

South Carolina: 2002

Issued December 2004

EC02TCF-SC

2002 Economic Census

Transportation

2002 Commodity Flow Survey



U.S. Department of Transportation
BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared in the Service Sector Statistics Division under the direction of **Thomas E. Zabelsky**, Assistant Division Chief for Current Service and Transportation Programs. Planning, implementation, and compiling of this report were under the supervision of **John L. Fowler**, Chief, Commodity Flow Survey Branch, assisted by **Bruce Dembroski, Marilyn Quiles Amaya, Debra Corbett, Shirley Gray, Stephanie Groth, Michael Jones, Mabel Ocasio, Bonnie Opalko, Joyce Price,** and **Barbara Selinske.**

Sample design and statistical methodology were developed under the direction of **Ruth E. Detlefsen**, Assistant Division Chief, Research and Methodology. Sample design and estimation were developed under the supervision of **Jock Black**, Chief, Program Research and Development Branch, assisted by **William C. Davie Jr., Jacklyn R. Jonas, Brett Moore, M. Cristina Cruz,** and **Michael Beaghen.** Frame construction, status change, editing, and imputation procedures were developed under the supervision of **Carol King**, Chief, Statistical Methods Branch, assisted by **David Kinyon, Anthony Myers,** and **Quatracia Williams.**

The processing system and computer programs were developed and implemented by the Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, under the direction of **Barry F. Sessamen**, Assistant Division Chief for Post Collection, assisted by **Steven G. McCraith**, Chief, Census Related Surveys Branch, **Joy McLaughlin, John Nelson, Duc-Mong Nguyen,** and **Edna Vega.**

The Systems Support Division provided the table composition system. **Robert Joseph Brown**, Table Image Processing System (TIPS) Senior Software Engineer, was responsible for the design and development of the TIPS, under the supervision of **Robert J. Bateman**, Assistant Division Chief, Information Systems.

Coordination of data collection efforts was under the direction of National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, assisted by **Carlene Bottorff, Linda Broadus, Sandra Hurst, Debbie Woods, Debbie Hamilton,** and **Michael Lutz.**

Margaret A. Smith and **Michael T. Browne** of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided publications and printing management, graphics design and composition, and editorial review for print and electronic media. General direction and production management were provided by **James R. Clark**, Assistant Division Chief, and **Susan L. Rappa**, Chief, Publications Services Branch.

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) of the Department of Transportation played a major role in all aspects of the Commodity Flow Survey. **Jack Wells**, Chief Economist, assisted with program planning and oversight. Survey methodology, design, and implementation were conducted under the direction of **Michael P. Cohen**, Assistant Director for Survey Programs assisted by BTS staff: **Mike Margreta, Ronald J. Duych, Joy Sharp, Julie Smith, Irwin Silberman, Promod Chandhok, Hossain Sanjani,** and **Scott Dennis.** **Felix Ammah-Tagoe** and **Adhi Dipo** of MacroSys Research and Technology assisted BTS in various aspects of the survey. **Frank Southworth, Shih-Miao Chin,** and **Bruce Peterson** of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, provided support to BTS staff in performing the mileage calculations for the survey.

Special acknowledgment is also due to the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

2002 Economic Census
Transportation
2002 Commodity Flow Survey



**U.S. Department of
Transportation**
Norman Y. Mineta,
Secretary

Kirk K. Van Tine,
Deputy Secretary

**BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION
STATISTICS**

Rick Kowalewski,
Deputy Director



U.S. Department of Commerce
Donald L. Evans,
Secretary
Theodore W. Kassinger,
Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Kathleen B. Cooper,
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Charles Louis Kincannon,
Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Kathleen B. Cooper,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Charles Louis Kincannon,
Director

Hermann Habermann,
Deputy Director and
Chief Operating Officer

Vacant,
Principal Associate
Director for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

Mark E. Wallace,
Chief, Service Sector
Statistics Division



**BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION
STATISTICS**

Rick Kowalewski,
Deputy Director

Mary J. Hutzler,
Associate Director
for Statistical Programs

William J. Chang,
Associate Director for
Information Systems

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	v
2002 Commodity Flow Survey	ix
Tables	
1a. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002	1
1b. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: Percent of Total for 2002 and 1997	1
2. Shipment Characteristics by Total Modal Activity for State of Origin: 2002	2
3. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Distance Shipped for State of Origin: 2002	3
4. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Shipment Weight for State of Origin: 2002	6
5a. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity for State of Origin: 2002	9
5b. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity for State of Origin: Percent of Total for 2002 and 1997	10
6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002	11
7. Outbound Shipment Characteristics by State of Destination for State of Origin: 2002	26
8. Inbound Shipment Characteristics by State of Origin for State of Destination: 2002	27
9. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002 and 1997	30
10. Shipment Characteristics by Commodity Group for State of Origin: 2002 and 1997	30
Appendixes	
A. Comparability With the 1997 Commodity Flow Survey	A-1
B. Reliability of the Estimates	B-1
C. Sample Design, Data Collection, and Estimation	C-1
D. Standard Classification of Transported Goods Code Information	D-1

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7".

