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments 3/	629,851 = 797,039 =	2,063,326 : 1,156,508 :	2,544,585 : 2,825,127 :	1,212,577 : 1,771,354 :	
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	857,724 : 0 :	1,400,669	2,506,889	1,942,560	35.5
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1		:		

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	136.2:	67.9	98.5	160.2	
Silver bullion : Employment	1:	1	1.1	1	1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments 3/do:	985,053 : 716,243 :	2,016,425 :	3,263,444 : 3,262,160 :	2,097,025	
Total: GSP duty-free	323,404	840,731	1,328,162 :	837,174	39.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	32.8	41.7 :	40.7:	39.9	
Iron and stee! mill products, waste and scrap, pig : iron, and ferroalloys	- i	1			
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	17.068.099 : 17,000,000 :	18,753,233 : 18,700,000 :	13,855,197 13,800,000	14,790,507 14,721,315	
Imports: Total	72,869	63,291	63,213	68,152 0	-2.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0:	.0:	.0 :	.0	12.
Ferroalloys :	. :	1	1 67	10.3	
Employment	210,400 : 112,000 :	216,000 : 130,000 :	260,000 : 110,000 :	348,000 107,000	
Imports: : TotalGSP duty-free	109,192	100,567	146,660	219,201	28.
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 : 51.9 :	46.6	56.4 .0	63.0	
Ferromanganese : Employment1,000 workers:	, !	1 :	1	0	! .

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980 2	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	320,000 : 124,215 :	435,000 : 144,000 :	310,000 ± 69,460 ±	340,000 64,000	: -1.6 : -23.8
Total	202,850 : 41,146 :	291,600 : 59,837 :	240,686 : 34,336 :	276,422 58,249	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	20.3 : 63.4 : 12.9 :	20.5 : 67.0 : 13.8 :	14.3 : 77.6 : 11.1 :	21.1 81.3 17.1	9.3
Ferrosilicon Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments 3/do	444,477 : 402,465 :	551,003: 508,123:	442,810 : 418,874 :	463,414 394,406	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	49,883 : 4,412 :	57,620 : 10,284 :	42,527 10,891	81,118 31,394	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	8.8: 11.2: 1.0:	17.8 : 10.5 : 1.9 :	25.6 : 9.6 : 2.5 :	38.7 17.5 6.8	
Iron and steel mill products, all grades : Employment	449 : 46,956,834 : 41,419,533 :	53,596,846 48,463,986	399 : 54,281,446 : 49,905,517 :	391 66,992,209 58,980,481	1 11.4
Imports: Total	6,961,351 : 3,468 :	7,104,345 : 5,541 :	6,932,233	10,285,871 6,125	
imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	14.8 : .0 :	13.3 :	12.8	15.4	: .6
opper ore and metal Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper: Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste: and scrap					:
Employment	1,877,967 : 1,990,323 :	2,770,777 : 2,960,676 :	2,307,743 2,666,931	2,594,670 2,886,440	-2.6 8.2 10.6
Total	64,203 : 13,121 :	95,967 : 44,196 :	128,701 : 2,951 :	115,670 3,063	22.5

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	20.4 : 3.4 : .7 :	46.1: 3.5: 1.6:	2.3 : 5.6 : .1 :	2.6 4.5 .1	: 14.0
Copper, unwrought : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments 3/do: Imports:	3,153,236 : 2,685,270 :	15 : 4,342,320 : 4,064,148 :	15 : 4,783,583 : 3,807,232 :	4,238,044 3,666,900	
Total: GSP duty-free	623,119 : 94,160 :	435,004 : 28,515 :	1,026,975 : 199,445 :	644,093	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	15.1 : 19.8 : 3.0 :	6.6 10.0 .7	19.4 : 21.5 : 4.2 :	19.0 15.2 2.9	:
Copper, wrought Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	9,714,392 : 9,476,441 :	10,994,627 : 10,829,276 :	9,614,945 9,654,882	7 12,630,230 12,445,570	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	395,932 : 34,576 :	439,677 : 40,132 :	353,131 : 29,931 :	507,462 40,473	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	8.7 : 4.1 : .4 :	9.1: 4.0: .4:	8.5 : 3.7 : .3 :	8.0 4.0 .3	-1.5
Bauxite and aluminum metals		i			
Employment	405,4T9 : 23,185 :	397,067 : 24,875 :	398,123 : 22,353 :	415,6 0 6 26,489	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	383,778 :	375,460 :	380,537 :	392,558	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	94.7 : 0 :	94.6 :	95.6 :	94.5	
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments 3	5,730,310 : 5,191,064 :	6,281,977 : 6,130,302 :	6,593,694 : 7,346,410 :	27 7,828,424 7,520,841	: 10.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1973 :	1979	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Chanca 1/
Imports: Total	814,485 : 437 :	706,238 : 99 :	838,071 : 74 :	1,070,433 37,160	10.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	14.2 : .0 :	11.2	12.7 :	3.5 13.7 .5	
Aluminum, wrought other than foil Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	106 : 8,434,921 : 8,479,646 :	9,359,442 : 9,582,284 :	99 : 9,686,494 : 10,329,221 :	93 10,111,819 10,494,660	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	334,359 : 35,090 :	349,335 : 38,447 :	165,394 : 16,254 :	314,899 72,916	
imports	10.5 : 4.0 : .4 :	11.0 : 3.7 : .4 :	9.8 : 1.7 : .2 :	23.2 3.1 .7	-14.
Aluminum foil Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	106 : 988,978 : 984,492 :	106 : 792,067 : 802,580 :	689,508 : 739,218 :	93 548,403 561,165	-17.4
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	33,985 : 128 :	34,906 : 2,445 :	27,219 : 1,239 :	34,562 323	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	3.4 : .0 :	7.0 : 4.4 : .3 :	4.6 : 3.9 : .2 :	5.8 5.8	16.1
Employment	686,573 : 150,684 :	630,934 : 227,142 :	888,453 : 294,539 :	968, 181 336,755	
Total	582,777 : 0 :	510,535	708,693	747,920	11.4
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	84.9 :	80.9 :	79:8 :	77:3	-2.9

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Tin ore and metal	1				
Employment:	2/:	2/ :	2/2 :	704.827	2/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipmentsi	689,274 : 126,600 :	820,976 : 129,000 :	869,679 :	100,000	
Imports:	120,000 :	127,000	113,071	100,000	1
Totali	644,178 :	776.306 :	787,846 :	648,487	: .3
GSP duty-free	21,702 :	5,027 :	426 1	173	-81.7
	- 1		1		1
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	3.4 :	.6 :		.0	-82.9
Total imports to consumption-do	93.5 :	94.6	90.6	92.0	-80.6
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	3.1:	. 6 :	.0 :	.0	00.0
Lead					1
Lead ore and concentrate	1	1	1		
Employment1,000 workers	4 :	4 :	4 :	4	. 0
Apparent consumption1.000 dollars:	396,543 :	603,201 :	479,610 :	348,919	
Shipments 3/:	393,516 :	609,929 :	515,189 :	358,821	-4.4
Imports:			26 680 .	20 017	-8.6
Total: GSP duty-free:	25,494 :	33,618 :	24,688 : 20,493 :	20,917	
Ratio of	13,617	24,0/0 :	20,473	17,003	: 0.0
GSP duty-free imports to total		3	1		1
imports:	53.4 :	74.0 :	83.0 :	84.5	16.1
Total imports to consumption-do	6.4 :	5.6 :	5.1:	6.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	3.4 :	4.1 :	4.3 :	5.1	13.5
Lead metal and waste and scrap :		:		2	
	2 :	2 :	1 012 576	959,877	-18.8 -9.9
Authoriant concumption 1 [DD] [dollars	1,131,806 :	1,750,345 :	1,013,576 : 1,144,987 :	915,221	
Shipments	989,939 :	1,598,023 :	1,144,307 :	313122	
Imports:	183,004 :	225,441 :	101,433 :	99,152	-23.2
Total:	651 :	2,125 :	3,132 :	2,087	: 47.4
GSP duty-freedo	051	-,			
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total importspercent:	0.4	0.9	3.1 :	2.1	86.1
importspercent:	16.2 :	12.9 :	10.0 :	10.3	
Total imports to consumption: GSP duty-free imports to consumptiondo:	0.1:	0.1 :	0.3:	0.2	: 37.4
Zinc ore and concentrate	1	1			1 2
Employment	240 476 :	246,899	298,714 :	376,236	: -3.6 : 16.6
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	240,472 :	219,841 :	261,671 :	306,879	
Shipments	206,854 :	219,041 :			•
Imports:	39,284 :	38,842 :	75,772 :	114,405	
GSP duty-free:	8,053 :	29,792 :	22,531 :	11,194	: 7.3
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total		:		- 12	920
	20.5	76.7 1	29.7 1	9.8	
Total imports to consumption	16.3:	15.7:	25.4:	30.4	: 26.5
GSP duty-free imports to consumptiondo	3.3 :	12.1 :	7.5	3.0	: -/.,

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Zinc metal and waste and scrap Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments 3/do	685,496 : 301,400 :	809,322 : 432,307 :	604,761 305,204	919,228 386,068	-21.1 6.1 4.0
Imports: : Total	398,920 : 2,005 :	399,215 : 750 :		565,880 2,101	
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	: : : -2.6
Total imports to consumption: GSP duty-free imports to consumptiondo:	58.2 : 0.3 :	49.3 : 0.1 :		61.6	
Miscellaneous base metals and ores Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments Imports:	62,568,212 : 61,866,000 :	68,952,169 : 68,389,000 :	67,612,526 :	569 79,425,386 78,744,000	7.2
Totaldo: GSP duty-free	1,558,436 : 12,424 :	2,085,795 64,693		2,095,402 66,004	
GSP duty-free imports to total : importspercent: Total imports to consumption:	.8 : 2.5 :	3.1 :		3.1 2.6	
GSP duty-free imports to consumptiondo:	.0:	.1		.1	
Ores of cerium and thorium : Employment:	2/:	2/	2/ 1	2/	-
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	16,141 : 14,500 :	37,690 : 36,000 :	[17]	38,012 35,000	
Imports: :	1,729 :	1,690 :	1,853 :	3,158	: 20.9
GSP duty-free	0:	0 :	0 :	0	.0
GSP duty-free imports to total : importspercent:	.0:	.0	.0:	.0	: .0
Total imports to consumption: GSP duty-free imports to consumptiondo:	10.7 :	4.5 :	4.7 :	8.3	기

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	i	1980	!	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Chrome ore and metal :					:		:
Chrome ore :					0		
Employment:	2/		2/:	2/		2/	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	55,000	. 66	000 :	57,000	:	55,000	-1.5
Shipments:	5/,000		5/:	5/	2	5/	
	2/		2	2/		2/	
Imports: :	51,435	. 53	607 :	56,467		49,948	:4
GSP duty-free:	01,455		0 +	0		0	: .0
Ratio of							
GSP duty-free imports to total :					0		
importspercent:	.0		.0 :	.0	3	.0	0
Total imports to consumption:	93.5	5	31.2 :	99.1		90.8	5
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0	5	.0 :	.0	17.6	.0	
GSF duty-free imports to consumption-do:							
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and :							
scrap							
Employment:	2/		2/:	2/		2/	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	48,750		600 :	66,400		28,500	: -13.2
Shipments:	22,750	A 10000	400 :	42,500		12,500	
Imports:					:		:
Total:	16,650	: 19	939 :	28,367	:	24,626	: 16.5
GSP duty-free:	0		0 :	0	:	0	: .0
Ratio of			:		:		
GSP duty-free imports to total :			:		:		:
importspercent:	.0		.0:	.0	:	.0	: .0
Total imports to consumption:	34.2		36.5 :	42.7	:	86.4	: 34.1
GSP duty-free imports to consumptiondo:	.0		.0:	.0	:	.0	: .0
		:			:		:
Cobalt ore and metal :		;	t		1		:
		:	1		:		:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and	1	1			I I
scrap	2/	2/	21	2.7	ī
Apparent consumption4/1,000 dollars	162.676 :	444 070 :	2/2 200	2/1 /2/	
Shipments 3/	12,860 :	466,048 : 23,200 :	367,899 : 25.000 :	244,683	10.
Imports:	12,800 .	23,200	25,000 :	22,325	18.
Total:	167,662 :	462,250 :	357,475 :	238,820	8.
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	
Ratio of		1			
GSP duty-free imports to total :				2	1
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	103.1 :	.0:	.0:	07.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	103.1	99.2 :	97.2 :	97.6	
and ducy free imports to consumption do				. 0	
olumbium ore and metal :		1	1		
Columbium ore					
Employment:	0 :	0 =	0 :	0	: .
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	6,800 :	9,000 :	8,000 =	7,000	
Imports:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	
Total:	9,631 :	16,594 :	27,116 :	49,889	72.
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 1	27,110	47,007	
Ratio of	:				
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			±
importspercent:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	: .
Total imports to consumption-do	141.6 :	184.4 :	338.9 :	712.7	2
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and :		1			
scrap		1			
Employment	1 :	1 1	1 :	1	: .
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	3,365 :	5,094 :	7,753 :	3,960	
Shipmonts	3,360 :	4,950 :	5,175 :	3,900	: 5.
Imports:	5 :				
GSP duty-free	0:	144 :	2,578 :	60	
Ratio of		٠;	0 :	10	
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 1	17.4	1
Total imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	2.8 :	33.2 :	1.5	134.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0:	.0 :	. 3	: .
ron ore					
Employment1,000 workers	22 :	20	17	4.0	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	2,508,318 :	2,744,670 :	2,537,164 :	3,837,050	-7.
Shipments:	1,800,000 :	2,000,000 :	2,000,000 :	2,915,239	
Imports:			1	27777237	13.
Total:	845,039 :	923,426 :	772,844 :	948,114	1 1.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Chance 1/
GSP duty-freedo	0	0	0 :	0	: .0
imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	33.7 : .0 :	33.6 :	30.5 :	24.7	: -9.8 : -9.8
Magnesium metal : Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap :	:	1			:
Employment	303,958 : 360,300 :	336,271 : 420,000 :	427,145 : 525,000 :	431,028 500,000	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	9,064 : 241 :	7,852 : 287 :	6,818 : 341 :	12,833 684	9.4
imports	2.7 : 3.0 : .1 :	3.7 : 2.3 : .1 :	5.0 : 1.6 : .1 :	5.3 3.0 .2	
Magnesium, wrought : Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	65,460 : 37,842 :	150,054 : 48,300 :	164,217 : 56,250 :	172,952 52,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	38 :	124 :	131	130	45.4
GSP duty-free imports to total imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 : .1 : .0 :	1.9:	.0 :	.0	: .(
Manganese ore and metal :		1			
Employment	26,821 : 3,074 :	23,729 : 2,902 :	43,026 : 3,000 :	39,534 2,900	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	36,761 :	26,565 :	46,432	43,162	: : 11.0 : .0
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	137.1:	112.0:	107.9	109.2	: -6.9

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap		2 1	2 4	2.4	:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	33.000 :	35.000 :	31,000 :	40.000	4.
Shipments	27.000 :	34,000 :	39,000 :	35,000	
Imports:		1	1	777777	
Total:	7,857 :	5,545 :	8,032 :	8,419	
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	0 :	0 :	0 1	0	
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	i .
Total imports to consumption-do:	23.8 :	15.8 :	25.9 :	21.0	1 1.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
Mercury ore and metal :					
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap		1			
Employment:	2/:	2/:	2/:	2/	:
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	10,365 :	16,482 :	22,607 :	22,056	
Shipments	5,125	11,275	19,600 :	17,000	51.
Total	5.240 :	5,207 :	3,007 :	5,066	: -6.
GSP duty-free:	473 :	188 :	278 :	1,472	
Ratio of					:
GSP duty-free imports to total :				22.0	:
imports	9.0 :	3.6 :	9.3 :	29.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	50.6 :	31.6 :	13.3 :	23.0	
t	4.0	1.1	1.4	6.7	
Molybdenum ore and metal :					:
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials:					:
Employment	302,272 :	250,457	6 :	FF9 200	: 7.
Shipments 3/	607,950 :	871,068 :	657,926 :	558,209 945,541	
Imports: -		1	1,311,101	,,,,,,,,	
Total:	22,614 :	38,271 :	29,176 :	19,485	: -6.
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	5,256 :	15,303	10,358 :	2,111	-26.
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports:	23.2 :	40.0	35.5 :	10.8	: -21.
Total imports to consumption-do:	7.5 :	15.3 :	4.4 :	3.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.7	6.1:	1.6	. 4	-43.
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap :	1	:			
Employment	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	16,419 :	38,797 :	43,280 :	8,169	-18.
Shipments 3/:	18,496 :	44,613 :	42,370 :	15,176	
Imports: :	2 7/7	2 1/2	0.007		
GSP duty-free	2,367 :	7,162 :	9,883 :	5,577	: 33.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total imports	.0 : 14.4 : .0 :	18.5 : 18.5 :	22.8	68.3 .1	62.9
Molybdenum wrought Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption 4/1,000 dollars Shipments	2 : 60,836 : 69,458 :	74,424 : 88,688 :	98,855 : 118,278 :	59,950 71,192	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	1,931 :	2,305 :	4,031	2,557	15.0
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	3.2 : .0 :	3.1:	4.1:	4.3	12.4
Rhenium metal Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption4/1,000 dollars Shipments	2/: 4,375: 4,207:	9,025 : 8,417 :	10,950 : 10,282 :	$\frac{2}{4,725}$ 4,062	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	168 :	608 :	668 :	663	52.4
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	3.8 : .0 :	6.7:	6.1:	14.0	: 46.5
Silicon metal Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	107,000 : 124,000 :	141,000 : 158,000 :	135,000 141,000	114,000	10.00
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	24,111 : 64 :	23,479	22,484 : 97 :	30,507	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	22.5 :	16.7:	16.7	8.3 26.8 2.2	: 5.4
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon : Employment1,000 workers:	2/:	2/:	2/:	2/	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1 7 4 1	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	31,084 : 20,000 :	44,225 : 20,000 :	56,824 = 25,000 =	41,405	
Total	11,004 :	24,225 :	31,824	27,405	35.
imports to consumption-do: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	35.5 : .0 :	54.8 :	56.0	66.2	20.8
Tantalum ore and metal					:
Tantalum ore Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	11,782 : 0 :	29,670 :	85,668 : 0 :	90,774	105.2
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	11,358 :	26,624 :	73,774 : 0 :	90,602	106.4
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	96.4 : .0 :	89.7 : .0 :	86.1	99.8	: .0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	1 : 114,709 : 134,000 :	94,634 : 131,000 :	99,203 : 150,000 :	127,502 150,000	
Imports: : Total	5,500 : 5 :	11,964 :	21,120 :	10,159	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.8 : .0 :	12.6 :	21.3 :	8.0 0	: 22.8
Tantalum, wrought : Employment	1 :	1	1	1	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments:	632 : 5,000 :	1,775 :	25,000 :	2,563	: 66.2
Imports: Total	88 : 0 :	138 :	173 :	94	4.3
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.0	.0	.0	.0	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	14.0:	7.8:	4.0:	3.7	
Titanium ore and metal :	1	4.90			
Employment1,000 workers	1 :	1 1	1:	1	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	99,871 :	96,381 :	113,887 :	119,649	
Shipments:	26,500 :	28,300 :	27,200 :	26,000	: -1,1
Imports:	7/ 170		00 171	AF 748	
GSP duty-free	74,132 :	69,638 :	90,131 :	95,748	
Ratio of	10 .	1,027	1,744		1 711.4
GSP duty-free imports to total	1				1
imports:	.0 :	2.6 :	1.9 :	. 0	-26.9
Total imports to consumption-do:	74.2 :	72.3 :	79.1 :	80.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	1.9 :	1.5	.0	-21.1
Titanium sponge :	1		1		1
Employment1,000 workers:	- 1 :	2 :	2 :	2	23.1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	57,000 :	95,500 :	378,000 :	443,064	
Shipments:	51,000 :	82,000 :	326,000 :	350,000	104.6
Total	6,088 :	14,591 :	60,214 :	93,515	161.5
GSP duty-free	0:	0 :	0 :	0	: .(
Ratio of	:				1
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	10.7:	0 :	15.9	21.1	23.
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	10.7 :	15.3 :	.0:	. 0	: 23.
is					
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and		1			
waste and scrap	:	1		44	1
Employment1,000 workers:	1 1	2 :	2 :	2	23.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	98,514 :	127,898 :	248,655 :	260,012	
Imports:	109,000 :	149,000	293,000 :	350,000	. 51.0
Total:	10,722 :	24,744 :	33, 189 :	24,713	32.3
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	1 .1
Ratio of		1			:
GSP duty-free imports to total					
imports	0 :	.0:	. 0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	10.9:	19.3 :	13.3 :	9.5	: -7.
i				. 0	
Titanium, wrought :	1		1		1
Employment:	1:	2 :	2 1	2	: 23.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	65,276 :	76,232 :	154,180 :	167,766	
Shipments:	68,000 :	92,000 :	190,500 :	200,000	48.7

