

**README for “Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) 1993 [Supporting Datasets]”.**  
Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)  
2021-03-03

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**LINKS TO DATASET**

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A. Dataset archive link:

<https://doi.org/10.21949/1520915>

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**SUMMARY OF DATASET**

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The 1993 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) is the most comprehensive effort to identify where and how goods are shipped in the United States since 1977. It measures the value and weight of commodities shipped by manufacturing, mining, wholesale trade, and selected retail and service industries. Prior surveys only measured shipments by manufacturing firms. The CFS is undertaken through a partnership between the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) in the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Bureau of the Census in the U.S. Department of Commerce. Census collected quarterly data in 1993, as part of its Economic Census, under the technical guidance of BTS. From a sample of 200,000 establishments, commodity flows were estimated for a universe of approximately 800,000 businesses. Funding was provided by the Bureau of the Census, BTS, and the Federal Highway Administration. Subsequent surveys are scheduled for 1997 and every five years thereafter.

**CFS Coverage and Limitations:** The CFS covers employer establishments that are located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Surveyed establishments were selected by geographic location and industry. Each surveyed business reported on a sample of individual shipments made during a two-week period in each quarter of 1993. CFS data on individual shipments include total value and weight, commodity type, modes of transport, and domestic origin and destination. The CFS also reports on whether the commodity is shipped in containers and whether it is a hazardous material. In addition, a sample of firms provides information on the availability of on-site shipping facilities, access to shipping sites, and transportation equipment ownership and leasing data. The 1993 CFS did not adequately cover shipments of crude petroleum, which primarily affect data for pipeline and water transportation. Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) has estimated commodity flows for these two modes, which are noted in table 1. Also, the survey excludes establishments classified in the Standard Industrial Classification as farms, forestry, fisheries, oil and gas extraction, governments, construction, transportation, households, and some retail and service businesses. Furthermore, the CFS does not cover shipments originating in Puerto Rico, other U.S. territories and possessions, or foreign countries. Commodities that are shipped from a foreign location to another foreign destination, through the United States (e.g., from Canada to Mexico) are also excluded from the survey.

Associated reports can be found by searching “Commodity Flow Survey 1993” in the Repository & Open Science Access Portal (ROSA P) at: <https://doi.org/10.21949/1398953>

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### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

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#### 0. Title of Dataset:

Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) 1993 [Supporting Datasets]

#### 1. Description of Dataset:

The 1993 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) is the most comprehensive effort to identify where and how goods are shipped in the United States since 1977. It measures the value and weight of commodities shipped by manufacturing, mining, wholesale trade, and selected retail and service industries. Prior surveys only measured shipments by manufacturing firms. The CFS is undertaken through a partnership between the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) in the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Bureau of the Census in the U.S. Department of Commerce. Census collected quarterly data in 1993, as part of its Economic Census, under the technical guidance of BTS. From a sample of 200,000 establishments, commodity flows were estimated for a universe of approximately 800,000 businesses. Funding was provided by the Bureau of the Census, BTS, and the Federal Highway Administration. Subsequent surveys are scheduled for 1997 and every five years thereafter.

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Commodities that are shipped from a foreign location to another foreign destination, through the United States (e.g., from Canada to Mexico) are also excluded from the survey.

Associated reports can be found by searching “Commodity Flow Survey 1993” in the Repository & Open Science Access Portal (ROSA P) at: <https://doi.org/10.21949/1398953>

2. Dataset archive link:

<https://doi.org/10.21949/1520915>

3. Authorship Information:

Principal Data Creator or Data Manager Contact Information

Institution: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S.

Department of Transportation

Address: 1200 New Jersey Ave SE, Washington D.C. 20590

Email: [http://transportation.libanswers.com/form.php?queue\\_id=1810](http://transportation.libanswers.com/form.php?queue_id=1810)

Associate Data Creator or Data Manager Contact Information

Name: Leighton L Christiansen

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0543-4268>

Institution: National Transportation Library, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S.