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the federal government use the data to monitor economic activity and to assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

All results of the 2002 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs and digital versatile discs (CD-ROMs and DVD-ROMs) for sale by the Census Bureau. The American FactFinder system at the Web site allows selective retrieval and downloading of the data. For more information, including a description of reports being issued, see the Web site, write to the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-763-4636.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some service trades in 1933.

Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated, providing comparable census data across economic sectors and using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census report forms.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 2002. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity. New for 2002 is coverage of four industries classified in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector under the SIC system: landscape agricultural services, landscaping services, veterinary services, and pet care services.

Printed statistical reports from the 1997 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987, 1992, and 1997 Economic Censuses contain databases including all or nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the Guide to the 2002 Economic Census at www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/guide.html. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the History of the 2002 Economic Census at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

2002 Commodity Flow Survey

GENERAL

The 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) is undertaken through a partnership between the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), U.S. Department of Transportation. This survey produces data on the movement of goods in the United States. It provides information on commodities shipped, their value, weight, and mode of transportation, as well as the origin and destination of shipments of manufacturing, mining, wholesale, and select retail establishments. The data from the CFS are used by public policy analysts and for transportation planning and decision making to assess the demand for transportation facilities and services, energy use, and safety risk and environmental concerns. The CFS was last conducted in 1997.

This report contains background information on the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey and then presents detailed tabular results on shipment characteristics by mode of transportation, commodity, distance shipped, and shipment weight. In Appendix A, key characteristics of the 2002 CFS are compared to those of the 1993 and 1997 surveys. Appendix B focuses on the reliability of the estimates and discusses sampling and nonsampling errors. Tables containing estimates of sampling variability corresponding to each table on shipment characteristics are also included in Appendix B.

This report presents data at the state level. Additional reports will include data for the United States, census regions, divisions, and selected metropolitan areas, as well as selected data on exports and hazardous material shipments.

INDUSTRY COVERAGE

The 2002 CFS covers business establishments with paid employees that are located in the United States and are classified using the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in mining, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and select retail trade industries, namely, electronic shopping and mail-order houses. Establishments classified in services, transportation, construction, and most retail industries are excluded from the survey. Farms, fisheries, foreign establishments, and most government-owned establishments are also excluded.

The survey also covers auxiliary establishments (i.e., warehouses and managing offices) of multi-establishment companies, which have nonauxiliary establishments that are in-scope to the CFS or are classified in retail trade. The coverage of managing offices has been expanded in the 2002 CFS, compared to the 1997 CFS. For the 1997 CFS, the number of in-scope managing offices was reduced to a large extent based on the results of the 1992 Economic Census. A managing office was considered in-scope to the 1997 CFS only if it had sales or end-of-year inventories in the 1992 Census. However, research conducted prior to the 2002 CFS showed that not all managing offices with shipping activity in the 1997 CFS indicated sales or inventories in the 1997 Economic Census. Therefore, the 1997 Economic Census results were not used in the determination of scope for managing offices in the 2002 CFS.

For the 1993 CFS and the 1997 CFS, establishments were classified based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC). Though an attempt was made to maintain similar coverage between the 1997 CFS and the 2002 CFS, there were some changes in industry coverage due to the conversion from SIC to NAICS. Most notably, coverage of the logging industry changed from an in-scope Manufacturing SIC code (SIC 2411) to an out-of-scope Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting NAICS code (NAICS 1133). Also, coverage of the publishing industry changed from in-scope Manufacturing SIC codes (SIC 2711, 2721, 2731, 2741, and part of 2771) to out-of-scope Information NAICS codes (NAICS 5111 and 51223).