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Imports: Total GSP duty-free	9,044 : 209 :	10,144	15,269	21,573 447	35. 19.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.3 : 13.9 : .3 :	3.0 : 13.3 : .4 :	1.2 : 9.9 : .1 :	2.1 12.9 .3	: -5.
Tungsten ore and metal Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials: Employment	113,777 : 56,691 :	127,672 : 55,785 :	123,743 50,575	152,408 62,231	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	69,641 : 1,846 :	84,796 : 35,518 :	88,622 : 42,991 :	91,327 48,791	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	2.7 : 61.2 : 1.6 :	41.9 : 66.4 : 27.8 :	48.5 71.6 34.7	53.4 59.9 32.0	: .
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap: Tungsten, unwrought: Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	38,864 : 52,691 :	50,440 : 61,756 :	48,628 70,805	3 60,900 93,117	
Total	4,404	7,426	6,035	4,531	-1.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	11.3:	14.7	12.4 :	7.4	
Tungsten, wrought : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	67,660 : 83,265 :	83,695 : 104,344 :	76,217 : 102,120 :	98,814 120,416	
Imports: Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	3,166:	3,260	3,862	4,089	9.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.7:	3.9:	5.1 4	4.1	

Table 1 .-- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Metallic containers	:	:	:		:
Employment:	77 :	76 :	75 :	75	:9
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	10,801,864 :	11,904,198 :	12,905,768 :	13,941,866	: 8.8
Shipments:	10,880,600 :	12,023,100 :	13,108,800 :	14,157,504	: 9.2
Imports:		1		rana mananan	:
Total:	83,898 :	75,324 :	74,914 :	81,240	
GSP duty-free:	3,597 :	4,454 :	5,747 :	12,424	48.8
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total	4.7		2.7	40.7	
importspercent:	4.3 :	5.9 :	7.7 :	15.3	
Total imports to consumption-do:	.8 :	.6 :	.6 :	. 6	-8.3
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0 :	.0:	. 1	
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing;		- 1	i		
Employment:	11:	11:	9 :	10	: -4.7
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	842,482 :	1,150,592 :	697,055 :	650,000	-12.0
Shipments:	585,000 :	645,000 :	470,000 :	450,000	1 -10.4
Imports:		1	1		1
Total:	354,928 :	405,121 :	357,207 :	396,445	
GSP duty-free:	36,827 :	61,913 :	53,059 :	29,663	: -7.7
Ratio of	1				•
GSP duty-free imports to total					š
imports:	10.4	15.3 :	14.9 :	7.5	
Total imports to consumption-do	42.1:	35.2 1	51.2 :	61.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	4.4 :	5.4 :	7.6	4.6	4.9
Wire strand and rope		;			
Employment1,000 workers	3 :	3 :	3 :	3	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	396.525 :	471.742 :	441,339 :	698.577	: 17.7
Shipments:	165,000 :	185,000 :	135,000 :	457,928	: 31.6
Imports:				,	
Total:	283,964 :	339,195 :	287,032 :	322,635	: 2.2
GSP duty-free:	34,084 :	58,383 :	50,347 :	27,292	: -7.8
Ratio of					1
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1		postavon 14		1
imports:	12.0 :	17.2 :	17.5 :	8.5	: -9.7
Total imports to consumption-do:	71.6 :	71.9 :	65.0 :	46.2	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	8.6 :	12.4 :	11.4 :	3.9	-21.8
					:
Fencing	_ :	- 1			
Employment1,000 workers:	127 104	175 154	2 1	00 170	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	127,104 :	135,154 :	98,915 :	99,172	
Imports:	120,000	130,000 :	42,000 :	75,000	-9.6
Total:	10.736 :	9.174 :	7,878 :	7,997	: -9.8
GSP duty-free	73 :	163 :	162 :	211	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Ratio of	1		1		
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.7 :	1.8 :	2.1:	2.6	50.
Total imports to consumption-do:	8.4 :	6.8 :	8.0 1	8.1	U 75 170 TA
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.1:	.1 :	.2 :	.2	32.
Wire cloth	1		1		
Employment	5 :	5:	4:	4	-8.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	247,194 :	273,729 :	208,250 :	210,630	: -7.
Shipments:	235,000 :	260,000 :	190,000 :	190,000	: -9.
Imports:		24 442		44 004	
Total:	31,665 :	34,807 :	40,330 :	46,981	
GSP duty-free	667	813 :	034 ;	750	10.
GSP duty-free imports to total			1		
imports	2.2 :	2.3 :	2.1:	2.0	-3.
Total imports to consumption-do:	12.8 :	12.7 :	19.4 :	22.3	23.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.3 :	.3 :	.4	.5	20.
Welded wire mesh					
Employment1,000 workers:	2 :	2 :	1:	1	-24.3
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	66,384 :	74,383 :	46,367 :	59,721	
Shipments:	65,000 :	70,000	50,000 =	50,000	-10.0
Imports: :	11,810 :	11,780 :	11,114 :	9,243	-7.0
GSP duty-free	1,913 :	2,216 :	1,325 :	1,062	
Ratio of				16703	
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			;
imports:	16.2 :	18.8 :	11.9 :	11.5	
Total imports to consumption-do	17.8 :	15.8	24.0 :	15.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.9 :	3.0	2.9	1.8	-13.
ails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; :			i		
builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and					1
saddlery hardware :					
Employment	215 :	215 :	215 :	183	-4.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	8,376,983 : 7,860,555 :	9,180,360 :	9,895,117 : 9,511,265 :	10,845,293	
Imports:	7,000,555	0,040,003	7,511,203	10,402,371	
Total:	962,206 :	1,013,937 :	921,517 :	984,686	
GSP duty-free:	57,173 :	38,163 :	40,279 :	59,240	1.0
Ratio of	:		1		:
GSP duty-free imports to total					
imports:	5.9 f	3.8 :	4.4 :	6.0 9.1	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.7 :	.4 :	9.3 :	.5	
cor outy free imports to consumption do	.,				1
Fasteners :	:				:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Bolts, nuts, and scraws		1			
Employment:	60 :	60 :	60 :	54	: -3.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	2,591,202 :	2,835,037 :	2,997,452 :	3,277,151	
Shipments:	2,231,000 :	2,454,100 :	2,699,510 :	2,969,461	: 10.
Imports:					
Total:	498,712 :	525,311 :	460,645 :	486,468	: -2.
GSP duty-free:	34,523 :	4,569 :	852 :	1,222	-69.
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total					11
imports	6.9 :	9 :		. 3	
Total imports to consumption-do	19.2 :	18.5	15.4	14.8	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.3 :	.2 :	. 0 :	.0	-84.
ndtools, cutlery, forks and spoons		1	1		1
imployment1,000 workers	46 :	45 :	45 :	39	-4.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	2,304,625 :	2.698.953 :	2.895.990 :	3,214,867	
Shipments	2,300,000 :	2,728,800 :	3.001,680 :	3,301,848	
Imports:	:	:	1		1
Total:	679,697 :	759,935 :	850,045 :	948,552	11.
GSP duty-free:	115,766 :	168,382 :	160,709 :	167,200	11.
Ratio of :	:				:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	4	1	1		1
imports:	17.0 :	22.2 :	18.9 :	17.6	
Total imports to consumption-do:	29.5 :	28.2 :	29.4 :	29.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	5.0 :	6.2 :	5.5	5.2	
Handtools					
Employment1,000 workers	45 :	45 :	45 :	37	: -5.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,933,336 :	2,128,908 :	2,291,048 :	2,543,279	
Shipments:	2,208,000 :	2,428,800 :	2,671,680 :	2,938,848	
Imports:	2,200,000	1,120,000	1	2,,,,,,,,	
Total:	353,656 :	431,239 :	507,637 :	562,564	: 16.
GSP duty-freq	84,136 :	130,135 :	128,137 :	127,245	
Ratio of :		1	1		1
GSP duty-free imports to total ;	1	1	1		1
imports:	23.8 :	30.2 :	25.2 :	22.6	: -3.
Total imports to consumption-do:	18.3 :	20.3 :	22.2 :	22.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.4 :	6.1 :	5.6	5.0	3.
Table flatware					
Table flatware, precious matals					
Employment:	9 :	11 :	9 1	9	: -2.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	140,100 :	165,600 :	172,700 :	172,800	: 6.
Shipments:	137,100 :	160,100 :	161,200 :	163,900	10.7
Imports:	13.7100	200,200	101,200	105,500	
Total:	4,070 :	7,026 :	13,204 :	9,036	35.
GSP duty-free	311 :	600 :	1,268 :	2,150	
Ratio of		1	1,220	-,	
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	7.6 : 2.9 :	8.5 : 4.2 : 4 :	9.6 7.6 .7	23.8 5:2 1:2	: 42. : 26. : 81.
Table flatuare, stainless steel Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	102,250 : 54,495 :	103,328 ± 52,150 ±	109,067 43,750	130,179 45,600	1 8.
Total	47,781 :	51,211	65,276 :	82,141	20.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	46.7 :	49.6	59.8	63.1	1 11.
Scissors and shears Employment1,090 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	53,183 : 31,000 :	55,210 34,000	53,124 30,000	56,538 32,000	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	23,117 : 1,085 :	22,186 : 816 :	24,459 : 1,304 :	26,590 924	5.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	4.7 : 43.5 : 2.0 :	3.7 : 40.2 : 1.5 :	5.3 : 46.0 : 2.5 :	3.5 47.0 1.6	1 3.
iscellaneous metal products Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	281 : 21,516,534 : 21,000,000 :	282 : 23,555,786 : 23,000,000 :	278 : 25,788,795 : 25,500,000 :	279 26,304,179 25,000,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	2,083,602 : 274,164 :	2,367,442 : 366,669 :	3,532,401 : 436,657 :	3,099,197 461,765	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	13.2 : 9.7 : 1.3 :	15.5 : 10.1 : 1.6 :	12.4 : 13.7 : 1.7 :	14.9 11.8 1.8	1 9.
Chain of base metals Power transmission chain of iron and steel Employment	3 : 6/ : 6/ :	6/: 6/:	3 : 6/: - 6/:	3 6/ 6/	: -2.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free	64,101: 12,635:	68,196 : 18,316 :	73,657 : 20,213 :	74,257 19,206	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	19.7 :	26.9	27.4	25.9	: 8.8 : -
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or : steel; chain of base metals other than iron: or steel :		:	:		:
Employment	199,932 : 193,000 :	252,991 : 237,900 :	203,358 : 198,000 :	197,040 200,000	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	26,010 : 2,522 :	37,190 : 3,524 :	38,184 : 4,845 :	26,705 3,447	
imports	9.7 : 13.0 : 1.3 :	9.5 : 14.7 : 1.4 :	12.7 : 18.8 : 2.4 :	12.9 13.6 1.7	
Structures of base metal : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	274 : 16,524,447 : 17,000,000 :	274 : 18,533,475 : 19,000,000 :	271: 17,883,775: 18,500,000:	272 18,200,845 19,000,000	
Imports: : Total	81,930 : 2,743 :	121,723 : 3,166 :	162,294 : 11,691 :	181,544 6,727	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	3.3 : .5 : .0 :	2.6 : .7 : .0 :	7.2:	3.7 1.0 .0	26.2

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1988 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
oilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment and parts thereof.		1	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		:
Employment	30 : 1,573,672 : 1,717,700 :	29 : 1,377,125 : 1,809,500 :	1,305,428 1,950,000	1,740,849 2,357,000	: 2.
GSP duty-free	47,329 : 232 :	32,402 : 81 :	56,521 : 392 :	45,292 1,052	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	3.0	2.4 :	4.3 : .0 :	2.3 2.6	1 1.1
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and : parts thereof : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dellars:	3 : 84,802 :	102,232	3 : 99,328 :	103,555	:
Shipments: Imports: : Total	125,000 :	137,500 : 3,653 : 0 :	140,000 : 2,966 : 3 :	138,800 2,944 3	25.0
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.6 : 1.5 :	3.6:	3.0:	2.8	
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor : power units, and parts thereof : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	20 : 1,390,604 : 1,400,000 :	1,593,143: 1,570,000:	1,386,777 : 1,540,000 :	1,375,654 1,602,400	2. 1 -1.
Imports: : Total	103,368 :	191,364 : 742 :	121,902 : 199 :	81,438	-11.0
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	7.4 : .0 :	12.0	.2 : 8.8 :	5.9	
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof Employment	216 : 14,552,709 :	229 : 16,247,955 :	201:	198	: : -3.8 : 6.3

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Shipments:	17,200,000 :	17,400,000	16,800,000	20,200,000	4.6
Imports: Total	2,259,537	2,226,897	1,885,523 : 93,975 :	2,150,168 171,094	-3.1 : 11.8
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	5.0 : 15.5 : .8 :	4.8 13.7 .7	5.0 : 12.6 : .6 :	8.0 11.8 .9	-8.6
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and:			1		1
Employment	5,721,348 : 6,650,000 :	6,121,449 : 7,400,000 :	6,996,722 : 8,500,000 :	8,360,804 9,800,000	: 13.6
Imports: Total	529,775 : 3,221 :	614,276 : 4,425 :	1,145,212 : 5,971 :	1,550,305	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	9.3 : 1 :	10.0 : .1 :	16.4:	18.5 .1	: 29.
Non-piston type aircraft engines Employment	2,231,578 : 2,240,000 :	3,204,842 : 3,265,000 :	3,790,692 3,615,000	4,415,979 4,185,000	: 24.
Imports: Total	281,406	324,215 :	747,844 :	1,048,220	61.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports: Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	12.0 :	10.1:	19.7 :	23.7	
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor			7, 1		
Employment	40,546 : 35,000 :	48,063 : 39,500 :	54,949 : 38,500 :	42,590 36,575	
Imports: . : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	23,886 :	22,034 :	23,691 : 7 :	22,545 55	
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1	1		:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	7. 6.96.7	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	58.9 : .0 :	45.8	43.1	52.9 .1	: -3.
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof: Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	282,328 : 310,000 :	332,376 : 356,000 :	405,956 410,000	466,233 471,500	18.
Imports: Total	28,288 : 819 :	52,083 : 3,461 :	53,346	55,998 4,568	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.9 : 10.0 : .3 :	6.6 : 15.7 : 1.0 :	11.6 13.1 1.5	8.2 12.0 1.0	
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof : Employment	67: 3,629,989: 4,037,000:	71: 4,221,985: 4,697,000:	4,830,249 5,417,000	5,573,898 6,093,000	15.
Total	322,305 : 7,130 :	418,259 : 13,359 :	450,147 : 21,240 :	663,032 49,938	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	2.2 : 8.9 : .2 :	3.2 : 9.9 : .3 :	4.7 9.3	7.5 11.9	: 8.
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof Fans and blowers and parts thereof Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	905,544 856,800	1,114,490 1,024,100	1,287,257 1,122,400	1,578,245 1,248,000	: : -7.0 : 19.9 : 13.0
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	110,696 : 15,400 :	168,430 : 40,780 :	263,743	437,608 158,683	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	13.9 : 12.2 : 1.7 :	24.2 15.1 3.7	52.3 20.5 10.7	36 3 27.7 10.1	: 31.
Compressors and parts thereof : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	51: 3,337,500:	52 : 3,696,174 :	3,693,280 t	4,269,215	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Shipmentsdodo	3,862,000	4,248,000	4,282,000	5,017,000	8.3
Imports: :	160,002 :	213,605 :	246,719 :	277,435	: 19.7
GSP duty-free:	4,519 :	5,767 :	18,121	31,601	
Ratio of	:				
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.8 :	2.7 :	7.3 :	11.4	68.3
Total imports to consumption-do:	4.8 :	5.8 :	6.7 :	6.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.1:	.2 :	.5 :	.7	96.5
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof :	:	i	1		:
Employment1,000 workers:	2 :	2 :	2 :	2	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	159,036 :	202,007 :	228,405 :	219,530	0 0.071
Shipments: Imports:	148,400 :	194,100 :	207,400	208,600	: 11.5
Total:	45,210 :	50,751 :	75,324 :	76,552	: 21.8
GSP duty-free:	6,923 :	10,922 :	21,809 :	20,262	
Ratio of					1
GSP duty-free imports to total	15.3 :	21.5	29.0 :	26.5	: 21.
Total imports to consumption-do:	28.4 :	25.1 :	33.0 :	34.9	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.4 :	5.4 :	9.5	9.2	
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof :	:	:			
Employment:	67 :	68 :	62 1	63	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	4,568,899 : 5,282,000 :	4,646,949 :	4,243,346 :	5,470,784	
Imports:	5,202,000 :	5,444,000 :	5,276,000 :	0,042,000	6.8
Total:	69,360 :	76,966 :	75,860 :	83,961	: 5.
GSP duty-free:	14,109 :	12,117 :	5,405 :	4,156	-36.
Ratio of					:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	20.3 :	15.7	7.1:	5.0	-39.3
Total imports to consumption-do:	1.5 :	1.7 :	1.8	1.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.3 :	.3 :	.1 :	. 1	
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial :	i	i	- :		:
furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof :		1		100	1
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers:	820,821	1,039,583 :	1,221,670 :	1,040,063	
Shipments:	945.000 :	1,141,100	1,369,300	1,157,100	
Imports:	1	1	.,,,,,,,,,,,	.,,	
Total:	21,643 :	28,431 :	29,647 :	29,077	
GSP duty-free:	291' 1	472 :	564 :	101	-25.
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1.3 :	1.7 :	1.9 :	. 3	: -34.
Total imports to consumption-do:	2.6 :	2.7 :	2.4 :	2.8	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 1	.0 :	.0	1 .(

