

Foreign Trade Simplified

Imports

General—General Imports measure the total physical arrivals of merchandise from foreign countries, whether such merchandise enters consumption channels immediately or is entered into bonded warehouses or Foreign Trade Zones under Customs custody.

Consumption—Imports for Consumption measure the total of merchandise that has physically cleared through Customs either entering consumption channels immediately or entering after withdrawal for consumption channels immediately or entering after withdrawal for consumption from bonded warehouses under Customs custody or from Foreign Trade Zones.

Exports

Domestic—Exports of domestic merchandise include commodities which are grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States, and commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in the United States, including U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, from the form in which they were imported, or which have been enhanced in value by further manufacture in the United States.

Foreign—Exports of foreign merchandise (re-exports), consist of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in the United States for consumption or into Customs bonded warehouses or U.S. Foreign Trade Zones, and which, at the time of exportation, are in substantially the same condition as when imported.

Services

Economic activities—such as transportation, banking, insurance, tourism, telecommunications, advertising, entertainment, data processing, and consulting—that normally are consumed as they are produced, as contrasted with economic goods that are more tangible. Service industries, which are usually labor intensive, have become increasingly important in domestic and international trade since at least the 1920s. Services account for two-thirds of the economic activity of the United States and for a rapidly increasing percentage of U.S. exports.

Data about exported and imported **services** are reported by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis in their *International Services Data*.—bea.gov/iTable/index_ita.cfm

Goods

Inherently useful and relatively scarce articles or commodities produced by the manufacturing, mining, construction, and agricultural sectors of the economy. Goods are important economically because they may be exchanged for money or other goods and services.

Data about exported and imported **goods** are reported in *USA Trade Online* and its predecessors.—usatrade.census.gov

Import transactions reported
if over \$2,000

Import Data for Goods only

HS product level data to 10 digits (except where noted)

- Standard Report
- Trade by Commodity
- Country by Commodity
- HS Port-level data
- State Import data—HS
- State Import data—NAICS to 6 digits
- NAICS District-level data to 6 digits

Export transactions reported
if over \$2,500

Export Data for Goods only

HS product level data to 10 digits (except where noted)

- Standard Report
- Trade by Commodity
- Country by Commodity
- HS Port-level data
- State Export data—HS
- State Export data—NAICS to 6 digits
- NAICS District-level data to 6 digits