See Appendix A for a comparison between the 2002, 1997, and 1993 surveys. Also see Appendix C for a more detailed discussion on industry coverage and the sample design. The NAICS industries covered in the 2002 CFS are listed in the following table:

NAICS code	Description
212	Mining (Except Oil and Gas)
311	Food Manufacturing
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
313	Textile Mills
314	Textile Product Mills
315	Apparel Manufacturing
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing
321	Wood Product Manufacturing
322	Paper Manufacturing
323	Printing and Related Support Activities
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
325	Chemical Manufacturing
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
333	Machinery Manufacturing
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing
421	Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods
422	Wholesale Trade, Nondurable Goods
4541	Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses
49310	Warehousing and Storage
551114	Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices

SHIPMENT COVERAGE

The CFS captures data on shipments originating from select types of business establishments located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data do not cover shipments originating from business establishments located in Puerto Rico and other U.S. possessions and territories. Shipments traversing the U.S. from a foreign location to another foreign location (e.g., from Canada to Mexico) are not included, nor are shipments from a foreign location to a U.S. location. Imported products are included in the CFS at the point that they left the importer's domestic location for shipment to another location. Shipments that are shipped through a foreign territory with both the origin and destination in the U.S. are included in the CFS data. The mileages calculated for these shipments exclude the international segments (e.g., shipments from New York to Michigan through Canada do not include any mileages for Canada). Export shipments are included, with the domestic destination defined as the U.S. port, airport, or border crossing of exit from the U.S.

The "Industry Coverage" section of the text lists the NAICS groups covered by the CFS. Other industry areas that are not covered, but may have significant shipping activity, include agriculture and government. For agriculture, specifically, this means that the CFS does not cover shipments of agricultural products from the farm site to the processing centers or terminal elevators (most likely short-distance local movements), but does cover the shipments of these products from the initial processing centers or terminal elevators onward.

MILEAGE CALCULATIONS

To estimate the distance traveled by each freight shipment sampled for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey, the BTS Mileage Calculation Team used routing algorithms and an integrated, intermodal transportation network developed and updated expressly for this purpose by the Oak Ridge

National Laboratory (ORNL). The BTS Team worked at a secure data site within the Census Bureau. Each record contained the ZIP Code shipment origin and destination, and the mode or modal sequence required by the routing algorithm for distance estimation. Each record also contained information on type of commodity moved, its weight, dollar value, and hazardous materials status. For export shipments, data on the U.S. port of exit were also identified, along with foreign destination city and country. Processing of shipment records began in the fall of 2002, with completion in October 2003.

One essential exercise was editing and imputing both absent and invalid geographic data elements, specifically origin and destination ZIP Codes, prior to estimating the distance traveled for each freight shipment. For this purpose, the BTS Mileage Calculation Team developed and maintained databases of domestic city/state names and foreign city/country names. The missing data elements, along with other related data problems found by the BTS Team, were either: (1) imputed because of high probability of accurate correction by the BTS Team, such as imputing a missing destination ZIP Code, given a destination city and state; or (2) reported back to the Census Bureau, allowing for call-backs to shippers for clarification/correction.

For a domestic shipment, the mileage is calculated between the center of the geographic area (centroid) of the U.S. origin ZIP Code and the centroid of the destination ZIP Code. The mileage for the shipments within a ZIP Code is calculated by means of a formula that approximates the longest distance within the boundaries of that ZIP Code. The mileage for an export shipment is calculated between a shipment's centroid of U.S. origin ZIP Code and its foreign destination country (city in the case of Canada and Mexico), via a U.S. port of exit (POE), be it seaport, airport, or border crossing. However, only the portion of mileage that falls within the U.S. is included in the CFS estimates. That is to say, once the export reaches the POE, the POE is considered the final domestic destination, the domestic route is finished, and any following mileage is not counted from the POE. These mileages are computed using routing algorithms that find the minimum impedance path over mathematical representations of the U.S. and North American highway, railway and waterway networks, and a transglobal representation of U.S. originating air freight and deep-sea transport networks. Shipment mileages were estimated for each record by summing over the distances of links contained within each minimum impedance path. Impedance was computed as a weighted combination of distance, time, and cost factors.