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and sparts thereof		1	1 1		:
Employment	77 : 4,102,721 : 4,543,800 :	71: 4,418,183: 4,900,000:	4,226,924 : 4,750,000 :	4,926,119 5,500,000	
Imports: Totaldo	133,876 : 14,135 :	129,943 : 17,466 :	99,813 : 18,808 :	89,929 20,157	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do	10.6 : 3.3 :	13.4 : 2.9 :	18.8 : 2.4 :	22.4	: -18.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do: Calendering and similar rolling machines (except:	.3:	.4 :	.4:	. 4	9.
metal-working and metal-rolling and : glass-working machines), and parts thereof : Employment1,000 workers	1:	1 1	1:	1	:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments Imports:	35,537 : 42,100 :	42,342 : 47,800 :	46,210 : 49,200 :	58,610 53,000	1.7
Total	6,691 : 44 : :	13,673 : 25 :	11,892 : 5 :	20,491	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.7 : 18.8 : .1 :	32.3:	25.7	35.0	
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts : thereof	:	- !	:		:
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers	289,844 : 315,400 :	313,289 : 342,200 :	313,924 : 347,100 :	319,360 340,000	; 4. ; 3. ; 2.
Imports: : Total	2,161 : 759 :	4,579 : 1,142 :	9,313 : 2,333 :	14,208	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	35.1 : .7 : .3 :	24.9 : 1.5 : .4 :	25.1 : 3.0 : .7 :	38.3 4.4 1.7	: 86.
Equipment for treating materials by changing : temperature and parts thereof : Employment	25 :	26	26	26	1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,201,610 :	1,153,373 :	1,231,548 :	1,354,948	: 4.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Shipments:: Imports:	1,250,000 :	1,300,000	1,450,000 :	1,550,000	7.8
Total	194,172 : 538 :	166,716 : 935 :	195,900 : 2,524 :	256,538 10,558	10.1
imports	16.2 :	14.5 :	1.3 : 15.9 : .2 :	4.1 18.9	: 5.
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery: and parts thereof:	:	:			:
Employment	1,134,625 : 1,650,000 :	1,124,185 : 1,831,500 :	1,460,787 : 2,052,800 :	1,636,650 2,258,100	: 2 : 14.1 : 11.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	86,839 : 808 :	108,805 : 1,523 :	132,897 : 907 :	181,048 3,958	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	7.7 :	1.4 : 9.7 : .1 :	9.1	2.2	: 10.
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for : cleaning or drying containers, machinery for : aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and: parts thereof :		:	1		:
Employment	36 : 1,422,184 : 1,583,900 :	37 : 1,547,190 : 1,753,800 :	38: 1,522,104: 1,777,500:	1,807,803 2,069,900	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	135,847 : 963 :	162,234 :	181,211 : 2,243 :	198,171	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	9.6 : 1 :	10.5	11.2	11.0	: 5.
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof: Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	391.583 :	402.835 :	435.721	350.742	: : -5.1
Shipments: Imports:	422,100	443,300	482,400	410,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	21,245 : 45 :	29,270 : 38 :	35,813 : 883 :	31,278 2,245	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1	1	1		:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	5.4 : .0 :	7.3 :	2.5 8.2 .2	7.2 8.9 .6	
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	14 : 535,413 : 710,000 :	619,396 : 852,000 :	733,141 : 1,022,500 :	744,075 1,100,000	1 12.
GSP duty-free	43,895 : 1,907 :	52,676 : 3,089 :	56,303 : 2,670 :	74,635 4,591	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	4.3 : 8.2 : .4 :	5.9 8.5 .5	4.7 : 7.7 : .4 :	6.2 10.0	
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof Employment	201:	206:	199	11,222,565	
Shipments: Imports:	15,857,800 :	17,760,700	17,933,000 :	17,400,000	00
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	719,362 : 6,262 :	672,074 : 11.544 :	678,751 : 13,420 :	1,065,966	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	5.5 : .0 :	1.7 4.8 .1	2.0	3.1 9.5 .3	: 19.
Drilling and boring machinery Employment	2,186,634 : 2,450,300 :	37 : 2,212,711 : 2,572,800 :	3,131,550 3,578,000	3,673,233 3,800,000	8. 21.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	13,404 : 62 :	23,788 : 22 :	32,847	258,726 534	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.5 : .6 :	1.1:	1.0:	7.0	1 107.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Front-end loaders	:	:			
Employment	16 :	16 :	15 :	14	: -4.5
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,026,148 :	907,003 :	700,937 :	514,378	: -20.8
Shipments:	1,363,964 :	1,443,000 :	1,446,000 :	1,277,000	-1.9
Imports:	440 000 :			444 705	:
GSP duty-free	148,200 :	111,385 :	110,880 :	111,785	
Ratio of	٠:	' ;	٠;	· ·	.0
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1			
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	: .0
Total imports to consumption-do:	14.4 :	12.3 :	15.8 :	21.7	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0:	.0:	.0	: .0
k by			3		
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines : Employment1,000 workers:	15 :	15 :	16	12	7.1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	1,148,951 :	1,161,117 :	1,116,337 :	1,022,217	
Shipments:	1,274,100 :	1,337,800 :	1,364,600 :	1,282,000	
Imports:					:
Total:	31,830 :	21,241 :	40,931 :	30,300	: 5.2
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .0
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do	2.8 :	1.8 :	3.7 :	3.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	. 0
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading :	:	•			:
machinery and parts thereof :			:		:
Employment1,000 workers:	37 :	38 :	38 :	38	: .8
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	3,123,059 :	3,719,273 :	3,731,914 :	4,138,255	() () () () () () () () () ()
Shipments: Imports:	3,425,000 :	3,973,000 :	4,070,000 :	4,500,000	8.8
Total:	310,348 :	382,179 :	438,781 :	546,500	: 20.1
GSP duty-free:	30,645 :	43,576 :	37,023 :	52,985	
Ratio of	:	:		17.75.45.7	
GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		*
importspercent	9.9:	11.4 :	8.4:	9.7	172
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	9.9:	10.3:	11.8 :	13.2	
osr duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	6.2
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery:		1 7 7	4		
for preparing food and drink :	:	1			
Agricultural and horticultural machinery			1	1202	•
Employment1,000 workers	58 :	60 :	58 :	48	-5.8
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments:	4,075,137 : 4,219,477 :	4,760,251 : 4,904,130 :	4,676,505 : 5,000,000 :	4,860,793 5,385,000	
Imports:	416171411	4,704,130	3,000,000	5,305,000	7.8
Total:	395,699 :	526,503 :	538,779 :	440,849	3.5

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	0	0 :	0	0	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	9.7 :	11.1:	11.5 :	9.1	: -1.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 0 :			.0	:
erts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:					
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	983.731 :	1,132,596 :	1, 183, 734 :	1,221,793	: -5.
Shipments	1,048,400 :	1,142,700 :	1,250,000 :	1,346,300	
Imports:	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	1	1,000	:
Total:	155,225 :	247,019 :	218,049 :	185,253	
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	.0 :	.0:	.0:	. 8	1 .
Total imports to consumption-do:	15.8 :	21.8 :	18.4 :	15.2	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	: .
aunmowers and parts thereof		i			•
Employment	10 :	11 :	11 :	11	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	912,361 :	1,032,600 :	1,116,723 :	1,225,962	
Shipments	989,800 :	1,138,300 :	1,250,500 :	1,346,800	: 10.
Imports: : Total:	4,619 :	8,742 :	6,712 :	12,168	30.
GSP duty-free	142 :	100 :	566 :	1,337	
Ratio of		1			:
GSP duty-free imports to total :				4404	:
importspercent	3.1:	1.1 :	8.4	11.0	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.5 :	.8:	.6 :	1.0	
to doty tree imports to consumption do			11		
achinery for preparing and manufacturing food :		1			:
and drink and parts thereof	•				:
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar : and parts thereof :					
Employment;	1:	1 :	1 1	1	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	31,006 :	31,137 :	27,133 :	38,267	
Shipments:	45,708 :	53,900 :	56,000 :	81,200	: 19.
Imports:	7 010 :	F 450 .	4 055	F 05/	
GSP dutv-free	3,019 :	5,150:	4,955 :	5,956	: 22.
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:		1		:
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	9.7 :	16.5 :	18.3 :	15.6	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0:	.0 :	.0	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change I/
leat and poultry packing plant machinery and :	:				:
equipment and parts thereof :					1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	115.587	133.034 :	133.896	132,418	: 12.
Shipments	152,700 :	180,100	196,300	197,400	
Total:	14,864 :	15.787	12,941 :	11,727	8.
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	51 :	12 :	64	272	95.
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:		1		1
imports:	.3:	1 3	.5 :	2.3	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	12.9 :	11.9 :	9.7:	8.9	1101
lour mill and grain mill machinery and parts : thereof	:	:	:		:
Employment:	1 :	1 :	1 1	1	1 .1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	28,250 :	31,944 :	28,752 :	29,081	
Shipments: Imports:	44,600 :	52,600	58,500 :	61,300	: 11.2
Total:	9,210 :	7,633 :	6,100 :	7,390	-8.
GSP duty-free:	417 :	382 :	819 :	881	
Ratio of					•
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports:	4.5 :	5.0	13.4 :	11.9	47.
Total imports to consumption-do:	32.6 :	23.9 :	21.2 :	25.4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.5	1.2	2.8	3.0	
sakery machinery and parts thereof :	î	i	i		
Employment:	3 :	3 :	3 :	3	1 .1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	109,055 :	126,863 :	122,682 :	125,172	
Imports:	117,000	130,100	142,300 :	152,900	8.
Total:	15,655 :	18,422 :	16,198 :	17,650	: 2.
GSP duty-free	98 :	87 :	90 :	195	: 23.
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :	•	1	1		
imports	.6 :	.5 :	.6 :	1.1	22.
Total imports to consumption-do:	14.4 :	14.5 :	13.2 :	14.1	: -1.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.1:	.1 1	.1 :	.2	23.
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit :	i				
and vegetables and parts thereof :	1		1		i
Employment1,000 workers:	3 :	3 :	3 1	3	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	97,488 : 123,700 :	105,664	117,714 :	102,768	100
Imports:	123,700	145,900 :	158,200 :	161,426	9.1
Total:	4,646 :	5,536 :	8,115 :	7,040	17.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	58 :	450	294	217	42.
imports	1.3 : 4.8 : .1 :	8.1 : 5.2 : .4 :	3.6 : 6.9 : .3 :	3.1 6.9 .2	: 14.
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof		:			
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments	196,432 : 249,800 :	199,369 : 263,900 :	250,253 : 328,200 :	295,303 385,300	15.0
Total	44,065 : 859 :	38,894 : 1,146 :	50,068 : 804 :	60,273 2,092	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.9 : 22.4 :	2.9: 19.5:	1.6 : 20.0 : .3 :	3.5 20.4 .7	1 -2.
ulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof:	:				:
Employment	17 : 791,608 : 798,600 :	1,027,669 : 1,017,200 :	1,077,638 : 1,176,600 :	1,237,437 1,325,000	: 14.
Total	179,814 : 549 :	236,659 : 661 :	232,265 : 682 :	253,737 610	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	22.7	23.0:	21.6:	20.5	: -3.6
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof Employment	2,497,579	52 : 2,761,010 :	57 : 3,239,178 :	63 3,523,313	
Shipments: Imports: Total	2,692,400 : : 224,215 : 818 :	3,028,000 : 254,348 : 1,253 :	3,516,400 : : 353,738 : 1,592 :	3,868,000 383,981 1,674	21.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Ratio of			:		
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.4 :	.5 :	.5 :	. 4	
Total imports to consumption-do	9.0 :	9.2 :	10.9 :	10.9	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
uplicating machines and parts thereof	. 1				i
Employment	212 622 :	216 762 1	226 267 :	222 770	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	212,422 : 233,563 :	216,762 : 262,124 :	224,963 : 287,672 :	222,739	
Imports:	233,303	2027.24	2017012	2017132	:
Total:	20,438 :	16,810 :	19,715 :	23,975	: 6.
GSP duty-free:	145 :	101 :	6 :	83	-36.
Ratio of		1			
GSP duty-free imports to total	.7 :		0 :		-25.
imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	9.6 :	7.8	8.8	10.8	: 4.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	7.1	.0:	.0 :	.0	
extile printing machinery and parts thereof :	1		:	8	:
Employment:	1 :	10 745	10 001	17 700	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	18,802 :	19,765 : 21,300 :	19,894 : 23,000 :	17,780	
Imports:	17,000	21,300 :	23,000 :	241102	. ,
Total:	9,685 :	8,632 :	9,052 :	9,503	:
GSP duty-free:	129 :	34 :	97 :	242	
Ratio of					
GSP duty-free imports to total		4 1		2.4	. 7/
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	1.3 : 51.5 :	43.7 :	1.1:	2.6	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.7:	.2 :	.5 :	1.4	
		_ 4		100	!
tile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning : machines; sewing machines :		- 1	:		
achines for extruding or drawing man-made :					
textile filaments :		1	1		:
Employment:	1 :	1	1 1	1	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	14,479 :	14,710 :	20,310 :	15,537	
Shipments:	15,400 :	16,700 :	19,000 :	20,406	10.2
Total:	1,445 :	2,130 :	4,639 :	1,890	: 17.2
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 1	16	223
Ratio of	.1				1
GSP duty-free imports to total :					1
imports:	.0 :	.0:	.0:	.9	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	10.0 :	14.5 :	22.8 :	12.2	: 11.
our duty-free imports to consumption do			.0 :	4.7	1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Extile yarn-producing machinery	1	:	1	23	
Employment:	4 :	5 :	5 :	3	: -8.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	216,164 :	199,869 :	230,549 :	260,656	
Shipments:	130,900 :	150,000 :	165,000 :	177,210	: 10.0
Imports:	:			*** ***	
Total:	105,308	96,906 :	105,995 :	112,695	
GSP duty-free:	4 :	4 :	19 :	0	117.
Ratio of			1 2		t e
GSP duty-free imports to total		. :			:
imports	. 0 :	.0 .		.0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	48.7 :	48.5 :	46.0	43.2	-4.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	. 0	: .
extile yarn-preparing machines :	:	•			:
Employment	3 :	4 :	6 :	3	£ 200
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	132,764 :	138,383 :	139,620 :	138,310	1.
Shipments	103,900 :	119,500 :	125,500 :	133,281	
Imports:	103,700	1177500	123,300	133,201	:
Total:	49,715 :	52,728 :	51,103 :	37,480	: -8.
GSP duty-freedo	11 :	91 :	0 :	37,700	
Ratio of				~	
GSP duty-free imports to total :					:
imports	.0 :	.2 :	.0:	. 0	1 .1
Total imports to consumption-do:	37.4 :	38.1 :	36.6 :	27.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.1:	.0 :	.0	: .
eaving machines		:			1
Employment1,000 workers	2:	2:	2 :	3	: 12.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	151,665 :	124,212 :	192,602 :	239,671	
Shipments:	36,000 :	42,000 :	45,500 :	48,900	100
Imports:	30,000	12,000	13,300	10,,00	
Total:	126,911 :	94,391 :	157.397 :	199,999	: 20.1
G5P duty-free:	153 :	167 :	35 :	38	
Ratio of				-	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:		:		:
imports:	.1:	.2 :	.0 :	. 0	: 100.
Total imports to consumption-do:	83.7 :	76.0 :	81.7 :	83.4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.1 :	.1 :	.0 :	.0	
nitting machines		:			
Employment:	1 :	1 1	1 :	1	: 1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	71,373 :	59,779 :	53,384 :	61,540	: -5.0
Shipments:	24,700 :	27,700 :	30,000 :	31,860	T 1 5
Imports: :	1			(3) (4)	:
Total:	60,474 :	50,354 :	42,929 :	50,201	: -6.
GSP duty-free:	229 :	329 :	436 :	205	
Ratio of :					1
GSP duty-free imports to total :		:	:		:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
imports	84.7	84.2	1.0 80.4 .8	81.6	
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, : embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other : textile articles :					:
Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	16,002 : 16,500 :	15,215 : 18,500 :	16,382 : 19,500 :	23,664 20,709	
Total: GSP duty-free	5,845 : 0 : :	5,090 :	8,158 : 5 :	15,876	: 41.5 : .0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	36.5 :	33.5	49.8	67.1	
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics : including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in : shapes, including felt-hat making machines : and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof :	:				:
Employment:	1 :	1 :	1 :	1	: .(
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	13,301 :	16,360 :	15,413 :	14,838	3.00 CO
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	5,129 : 0 :	6,868	5,335 : 71 :	5,855 191	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0 :	.0 :	1.3 :	3.3	153.8
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	38.6 :	42.0 :	34.6 :	39.5	
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof :	- !	:			1
Employment	2,086,938 : 2,215,000 :	2,088,719 : 2,236,000 :	2,101,740 : 2,257,000 :	2,099,586 2,270,000	: :
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	30,080 : 420 :	35,365 : 76 :	40,807	37,558 893	
GSP duty-free imports to total				1202	1
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.4 : 1.4 : .0 :	1.7 :	1.9:	1.8	: 9.1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, inishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof			1		1
Employment: Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments: Imports:	128,122 : 108,100 :	3: 140,837: 121,600:	143,878 : 127,000 :	143,689 134,874	3.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	41,227 : 750 :	50,048 : 1,290 :	45,634 : 1,669 :	40,524 2,061	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.8 : 32.2 : .6 :	2.6 35.5 .9	3.7 : 31.7 : 1.2 :	5.1 28.2 1.4	: -5.
Employment	11,051 : 24,000 :	9,589 : 28,000 :	6,702: 36,000:	16,375 38,232	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	2,402 :	2,373 : 30 :	2,406 : 26 :	2,971	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	21.7:	1.3 : 24.7 : .3 :	1.1 : 35.9 : .4 :	2.0 18.1 .4	: -1.
Parts of textile machinery Employment	13 : 487,179 : 426,000 :	13: 506,063: 479,000:	503,407 : 447,000 :	505,289 474,714	11.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	175,149 : 529 :	176,159 : 643 :	183,979 : 1,698 :	184,188 2,878	2. 83.
imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	36.0 :	34.8 :	36.5	1.6 36.5 .6	
Cordage machines and parts thereof : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	8,645 : 20,000 :	22,444 : 24,000 :	28,461: 26,000:	27,987 27,612	
Imports:	6,081 :	5,511	6,316	8,661	: 12.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	1 :	39	0 :	0	800.0
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0 :	.7 :	.0 :	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	70.3 :	24.6 :	22.2 :	30.9	: -22.7
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.2 :	.0:	.0	
Sewing machines and parts thereof including : furniture specially designed for such : machines :		:	:		:
Employment:	9:	8 :	8 :	7	: -7.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	518,212 : 341.000 :	483,033 : 355,000 :	453,199 : 364,000 :	514,552 386,568	
Imports:	341,000 .	333,000 :	304,000	300,300	
Total:	279,249 :	256,671 :	234,807 :	267,415	
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	26,424 :	34,829 :	33,848 :	74,230	35.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	9.5 :	13.6	14.4	27.8	38.8
Total imports to consumption-do	53.9 :	53.1 :	51.8 :	52.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	5.1 :	7.2 :	7.5	14.4	
achines for working metal, stone, and other : materials :	:		1		
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	. :			-	
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	655,527 :	723,702 :	635,917	689,727	-7.
Shipments	713,800 :	759,000 :	675,100 :	765,300	
Imports:		1		30000000	:
Total: GSP duty-freedo:	17,226 :	32,558 :	54,198 :	34,288	
Ratio of	1,095 :	1,332 :	1,035 :	402	-27.8
GSP duty-free imports to total :	6.4 :	4.1 :	1.9 :	1.2	: -44.1
Total imports to consumption-do:	2.6 :	4.5 :	8.5 :	5.0	
GSP duty free imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.2 :	.2 :	.1	-18.8
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof :		1		1.7	
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 workers:	430.415 :	570 067 1	8:	656 750	: 4.
Shipments	500.000 :	538,047 :	559,607 :	654,729 780,000	
Imports:		1	1	7007000	1
Total:	22,681 :	52,438 1	59,491 :	60,024	
GSP duty-freedo	3 :	54 :	204 :	139	261.
Ratio of	1				1
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.0 :	.1 :	.3 :	.2	: 41.0