Department of Transportation

Address: 1200 New Jersey Ave SE, Washington D.C. 20590

Email: [leighton.christiansen@dot.gov](mailto:leighton.christiansen@dot.gov)

Organizational Contact Information

Name: Commodity Flow Survey

Institution: Office of Data Development and Standards,

Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation

Address: 1200 New Jersey Ave SE, Washington D.C. 20590

Email: [cfs@dot.gov](mailto:cfs@dot.gov)

4. Date of data collection and update interval:

1993

5. Geographic location of data collection:

United States of America

6. Information about funding sources that supported the collection of the data:

Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation

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## B. SHARING/ACCESS & POLICIES INFORMATION

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0. Recommended citation for the data:

U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. (1997). Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) 1993 [Supporting Datasets]. <https://doi.org/10.21949/1520915>

1. Licenses/restrictions placed on the data:

These data are in the Public Domain.

2. Was data derived from another source?:

No.

3. This dataset and its documentation was created and shared to meet the requirements enumerated in the U.S. Federally-Funded Scientific Research" Version 1.1 << <https://doi.org/10.21949/1520559> >> and guidelines suggested by the DOT Public Access website << <https://doi.org/10.21949/1503647> >>, in effect and current as of March 03, 2021.

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## C. DATA & RELATED FILE OVERVIEW

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1. **File List** for the CFS\_1993\_DATA folder. There are 24 data tables in total.

For more details on the data in each individual table, please see README Section **E. DATA-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** near the end of this README.

A. Filename: Exports Folder

1. CFS\_TABLE01\_1993.csv
2. CFS\_TABLE02\_1993.csv
3. CFS\_TABLE03\_1993.csv
4. CFS\_TABLE04\_1993.csv
5. CFS\_TABLE05\_1993.csv
6. CFS\_TABLE06\_1993.csv
7. CFS\_TABLE07\_1993.csv
8. CFS\_TABLE08\_1993.csv
9. CFS\_TABLE09\_1993.csv
10. CFS\_TABLE10\_1993.csv
11. CFS\_TABLE11\_1993.csv
12. CFS\_TABLE12\_1993.csv
13. CFS\_STATS01\_1993.csv
14. CFS\_STATS02\_1993.csv
15. CFS\_STATS03\_1993.csv
16. CFS\_STATS04\_1993.csv

- 17. CFS\_STATS05\_1993.csv
- 18. CFS\_STATS06\_1993.csv
- 19. CFS\_STATS07\_1993.csv
- 20. CFS\_STATS08\_1993.csv
- 21. CFS\_STATS09\_1993.csv
- 22. CFS\_STATS10\_1993.csv
- 23. CFS\_STATS11\_1993.csv
- 24. CFS\_STATS12\_1993.csv

Short description:

ZIP folders and CSV files (with matching names) that contains the survey data that was collected for 1993.

## 2. File List for the CFS\_1997\_Documentation folder.

B. Filename:

bts\_commodity\_flow\_survey\_CFS\_1993\_DMP.txt

Short description:

A PDF file containing the Data Management Plan that was created for current and future management of the data and associated files.

C. Filename:

bts\_commodity\_flow\_survey\_CFS\_1993\_DMP.pdf

Short description:

A PDF file containing the Data Management Plan that was created for current and future management of the data and associated files.

D. Filename:

bts\_commodity\_flow\_survey\_CFS\_1993\_README.txt

Short description:

The README.txt file that includes human-readable information about the data, variable definitions, contact information, and other contextual information. The file you are reading now, either in PDF or txt form.

E. Filename:

bts\_commodity\_flow\_survey\_CFS\_1993\_README.pdf

Short description:

The README.txt file that includes human-readable information about the data, variable definitions, contact information, and other contextual information. The file you are reading now, either in PDF or txt form.

F. Filename:

bts\_commodity\_flow\_survey\_CFS\_1993\_Master\_Data\_Dictionary.csv

Short description: Master data dictionary that captures all variables and their definitions used across the 108 tables in the DATA folder.

