

Terminology

Types of Traffic

FOREIGN

Foreign includes waterborne imports (receipts), exports (shipments), inbound in-transit, and outbound in-transit merchandise.

Port

Traffic Directions

Receipts: Inbound merchandise originating in foreign countries and arriving by marine vessel for direct U.S. consumption and entries into custom bonded storage and manufacturing warehouses. *(Includes inbound in-transit)

Shipments: Outbound domestic merchandise and re-export of foreign merchandise from a U.S. foreign trade zone shipped by marine vessel to foreign countries.
** (Includes outbound in-transit)

Intraport: not applicable in foreign

Waterway

Traffic Directions

Receipts: Inbound merchandise originating in foreign countries and arriving by marine vessel for direct U.S. consumption and entries into custom bonded storage and manufacturing warehouses. *(Includes inbound in-transit)

Shipments: Outbound domestic merchandise and re-export of foreign merchandise from a U.S. foreign trade zone shipped by marine vessel to foreign countries.
** (Includes outbound in-transit)

Intra-waterway: not applicable in foreign

Through: Movements traveling a waterway, or stretch thereof, as defined in the project description of individual tables, and having origins and destinations outside of the defined area.

*Inbound in-transits: Merchandise coming into the United States by marine vessel from a foreign country and shipped to a foreign country without having been entered as an import. In-transit merchandise is treated as receipt when unloaded from a marine vessel

** Outbound in-transits: Merchandise coming into the United States from a foreign country and shipped by marine vessel to a foreign country without having been entered as an import. In-transit merchandise is treated as shipment when loaded onto a marine vessel.

Types of Traffic

DOMESTIC

Domestic includes the contiguous and non-contiguous states and territories that constitute the geographical space upon which domestic commerce may be transported. This includes Hawaii, Alaska, the 48 contiguous states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island and the U.S. Trust Territories.

Also included are trans-shipments as follows:

Ports and offshore anchorages where cargo is moved from one vessel to another. These are: St. Lucia, Virgin Islands; Heald Bank off the Louisiana and Texas coasts; Chiriquí Grande, Panama; Puerto Armuelles, Panama; and Hondo Platform-Pacific Ocean.

Port

Traffic Directions

Receipts: Traffic moving from one location to another where the destination is within the limits of the subject port.

Shipments: Traffic moving from one location to another where the origin is within the limits of the subject port.

Inraport: Movement of freight within the confines of a port whether the port has one or several arms or channels included in the port definition. This traffic type will not include car-ferries and general ferries moving within a port.

Waterway

Traffic Directions

Receipts: Traffic moving from one location to another where the destination is within the limits of the subject port.

Shipments: Traffic moving from one location to another where the origin is within the limits of the subject port.

Intra-waterway: Shipments and receipts within the limits of a river, waterway or canal. This traffic will not include car-ferries and general ferries moving within a waterway or Corps project.

Through: Movements transiting a waterway, or stretch thereof, as defined in the project description of individual table, and having origins and destinations outside of the defined area

The “**All Traffic Types**” columns include the sum of all domestic and all foreign tons.

Commodity Descriptions: The first two digits of the Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center (WCSC) publication codes correspond with the Lock Performance Monitoring System (LPMS) commodity codes. Both LPMS and WCSC codes were standardized to reflect the hierarchical structure of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3 commodity codes. SITC, Rev.3 commodity codes conform to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). Using SITC, Rev. 3 allows direct comparisons with U.S. imports (receipts) and exports (shipments), as well as with commodity movements of other countries. [commodity classification](#)

Tons: The tonnage figures provided throughout the Waterborne Commerce of the United States, WCUS, Parts 1-5 represent short tons (2,000 pounds).

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