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	5.3 :	9.7	10.6	9.2	19.
etalworking machine tools and parts thereof				200	1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	4,829,829 : 4,732,800 :	6,483,383 = 6,120,500 =	7,641,934 : 7,216,700 :	7,903,077 7,630,000	17. 17.
Imports: : Total	835,677 : 69,079 :	1,241,513 : 131,141 :	1,518,832	1,726,144	
GSP duty-free imports to total :		· ·			
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	8.3 : 17.3 : 1.4 :	10.6 : 19.1 : 2.0 :	7.4 : 19.9 : 1.5 :	6.6 21.8 1.5	: 7.
on-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof:		:	1		:
Employment: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	13 : 645,822 : 714,400 :	740,620 : 844,300 :	782,138 : 922,300 :	869,763 1,026,500	
Imports: :	86,981 :	104,401 :	117,698	151,362	: 19.
GSP duty-free:	1,791 :	2,953 :	5,185	10,657	11
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :	:		1		1
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.1 : 13.5 : .3 :	2.8 : 14.1 : .4 :	4.4 : 15.0 : .7 :	7.0 17.4 1.2	: 8.
ool holders and accessories :	:		1		:
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments:	36 : 1,489,398 : 1,563,000 :	1,746,085 : 1,847,100 :	1,893,669 : 2,017,800 :	1,839,309 1,949,200	: 7.
Imports: :	40,885 :	53,118 :	55, 185	55.794	: 10.
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	2,903 :	4,435 :	4,673	6,255	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	7.1 : 2.7 : .2 :	8.3 : 3.0 : .3 :	8.5	11.2 3.0 .3	: 2.
onelectrically powered hand tools and parts :	.:				
Employment: Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments:	735,990 : 782,700 :	870,667 : 935,700 :	912,859 : 1,078,000 :	845,871 1,002,500	
Imports: :	207,613 :	243,164	249,635	231,167	:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980 :		: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	1,132	3,942	5,141 :	6,226	71.3
imports	.5 : 28.2 : .2 :	1.6 : 27.9 : .5 :	2.1 : 27.3 : .6 :	27.3 27.3	-1.2
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof			į		:
Employment	183,931 : 230,000 :	200,510 : 250,000 :	211,800 : 270,000 :	215,633 290,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	6,069 : 309 :	8,689 : 500 :	9,857 : 799 :	10,073	
imports	5.1 : 3.3 : .2 :	5.8 1 4.3 : .2 :	8.1 : 4.7 : .4 :	1.8 4.7	12.2
ffice machines Employment	321: 19,439,295: 22,000,000:	350 : 20,556,990 : 24,500,000 :	410 : 23,750,043 : 29,500,000 :	430 28,401,890 34,631,000	10.1 1 13.1 1 16.1
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	2,196,491 : 97,398 :	2,460,911 : 92,048 :	2,870,513 : 97,430 :	3,492,998 130,988	16.7
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	4.4 11.3 .5	3.7 12.0 .4	3.4 : 12.1 : .4 :	3.8 12.3 .5	2.7
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating : mechanism Employment	1.123.379	33		33	2.9
Shipments: Imports:	868,687	1,213,335 : 949,722 :	1,255,049 : 1,044,694 :	1,280,027	9.
Total	332,226 :	375,282 : 0 :	364,772 :	345,540	100.0
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	29.6 :	30.9:	29.1 : .0 :	27.0	-3.:

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
(ypewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated :			1		
keyboard			1		
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	725,390 :	798,390 :	723,776	676,240	: 3.
Shipments:	438,634 :	493,855 :	404,694 :	389,607	
Imports: :	304.618 :	324,463 :	345,566	326,215	2.
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		
imports:	.0 :	.0 :	.0:	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	42.0 :	40.6	47.7 :	48.2	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	: .1
ypewriters without a hand-operated keyboard :		1			
Employment:	1 :	1 1	1 1	1	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	397,968 :	414,945 :	531,273 :	603,786	: 16.
Shipments: Imports:	430,053 :	455,867	640,000 1	756,042	22.5
Total:	27,607 :	50,818 :	19,206 :	19,326	-18.
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	0 :	0 :	1 1	2	100.0
GSP duty-free imports to total :		:			:
imports:	.0 :	.0:	.0 :	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	6.9 :	12.2 :	3.6 :	3.2	-29.
culating, accounting, and similar machines :		!	1		
employing a calculating mechanism :	i	1	1		1
Automatic data processing machines :			1		1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	230 :	18,705,043 :	21,769,564	27,619,265	
Shipments:	12,365,000 :	19,665,000 :	23,155,000 :	28,943,000	
Imports: :	387,542 :	508,842 :	552,596	692,400	: 20.1
GSP duty-free	2,213 :	4,913 :	3,209	12,898	
Ratio of		1	1		
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.6	1.0 :	.6	1.9	34.
Total imports to consumption-do:	3.4 :	2.7 :	2.5 :	2.5	0.7
GSP duty-frae imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0:	.0 :	. 0	
Calculating machines specially constructed for :	i		i		1
multiplying and dividing : Employment	7 :			7	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	665,180 :	698,506 1	742,108	723,529	3.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Shipmentsdodo	368,344	437,781	424,000	441,357	5.2
Imports: Total	330,964 : 65,215 :	295,687 : 48,854 :	369,322 : 49,593 :	316,882 64,136	-:
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	19.7 : 49.8 : 9.8 :	16.5 : 42.3 : 7.0 :	13.4 : 49.8 : 6.7 :	20.2 43.8 8.9	: -2.
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type Employment	7 : 328,971 : 214,031 :	291,454 : 170,662 :	303,288 : 165,360 :	266,844 145,347	
Imports: Totaldo: GSP duty-free	132,925 : 36,366 :	137,726 : 33,364 :	166,876 : 35,008 :	139,124 48,159	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	27.4 : 40.4 : 11.1 :	24.2 : 47.3 : 11.4 :	21.0 : 55.0 : 11.5 :	34.6 52.1 18.0	9.0
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating machanism		:			:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	336,209 : 154,313 :	407,052 : 267,119 :	438,820 : 258,640 :	456,685 296,010	
Imports: Totaldo: GSP duty-free	198,039 : 28,849 :	157,961 : 15,490 :	202,446 : 14,584 :	177,758 15,977	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	14.6 : 58.9 : 8.6 :	9.8 : 38.8 : 3.8 :	7.2: 46.1: 3.3:	9.0 38.9 3.5	-10.
Office machines and parts Photocopying machines			122		
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipmentsdo	4,143,801.: 3,950,000:	4,501,494 : 4,350,000 :	5,049,952 : 4,900,000 :	5,965,228 5,500,000	11.1
Imports: : Total	288,076 : 23 :	281,741 :	135,662 :	51,918 85	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:	1			: >

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980 1	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	7.0 :	6.3:	2.7 1	.2	-50.3
Shoe machines Shoe machinery and parts thereof Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	35,000 : 43,460 :	33,000 : 39,514 :	40,000 : 47,401 :	46,000 56,119	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	7,511 :	10,320	13,280 :	14,474	24.5
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	21.5 :	31.3 :	33.2 :	31.5	
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, : washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing : mineral substances in solid form, and parts : thereof					:
Employment1,000 workers	10 : 406,167 : 624,000 :	470,720 : 694,500 :	412,261 718,400	435,180 810,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	54,712 : 631 :	81,540 : 1,187 :	90,423 : 1,310 :	93,705 1,882	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	1.2 : 13.5 : .2 :	1.5 17.3 .3	1.4 : 21.9 : .3 :	2.0 21.5	: 17.7
Glass-working and related machinery and parts : thereof :					i
Employment	112,818 : 154,700 :	116,233 : 182,800 :	135,010 : 199,700 :	135,614	
Total	19,732 : 668 :	21,870 : 648 :	31,826 : 246 :	22,636 216	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	3.4 : 17.5 : .6 :	3.0 : 18.8 : .6 :	23.6 :	1.0 16.7 .2	: .5

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Molding and forming machines for plastics or : rubber and parts thereof :			:		: :
Employment:	16 :	17 :	18 :	18	: 4.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	884,324 :	1,061,822 :	1,211,420 :	1,267,266	12.
Imports:	926,600 :	1,107,700	1,324,200	1,390,400	15.
Total	166,693 :	215, 157 :	219,685 :	226,760	9.
GSP duty-free	993 :	855 :	671 :	1,272	
Ratio of		1			1
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.6	4 :	7 .		
Total imports to consumption-do:	18.8	20.3 :	18.1	17.9	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.1:	.1:	.1:		
		1	1		1
Employment:		0 1			
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	441,941 :	446,151 :	442,497 :	453,481	:
Shipments	468,700 :	487,400 :	476,100 :	490,700	
Imports:		1	1	1,70,7100	1
Total:	9,988 ;	11,614 :	9,824 :	10,891	
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	669 :	214 :	106 :	26	-64.
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	6.7 :	1.8 :	1.1 :	. 2	: -66.
Total imports to consumption-do:	2.3 :	2.6 :	2.2 :	2.4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	: .
obacco leaf stripping or cutting machines;		1			
industrial cigar- or cigarette-making :		1			
machines and parts thereof :		1			1
Employment:	0 :	0 1	0 :	1	1 .
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipmonts:	24,704 : 22,400 :	23,395 :	49,872 :	46,113	
Imports:	22,400 :	24,640 :	27,100:	45,000	24.
Total:	19,522 :	30,412 :	46,391 :	40.335	: 29.
GSP duty-free:	0 :	7 1	1 :	52	172.
Ratio of	1		1		1
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	.0	0 1	.0	. 1	1
Total imports to consumption-do	79.0 :	130.0 :	93.0 :	87.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 1	
General Section and Section 1			:		
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof : Employment1,000 workers:	136 :	150 1	165	***	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	6,153,767 :	7,504,468 :	8,942,337 :	9,483,905	; 7. ; 15.
Shipments:	6,800,000 :	8,160,000 :	9,792,000 :	10,500,000	1 16.
Imports:	72.150.000.000				1
Total:	410,011:	448,472 :	565,507 :	577,160	: 13.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980	7 9 90 7	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-freedo	8,285	8,426	10,452	7,257	-1.8
GSP duty-free imports to total :	2.0 :	1.9 :	1.8 :	1,3	-12.6
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	6.7	6.0	6.3 :	6.1	: -2.3
Parts of machines			i		
Employment	1,491,905 : 1,462,200 :	34 : 1,707,115 : 1,666,900 :	35 : 1,761,411 : 1,750,200 :	1,768,588 1,763,400	: 5.6
Imports:	1,402,200 :	1,000,700	1,730,200	1,705,400	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	106,253 : 11,767 :	128,199 : 14,929 :	131,109 : 16,095 :	138,561	
GSP duty-free imports to total :			1	SAME OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS	
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	11.1 : 7.1 : .8 :	11.6 : 7.5 : .9 :	12.3 : 7.4 : .9 :	10.8 7.8 .8	: 2.7
	:				
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings : Employment	13 :	14 :	14 :	14	2.2
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	464,751 : 465,400 :	529,965 : 530,600 :	558,221 : 557,100 :	582,228 585,000	: 7.6
Imports: : Total:	2,039 :	2,138 :	2,707 :	1,869	3
GSP duty-free	10 :	6 :	18 :	48	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.5 :	. 3	7 :	2.5	76.4
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0	.4 :	.5 :	.3	5.0
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids					
Employment1,000 workers:	98 :	103 :	100 :	95	-1.2
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	4,967,223 : 5,268,600 :	5,804,250 : 6,060,400 :	6,030,844 :	6,154,279 6,500,000	7.0
Total: GSP duty-free	309,586 : 27,834 :	401,039 : 44,865 :	460,042 : 55,028 :	590,306 73,370	
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :		:			
imports:	9.0	11.2 :	12.0 :	12.4	: 10.9
Total imports to consumption-do	6.2 :	6.9:	7.6:	9.6	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.6 :	.8 :	.9 :	1.2	: 24.6

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and	:	:	:		: :
roller bearings and parts					
Employment1,000 workers	2 760 979 :	7 457 404 1	3 610 210 1	3,695,312	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	2,760,978 :	3,453,404 : 3,237,837 :	3,418,210 : 3,281,723 :	3,572,264	
Imports:	2,570,000	3,237,037	3,20.,723	373727204	:
Total:	399,890 :	489,296 :	479,513 :	476,823	: 5.
GSP duty-free:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0	: .
Ratio of :	:	1	1		1
GSP duty-free imports to total :					;
imports:	.0:	.0 :	.0 :	0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	14.5	14.2 :	14.0 :	12.9	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
orged steel grinding balls		:	:		
Employment1,000 workers	2:	2 :	2 1	3	: 12.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	126.143 :	135.801 :	151,942 :	162,112	
Shipments	134,000 :	147,000 :	162,000 :	178,200	
Imports:	:				
Total:	3,810 :	6,472 :	4,860 :	4,153	
GSP duty-free:	0 :	82 :	146 :	2	-84.
Ratio of		1			
GSP duty-free imports to total					
imports	3.0:	1.3:	3.0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do	.0 :	1.0 :	3.2 :	2.6	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. 0 :	;		. 0	
ear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, :		1			
multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and :	:	1			:
sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; :		1			
chain sprockets; clutches; and universal :			1		1
joints; and parts thereof				22.1	
Employment:	56 :	56 :	56 :	52	100
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	2,893,019 :	3,038,486 :	3,294,947 :	3,107,625	(D) (C) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E
Imports:	2,948,000 :	3,096,000 :	3,406,000 :	3,170,000	3.
Totali	148,364 :	178,140 :	194,282 :	264,033	19.
GSP duty-free	2,042 :	3,286 :	5,275 :	8,533	
Ratio of	1	1	1	0,555	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :		:	1		
imports:	1.4 :	1.8 :	2.7 :	3.2	33.
Total imports to consumption-do:	5.1 :-	5.9 :	5.9 :	8.5	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.1:	.1 :	.2 :	. 3	: 49.
and the second s	1	1			
fiscellaneous machinery parts	72 .	32 :	** :	***	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	1,782,724 :	1,903,734 :	1,907,239	1,889,446	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars-	11/05/164 .	1,702,124	111011239 1	1,007,740	1.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Shipmentsi Imports:	1,850,000	1,975,000 :	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,
Total	55,118 : 3,863 : :	62,370 : 4,202 : :	67,394 : 3,810 :		
imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	7.0: 3.1: .2:	6.7 : 3.3 : .2 :	5.7 3.5 .2	4.2	: 10.
ctrical machinery and equipment : otors, generators, transformers, and related : equipment :	- :	1	:		:
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers: Shipments	303 : 7,764,394 : 8,407,169 :	309 : 8,040,136 : 8,575,312 :	8,118,913 : 8,755,000 :		
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	539,523 : 89,943 :	684,384 : 117,848 :	841,567 : 123,488 :		
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	16.7 : 6.9 : 1.2 :	17.2: 8.5: 1.5:	14.7 : 10.4 : 1.5 :	12.2	21.
Transformers : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	89 : 2,444,070 : 2,474,437 :	91 : 2,489,418 : 2,523,926 :	2,621,121 : 2,650,000 :		: 10.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	84,180 : 14,652 :	96,464 : 23,842 :	116,933 : 23,612 :		
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	17.4 : 3.4 : .6 :	24.7 : 3.9 : 1.0 :	20.2 : 4.5 : .9 :	3.7	: 4.
Motors and generators : Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	: 189 : 4,839,721 : 5,282,775 :	192 : 5,476,662 : 5,339,946 :	195 : 5,396,208 : 5,884,300 :		: 4.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	251,650 : 48,503 :	319,949 : 64,064 :	335,947 : 55,987 :		
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	19.3	20.0	16.7 :	17.6	: -4.