Note: Please note, there are a number of variables that have the same semantic meaning, but have differently spelled or abbreviated names across the tables. There are also definitions or descriptions that have the same meaning, but used for variables with different names or labels. This is bad practice. However, it is an artefact of the fact that each of the 108 tables was created to stand alone, without thought of interoperability.

The data curator has NOT attempted to correct these errors. For clarity, please see the table-level data dictionary PDF in the folder Data\_Dictionaries\_by\_Table\_from\_TransStats, described below.

G. Filename:

bts\_commodity\_flow\_survey\_CFS\_1993\_Metadata.json

Short description:

The machine-readable .json metadata file based on DCAT-US Schema v1.1 ( Project Open Data Metadata schema) <https://resources.data.gov/resources/dcat-us/>

H. Folder name:

CFS\_1997\_Supporting\_Files: Contains Lookup Tables, and table-specific data dictionaries.

1. CFS\_1993\_STCC\_CODE\_LookupTable.csv: Standard Transportation Commodity Code (STCC) lookup table.

2. CFS\_REGION\_DIVISION\_LookupTable.csv: Lookup tables that describes the 4 United States “Regions”: Midwest, Northeast, South, and West, including the Regional Divisions.

3. CFS\_DIVISION\_STATE\_LookupTable.csv: Lookup tables that the 9 regional Divisions of the United States, and lists the state abbreviations for the states that belong to each Division.

4. CFS\_STATE\_FIPS\_LookupTable.csv: Lookup table that lists the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code assigned to each state

5. CFS\_STATE\_ABR\_LookupTable.csv: A list of United States state abbreviations used in the CFS data.

6. CFS\_1993\_Terms\_and\_Abbreviations\_Glossary.csv: Table with explanations of frequently used terms, abbreviations, and symbols in data tables. See also README Section **E. DATA-SPECIFIC INFORMATION** near the end of this README.

7. CFS\_1993\_SIC\_LookupTable.csv: Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987 (SIC) lookup table.

8. CFS\_1993\_NTAR\_Lookup.csv: Lookup table for “ORIGIN” and “DESTGEO” columns of National Transportation Analysis Regions (NTAR) Numerical Codes for specified geographic areas.

9. Data\_Dictionaries\_by\_Table\_from\_TransStats (Folder): Contains PDF screen captures of the table-specific data dictionaries, as they appeared in the BTS TranStats database web interface, on the date of preservation.

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## D. METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 1. Description of methods used for collection/generation of data:

#### **SAMPLE DESIGN**

The sample for the Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) is a stratified three-stage probability design where the first stage sample units are establishments, the second-stage units are 2-week periods of 1993, and the third-stage units are shipments. In a probability sample, (1) there are distinct samples that can be selected, (2) each sample has a known probability of selection, and (3) one of the distinct samples is chosen.

In the first stage, approximately 200,000 domestic establishments were selected from a universe of 800,000 establishments engaged in mining, manufacturing, wholesale, and selected retail and service activities, as well as auxiliaries (e.g., warehouses) of multiestablishment companies. Establishments classified in farming, forestry, fishing, oil and gas extraction, government, construction, or transportation, and most establishments in retail and services are not covered by the CFS.

Establishments were selected from the 1992 Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL) of business establishments with paid employees. The SSEL, maintained by the Bureau of the Census, is a central multipurpose computerized name and address file of all known multiestablishment firms, and single-establishment employer firms. Establishments having 1991 payroll and classified in the kinds of business of interest to the survey were eligible for selection.