The ORNL multimodal network database is composed of mode-specific subnetworks representing each of the major transportation modes, such as highway, railway, waterway, and airway (pipeline network was not available due to security reasons). The links of these networks represent line-haul transportation facilities. Network nodes represent intersections and interchanges, along with the access points to the transportation network. To simulate local access, test links are created from each five-digit ZIP Code centroid to nearby nodes on the network. For the truck network, local access is assumed to exist everywhere. For the other modes this is not true. Before any test links are created for these modes, a search procedure is used to determine if and where such networks are most likely to provide access to the ZIP Code. For shipments involving more than one mode, such as truck-rail or rail-water shipments, intermodal transfer links are added to the network database to connect the individual modal networks together for routing purposes. An intermodal terminals database and a number of terminal transfer models were developed at ORNL to identify likely transfer points for different classes of freight. A measure of link impedance was calculated for each access, line-haul, and intermodal transfer link traversed by a shipment. These impedances were mode specific and are based on various link characteristics. For example, the set of links characterizing the highway network included speed impacting factors, such as the presence of a divided or undivided roadway, the degree of access control, the rural or urban setting, the number of lanes, the degree of urban congestion, and the length of the link. Link impedance measures were also assigned to the local access links. Intermodal transfer link impedances are estimated in terms of the time it takes to move goods through a transfer facility. In the case of rail and air freight, intercarrier transfer penalties were also considered to obtain proper route selections. A shortest path algorithm is used to find the minimum impedance path between a shipment's origin ZIP Code centroid and destination ZIP Code centroid. The cumulative length of

the local access plus line-haul links on this path provides the estimated distances used in CFS mileage computations. When rail and air freight were involved, these shipment distances were often averaged over more than one path between an origin-destination pair.

Mileage Data for Pipeline Shipments

For pipeline shipments, ton-miles and average miles per shipment are not shown in the tables. For most of these shipments, the respondents reported the shipment destination as a pipeline facility on the main pipeline network. Therefore, for the majority of these shipments, the resulting mileage represented only the access distance through feeder pipelines to the main pipeline network, and not the actual distance through the main pipeline network. Pipeline shipments are included in the U.S. totals for ton-miles and average miles per shipment.

For security purposes, there is no pipeline network available in the public domain with which to route petroleum-based products. Hence, any modal distance, either single or multi, involving pipeline was considered as solely pipeline mileage from origin ZIP to destination ZIP and calculated to equal great circle distance (GCD). Note: Great circle distance is defined as the shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface, taking into account the earth's curvature.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Value of shipments. The dollar value of the entire shipment. This was 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.

The total value of shipments, as measured by the CFS, and the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) while similar in size provide different measures of economic activity in the United States and are not directly comparable. GDP is the value of all goods produced and services performed by labor and capital located in the United States. In 2002, the U.S. GDP was estimated at \$10.4 trillion (measured in current U.S. dollars). The value of shipments, as measured by the CFS, is the market value of goods shipped from manufacturing, mining, wholesale, and mail order retail establishments, as well as warehouses and managing offices of multiunit establishments.

Three important differences can be identified between GDP and value of shipments:

1. GDP captures goods produced by all establishments located in the United States, while the CFS measures goods shipped from a subset of all goods-producing establishments.
2. GDP measures the value of goods produced and of services performed. CFS measures the value of goods shipped.
3. GDP counts only the value-added at each step in the production of a product. CFS captures the value of shipments of materials used to produce or manufacture a product, as well as the value of shipments of the finished product itself. This means that the value of the materials used to produce a particular product contributes multiple times to the value.

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. 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.

Average miles per shipment. For the 1993 CFS, we excluded shipments of Standard Transportation Commodity Classification (STCC) 27, Printed Matter, from our calculation of average miles per shipment. We made this decision after determining that respondents in the 1993 CFS shipping newspapers, magazines, catalogs, etc., had used widely varying definitions of the term "shipment."

For the 1997 and 2002 CFS, we made numerous efforts throughout our data collection and editing to produce consistent results from establishments shipping SCTG 29, Printed Products. As a result, we have included printed products in the average miles per shipment estimates for 1997 and 2002.

Distance shipped. In Table 3, shipment data are presented for various “distance shipped” intervals. Shipments were categorized into these “distance shipped” intervals based on the great circle distance between their origin and destination ZIP Code centroids. All other distance-related data in this and other tables (i.e., ton-miles and average miles per shipment) are based on the mileage calculations. (See the “Mileage Calculations” section for more details.)

Great circle distance. The shortest distance between two points on the surface of a sphere over the surface of that sphere.

Mode of transportation. The type of transportation used for moving the shipment to its domestic destination. For exports, the domestic destination was the port of exit.