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	5.2	5.8	6.2	7.4	
Generator sets Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	25 : 403,835 : 821,027 :	24 : 472,387 : 806,657 :	428,565 : 828,000 :	365,156 860,000	
Imports: TotalGSP duty-free	13,192 : 587 :	19,046 : 1,657 :	21,498 : 1,052 :	39,523 2,043	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	4.5 : 3.3 : .1 :	8.8 : 4.0 : .4 :	4.9 : 5.0 : .2 :	5.2 10.8 .6	: -1.: : 45.: : 59.:
Magnets and electromagnetic devices : Employment	5 : 202,637 : 180,000 :	232,371 : 205,000 :	270,239 = 240,000 =	273,632 235,000	
Imports:	42,799 : 938 :	51,737 : 1,750 :	59,635 : 2,698 :	70,723 2,304	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.2 : 21.1 : .5 :	3.4 : 22.3 : .8 :	4.5 22.1 1.0	3.3 25.8 .8	: 6.
rimary cells and batteries Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	37 : 2,602,794 : 2,700,000 :	2,755,805 : 2,850,000 :	3,045,490 : 3,150,000 :	3,458,618 3,600,000	
Imports: Total	107,361 : 14,857 :	143,322 : 24,567 :	166,029 : 26,201 :	195,128 23,313	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	13.8 : 4.1 : .6 :	17.1: 5.2: .9:	15.8 : 5.5 : .9 :	11.9 5.6 .7	: 10.
Storage batteries : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipmentsdo	27 : 1,958,681 : 2,000,000 :	28 : 2,078,276 : 2,100,000 :	2,227,444 : 2,250,000 :	2,253,307 2,315,000	
Imports: :	65,649 :	96,003	105,032	116,486	19.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1.20.1	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-freedo: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total :	4,912	12,556	15,846	13,927	39.
imports	7.5 :	13.1 :	15.1 :	12.0	: 16.
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	3.4 :	4.6 :	4.7 :	5.2	: 13.
Portable electric hand tools :			1		
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipmentsdo	797,904 : 855,100 :	972,131 : 1,022,300 :	1,144,991 : 1,206,900 :	1,136,699 1,182,700	: 13.
Imports: :	56,168 :	69,364 :	79,509 :	87,430	: 15.
GSP duty-freado: Ratio of	350	742 :	571 :	1,973	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.6 :	1.11	.7 :	2.3	: 43.
Total imports to consumption-do:	7.0 :	7.1:	6.9 :		: 2.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.1 :	.0 :	.2	41.
/acuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts : thereof :	:	- 1			
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	16 :	17 :	16 :	16	:
Shipments	1,085,316 :	1,136,261 :	1,192,571 :	1,232,986	
Imports:	1,151,100	1,224,100	1,2,3,000	1,332,000	
Total: GSP duty-free:	10,005 :	11,406	13,630 :	19,880	
Ratio of	922 :	616	615	1,299	10.
GSP duty-free imports to total :		2007	1		
Total imports to consumption-do:	9.2 :	5.4 :	4.5	6.5	10
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.9:	1.0:	1.1:	1.6	: 20.
Electromechanical household appliances and parts : thereof :	:	:	:		:
Employment:	23 :	22 :	22 :	21	: -2.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,323,858 :	1,330,741 :	1,438,260	1,497,659	
Imports:	1,302,400 :	1,351,700 :	1,463,500	1,507,480	5.
Total:	99,477 :	62,149 :	69,591 :	87,941	: -2.
GSP duty-free	8,627 :	4,766 :	5,990	7,875	
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	8.7 :	7.7 :	8.6 :	9.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	7.5 :	4.7 :	4.8	5.9	
to say the impores to consumption do	., ;	.4	.4	.5	-9.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and: parts thereof					
Employment	1:	1 1	1 :	1	: .1
Apparent consumption1.000 dollars:	84,544 :	97,073 :	104,179 :	98,500	
Shipments: Imports:	43,800 :	55,000	58,300 :	60,000	10.
Total:	57,409 :	61,358 :	59,545 :	51,639	-3.
GSP duty-free	42 :	29 :	78 :	144	59.
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports	.1:	.0 :	.1:	.3	36.
Total imports to consumption-do:	67.9 :	63.2 :	57.2 :	52.4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.1 :	.1	
gnition equipment :			1		
Employment	55 :	66 1	67 :	62	3.1
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	2,488,134 :	2,836,558 :	2,589,836 :	2,520,581	
Shipments: Imports:	2,300,000 :	2,900,000	2,650,000 :	2,000,000	
Total:	199,704 :	201,744 :	199,582 :	217,851	
GSP duty-free	38,290 :	33,441 :	25,055	32,047	: -7.
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports:	19.2 :	16.6 :	12.6 1	14.7	
Total imports to consumption-do	8.0 :	7.1 :	7.7 :	8.6	
CSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.5 :	1.2	1.0 :	1.3	: -5.
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles :			1		1
Employment:	14:	13 :	544,542 :	376,987	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	647,159 : 610,000 :	521,546 : 480,000 :	510,000 :	350,000	
Imports:				224, 73, 73, 73, 73	
Total:	57,197 :	60,559 :	56,174 :	52,400	
GSP duty-free	2,095 :	4,266	4,214 :	5,260	: 31.0
GSP duty-free imports to total			1	1000	:
imports	3.7 :	7.0 :	7.5 :	10.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	8.8:	11.6 :	10.3 :	13.9	7
and the control of th				357.7	:
Portable electric lamps Employment1,000 workers	. :	2 :	2 :	2	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	151,270 :	149,918	136,705 :	139,456	
Shipments:	140,000 :	145,000 :	140,000 :	145,000	1
Imports:	13,076 :	13,287	14,728	13,534	: 2.
Total: GSP dutv-free	3,301:	3,796 :	4,245 :	4,474	
Ratio of		1		5.576.55.55.5	,
GSP duty-free imports to total ;					

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
25.2 : 8.6 : 2.2 :	28.6 : 8.9 : 2.5 :	28.8 : 10.8 : 3.1 :	33.1 9.7 3.2	100
30 : 1,602,867 : 1,800,000 :	1,791,836 : 1,980,000 :	2,203,528 : 2,400,000 :	2,375,963 2,650,000	: 14.
53,869 : 461 :	96,177 : 990 :	158,528 : 827 :	123,668	34.
3.4 : .0 :	1.0:	7.2	1.0 5.2 .1	
		25	26	· · · ·
1,629,562 :	1,710,924 : 1,588,700 :	1,796,099	1,827,613	: 4.
233,124 : 37,221 :	247,932 : 61,214 :	282,572 : 42,169 :	284,073 55,515	
16.0 : 14.3 : 2.3 :	24.7 : 14.5 : 3.6 :	14.9 : 15.7 : 2.3 :	19.5 15.5 3.0	; 3.
26	24 :	24 :	24	į .
1,798,922 : 1,678,700 :	1,895,001 : 1,784,600 :	2,015,107 : 1,886,300 :	2,240,960 2,040,900	1 7.
202,625 : 5,228 :	208,597 : 15,969 :	245,828 : 35,912 :	329,043 51,985	
2.6	7.7 : 11.0 : .8 :	14.6 : 12.2 : 1.8 :	15.8 14.7 2.3	: 9.
	25.2 : 8.6 : 2.2 : 3.6 : 2.2 : 3.6 : 3.0 : 1,602,867 : 1,800,000 : 53,869 : 461 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : 3.4 : .0 : .0 : .0 : .0 : .0 : .0 : .0 :	25.2 : 28.6 : 8.9 : 2.5	25.2 : 28.6 : 28.8 : 10.8 : 2.2 : 2.5 : 3.1 : 3.1 : 3.	25.2

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate o: : Chance 1
thereof		1			1
Employment:	9:	9:	9 :	8	: -3
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	588,479 :	626,501 :	665,232 :	695,836	: 5
Shipments:	588,200 :	625,300 :	660,900 :	680,700	: 5
Imports:					
Total:	17,905 :	21,641 :	32,577	43,078	: 35
GSP duty-free	2,986 :	3,920 :	7,648 :	8,026	: 43
Ratio of	:				:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	16.7 :	18.1	23.5 :	18.6	: 6
	3.0 :	3.5 :	4.9 :	6.2	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.5 :	.6 :	1.1	1.2	: 38
GSF duty-free imports to consumption do	.,,		_		: 55
elephone and telegraph apparatus :		1	1		I
Employment:	139 :	138 :	149 :	146	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	7,971,503 :	9,573,768 :	11,101,487 :	12,596,350	: 16
Shipments:	8,126,860 :	9,702,281 :	11,237,880 :	12,754,994	: 16
Imports:					
Total:	232,883 :	319,019 :	420,647	494,571	
GSP duty-free	18,707 :	29,009 :	37,859	50,567	: 38
Ratio of			:		
GSP duty-free imports to total :	8.0 :	9.1:	9.0 :	10.2	: 7
Total imports to consumption-do:	2.9 :	3.3 :	3.8 :	3.9	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.2 :	.3 :	.3 :	.4	: 23
i				25.50	
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment:		1			1
Employment:	55 :	55 :	55 :	54	: -
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	3,216,131 :	3,685,470 :	4,219,009 :	4,785,499	
Shipments:	3,230,521 :	3,653,256 :	4,220,456 :	4,895,729	: 14
Imports:			107 710	151 004	
Total:	80,234 :	149,591 :	187,718 :	151,024	
GSP duty-free	2,522 :	9,330	6,565	7,563	: 34
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :					
importspercent:	3.1:	6.2 :	3.5 :	5.0	1 9
Total imports to consumption-do	2.5 :	4.1 :	4.4 :	3.2	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	11 1	.3 :	.2 1	.2	
		1			:
Telephone instruments :		1			1
Employment:	13 :	13 :	15 :	15-	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	851,620 :	982,248	885,047	1,988;364	: 6
Shipments	823,935	965,178	857,669 :	307,943	1 4
Imports:	37,970 :	34,504 :	52,317 :	127,734	: 50
GSP duty-free	11,589	13,590 :	15,665	29,179	
Ratio of	11,507	13,370	.5,005	677177	1
GSP duty-free imports to total					1

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	7.742 7	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	30.5 : 4.5 : 1.4 :	39.4 : 3.5 : 1.4 :	29.9 : 5.9 : 1.8 :	22.8 11.7 2.7	-10.9 40.3 24.9
Ticrophones, loudspeakers, and related equipment: Employment	12: 1,265,036: 1,026,594:	1,185,394 : 980,490 :	1,280,376 = 1,161,019 =	1,491,347 1,234,694	
Imports: Totaldo GSP duty-free	445,771 : 90,242 :	453,653 67,451	413,906 55,753	520,682 28,625	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	20.2 : 35.2 : 7.1 :	14.9 : 38.3 : 5.7 :	13.5 32.3 4.4	5.5 34.9 1.9	: -1.9
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus		Terrara	13.01	815/199	
and related equipment Employment	200 : 12,661,078 : 8,922,536 :	13,024,593 : 9,448,113 :	14,239,043 : 10,459,180 :	16,923,168 11,505,098	1 10.1
Imports: TotalGSP duty-free	5,384,932 : 156,590 :	5,309,361 : 136,322 :	5,762,706 : 164,339 :	7,650,835 200,718	12.0
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.9: 42.5: 1.2:	2.6 : 40.8 : 1.0 :	2.9 40.5 1.2	2.6 45.2 1.2	
Television cameras : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	183,647 : 139,086 :	233,931 : 169,940 :	255,388 186,934	394,442 214,974	
Imports: : Total	84,368	105,107	131,830	243,134	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	45.9 :	44.9	51.6	61.6	10.8
Television apparatus Television receivers					
Employment	48 : 3,320,366 :	3,293,846	3,375,434	3,823,198	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Shipments: Imports:	2,668,300	2,914,808	3,166,256	3,387,893	8.3
Totaldo: GSP duty-free	930,725 :	645,524 :	645,201	825,116	-3.6
imports	28.0	19.6	19.1	21.6	-7.
ladio receivers and parts					
Employment	2,118,053 : 1,752,036 :	2,276,316 : 1,967,414 :	2,437,136 : 2,156,286 :	2,729,310 2,392,147	5. 8.6 10.8
Totaldo	934,262 : 13,365 :	841,792 : 28,990 :	860,900 : 28,968 :	1,079,877 40,844	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1,4	3.4	3.4	3.8	34.
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	44.1 :	37.0 :	35.3	39.6	-3.0
Automobile radio receivers :	13	11 !	12	12	-1.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	504,025 : 402,170 :	477,019 : 391,064 :	525,641 : 472,729 :	568,946 512,523	4.
Imports: Total	154,312 :	125,097	100,228	129,041	
GSP duty-free imports to total :					i
Total imports to consumption-do	30.6 :	26.2	19.1:	22.7	
Broadcast band radio receivers other than					
Employment	817,127 : 209,725 :	677, 141 : 211,333 :	687,279 : 221,476 :	758,081 227,596	-2.
Imports: : Total	628,617. 5,152	491,883 : 8,243 :	486,521 : 12,002 :	550,249 10,230	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.8	1.7	2.5	1.9	34.7
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	76.9:	72.6 :	70.8 :	72.6	1 -2.1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
	i		1		
Transceivers : Employment:	16 :	16 :	17 :	16	:
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	823,209 :	718,706 :	770,975 :	782,266	-:
Shipments	789,437 :	847,882 :	878,675 :	887,461	
Imports:	707,437	347,002	0,0,0,5	0017101	:
Total:	245.002 :	130,237 :	130,337 :	171,024	: -10.
GSP duty-free:	22,591 :	12,253 :	35,900 :	53,941	
Ratio of	:	difficulty:			:
GSP duty-free imports to total :					1
imports:	9.2 :	9.4 :	27.5 :	31.5	
Total imports to consumption-do:	29.8 :	18.1 :	16.9 :	21.9	: -9.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.7 :	1.7 :	4.7 :	6.9	: 46.
		1			
Record players, phonographs, record changers,	21		1.5		•
and turntables, and parts thereof	:		40	10	
Employment:	15 :	700 922 :	12:	739,358	: -7.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	736,616 : 493,217 :	700,822 : 525,729 :	714,413 : 550,000 :	525,000	: ,.
Imports:	473,217	323,729	550,000	323,000	2.
Total:	325,627 :	254,363 :	240,131:	272,381	-5.
GSP duty-free	0 :	342 :	526 :	978	: 69.
Ratio of		316	320	2.0	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :		:			:
imports:	.0:	.1:	.2 :	. 4	: 100.
Total imports to consumption-do:	44.2 :	36.3 :	33.6 :	36.8	: -6.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0:	.1:	. 1	
		:			
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation :					
machines :					\$
Employment	111:	1 740 006 1	1 060 005	2 (17 (67	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments:	1,644,812 : 338,930 :	1,749,996 :	1,849,895 :	2,613,667	900
Imports:	330,730 :	439,816 :	4/5,000 :	473,000	. 12.
Total:	1,456,520 :	1,505,145 :	1,632,333 :	2,496,532	: 18.
GSP duty-free	120,630 :	94,700 :	98,778 :	103,590	
Ratio of				100000	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1		1		:
imports	8.3 :	6.3 :	6.1 :	4.1	: -19.
Total imports to consumption-do:	88.6 :	86.0 :	88.2 :	95.5	: 2.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	7.3 :	5.4 :	5.3 :	4.0	: -16.
dio navigational, radar, and radio remote :					
control apparatus and parts thereof	06	100		100	
Employment:	6 727 662 :	102 :	111:	122	: 9.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments:	4,327,642 :	4,804,063 : 5,256,269 :	6,013,348 :	6,891,790	
Imports:	4,700,411	3,230,207	0,247,204	1,336,760	16.
Tuibot Ca.		75,423 :	5. FE 0.5 EAC TO		(T) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
GSP duty-free	1,774	9,481	9,918	7,965	57.0
GSP duty-free imports to total :	2.7 :	12.6 :	11.6 :	4.6	16.4
Total imports to consumption-do:	1.5 :	1.6 :	1.4 :	2.5	: 15.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0	.2 :	.2 :	.1	-29.
Radar		1			
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	1,598,799 :	2.016.439 :	2,488,199 :	2,911,142	
Shipments	1,799,900 :	2,284,700 :	2,813,417 :	3,235,429	
Imports: :	** *** :		** *** !	44 447	: 25.
GSP duty-free	36,784 :	34,462 :	31,680 :	80,047	
Ratio of		:			
GSP duty-free imports to total :	.1:	.2 :	.1:	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	2.3 :	1.7 :	1.3 :	2.7	60
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0 :	.0 1	. 0	: .
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	i	i	i		
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	753.483 :	782.437 :	929.764 :	1,076,080	
Shipments	783,970 :	827,159 :	1,000,303 :	1,129,956	
Imports:					1
Total	156,114 : 27,315 :	167,446 : 28,518 :	185,887 : 27,960 :	217,339	
Ratio of :	2,,515	20,510	217700	31,137	:
GSP duty-free imports to total	47.5	47.0	40.0	04.0	
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	17.5 : 20.7 :	17.0 : 21.4 :	15.0 :	24.9	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	3.6 :	3.6 :	3.0 :	5.0	
Electrical capacitors		1	1		:
Employment:	31 :	34 :	33 :	31	107
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipmentsdoi	934,401 : 874,645 :	1,099,824 :	1,194,249 :	1,133,452	CC
Imports:	0/4,045	1,034,272	1,125,000	1,050,000	
Total:	193,325 :	247,816 :	271,674 :	287,713	
GSP duty-free	0 :	0 1	0 :	0	
GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		1
imports:	.0:	.0:	.0 :	.0	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	20.7 :	22.5 :	22.7 :	25.4	
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors :	:		1		
Employment	5 :	5 :	6 1	4	-8.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,300 dollars: Shipments	168,094 : 131,871 :	215,799 : 171,661 :	221,726 : 185,000 :	224,591 175,000	
Total	43,697 :	54,177 :	48,316 :	59,849	8.6
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	26.0 :	25.1	21.8 :	26.6	-:
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors : Employment:	7:	8	8 1	8	4.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	198,804 : 209,975 :	254,383 : 271,849 :	252,806 ± 285,000 ±	212,692	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	20,178 :	30,303 :	45,714 :	38,379 0	26.4
imports	10.1:	11.9 :	18.1:	18.0	24.0
Ceramic fixed capacitors Employment	10 : 298,518 : 277,458 :	12 : 333,932 : 308,730 :	378,294 : 360,000 :	356,285 325,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	54,787 :	78,690	90,090	101,689	22.0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	18.4:	23.6	23.8 :	28.5 .0	
Articles for making and breaking electrical : circuits :	:	:	:		
Employment	12,003,747 : 12,439,840 :	253 : 13,421,930 : 13,932,620 :	257 : 14,960,823 : 15,604,534 :	16,668,261 17,450,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	581,667 : 44,345 :	804,532 : 76,378 :	958,290 : 86,901 :	1,108,528 118,702	23.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports:	7.6	9.5	9.1	10.7	10.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	4.8	6.0:	6.4	6.7	11.2
Electrical switches and relays Circuit breakers Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	24: 1,099,948: 1,185,144:	1,158,292 1,277,343	1,307,728 : 1,430,637 :	1,533,807 1,660,000	
TotalGSP duty-free	25,744 : 8,809 :	32,788 : 10,273 :	39,764 : 8,306 :	45,033 12,275	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	34.2 : 2.3 : .8 :	31.3 : 2.8 : .9 :	20.9 : 3.0 : .6 :	27.3 2.9 .8	
Switches other than circuit breakers Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	10: 506,781: 523,320:	561,263 : 573,799 :	614,469 : 642,649 :	719,780 745,000	
Imports: TotalGSP duty-free	138,370 : 9,612 :	172,996 : 13,122 :	203,063 : 16,362 :	236,010 20,022	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	6.9 : 27.3 : 1.9 :	7.6 30.8 2.3	8.1: 33.0: 2.7:	8.5 32.8 2.8	
Fuses Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	253,504 : 275,527 :	275,400 : 296,944 :	307,674 332,575	350,354 375,450	
Total	6,999 : 510 :	10,153 : 614 :	10,782 : 1,269 :	12,605	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	7.3 : 2.8 : .2 :	6.0 : 3.7 : .2 :	11.8 3.5	7.4 3.6 .3	7.4 7.2 21.0
Connectors Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	37: 1,493,849: 1,593,807:	38 : 1,716,289 : 1,835,581 :	1,915,334 : 2,055,832 :	2,223,368 2,340,000	
Imports: : Total:	62,684 :	98,020	128,446	156,563	35.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	8,059	14,782	19,364	20,352	35.
imports:	12.9 :	15.1 :	15.1 1	13.0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	4.2 :	5.7 :	6.7 :	7.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.5 :	.9 :	1.0 :	. 9	: 20.
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies : Employment	27 : 1,303,799 :	27 : 2,449.836 :	1,626,387	1,563.741	1:
Shipments:	1,354,186 :	1,502,376	1,582,647	1,640,000	
Total:	4,210 :	6,359 :	14.803 :	11,431	: 46.
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	40 :	488 :	106	120	
GSP duty-free imports to total :					:
Total imports to consumption-do:	.9:	7.7 :	.9 :	1.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:		.0 :		.0	
Ac motor starters and contactors :		1			
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	781,135 :	15 :	15 :	15	
Shipments:	793,620 :	845,296 : 855,311 :	946,341 : 957,940 :	1,185,785	
Total:	2,363 :	4,863 :	6,364 :	9,318	: 55.
GSP duty-free	987 :	1,414 :	1,250 :	1,761	: 17.
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports:	41.8 :	29.1 :	19.6	18.9	-24.
Total imports to consumption-do:	.3 :	.6 :	.7 :	.8	: 36.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.1 :	.2 :	.1:	.1	: -6.
lectrical resistors	i		:		ì
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	648.857	742 074 :	700 024 1	20	
Shipments	623,432 :	742,936 : 711,516 :	789,024 : 765,000 :	769,374	5.
Imports:	023,432 :	711,516	765,000	723,000	5.
Total:	127,961 :	157.099 :	166,198 :	179,185	1 11.
GSP duty-freq:	0 =	0 :	0 :	0	
Ratio of					:
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
Total imports to consumption-do:	19.7	21.1:	21.1:	23.3	and the second s
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	23.3	
	:				:
Fixed resistors :	., :				1
Employment:	14 :	14 :	14 :	13	· -2.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	405,918 : 404,554 :	489,918 : 475,903 :	528,825 515,000	509,834 490,000	: 7.: : 6.:
Total	65,798 :	84,750 :	94,851	101,982	: 15. :
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	16.2:	17.3	17.9:	20.0	
Carbon composition resistors :					·
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	80,787 : 71,945 :	80,343 : 74,386 :	81,819 : 80,000 :	62,225	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free	17,637 :	14,071 :	14,475	12,175	-10.3
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	21.8 :	17.5	17:7	19.6	: -3.
Film resistors : Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	178,701 : 160,209 :	190,908 : 165,385 :	208,384 : 180,000 :	220,750 185,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	26,781 :	38,286	42,745	49,565	21.6
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	15.0	20.1	20.5	22.5	: : 13.:
Wirewound resistors Employment	68,323 : 73,134 :	84.420 88,068	86,963 90,000	83,028 83,000	
Imports: : Total	981 :	2,652	4,789	6,535	87.4
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.4 : 0 :	3.1:	5.5	7.9	78.