The establishments in the survey universe were stratified by Standard Industrial Classification<sup>1</sup> (SIC), National Transportation Analysis Region (NTAR), and Type of Operation Code (TOC). (The Department of Transportation (DOT) developed the NTAR's to create geographic regions that could be used in conjunction with other DOT data to measure and analyze nationwide patterns of transportation demands and activities.) Within each stratum (1) the establishments were divided into certainty and noncertainty establishments based on employment size, (2) certainties (typically large firms) were automatically selected, and (3) a sample of noncertainty establishments was selected with probability proportional to estimated size, where the measure of size was based on annual payroll. The manner in which the sample was selected ensured that, if an establishment was twice as large as another establishment, it would typically have twice the chance of being selected. The final sample contained 106,362 certainty establishments and 90,814 noncertainty establishments. In the second stage, establishments selected for the CFS were asked to report for a predetermined 2-week period in each of the four quarters of calendar year 1993. Entire 2-week periods were used to reduce the effect of any daily or weekly bias. Each week of the quarter began a different 2-week reporting period, resulting in 13 possible reporting periods originating in the first quarter. Each sampled establishment was randomly assigned one of these thirteen 2-week reporting periods in the first quarter. To avoid potential quarterly cycles, reporting periods in subsequent quarters were assigned so that an establishment did not report at the same time each quarter. In all, responses were obtained for 8 out of 52 weeks during 1993.

In the third stage of sampling, for each of the 2-week periods determined in the second stage, a reporting establishment selected a systematic sample of its shipments from its files. The questionnaire provided sampling instructions that typically resulted in a sample of between 20 and 50 shipments being selected each quarter.

#### **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The 1993 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) is an establishmentbased shipper survey that used mailout/mailback data collection. Respondents were asked to select a sample of their outbound shipments and to report, for each sampled shipment, the major commodity, weight, value, transportation mode(s), origin, destination, and indicators of whether the shipment was an export, hazardous material, or containerized. For exports we also collected the mode of export and city and country of destination. For multicommodity shipments, the

respondents were instructed to report the commodity that made up the greatest percentage of the shipment's weight.

Two report forms were used for the survey—the CFS-1000 (the primary questionnaire) and the CFS-2000, which was sent in the fourth quarter to a subsample of establishments. The CFS-2000 contained additional questions about the establishment's transportation equipment and access to shipping facilities. See appendix E for sample questionnaires.

## **ESTIMATION**

Estimates in this survey are derived from weighted shipment data and are then adjusted using several factors to account for nonresponse, undercoverage, and response errors. Selected establishments reported for a sample of their shipments. We weighted these shipments to represent the establishment's shipments for the year. Each establishment's data were then weighted by the inverse of the establishment's probability of being selected into the sample, which allows data from selected establishments to represent nonselected establishments. We also used results from the economic census of Mineral Industries, Manufactures, Wholesale, Retail, and Service to construct adjustment factors at the establishment level and at the SIC level. We adjusted individual establishments to the Census to correct for sampling error and nonsampling error in the selection of shipments within the establishment. We performed the SIC-level adjustment to correct for sampling error in the selection of establishments and to account for undercoverage and establishment nonresponse.

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## **E. DATA-SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

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### **Variables definitions:**

Please see the `bts_commodity_flow_survey_CFS_1993_Master_Data_Dictionary.csv` for all variables and their definitions used across the 24 tables in the DATA folder.

Note: Please note, there are a number of variables that have the same semantic meaning, but have differently spelled or abbreviated names across the tables. There are also definitions or descriptions that have the same meaning, but used for variables with different names or labels. This is bad practice. However, it is an artefact of the fact that each of the 108 tables was created to stand alone, without thought of interoperability. The data curator has NOT attempted to correct these errors. For clarity, please see the table-level data dictionary PDF in the folder `Data_Dictionaries_by_Table_from_TransStats`, described below.

**Glossary** of frequently used terms, abbreviations, and symbols in data tables.

### **Term/Abbreviation/**

#### **Symbol**

#### **Definitions**

Air	Air service for shipments that typically weigh more than 100 pounds using commercial or private aircraft. Includes air freight and air express.
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Average Miles Per Shipment	The 1993 CFS excluded shipments of STCC 27, Printed Matter, from calculation of average miles per shipment. This was done after determining that respondents in the 1993 CFS shipping newspapers, magazines, catalogs, etc., had used widely varying definitions of the term shipment. In the 1997 CFS, numerous efforts were made during data collection and editing to produce consistent results from
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establishments shipping SCTG 29, Printed Products. As a result, average miles per shipment for printed products is included in calculations for the 1997 CFS.