Mode Definitions

In the instructions to the respondent, we defined the possible modes as follows:

1. **Parcel delivery/courier/U.S. Postal Service.** Delivery services that carry letters, parcels, packages, and other small shipments that typically weigh less than 100 pounds. Includes bus parcel delivery service.
2. **Private truck.** Trucks operated by a temporary or permanent employee of an establishment or the buyer/receiver of the shipment.
3. **For-hire truck.** Trucks that carry freight for a fee collected from the shipper, recipient of the shipment, or an arranger of the transportation.
4. **Railroad.** Any common carrier or private railroad.
5. **Shallow draft vessels.** Barges, ships, or ferries operating primarily on rivers and canals; in harbors, the Great Lakes, the Saint Lawrence Seaway; the Intra-coastal Waterway, the Inside Passage to Alaska, major bays and inlets; or in the ocean close to the shoreline.
6. **Deep draft vessel.** Barges, ships, or ferries operating primarily in the open ocean. Shipping on the Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence Seaway is classified with shallow draft vessels.
7. **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.
8. **Air.** Commercial or private aircraft, and all air service for shipments that typically weigh more than 100 pounds. Includes air freight and air express.
9. **Other mode.** Any mode not listed above.
10. **Unknown.** The shipment was not carried by a parcel delivery/courier/U.S. Postal Service, and the respondent could not determine what mode of transportation was used.

In the tables, we have used additional terms for mode, which we define as follows:

1. **Air (includes truck and air).** Shipments that used air or a combination of truck and air.
2. **Single modes.** Shipments using only one of the above-listed modes, except parcel or other and unknown.
3. **Multiple modes.** 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
 - Pipeline

In addition, Parcel, U.S. Postal Service, or Courier shipments are considered multiple modes because this category includes all parcel shipments whether on the ground or via air tendered

to a parcel or express carrier. In defining this mode, we did not combine these shipments with any other reported mode because by their nature, Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or Courier are already multimodal. For example, if the respondent reported a shipment's mode of transportation as "parcel" and "air," we treated the shipment as parcel only. Also in the CFS reports, the "Truck and Rail" and "Rail and Water" combinations included under "Multiple Modes" may not reflect all the movement of trailers or containers by rail and at least one other mode of transportation. Since the shipper may not always know the modal combinations used to transport the goods, some shipments moving by more than one mode may be reported as a single mode shipment. This may result in underestimation of multimodal shipments in the CFS.

4. **Other multiple modes.** Shipments using any other mode combinations not specifically listed in the tables.
5. **Other and unknown modes.** Shipments for which modes were not reported, or were reported by the respondent as "Other" or "Unknown."
6. **Truck.** Shipments using for-hire truck only, private truck only, or a combination of for-hire truck and private truck.
7. **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." (Note: By definition, "shallow draft," "Great Lakes," and "deep draft" are mutually exclusive.)
8. **Great Lakes.** In the tables in this publication, "Great Lakes" appears as a single mode. ORNL's transportation network and mileage calculation system allowed for separate mileage calculations for Great Lakes between the origin and destination ZIP Codes.

Other Definitions and Terms

Shipment. A shipment is a single movement of goods, commodities, or products from an establishment to a single customer or to another establishment owned or operated by the same company as the originating establishment (e.g., a warehouse, distribution center, or retail or wholesale outlet). Full or partial truckloads are counted as a single shipment only if all commodities on the truck are destined for the same location. If a truck makes multiple deliveries on a route, the goods delivered at each stop are counted as one shipment. Interoffice memos, payroll checks, or business correspondence are not considered shipments. Shipments such as refuse, scrap paper, waste, or recyclable materials are not considered shipments unless the establishment is in the business of selling or providing these materials.

Standard Classification of Transported Goods (SCTG). The commodities shown in this report are classified using the SCTG coding system. The SCTG coding system was developed jointly by agencies of the United States and Canadian governments based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System) to address statistical needs in regard to products transported. See Appendix D for more details.

Ton-miles. The shipment weight multiplied by the mileage traveled by the shipment. The respondents reported shipment weight in pounds. Aggregated pound-miles were converted to ton-miles. 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. For example, mileages from Alaska to the continental United States exclude any mileages through Canada (see the "Mileage Calculations" section for more details). For trucks making multiple stops, the ton-miles are calculated for each delivery, and each drop-off point is treated as a final destination. Ton-miles estimates are displayed in millions.

Tons shipped. The total weight of the entire shipment. Respondents reported the weight in pounds. Aggregated pounds were converted to short-tons (2,000 pounds). For freight shipped to distribution centers for subsequent reshipment, the tonnage is counted each time the goods are transported.

Total modal activity (Table 2 only). 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.)

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in the tables for this publication:

–	Represents an estimate equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
D	Denotes estimates withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies.
S	Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.
CFS	Commodity Flow Survey.
lb	Pounds.
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified.
NA	Not applicable.