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

333,603		1		1
		8 1	8	. 4.
340,000 :	365,728 : 375,000 :	402,499 :	417,241	: 8.
15,363 : 507 :	18,552 :	19,607 : 2,175 :		
3.3 : 4.6 : .2 :	6.0 : 5.1 : .3 :	11.1	4.2	: -3.
30: 1,706,537: 1,715,000:	1,873,157 : 1,890,000 :	30: 1,830,881: 1,860,000:		
131,396 : 33,388 :	165,795 : 38,880 :	163,030 : 35,100 :		
25.4 7.7 2.0	23.5 8.9 2.1	21.5 : 8.9 : 1.9 :	77.50.77.50.7	140.4
37: 1,475,505: 1,567,271:	38 : 1,533,539 : 1,603,761 :	1,560,397 1,650,000		
141,309 : 4,208 :	181,214 : 5,590 :	203,805 : 5,180 :		1000
3.0 : 9.6 : .3 :	3.1 :	2.5 : 13.1 : . 3 :		
18: 554,090: 602,465:	18 : 577,088 : 626,564 :	18 : 596,160 : 640,000 :		
24,862 : 4,208 :	32,063 : 5,590 :	43,802 5,180		
	15,363 : 507 : 3.3 : 4.6 : .2 : 30 : 1,706,537 : 1,715,000 : 131,396 : 33,388 : 25.4 : 7.7 : 2.0 : 37 : 1,475,505 : 1,567,271 : 141,309 : 4,208 : 3.0 : 9.6 : .3 : 554,090 : 602,465 : 24,862 :	15,363 : 18,552 : 1,119 : 3.3 : 6.0 : 4.6 : 5.1 : .3 : 3.3 : 4.6 : 5.1 : .3 : 3.3 :	15,363 : 18,552 : 19,607 : 2,175 : 3.3 : 4.6 : 5.1 : 4.9 : .5 : .5 :	15, 363

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
imports	16.9 : 4.5 : .8 :	17.4 : 5.6 : 1.0 :	11.8 7.3 .9	4.7 10.4 .5	
Semiconductors Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	134 : 5,348,065 : 5,510,566 :	6,490,028 : 6,677,193 :	7,774,376 : 7,903,503 :	8,681,605 8,671,000	
Imports: Total	1,790,338 :	2,447,662 :	3,348,107	3,617,584 36,271	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	33.5 :	37.7	43.1 :	41.7 .4	
Transistors Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	12: 598,003: 507,092:	13 : 683,545 : 582,341 :	774,271 660,500	907,771 735,600	: 14.
Imports: Totaldo	176,285 :	192,084 :	208,988	259,510 15,912	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	29.5 :	28.1	27:0	6.1 28.6 1.8	-1.
Integrated circuits : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	85 : 4,454,419 : 3,537,763 :	106 : 5,588,874 : 4,319,348 :	7,839,973 1 5,916,934 1	118 8,477,196 6,292,917	25.
Imports: Total	1,388,588 :	1,919,582	2,756,515	2,952,690	30.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	31.2:	34.3 :	35.2:	34.8	3.
Electrical conductors : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	6,649,645 : 6,800,000 :	8,436,486 : 8,500,000 :	68 : 9,019,134 : 9,000,000 :	71 9,387,680 9,450,000	7 7 4
Imports: :	272,439 :	351,737	430,232	532,077	24.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	57,972	74,158	82,232	80,432	11.
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	21.3 : 4.1 : .9 :	21.1 : 4.2 : .9 :	19.1: 4.8: .9:	15.1 5.7 .9	: 11.
Miscellaneous electrical articles : Employment1,000 workers	90 :	87 :	97	91	:
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	5,132,246 : 5,489,441 :	5,578,449 : 6,038,385 :	6,115,061 : 6,678,632 :	6,738,005 7,366,602	: 9.
Total: GSP duty-free	205,457 : 20,080 :	233,731 : 26,675 :	269,929 : 39,212 :	318,902 52,127	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	9.8 : 4.0 : .4 :	11.4 : 4.2 : .5 :	14.5 : 4.4 : .6 :	16.3 4.7 .8	: 5.
il locomotives and rolling stock					
Employment	5,070,051 : 5,207,300 :	7,386,240 : 7,313,100 :	7,179,407 : 7,173,300 :	4,264,881 4,526,352	
Totaldo	167,305 : 13,315 :	457,032 : 36,745 :	458,362 : 47,158 :	226,357 29,075	
GSP duty-free imports to total	8.0:	8.0:	10.3:	12.8	: 18.
Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	3.3 :	6.2 :	6.4:	5.3	: 15.
tor vehicles Automobile trucks and truck tractors	•		:		:
Employment	22,915,716 : 22,759,000 :	75 : 19,052,181 : 19,527,000 :	60 : 11,541,535 : 11,756,000 :	14,843,438 13,128,000	: -16.
Imports: Total	2,019,899 :	1,584,318 :	1,765,170 :	3,789,125 1,964	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	8.8:	8.3 : 8.3 :	15.3:	25.5 .0	: 46.
Motor buses : Employment1,000 workers:	5 :	4 :	4 :	4	: : : -6.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	802,813 : 816,500 :	840,884 : 812,500 :	1,044,448 : 948,750 :	1,230,821	16.2
GSP duty-free	94,057 :	112,354	180,024	310,572 600	50.0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	11.7	13.4 :	17.2	25.2	29.
Passenger automobiles Employment	270 : 59,948,299 : 49,492,000 :	250 : 58,179,238 : 47,989,000 :	200 : 54,059,734 : 40,959,000 :	200 57,768,366 43,771,000	: -10.0 : -1.2 : -5.
Imports: : Total	14,097,951	14,879,520	17,096,351	17,993,510	9.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	23.5	25.6:	31.6	31.1	11:
Snowmobiles Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	207,300 : 178,250 :	2 17,670 : 149,500 :	191,849 : 154,875 :	2 209,088 181,500	-1.
Imports: TotalGSP duty-free	72,898 :	108,704	58,074 : 0 :	41,466	-20.
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	35.2:	49.9	30.3	19.8	
Special purpose motor vehicles : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	26 : 2,115,518 : 2,731,000 :	1,705,016 : 2,343,000 :	510,109 : 1,352,000 :	18 646,237 1,550,000	: -12. : -37. : -20.
Imports: Total	136,244	221,489	150,184	289,944	20.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	6.4	13.0:	29.4	44.9	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles : Employment1,000 workers	42	39		10	-11.5
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	4,595,239 : 3,414,000 :	4,140,069 : 2,929,000 :	3,185,906 : 1,690,000 :	1,789,949 1,850,000	: -26.6
Imports: Total	1,628,942	1,959,478	1,997,670	493,647	: -30.0 : -30.0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	35.4 : .0 :	47.3 : .0 :	62.7 :	27.6	
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis : Employment	350 : 18,371,654 : 20,600,000 :	328 : 20,413,972 : 22,500,000 :	280 : 19,428,417 : 22,170,000 :	275 19,386,266 23,120,000	-8.4 : -8.4 : 1.1 : 3.4
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	3,169,025 : 57,429 :	3,410,823 : 79,268 :	2,910,050 : 45,446 :	3,226,616 54,147	: -1.0 : -7.1
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.8 : 17.2 : .3 :	2.3 : 16.7 : .4 :	1.6 : 15.0 : .2 :	1.7 16.6 .3	
Tractors, including parts Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	73 : 4,153,592 : 5,678,300 :	5,071,712 : 6,552,800 :	76 : 3,763,651 : 5,963,000 :	3,108,697 5,700,000	-1.8 -11.0
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	869,722 : 74 :	1,239,239	1.087,502	991,502 590	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	20.0	24.4	28.9	31.9	
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles,: including parts Employment	25	27	25 :	23	: : -3.2
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	1,660,895 :	2,086,063 : 2,238,000 :	1,739,130 : 2,036,000 :	1,659,912	-1.8
Total: GSP duty-free:	156,407 : 3,464 :	184,568 :	140,903 : 2,067 :	192,907	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Ratio of		:			
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	2.2 :	2.6 :	1.5 :	1.5	-15.
Total imports to consumption-do:	9.4 :	8.8 :	8.1:	11.6	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.2 :	.1 :	.2	
anks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, :	i	:			
including parts					
Employment	1,116,337 :	20:	21:	1 274 540	3.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipmants	1,700,000 :	1,373,592 :	1,452,582 :	1,274,569	
Imports:	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,,,00,,000	2,000,000	;
Total:	2,902 :	2,053 :	2,972 :	17,725	73.
GSP duty-free:	74 :	414 :	852 :	782	
Ratio of		:			:
GSP duty-free imports to total :				named l	1
imports:	2.5	20.2 :	28.7 :	4.4	
Total imports to consumption-do:	.3 :	.1 :	.2 :	1.4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0:	.0 :	.1 :	.1	:
otorcycles, including parts		2 1			
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	1,332,470 :	1 384 800 :	1,629,943 :	1,752,828	-2.
Shipments:	390,300 :	1,284,809 : 341,900 :	464,400 :	487,600	
Imports:	3,0,300 :	341,700 :	404,400	407,000	
Total:	979,508 :	997,625 :	1,257,280 :	1,342,242	: 12.
GSP duty-free:	11,502 :	10,187 :	15,178 :	11,890	
Ratio of :		:			:
GSP duty-free imports to total :					;
imports:	1.2 :	1.0 :	1.2 :	9	
Total imports to consumption-do:	73.5 :	77.6 :	77.1 :	76.6	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	. , .		., .	.7	-6.
ehicles (including trailers), not					:
self-propelled, including parts : Employment1,000 workers:	47 :	32 :	17	20	-27.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	1.278.141 :	804,424 :	450,698 :	526,428	
Shipments:	1,461,220 :	985,070 :	658,442 :	745,437	
Imports:				1005101000	
Total:	18,662 :	22,036 :	18,759 :	22,970	1 4.
GSP duty-free:	8,876 :	10,672 :	8,436 :	9,660	: .
Ratio of		3			
GSP duty-free imports to total	67 6 .	68 6 :	6 E 0 :	62.1	
imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	47.6 :	48.4 :	45.0 : 4.2 :	42.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.7 :	1.3 :	1.9 :	1.8	
to only the importance of consemption of					: 37.
craft and spacecraft, including parts	1				:
mployment:	356 =	420 :	449 :	493	: 11.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	10,212,500 : 17,711,700 :	16,289,381 : 24,882,200 :	20,375,376 : 31,238,700 :	20,140,412 32,175,861	25.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	660,177 : 30,098 :	1,078,037 : 63,829 :	1,908,119 : 16,260 :	2,585,931 18,048	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	4.6 6.5 .3	5.9 : 6.6 : .4 :	9.4	12.8	: 27.
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary) : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	238 : 4,572,607 : 10,091,200 :	273 : 8,839,581 : 15,312,800 :	281: 11,171,163: 19,373,300:	309 12,689,697 21,525,000	: 39.
Total	289,416 : 27,380 :	510,813 : 60,894 :	968,009 : 14,146 :	1,377,907	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	9.5 : 6.3 : .6 :	11.9 : 5.8 : .7 :	1.5 ± 8.7 ±	1.2 10.9	: 22.
easure boats; floating structures : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipmentsdo: Imports:	2,676,545 : 2,687,900 :	2,859,736 : 2,907,500 :	2,722,852 2,897,300	2,953,308 3,404,300	: 2.
Totaldo	180,403 : 70,067 :	184,494 : 39,080 :	182,274 : 30,445 :	251,773 29,349	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	38.8 : 6.7 : 2.6 :	21.2 : 6.5 : 1.4 :	16.7 6.7 1.1	11.7 8.5 1.0	; 7.
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	36 : 2,015,435 : 2,025,900 :	2,182,631 : 2,228,500 :	2,046,621 : 2,150,500 :	2,428,232 2,518,200	: 5.
Imports: Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	129,194 .: 55,843 :	167,475 : 38,310 :	162,341 : 28,142 :	199,974 28,336	13. -20.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	43.2 : 6.4 : 2.8 :	22.9 : 7.7 : 1.8 :	17.3 : 7.9 : 1.4 :	14.2 8.2 1.2	: 8.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	·1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Handbags : Employment1,000 workers:	22 :	22	22	20	-2.1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	842,128 : 531,500 :	791,990 : 491,300 :	846,086 : 501,000 :	853,034 452,002	-4.6
Imports: : Total	320,198 : 970 :	311,639 : 521 :	360,566 : 563 :	421,049	10.2
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	38.0	39.3:	42.6	49.4	: -11.! : 9.!
Luggage :	17 :		16	15	4 1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	783,681 : 622,300 :	911,490 : 728,700 :	999,597 : 808,100 :	1,111,027	12.
Imports: : Total: : GSP duty-free: : Ratio of : :	201,941 :	229,614	246,071	294,377	12.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	.0 : 25.8 :	25.2	24.6	26.5	: :
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0:	. 0	: .
Flat goods Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipments	12 : 471,749 : 413,800 :	464,297 407,000	493,041 : 426,400 :	517,387 439,000	-6. 3. 2.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	62,875 : 215 :	63,969 : 450 :	75,045 : 380 :	87,474 2,247	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	13.3 :	13:8	15.2	2.6 16.9	1 8.
Ophthalmic goods Employment1,000 workers	30 :	31	32 :	31	1.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipmentsdo:	1,032,826 : 878,400 :	1,050,803 : 904,600 :	1,210,017 :	1,223,439	
Imports: : Total	235,042 : 49,525 :	245,085 : 70,307 :	277,640 : 76,967 :	299,761 81,742	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	- 1	1	1		1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
imports	21.1 : 22.8 : 4.8 :	28.7 : 23.3 : 6.7 :	27.7 22.9 6.4	27.3 24.5 6.7	2.
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except : ophthalmic Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and : elements					
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	307,664 : 120,000 :	360,368 : 151,000 :	388,816 173,650	455,514 202,000	34.: 13.: 18.:
Total	214,206 : 6,398 :	242,190 : 12,588 :	253,537 18,383	303,861 27,889	
imports	3.0 : 69.6 : 2.1 :	5.2 : 67.2 : 3.5 :	7.3 : 65.2 : 4.7 :	9.2 66.7 6.1	-1.6
Optical instruments and components other than : optical lenses :					
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	10: 596,134: 550,000:	668,189 : 674,300 :	740,695 : 755,215 :	884,328 830,000	9. 13. 14.
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	134,973 : 18,514 :	130,459 : 19,713 :	152,726 16,993	181,660	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	13.7 : 22.6 : 3.1 :	15.1: 19.5: 3.0:	11.1 20.6 2.3	5.8 20.5 1.2	
urgical and medical instruments and apparatus : Employment	2,223,572 : 2,450,000 :	2,496,273 : 2,744,000 :	2,744,082 3,046,000	50 2,979,758 3,342,700	3. 10.
Total	135,528 : 12,109 :	157,434 : 16,317 :	175,154	196,809 22,937	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	8.9: 6.1: .5:	10.4 : 6.3 : .7 :	11.1	11.7 6.6 .8	
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and:	1	1	1		