Commodity	Products that an establishment produces, sells, or distributes. This does not include items that are considered as excess or byproducts of the establishment's operation. For the Commodity Flow Survey, respondents reported the description and the five-digit Standard Classification of Transported Goods (SCTG) code for the major commodity contained in the shipment, defined as the commodity with the greatest weight in the total shipment.
Deep Draft Vessel	A barge, ship, or ferry operating primarily in the open ocean. (Shipping on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway is classified with shallow draft vessels.)
Distance Shipped	The distance between origin and destination for a shipment. For the distance shipped intervals table, the distance is calculated based on the great circle distance between the origin and destination ZIP Code centroids. All other distance-related data (i.e., ton-miles and average miles per shipment) are based on the mileage calculations produced by Oak Ridge National Laboratories.
For-Hire Truck	Trucks that carry freight for a fee collected from the shipper, recipient of the shipment, or an arranger of the transportation.
Great Circle Distance	The shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface.
Great Lakes	A single mode specially created in ORNL's transportation network for the Commodity Flow Survey for mileage calculations which involve transportation via the Great Lakes between the origin and destination ZIP Codes (see the Mileage Calculations section for more details).
Mode Of Transportation	The type of transportation used for moving a shipment to its domestic destination. For exports, the domestic destination is the port of exit.
Multiple Modes	Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier shipments or shipments for which two or more of the following modes of transportation were used: private truck, for-hire truck, rail, shallow draft vessel, deep draft vessel, or pipeline.
Other And Unknown Modes	Shipments for which modes were not reported, or were reported by the respondent as Other or Unknown.
Other Multiple Modes	Shipments using any other mode combinations not specifically listed in the Commodity Flow Survey tables.
Parcel Delivery/Courier/U.S. Postal Service	Delivery services, parcels, packages, and other small shipments that typically weigh less than 100 pounds. Includes bus parcel delivery service.
Pipeline	Movements of oil, petroleum, gas, slurry, etc., through pipelines that extend to other establishments or locations beyond the shipper's establishment. Aqueducts for the movement of water are not included.
Private Truck	Trucks operated by a temporary or permanent employee of an establishment or the buyer/receiver of the shipment.

Railroad	Includes common carriers (for-hire carriers that hold themselves out to serve the general public at reasonable rates and without discrimination) and private railroads (carriers not open to the public at large).
Shallow Draft Vessels	Barges, ships, or ferries operating primarily on rivers and canals; in harbors, the Great Lakes, the Saint Lawrence Seaway; the Intracoastal Waterway, the Inside Passage to Alaska, major bays and inlets; or in the ocean close to the shoreline.
Shipment	An individual movement of commodities from an establishment to a customer or to another location of the originating company (including a warehouse, distribution center, retail or wholesale outlet). A shipment uses one or more modes of transportation including parcel delivery, U.S. Postal Service, courier, private truck, for-hire truck, rail, water, pipeline, air, and other modes.
Standard Classification of Transported Goods (SCTG)	A commodity coding system developed jointly by agencies of the United States and Canadian governments based on the Harmonized System to address statistical needs in regard to products transported.
Ton Mile	The weight times the mileage for a shipment. The respondents reported shipment weight in pounds, and mileage was calculated as the distance between the shipment origin and destination ZIP Codes. For shipments by truck, rail, or shallow draft vessels, the mileage excludes international segments. Aggregated pound-miles were converted to ton-miles (based on short tons). The ton-miles data are displayed in millions.
Tons Shipped	The total weight of an entire shipment. Respondents reported the weight in pounds. Aggregated pounds were converted to short-tons (2,000 pounds). The tons data are displayed in thousands.
Total Modal Activity	The overall activity (e.g., ton-miles) of a specific mode of transportation, whether used in a single-mode shipment, or as part of a multiple-mode shipment. For example, the total modal activity for private truck is the total ton-miles carried by private truck in single-mode shipments, combined with the total ton-miles carried by private truck in all multiple-mode shipments that include private truck (private truck and for-hire truck, private truck and rail, private truck and air, etc.)
Truck	Shipments using for-hire truck only, private truck only, or a combination of for-hire truck and private truck.
Value of Shipment	The dollar value of the entire shipment. This is defined as the net selling value, f.o.b. plant, exclusive of freight charges, and excise taxes. The value data are displayed in millions of dollars.
Water	Shipments using shallow draft vessel only, deep draft vessel only, or Great Lakes vessel only. Combinations of these modes, such as shallow draft vessel and Great Lakes vessel are included as Other multiple modes.
D	Denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.
–	Represents zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S	Data do not meet publication standards due to high sampling variability or other reasons.
CFS	Commodity Flow Survey