OTHER TRANSPORTATION DATA

Users of transportation data may be especially interested in the following reports:

Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey covers state and U.S. level statistics on the physical and operational characteristics of the nation's truck, van, minivan, and sport utility vehicle population. Some of the types of data collected include number of vehicles, major use, body type, annual miles, model year, vehicle size, fuel type, operator classification, engine size, range of operation, weeks operated, products carried, and hazardous materials carried. This survey shows comparative statistics reflecting percent changes in number of vehicles between 2002 and 1997 for most characteristics.

Service Annual Survey covers firms with paid employees that provide commercial motor freight transportation and public warehousing services. Data collected include operating revenue and operating revenue by source, percentage of motor carrier freight revenue by commodity type, size of shipments handled, length of haul, and vehicle fleet inventory.

For more information on any Census Bureau product, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Web site or call Customer Services at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Table 1a. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
Total	143 194	100.0	142 708	100.0	32 484	100.0	348
Single modes	134 578	94.0	140 997	98.8	31 776	97.8	195
Truck ²	126 452	88.3	125 103	87.7	24 299	74.8	178
For-hire truck	79 062	55.2	58 027	40.7	19 016	58.5	532
Private truck	46 670	32.6	66 436	46.6	5 024	15.5	64
Rail	6 968	4.9	15 805	11.1	7 428	22.9	551
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	238
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	459
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	70
Air (includes truck and air)	1 135	.8	28	—	31	.1	1 225
Pipeline ³	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	6 602	4.6	400	.3	336	1.0	756
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	6 283	4.4	157	.1	115	.4	756
Truck and rail	166	.1	148	.1	151	.5	1 072
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	1 806
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	6
Other and unknown modes	2 014	1.4	1 311	.9	372	1.1	49

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.

²"Truck" as a single mode includes shipments that were made by only private truck, only for-hire truck, or a combination of private truck and for-hire truck.

³Estimates for pipeline exclude shipments of crude petroleum.

Note: Value-of-shipments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 1b. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: Percent of Total for 2002 and 1997

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 and 1997 Commodity Flow Surveys. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation	Value (percent)		Tons (percent)		Ton-miles ¹ (percent)	
	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single modes	94.0	91.6	98.8	98.7	97.8	97.0
Truck ²	88.3	85.5	87.7	88.9	74.8	71.6
For-hire truck	55.2	54.0	40.7	35.5	58.5	53.8
Private truck	32.6	31.1	46.6	53.0	15.5	17.2
Rail	4.9	4.5	11.1	9.6	22.9	25.2
Water	S	.1	S	S	S	S
Shallow draft	S	—	S	S	S	S
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S
Air (includes truck and air) .....	.8	1.5	—	—	.1	.3
Pipeline ³	—	S	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	4.6	6.0	.3	.3	1.0	1.4
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	4.4	5.7	.1	.2	.4	.5
Truck and rail .....	.1	.3	.1	.1	.5	.8
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S
Other and unknown modes	1.4	2.3	.9	1.0	1.1	1.6

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.

²"Truck" as a single mode includes shipments that were made by only private truck, only for-hire truck, or a combination of private truck and for-hire truck.

³Estimates for pipeline exclude shipments of crude petroleum.

Note: Value-of-shipments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 2. Shipment Characteristics by Total Modal Activity for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation ¹	Ton-miles ²		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (millions)	Percent	
Total	32 484	100.0	348
Truck	24 299	74.8	178
Rail	7 428	22.9	551
Shallow draft	S	S	459
Great Lakes	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	70
Air	31	.1	1 225
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—
Pipeline ³	S	S	S
Other and unknown modes	372	1.1	49

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.

S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Estimates represent activity for a given mode across single and multiple mode shipments. For example, "Truck" ton-miles includes total ton-miles for shipments moving only by truck plus ton-miles for truck segments of multiple mode shipments.

²Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.

³Estimates exclude shipments of crude petroleum (SCTG 16).