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
supplies : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	2,551,395 : 2,700,000 :	2,804,784 : 2,970,000 :	3,035,604 : 3,237,300 :	3,270,574 3,506,400	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	48,737 : 1,421 :	62,467 : 2,174 :	72,173 : 2,413 :	74,932 2,123	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	2.9: 1.9: .1:	3.5 : 2.2 : .1 :	3.3 : 2.4 : .1 :	2.8 2.3 .1	6.8
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial : teeth and dentures)	:	:	:		:
Employment	138,159 : 160,000 :	144,604 : 192,000 :	150,938 : 211,200 :	180,426 235,700	
Totaldo	37,219 : 1,978 :	33,814 : 2,431 :	34,966 : 2,581 :	41,158 3,126	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	5.3 : 26.9 : 1.4 :	7.2 23.4 1.7	7.4 23.2 1.7	7.6 22.8 1.7	1 -4.9
(-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and :					
Electro-medical apparatus and parts : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	933,343 : 1,260,000 :	1,027,722 : 1,449,000 :	1,108,484 1,619,000	1,182,825 1,801,000	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-frea: Ratio of :	47,749 1,337	66,898 : 2,213 :	81,159 : 3,134 :	109,707	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.8 : 5.1 :	3.3 : 6.5 :	3.9 : 7.3 : .3 :	6.5 9.3	
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of : radiations, whather for medical, industrial, :	4		1 - 4		
or other, uses and parts Employment	13 : 827,854 : 840,000 :	891,090 : 966,000 :	1,008,706 : 1,079,000 :	1,134,497 1,201,000	100000000

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Imports: : Total	189,295 1,720	204,751 : 1,691 :	226,090 : 1,952 :	269,678 32,370	12. 144.
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	22.9:	23.0	22.4 :	12.0 23.8 2.9	
meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts		:			:
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	1,648,800 : 2,000,000 :	1,920,475 : 2,400,000 :	2,327,202 : 2,900,000 :	2,834,191 3,500,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	108,370 : 1,919 :	132,513 : 2,966 :	170,852 : 2,956 :	246,081 2,871	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	1.8 : 6.6 : .1 :	2.2 : 6.9 :	1.7 : 7.3 :	1.2 8.7	: 9.
Prawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating : instruments; micromaters, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and :					
checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts : Employment	14 : 742,836 : 587,000 :	798,596 = 620,000 =	838,994 : 630,000 :	876,534 640,000	100
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	219,071 : 9,665 :	279,438 : 14,695 :	314,103 : 12,725 :	343,827 12,484	() () () () () () () () () ()
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	4.4 : 29.5 : 1.3 :	5.3 : 35.0 : 1.8 :	37.4 1.5	3.6 39.2 1.4	
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or : better, and parts; and weights : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	23,017 : 15,500 :	27,790 : 17,500 :	34,280	27,372	
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free:	17,574 :	19,489:	19,500 : 24,107 : 440 :	21,000 19,558 365	: 5.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total imports	.4 : 76.4 : .3 :	70.1:	1.8 : 70.3 : 1.3 :	1.9 71.5 1.3	: -1.9
Machines and appliances for determining the strangth of articles ormatorials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts					
Employment	85,096 : 160,000 :	93,891 : 180,000 :	99,356 : 205,000 :	107,952 235,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	6,202 : 155 :	6,218 : 143 :	13,166 :	9,183 118	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	2.5 : 7.3 : .2 :	2.3 : 6.6 : .2 :	13.3	1.3 8.5 .1	12.3
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar :					
Employment	121,911 : 138,000 :	131,775 : 150,000 :	157,031 : 175,000 :	169,772 190,000	
Total: GSP duty-from: Ratio of	14,019 :	15,725 : 2,306 :	23,686 : 4,089 :	28,632 6,818	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	11.7 : 11.5 : 1.3 :	14.7 : 11.9 : 1.7 :	17.3 15.1 2.6	23.8 16.9 4.0	: 14.9
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling : liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, : and parts :					
Employment	77 : 2,735,918 : 3,300,000 :	3,127,279 : 3,800,000 :	3,609,941 : 4,400,000 :	4,073,688 5,000,000	3.2 14.3 14.5
Imports: : Total	96,748 : 5,162 :	128,235	219,884	252,368 11,607	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	5.3	5.5	3.0	4.6	-9.8

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Charge 1/
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	3.5 :	4.1 :	6.1 :	6.2	23.
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and : parts :					:
Employment	939,672 : 1,410,000 :	1,049,612 : 1,670,000 :	1,241,695 : 1,960,000 :	1,466,918 2,270,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	48,862 : 479 :	64,450 : 575 :	85,091 : 599 :	101,417 3,480	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	1.0 : 5.2 : .1 :	6.1	6.9:	3.4 6.9	10.2
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and : similar counting devices, and parts : Employment	294,136 : 300,000 :	348,319 : 340,000 :	382,956 380,000	395,377 410,000	
Imports: : Total: : GSP duty-free: Ratio of : :	43,881	53,697 2,443	46,790 3,041	45,769 4,256	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.9 14.9 .3	4.5 15.4 .7	6.5	9.3 11.6 1.1	: -9,
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or : detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or : similar radiations, and parts :			:		:
Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	11 : 353,319 : 424,700 :	334,347 : 423,700 :	347,296 : 448,200 :	359.697 475,000	
Total: GSP duty-free	12,001 : 2,350 :	14,314 : 4,918 :	15,979 8,332	10,769	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	19.6 : 3.4 : .7 :	34.4 : 4.3 : 1.5 :	52.1 : 4.6 : 2.4 :	3.0 .0	: -3.
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check : electrical quantities, and parts : Employment1,000 workers	64	65 :	66 :	68	2.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments Imports:	2,073,109 : 2,700,000 :	2,492,311 : 3,345,000 :	2,698,522 : 3,800,000 :	3,057,666 4,300,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	60,728 : 6,859 :	69,633 : 9,629 :	86,652 : 10,065 :	109,877 13,105	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	11.3 : 2.9 : .3 :	13.8 : 2.8 : .4 :	11.6 : 3.2 : .4 :	11.9 3.6 .4	: 8.
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and	•	:			:
Employment	570,144 : 608,000 :	13 : 676,660 : 736,000 :	791,206 : 870,000 :	826,156 910,000	
Total	10,862 : 1,508 :	11,227 : 1,395 :	11,015 : 1,045 :	14,182	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	13.9 : 1.9 : .3 :	12.4 : 1.7 : .2 :	9.5 : 1.4 : .1 :	7.4 1.7	: -5.
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices : (including time clocks and time stamps) and : parts					: : :
Watches and watch movements : Employment1,000 workers:	10 :	. :	. :	2	
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	845,909 : 311,657 :	804,835 : 262,433 :	833,893 : 157,460 :	887,826 61,715	
Totaldo: GSP duty-free	582,675 : 0 :	574,284 : 0 :	698,581 : 0 :	830,757 0	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	68.9 :	71.4 :	83.8 : .0 :	93.6 .0	: 11.
Clocks and clock movements Employment	11 : 7/: 337,525 :	11 : 7/ : 371,278 :	11 : 7/ : 415,830 :	10 7/ 445,521	
Imports: : Total:: GSP duty-free:	210,792 :	218,822 : 3 :	260,126 : 4 :	316,837	: : 15.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total		:	1		:
imports:	.0 :	.0.	.0.	.0	: .(
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	7/:	7/:	7/:	7/	: :
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	- :	- 1	7.1		
Apparent consumption1,000 workers:	71,778 :	50.722 :	40.621 :	26,948	-27.
Shipments	32,000 :	34,000 :	29,000 :	28,000	
Imports:	32,000	1	1	20,000	1
Total:	54,290 :	33,414 :	33,073 :	21,883	
GSP duty-free	118 :	128 :	1.3	7	-73.6
Ratio of : GSP duty-free imports to total :			1.5		
imports	.2 :	.4 :	.0 :	.0	: 100.0
Total imports to consumption-do	75.6 :	65.9 :	81.4 :	81.2	4.3
GSP duty-frae imports to consumption-do:	.2 :	.3 :	.0:	.0	50.0
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture :	1	1	1		:
cameras, photographic enlargers, and					:
Employment	19 :	19 :	19 :	20	1.6
Apparent consumption1.000 dollars:	932,893 :	874,800 :	785,695 :	970,217	
Shipmonts:	510,000 :	515,000 :	513,000 :	600,000	
Imports:	(07 (17 :	(04 140 :	504 574	117 117	
GSP duty-free	623,417 : 31,689 :	604,142 : 27,496 :	504,576 : 21,006 :	613,647	
Ratio of	31,007	27,470	2.7000	677730	
GSP duty-free imports to total :	:	1	1		:
imports	5.1	4.6	4.2 :	4.9	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	66.8 :	69.1:	64.2 :	63.2	
osr duty-free imports to consumption-do	3.4	3.1 :		3.1	-4.
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with :	1		1		1
or without sound reproducing, or sound :		:	1		:
recording and reproducing systems, and parts;			1		:
Employment	9 :	9 :	10 :	q	1.1
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	263,106 :	272,725 :	279,816 :	188,595	
Shipments:	325,000 :	340,000 :	352,000 :	280,000	: -4.0
Imports:	30,554.:	72 427 :	35,896 :	25 7//	:
GSP duty-free	2,758 :	32,423 : 6,859 :	5,384 :	25,764	
Ratio of	:	1	1	31270	1
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1 2 2 2			1
imports	9.0:	21.2:	15.0 :	20.6	
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	1.0	2.5 :	1.9 :	13.7	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers,	i	i	1		:
editors, combinations thereof, and parts	. :				: .0
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	31,802 :	30,912 :	39.867 :	51,914	
Shipments	35,000 :	41,000 :	53,000 :	67,000	
Imports:					
Total: GSP duty-free:	6,251 :	4,131 :	3,893 :	3,263	
Ratio of	1,515 :	103 :	100	247	
GSP duty-free imports to total :		1	1		:
importspercent	24.2 :	2.5 :	2.6 :	7.6	
Total imports to consumption-do:	19.7 :	13.4	9.8 :	6.3	: -31.2 : -51.3
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	4.8 :	.3 :	.4 :		51
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings :		1	1		:
and filters; film reels and reel cans; and					
frames and mounts for photographic slides : Employment1,000 workers	1 :	1 1	1 :	1	: .0
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	47,045 :	53,783 :	62,276 :	64,349	[Yang 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Shipments:	45,000 :	52,000 :	62,000 :	67,000	14.7
Imports: :	16,772 :	17,802	20,765 :	18,977	5.4
GSP duty-free	373 :	700 :	810 :	905	
Ratio of		;			:
GSP duty-free imports to total		0 0 5			: 2//
Total imports to consumption-do:	2.2:	3.9 :	3.9:	4.8	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.8 :	1.3 :	1.3 :	1.4	
	:	1	1		1
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including	:	:			1
electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, : photographic light meters, and half-tone :		1			:
screens designed for use in engraving or	1	1			1
photographic processes; and range-finders :	:	:			1
designed to be used with photographic cameras :			1		
and parts thereof : Employment1,000 workers:	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	
Apparent consumption1.000 dollars:	96,363 :	106,533 :	108,743 :	124,759	8.3
Shipments:	25,000 :	32,000 :	35,000 :	32,000	8.7
Imports: :	78,470 :	87.464	87,159	102,566	8.3
GSP duty-free	12,331 :	17,345 :	13,218	15,407	
Ratio of			1		1
GSP duty-free imports to total			45.0	45.0	
Total imports to consumption-do	15.7 :	19.8 :	15.2 :	15.0 82.2	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	12.8 :	16.3 :	12.2 :	12.3	

Table 1. -- U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing	i				1
(still pictures) : Employment	2:	2 :	2 :	3	12.
Apparent consumption1.000 dollars:	172,236 :	175,731 :	214,457 :	248,594	
Shipments:	293,000	320,000	393,000 :	400,000	: 12.
Imports: :	13,904 :	19.263 :	27.497 :	47,750	50.
GSP duty-free:	387 :	530 :	679 :	520	: 12.
Ratio of			:		
GSP duty-free imports to total :	2.8 :	2.8	2.5 :	1.1	: -25.
Total imports to consumption-do:	8.1 :	11.0 :	12.8 :	19.2	31.
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.2 :	.3 :	.3 :	.2	
Equipment specially designed for processing and		i	1		
printing motion-picture film :					
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars:	20,948 :	25.065	21,026	18,443	5.
Shipments	40,000 :	41,000 :	47,000 :	40,000	
Imports:		!			1
Total: G5P duty-free:	1,649 :	2,941:	2,864 :	2,410	
Ratio of	* 1	,	1		1
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
Imports: Total imports to consumption-do:	7.9:	11.7	13.6	13.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0:	.0 :	. 1 2	. 0	G
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not	:	:	:		
exposed	. :		4 1		1 5.
Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars	2,999,855 :	3.305.650 :	3,613,777 :	3,740,817	
Shipments:	3,500,000 :	3,900,000 :	4,300,000 :	4,400,000	: 8.
Imports: :	241,897 :	265.132	356,707 :	381,334	: 18:
GSP duty-free:	531 :	369 :	363 :	144	
Ratio of	:	1	3	10771	1
GSP duty-free imports to total	2 :				: -29.
imports to consumption-do:	8.1	8.0 :	10.1	10.2	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	.0	
hotographic papers, including blue print and brown:					
print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and	:		1		1
heat sensitive papers		_ 1			
Employment:	3 :	3 :	3 :	2	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	1,010,381 : 1,100,000 :	1,110,123 : 1,200,000 :	1,269,017 : 1,400,000 :	1,380,214	
TotalGSP duty-free	114,030 : 1,286 :	125,558 :	165,993 : 913 :	185,810 2,075	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	1.1: 11.3: .1:	1.1 :	13.1	1.1 13.5 .2	7.
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings: relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits Employment	283 : 184,403 : 217,000 :	295 : 169,280 : 210,000 :	272 : 206,144 : 253,000 :	271 227,120 280,000	: -2. : 8.6 : 10.1
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	16,992 : 2,284 :	17,282 : 2,164 :	29,064 : 2,709 :	21,102 3,595	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	13.4 : 9.2 : 1.2 :	12.5 : 10.2 : 1.3 :	9.3 : 14.1 : 1.3 :	17.0 9.3 1.6	: 3.0
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded Employment1,000 workers	14: 166,282: 179,000:	15: 182,318: 194,000:	238,908 : 259,000 :	263,721 285,000	: : : 4. : 18. : 18.
GSP duty-free	1,870 : 95 :	2,329 : 97 :	3,732 : 340 :	7,646 2,271	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	5.1 : 1.1 : .1 :	4.2	9.1	29.7 2.9	36.1
Phonograph records Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	1,207,668 : 1,235,000 :	1,149,689: 1,205,000:	1,148,972 : 1,210,000 :	1,169,330 1,208,000	: -1.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Imports: : Total	39,045 : 1,515 :	34,586 1,669	35,519 : 1,836 :	49,150 1,584	7.4
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	3.9: 3.2: .1:	4.8 : 3.0 :	5.2 : 3.1 : .2 :	3.2 4.2	
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and:	:		4		
magnetic recordings Employment	10 : 254,585 : 270,000 :	10 : 342,272 : 370,000 :	364,735 : 410,000 :	397,406 470,000	
Imports: Total	11,585 : 390 :	10,583 : 682 :	15,376 : 1,133 :	13,576 843	8.9 32.6
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	3.4 : 4.6 : .2 :	6.4 3.1 .2	7.4 4.2 .3	6.2 3.4 .2	-5.9
Magnetic recording media not having any material					
recorded thereon Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	3 : 264,572 : 365,000 :	408,144 : 565,000 :	5 : 460,313 : 650,000 :	435,631 692,000	19.2 17.5 22.9
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	151,184 : 18,132 :	199,695 : 19,452 :	229,598 : 25,403 :	293,668 30,475	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	12.0 : 57.1 : 6.9 :	9.7 48.9 4.8	11.1 : 49.9 : 5.5 :	10.4 67.4 7.0	5.3
Musical instruments, parts and accessories : Employment	25: 1,021,139: 966,790:	1,014,516 : 989,413 :	910,109 : 920,154 :	1,040,762 979,654	
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	225,957 36,475	226,511 : 51,423 :	207,571 : 41,606 :	262,852 60,856	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	16.1: 22.1: 3.6:	22.7 : 22.3 : 5.1 :	20.0 : 22.8 : 4.6 :	23.2 25.3 5.8	: 4.4