lb	Pounds
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
NA	Not applicable
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified
CTS	Commodity Transportation Survey
CV	Coefficient of Variation
NTAR	National Transportation Analysis Region
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SSEL	Standard Statistical Establishment List
STCC	Standard Transportation Commodity Classification

**Table descriptions:**

A list of Properties and property Descriptions for each table listed above. The properties include the number of records (rows), the number of fields (variables), and year of collection.

CFS: Stats01 (1993)

Property	Description
Name	Stats01 (1993)
Description	The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table01
Records	2,641
Fields	20
First Year	1993
Last Year	1993
Frequency	Non-continuous
Latest Available Data	1993

CFS: Stats02 (1993)

Property	Description
Name	Stats02 (1993)
Description	The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table02
Records	1,390
Fields	20
First Year	1993
Last Year	1993
Frequency	Non-continuous
Latest Available Data	1993

CFS: Stats03 (1993)

Property	Description
Name	Stats03 (1993)
Description	The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table03
Records	26,410
Fields	20

First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Stats04 (1993)

Property Description  
Name Stats04 (1993)  
Description The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table04  
Records 26,410  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Stats05 (1993)

Property Description  
Name Stats05 (1993)  
Description The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table05  
Records 4,726  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Stats06 (1993)

Property Description  
Name Stats06 (1993)  
Description The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table06  
Records 385,719  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Stats07 (1993)

Property Description  
Name Stats07 (1993)  
Description The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table07  
Records 10,610  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Stats08 (1993)

Property Description  
Name Stats08 (1993)  
Description The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table08  
Records 198,949  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Stats09 (1993)  
Property Description  
Name Stats09 (1993)  
Description The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table09  
Records 356,014  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Stats10 (1993)  
Property Description  
Name Stats10 (1993)  
Description The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table10  
Records 47,260  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Stats11 (1993)  
Property Description  
Name Stats11 (1993)  
Description The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table11  
Records 47,260  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Stats12 (1993)  
Property Description  
Name Stats12 (1993)  
Description The coefficients of variation or measures of reliability for Table12  
Records 4,847,652  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993

Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table01 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table01 (1993)

Description Mode of Transportation for State or NTAR of Origin

Note: Deep sea water as a single mode describes shipments moving only on the open waters of the oceans or the Gulf of Mexico. Most shipments moving primarily on the open ocean are tabulated under Inland water and deep sea.

1.Average miles and ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance.

Calculation of average miles per shipment excludes shipments of STCC 27, Printed Matter. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.

2.CFS data for pipelines exclude most shipments of crude oil. See the Shipment Coverage section of the Technical Documentation for details of CFS coverage.

Records 2,641

Fields 20

First Year 1993

Last Year 1993

Frequency Non-continuous

Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table02 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table02 (1993)

Description Total Modal Activity for State or NTAR of Origin.

Note: 1.Data represent activity for a given mode across single and multiple mode shipments. For example, total truck activity includes private truck and/or for-hire truck single mode combined with private and For-hire truck segments of all multiple mode trips including truck.

2.Average miles and ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance.

Calculation of average miles per shipment excludes shipments of STCC 27, Printed Matter. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.