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 3. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Distance Shipped for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation and distance shipped ¹ (based on Great Circle Distance)	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ²	
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent
Total	143 194	100.0	142 708	100.0	32 484	100.0
Less than 50 miles	24 769	17.3	66 750	46.8	1 519	4.7
50 to 99 miles	15 091	10.5	17 056	12.0	1 651	5.1
100 to 249 miles	32 029	22.4	28 736	20.1	5 488	16.9
250 to 499 miles	28 765	20.1	14 043	9.8	6 920	21.3
500 to 749 miles	22 881	16.0	9 456	6.6	7 281	22.4
750 to 999 miles	9 497	6.6	3 703	2.6	3 821	11.8
1,000 to 1,499 miles	3 293	2.3	1 520	1.1	2 197	6.8
1,500 to 1,999 miles	2 344	1.6	372	.3	774	2.4
2,000 miles or more	4 524	3.2	1 074	.8	2 832	8.7
Single modes	134 578	100.0	140 997	100.0	31 776	100.0
Less than 50 miles	23 916	17.8	66 317	47.0	1 512	4.8
50 to 99 miles	14 629	10.9	16 938	12.0	1 640	5.2
100 to 249 miles	30 072	22.3	28 071	19.9	5 362	16.9
250 to 499 miles	27 127	20.2	13 867	9.8	6 820	21.5
500 to 749 miles	21 397	15.9	9 347	6.6	7 194	22.6
750 to 999 miles	8 720	6.5	3 583	2.5	3 696	11.6
1,000 to 1,499 miles	2 900	2.2	1 509	1.1	2 181	6.9
1,500 to 1,999 miles	2 124	1.6	365	.3	759	2.4
2,000 miles or more	3 692	2.7	1 002	.7	2 612	8.2
Truck³	126 452	100.0	125 103	100.0	24 299	100.0
Less than 50 miles	23 515	18.6	64 446	51.5	1 434	5.9
50 to 99 miles	13 935	11.0	14 671	11.7	1 380	5.7
100 to 249 miles	28 146	22.3	23 258	18.6	4 297	17.7
250 to 499 miles	25 445	20.1	10 416	8.3	4 799	19.7
500 to 749 miles	19 411	15.4	7 026	5.6	5 090	20.9
750 to 999 miles	8 387	6.6	3 212	2.6	3 259	13.4
1,000 to 1,499 miles	2 623	2.1	903	.7	1 237	5.1
1,500 to 1,999 miles	2 039	1.6	356	.3	740	3.0
2,000 miles or more	2 952	2.3	816	.7	2 063	8.5
For-hire truck	79 062	100.0	58 027	100.0	19 016	100.0
Less than 50 miles	6 906	8.7	18 393	31.7	521	2.7
50 to 99 miles	4 588	5.8	7 821	13.5	728	3.8
100 to 249 miles	13 876	17.6	11 532	19.9	2 263	11.9
250 to 499 miles	22 084	27.9	9 161	15.8	4 251	22.4
500 to 749 miles	17 004	21.5	6 226	10.7	4 523	23.8
750 to 999 miles	7 877	10.0	3 028	5.2	3 079	16.2
1,000 to 1,499 miles	2 180	2.8	799	1.4	1 094	5.8
1,500 to 1,999 miles	1 838	2.3	311	.5	643	3.4
2,000 miles or more	2 708	3.4	755	1.3	1 914	10.1
Private truck	46 670	100.0	66 436	100.0	5 024	100.0
Less than 50 miles	16 577	35.5	45 781	68.9	895	17.8
50 to 99 miles	9 333	20.0	6 823	10.3	649	12.9
100 to 249 miles	14 095	30.2	11 662	17.6	2 020	40.2
250 to 499 miles	3 195	6.8	1 139	1.7	487	9.7
500 to 749 miles	2 254	4.8	712	1.1	502	10.0
750 to 999 miles	440	.9	146	.2	144	2.9
1,000 to 1,499 miles	370	.8	83	.1	112	2.2
1,500 to 1,999 miles	161	.3	S	S	S	S
2,000 miles or more	S	S	61	-	149	3.0
Rail	6 968	100.0	15 805	100.0	7 428	100.0
Less than 50 miles	395	5.7	S	S	S	S
50 to 99 miles	683	9.8	2 257	14.3	258	3.5
100 to 249 miles	1 876	26.9	4 812	30.4	1 065	14.3
250 to 499 miles	1 525	21.9	3 411	21.6	2 002	27.0
500 to 749 miles	1 431	20.5	2 304	14.6	2 089	28.1
750 to 999 miles	218	3.1	370	2.3	435	5.9
1,000 to 1,499 miles	269	3.9	605	3.8	944	12.7
1,500 to 1,999 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
2,000 miles or more	543	7.8	183	1.2	541	7.3
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
50 to 99 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
100 to 249 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
250 to 499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
500 to 749 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
750 to 999 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 to 1,499 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,500 to 1,999 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,000 miles or more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 to 99 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 to 249 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
250 to 499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
500 to 749 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
750 to 999 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 to 1,499 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,500 to 1,999 miles	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,000 miles or more	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Distance Shipped for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation and distance shipped ¹ (based on Great Circle Distance)	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ²	
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent
Single modes—Con.						
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
50 to 99 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	1 135	100.0	28	100.0	31	100.0
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
100 to 249 miles	50	4.4	2	6.1	1	2.5
250 to 499 miles	145	12.8	4	14.2	3	10.9
500 to 749 miles	556	49.0	S	S	S	S
750 to 999 miles	114	10.1	S	S	S	S
1,000 to 1,499 miles	8	.7	—	1.6	1	2.5
1,500 to 1,999 miles	56	4.9	1	4.5	3	8.6
2,000 miles or more	197	17.4	S	S	S	S
Pipeline⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	S	S
Multiple modes	6 602	100.0	400	100.0	336	100.0
Less than 50 miles	264	4.0	9	2.2	—	—
50 to 99 miles	301	4.6	11	2.9	1	.3
100 to 249 miles	1 056	16.0	S	S	S	S
250 to 499 miles	1 537	23.3	109	27.2	73	21.6
500 to 749 miles	1 410	21.4	87	21.7	71	21.2
750 to 999 miles	692	10.5	24	6.0	26	7.8
1,000 to 1,499 miles	378	5.7	8	2.0	11	3.4
1,500 to 1,999 miles	190	2.9	4	1.0	8	2.5
2,000 miles or more	775	11.7	33	8.3	125	37.1
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	6 283	100.0	157	100.0	115	100.0
Less than 50 miles	260	4.1	8	5.0	—	.2
50 to 99 miles	301	4.8	11	7.3	1	1.0
100 to 249 miles	984	15.7	31	19.6	6	5.6
250 to 499 miles	1 460	23.2	36	23.3	18	16.0
500 to 749 miles	1 364	21.7	34	21.5	25	22.2
750 to 999 miles	686	10.9	16	10.1	16	14.3
1,000 to 1,499 miles	376	6.0	5	3.0	7	5.9
1,500 to 1,999 miles	190	3.0	4	2.5	8	7.2
2,000 miles or more	662	10.5	12	7.8	32	27.7
Truck and rail	166	100.0	148	100.0	151	100.0
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
500 to 749 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
750 to 999 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
1,000 to 1,499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	S	S	13	8.9	37	24.6
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
250 to 499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	S	S	S	S	S	S