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980	1701	Rate of Change 1/
Musical instruments	24 :	26	24 :	24	:
Apparent consumption-1,000 workers	940,600 : 912,780 :	940,655 934,139	852,474 : 868,750 :	965,136 920,875	:
Imports: : Total	161,734 : 34,321 :	159,286 46,403	144,355 : 34,371 :	190,671 50,593	
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	21.2 : 17.2 : 3.6 :	29.1 : 16.9 : 4.9 :	23.8 : 16.9 : 4.0 :	26.5 19.8 5.2	: 4.
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.) Employment	233,044 : 215,095 :	254,047 : 235,959 :	232,501 220,511	262,084 240,331	
Imports: : Total	32,080 : 2,064 :	40,855 : 2,060 :	32.037 : 2,026 :	43,972 6,046	the size
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	6.4 13.8 .9	16.1 .8	6.3 13.8 .9	13.7 16.8 2.3	: 4.
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic) : Employment	243,080 : 277,460 :	188,524 : 230,291 :	159,099 : 195,748 :	7 157,978 179,090	
Imports: : TotalGSP duty-free	22,926 : 42 :	13,585	11,986 :	21,694	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	9.4 :	7.2 :	10.4 : 7.5 :	13.7	
rniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and : similar furnishings : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments	16,847,589 : 16,300,000 :	495 : 17,568,457 : 16,900,000 :	475 : 18,369,052 : 17,750,000 :	450 16,606,324 16,000,000	
Imports: :	863,301 :	1,020,596	1,094,287	1,250,073	12.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-free	257,217	331,871	352,128	379,280	13.
imports	29.8 : 5.1 : 1.5 :	32.5 : 5.8 : 1.9 :	32.2 : 6.0 : 1.9 :	30.3 7.5 2.3	12.
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible: sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose: sleep furniture, and boxsprings Employment	21: 1,572,241: 1,578,000:	1,644,452 1,652,000	1,514,121 1,523,000	1,819,071 1,200,000	
Total	2,190 : 426 :	2,044 : 269 :	2,909 : 617 :	2,624 528	
imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	19.5 : .1 : .0 :	13.2 :	21.2 :	20.1	: 7.:
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture			1		
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 workers: Shipments	333 : 12,272,670 : 11,900,000 :	335 : 12,984,588 : 12,500,000 :	330 : 15,358,280 : 12,900,000 :	310 12,475,645 12,000,000	: 2.
Total	635,849 : 255,403 :	780,541 : 325,550 :	843,547 : 323,899 :	986,187 370,912	
imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	40.2 : 5.2 : 2.1 :	41.7 : 6.0 : 2.5 :	38.4 : 5.5 : 2.1 :	37.6 7.9 3.0	: 12.
ntextile floor coverings Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	802,674 : 885,000 :	890.974 : 970,000 :	989,963 : 1,067,000 :	974,175 1,067,000	7.
Imports: : Total	19,630 : 3,332 :	23,801 : 5,148 :	32,858 : 9,756 :	36,059 11,437	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	17.0	21.6	29.7	31.7	: 24.

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980	1981	Annual Rate of Change 1/
Total imports to consumption-do	2.4 :	2.7	3.3	3.7	
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under) Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	18 : 715,673 : 718,000 :	18 : 667,821 : 732,000 :	18 : 724,268 : 774,800 :	796,479 843,400	: 4.1
Imports: : Total	96,114 : 7,863 :	100,720 : 7,615 :	101,714 : 5,580 :	121,755 7,412	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	8.2 : 13.4 : 1.1 :	7.6 : 15.1 : 1.1 :	5.5 : 14.0 : .8 :	6.1 15.3	: 3.3
Ammunition and munitions Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	133 : 2,222,982 : 3,144,100 :	133 : 2,260,117 : 3,195,900 :	132 : 2,433,856 : 3,488,500 :	127 2,484,330 3,355,800	-1.4 : 4.2 : 2.9
Imports: Total	12,775 : 2,661 :	12,883 : 3,942 :	20,644 : 5,716 :	18,188 6,749	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	20.8 :	30.6 :	27.7 : .8 : .2 :	37.1 .7 .3	
Games : Employment1,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	18 : 732,734 : 756,000 :	904,631 : 860,000 :	1,818,453 : 1,650,000 :	3,561,322 3,240,000	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of :	188,237 : 101,150 :	363,996 : 113,523 :	517,658 125,764	681,345 72,408	52.4 : -8.6
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	53.7 : 25.7 : 13.8 :	31.2 : 40.2 : 12.5 :	24.3 : 28.5 : 6.9 :	10.6 19.1 2.0	-11.6
Sporting goods Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	2,769,477 : 2,450,000 :	56 : 2,941,041 : 2,640,000 :	57 : 3,404,310 : 3,120,000 :	3,602,790 3,375,000	9.8
Imports: : Total	553,583	591,746 :	622,481	596,058	2.8

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
GSP duty-freedo	182,607	198,437	196,677	186,424	
imports	33.0 : 20.0 : 6.6 :	33.5 : 20.1 : 6.7 :	31.6 : 18.3 : 5.8 :	31.3 16.5 5.2	: -6.
ishing tackle Employment	10: 379,768: 301,000:	10: 415,490: 335,000:	10: 462,363: 365,000:	511,687 406,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	98,241 : 18,687 :	105,907 : 21,429 :	126,696 : 21,674 :	136,999	2.4
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	19.0 : 25.9 : 4.9 :	20.2 : 25.5 : 5.2 :	17.1 : 27.4 : 4.7 :	12.9 26.8 3.4	: 1.
Solf equipment Employment	332,466 : 379,000 :	336,803 : 398,000 :	362,688 422,000	378,266 447,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	30,397 : 16,749 :	32,249 : 19,143 :	35,262 : 21,372 :	45,058 31,661	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	55.1 : 9.1 : 5.0 :	59.4 : 9.6 : 5.7 :	60.6 : 9.7 : 5.9 :	70.3 11.9 8.4	: 8.
awn-tennis equipment Employment	133,489 : 114,000 :	108,813 : 108,000 :	111,925 : 119,000 :	122,958 126,000	
Imports: Total	37,465 4,692	26,175 : 3,390 :	28,177 6,058	37,309 12,460	(A) 1 (A)
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports	12.5 28.1 3.5	12.9 : 24.1 : 3.1 :	21.5 : 25.2 : 5.4 :	33.4 30.3 10.1	: 2.
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing		1	1 1		:

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Snow skis			:		
Employment:	1 :	1 3	1 1	1	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	98,733 :	120,633 :	114,666 :	89,813	
Shipments:	52,500 :	63,500 :	92,000 :	76,000	16.
Total:	58.935 :	73.191	43,663 :	32.477	-20.
GSP duty-free	2,466 :	3,717 :	1,887	1,567	-18.
Ratio of			.,,,,,	.,,,,,,	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :					
imports:	4.2 :	5.1:	4.3 :	4.8	
Total imports to consumption-do:	59.7 :	60.7 :	38.1 :	36.2	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.5 :	3.1	1.6 :	1.7	-16.
cycles					
Employment:	10 :	12 :	9 1	8	: -9.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	561,320 :	722,940 :	680,351 :	738,698	: 7.
Shipments:	455,000 :	620,000 :	535,000 :	560,000	: 4.
Imports:	:				:
Total: GSP duty-freg:	109,557 :	106,380	150,677 :	184,632	
Ratio of			0 :	0	
GSP duty-free imports to total :			:		
imports:	.0:	.0 :	.0 #	. 0	
Total imports to consumption-do:	19.5 :	14.7 :	22.1:	25.0	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.0 :	.0 :	.0 :	. 0	
arts of bicycles	:				
Employment	2 :	3 :	2 1	2	: -4.
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	185,691 :	239,249 :	226,907 :	243, 169	
Shipments:	97,000 :	130,000 :	110,000 :	115,000	000
Imports:				1911 19110 19100	:
Total:	97,657 :	120,818 :	130,419 :	142,092	100
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	0 :	149 :	2,157 :	1,801	247.
GSP duty-free imports to total :			:		
imports	.0 :	.1 :	1.7 :	1.3	260.
Total imports to consumption-do:	52.6 :	50.5 :	57.5 :	58.4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0 :	.1 :	1.0 :	.7	
nildren's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby					
carriages, and parts thereof					:
Employment	6 :	6 :	6 :	6	: .
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	232,898 :	267,522 :	301.034 :	355,333	
Shipments:	245,000 :	275,000 :	305,000 :	350,000	
Imports: :				7.50.00.705.70	
Total:	8,962 :	8,368 :	12,981 :	13,809	
GSP duty-free: Ratio of	2,161:	1,238 :	3,096 :	3,267	24.
GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
imports	24.1 : 3.8 : .9 :	14.8 : 3.1 : .5 :	23.8 : 4.3 : 1.0 :	23.7 3.9 .9	
Oolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects : Employment	344,803 : 209,000 :	351,152 = 185,000 =	366.638 : 164,200 :	380,685 149,500	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	144,956 : 27,490 :	173,954 : 31,700 :	211,831 : 37,612 :	243,811 40,945	
GSF duty-free imports to total : imports	19.0 : 42.0 : 8.0 :	18.2 : 49.5 : 9.0 :	17.8 : 57.8 : 10.3 :	16.8 64.0 10.8	
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party : favors Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	29: 1,481,759: 1,206,500:	1,570,307 : 1,264,500 :	1,662,043 : 1,370,700 :	1,860,468 1,520,000	-5.9 : -5.9 : 7.7
Totaldo: GSP duty-free: Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total	455,159 : 187,158 :	527,071 : 193,556 :	540,744 : 216,450 :	618,491 230,953	
imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	41.1 : 30.7 : 12.6 :	36.7 : 33.6 : 12.3 :	40.0 : 32.5 : 13.0 :	37.3 33.2 12.4	-2.0
Employment	78: 3,841,056: 3,268,000:	72 : 4,509,302 : 3,681,000 :	4,085,837 3,537,000	4,547,219 3,740,000	ACT 100 TO 100 T
Total: GSP duty-frae: Ratio of	747,577 : 130,637 :	1,018,255 : 161,541 :	839,332 : 168,413 :	1,039,948 217,545	8.3 17.0
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	17.5 : 19.5 : 3.4 :	15.9 : 22.6 : 3.6 :	20.1:	20.9 22.9 4.8	100
Precious metal jewelry Employment1,000 workers Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars Shipmentsdo	2,559,509 : 2,131,400 :	3,229,496 : 2,554,600 :	2,950,963 2,600,000	3,315,498 2,750,000	: -5.3 : 7.3 : 8.1

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area :	1978 :	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Imports:	:		:		1
Total:	541,244 :	795,170 :	555,273 :	706,344	1 4.5
GSP duty-free:	62,126 :	96,832 :	85,950 :	111,058	
Ratio of :	1	:			:
GSP duty-free imports to total :			1		1
imports:	11.5 :	12.2 :	15.5 :	15.7	
Total imports to consumption-do:	21.1 :	24.6	18.8	21.3	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	2.4	3.0 :	2.9 :	3.3	9.7
Costume jewelry :					
Employment1,000 workers	35 ;	31 :	25 :	21	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	905.595 :	864.763 :	709.632 :	761,793	
Shipments:	808,100 :	772,200 :	615,000 :	650,000	
Imports:	5007.00	1727200	0.57000	030,000	0.
Total:	149.808 :	151.781 :	171,478 :	193,722	9.3
GSP duty-free:	59,909 :	58,152 :	74,352 :	96,988	
Ratio of					:
GSP duty-free imports to total :	1	1	ž.		1
imports:	40.0 :	38.3 :	43.4 :	50.1	: 8.3
Total imports to consumption-do:	16.5 :	17.6 :	24.2 :	25.4	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	6.6	6.7 :	10.5	12.7	27.3
Natural or cultured pearls :					:
Employment:	0 :	0 :	0 :	8/	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	27.992 :	42,109 :	80,704 :	8/	: 8/
Shipments:	0 :	0 :	0 :	8/	
Imports: :	:			=/	
Total:	27,992 :	42,109 :	80,704 :	107,950	: 60.0
GSP duty-free:	1,517 :	1,250 :	1,822 :	2,449	: 19.9
Ratio of	:		3	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	:
GSP duty-free imports to total :					1
imports	5.4 :	3.0 :	2.3 :	2.3	-24.6
Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	100.0 :	100.0 :	100.0 :	8/	: 8/
sor doty-fred imports to consumption-do:	5.4 :	3.0 :	2.3 :	8/	8/
eedles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers :	:		:	770	: -
Employment:	21 :	21 :	20 :	- 20	: -1.9
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars	835,988 :	868.004 :	888,710 ;	890.891	
Shipments:	769,000 :	804,000 :	836,000 :	828,000	
Imports: :	- 1	1	1		:
Total:	114,881 :	117,718 :	111,485 :	112,900	-1.1
GSP duty-free:	13,971 :	17,423 :	17,328 :	21,516	: 13.8
Ratio of	:				1
GSP duty-free imports to total :	40.0				1
Imports to consumption descent	12.2 :	14.8 :	15.5 1	19.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	13.7 :	13.6 :	12.5	12.7	
on over tree imports to consumption-do	1.7	2.0 :	1.9 :	2.4	10.3

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978 :	1979	1980	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Buttons Employment1,000 workers	118,615 : 107,000 :	119,655 : 109,000 :	118,185 : 111,000 :	120,584 112,500	:
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	18,686 : 1,603 :	18,567 : 1,190 :	17,216 : 1,122 :	20,032	1:
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	8.6 : 15.8 : 1.4 :	6.4 : 15.5 : 1.0 :	6.5	8.7 16.6 1.4	: .
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons Employment1,000 workers Apparant consumption-1,000 dollars Shipments	18 : 717,373 : 662,000 :	748,349 : 695,000 :	770,495 : 725,000 :	760,807 715,000	
Imports: : Total	96,195 : 12,368 :	99,151 : 16,233 :	94,269 : 16,206 :	92,869 19,775	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	12.9 : 13.4 : 1.7 :	16.4 : 13.2 : 2.2 :	17.2 : 12.2 : 2.1 :	21.3 12.2 2.6	: -3.
rooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination : toilet articles :		i	1		
Employment: Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	737,012 : 700,000 :	783,505 : 750,000 :	805,611 : 770,000 :	836,203 790,000	0.00
Total	56,510 : 21,796 :	56,771 : 27,178 :	65,260 : 30,689 :	77,806 37,941	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	38.6 : 7.7 : 3.0 :	47.9 : 7.2 : 3.5 :	47.0 : 8.1 : 3.8 :	48.8 9.3 4.5	1 7.
ens, mechanical pencils and parts Employment:,000 workers: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments	30 ; 575,152 ; 631,500 ;	30 : 689,352 : 758,500 :	30 : 717,082 : 790,000 :	785,885 840,000	: 10.
Imports: : Total: GSP duty-free:	50,610 : 1,229 :	60,066 :	65,652 : 3,081 :	81,722 3,357	

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	1979 :	1980 :	1981	: Annual : Rate of : Change 1/
Ratio of GSP duty-free imports to total imports	2.4 : 8.8 :	2.4 : 8.7 :	4.7 : 9.2 :	4.1	
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	.2 :	.2 1	.4 :	.4	
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for : cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and : leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk :	3 N 3				
Employment: Apparent consumption-1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	167,891 : 165,000 :	188,436 : 185,000 :	209,357 : 205,000 :	214,381 210,000	
Total: GSP duty-free: Ratio of	10,182 : 212 :	11,314 : 263 :	13,540 : 508 :	14,220 802	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports	2.1:	2.3:	3.8 : 6.5 : .2 :	5.6	: 3.:
Miscellaneous products					
Employment	224,704 : 225,000 :	260,185 : 260,000 :	271,222 : 270,000 :	287,961 285,000	
Total: GSP duty-free	6,930 : 1,664 :	7,123 : 2,930 :	7,974 : 3,393 :	10,794	
GSP duty-free imports to total imports Total imports to consumption-do GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do	24.0 : 3.1 : .7 :	41.1 : 2.7 : 1.1 :	42.6 : 2.9 : 1.3 :	58.6 3.7 2.2	1 6.
Clothespins :					
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars: Shipments: Imports:	11,926 : 9,700 :	13,667 : 11,300 :	16,405 : 13,500 :	20,136 17,500	
GSP duty-free	2,265 :	2,445 :	2,994 : 2 :	2,802	
GSP duty-free imports to total : imports: Total imports to consumption-do: GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	19.0 : .0 :	17.9:	18.3 : .0 :	13.9	: -8.7

Table 1.--U.S. employment, consumption, imports, and related information, 1978-81

Commodity area	1978	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981	: 1	Annual Rate of ange 1/
		1		:		1		:	
		:		1				:	
ausage casings, n.s.p.f. :		1				1		:	
Employment1,000 workers:	1	:	1	1	1	:	1	:	
Apparent consumption1,000 dollars:	157,302	2	183,367		210,501	1	229,686	:	13.
Shipments:	185,000	:	220,000	1	250,000	:	270,000		13.
Imports: :	1,000,000,000	1				1		:	
Total:	23,324	1	30,860		33,008		28,892		7
GSP duty-free:	36	1	95		122		91		35
Ratio of		:							
GSP duty-free imports to total :								8	
imports:	. 2	:			4		. 3	2	16.
Total imports to consumption-do:	14.8	,	16.8		15.7		12.6	2	-5
GSP duty-free imports to consumption-do:	.0				10.1		.0	2	-
in and the superior to contamperon ou							. 0		

^{1/} The figure shown represents the compound annual rate of change of a trend line plotted through 1978-81 data using linear regression.

^{2/} Less than 500.

^{3/} U.S. production.

^{4/} Reported consumption.

^{5/} Negligible.

^{6/} Not available.

^{7/} Apparent consumption and various ratios cannot be calculated without double counting because clocks produced domestically often contain foreign-made movements.

^{8/} Business confidential.

*			

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