Records 1,390

Fields 20

First Year 1993

Last Year 1993

Frequency Non-continuous

Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table03 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table03 (1993)

Description Mode of Transportation and Distance Shipped for State or NTAR of Origin. Note: Deep sea water as a single mode describes shipments moving only on the open waters of the oceans or the Gulf of Mexico. Most shipments moving primarily on the open ocean are tabulated under Inland water and deep sea.

1.Ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.

2.CFS data for pipelines exclude most shipments of crude oil. See the Shipment Coverage section of the Technical Documentation for details of CFS coverage.

Records 26,410  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table04 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table04 (1993)

Description Mode of Transportation and Shipment Size for State or NTAR of Origin. Note: Deep sea water as a single mode describes shipments moving only on the open waters of the oceans or the Gulf of Mexico.

Most shipments moving primarily on the open ocean are tabulated under Inland water and deep sea.

1.Average miles and ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance.

Calculation of average miles per shipment excludes shipments of STCC 27, Printed Matter. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.

2. CFS data for pipelines exclude most shipments of crude oil. See the Shipment Coverage section of the Technical Documentation for details of CFS coverage.

Records 26,410  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table05 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table05 (1993)

Description Commodity for State or NTAR of Origin. Note: 1.Average miles and ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled,

not on Great Circle Distance. Calculation of average miles per shipment excludes shipments of STCC 27, Printed Matter. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation

Records 4,726  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table06 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table06 (1993)

Description Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State or NTAR of Origin. Note: Deep sea water as a single mode describes shipments moving only on the open waters of the oceans or the Gulf of Mexico. Most shipments moving primarily on the open ocean are tabulated under Inland water and deep sea.

1.Average miles and ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance.

Calculation of average miles per shipment excludes shipments of STCC 27, Printed Matter. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation

2. CFS data for pipelines exclude most shipments of crude oil. See the Shipment Coverage section of the Technical Documentation for details of CFS coverage.

Records 385,719  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table07 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table07 (1993)

Description State or NTAR of Destination for State or NTAR of Origin. Note: 1. Ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.

Records 10,610  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table08 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table08 (1993)

Description State or NTAR of Destination and Mode of Transportation for State or NTAR of Origin.

Note: Deep sea water as a single mode describes shipments moving only on the open waters of the oceans or the Gulf of Mexico. Most shipments moving primarily on the open ocean are tabulated under Inland water and deep sea.

1. Ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.

2. CFS data for pipelines exclude most shipments of crude oil. See the Shipment Coverage section of the Technical Documentation for details of CFS coverage.

Records 198,949  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993  
Frequency Non-continuous  
Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table09 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table09 (1993)

Description State or NTAR of Destination and Commodity for State or NTAR of Origin. Note: 1. Ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.

Records 356,014  
Fields 20  
First Year 1993  
Last Year 1993

Frequency Non-continuous

Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table10 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table10 (1993)

Description Commodity and Shipment Size for State or NTAR of Origin. Note: 1. Ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation

Records 47,260

Fields 20

First Year 1993

Last Year 1993

Frequency Non-continuous

Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table11 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table11 (1993)

Description Commodity and Distance Shipped for State or NTAR of Origin. Note: 1. Ton-miles are based on the estimated distance traveled, not on Great Circle Distance. See the About the Mileages section of the Technical Documentation for further explanation.

Records 47,260

Fields 20

First Year 1993

Last Year 1993

Frequency Non-continuous

Latest Available Data 1993

CFS: Table12 (1993)

Property Description

Name Table12 (1993)

Description State or NTAR of Destination, Commodity and Mode for State or NTAR of Origin

Records 4,847,652

Fields 20

First Year 1993

Last Year 1993

Frequency Non-continuous

Latest Available Data 1993

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## F. UPDATE LOG

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This bts\_commodity\_flow\_survey\_CFS\_1197\_README.txt file was originally created on 2021-03-03 by Leighton L Christiansen <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0543-4268>, Data Curator, leighton.christiansen@dot.gov

### **Change Log:**

2021-03-03: Original file created