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Distance Shipped for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation and distance shipped ¹ (based on Great Circle Distance)	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ²	
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent
Multiple modes—Con.						
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	2 014	100.0	1 311	100.0	372	100.0
Less than 50 miles	588	29.2	423	32.3	7	1.8
50 to 99 miles	161	8.0	107	8.2	11	2.9
100 to 249 miles	S	S	550	42.0	106	28.4
250 to 499 miles	101	5.0	S	S	27	7.3
500 to 749 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
750 to 999 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
1,000 to 1,499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
1,500 to 1,999 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
2,000 miles or more	S	S	S	S	S	S

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.

S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Shipments are grouped into distance categories based on Great Circle Distance (GCD). GCD is the shortest distance between 2 points on the surface of a sphere over the surface of that sphere.

²Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.

³"Truck" as a single mode includes shipments that were made by only private truck, only for-hire truck, or a combination of private truck and for-hire truck.

⁴Estimates for pipeline exclude shipments of crude petroleum.

Note: Value-of-shipments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentially protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 4. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Shipment Weight for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation and shipment weight	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
Total	143 194	100.0	142 708	100.0	32 484	100.0	348
Less than 50 lb	6 419	4.5	161	.1	61	.2	457
50 to 99 lb	1 919	1.3	145	.1	35	.1	241
100 to 499 lb	8 948	6.2	1 140	.8	268	.8	228
500 to 749 lb	5 724	4.0	728	.5	182	.6	252
750 to 999 lb	3 641	2.5	610	.4	138	.4	228
1,000 to 9,999 lb	30 409	21.2	8 705	6.1	2 274	7.0	259
10,000 to 49,999 lb	73 133	51.1	81 488	57.1	18 729	57.7	243
50,000 to 99,999 lb	6 787	4.7	23 241	16.3	2 366	7.3	97
100,000 lb or more	6 214	4.3	26 490	18.6	8 430	26.0	424
Single modes	134 578	100.0	140 997	100.0	31 776	100.0	195
Less than 50 lb	2 185	1.6	85	—	11	—	146
50 to 99 lb	1 005	.7	111	—	14	—	123
100 to 499 lb	7 730	5.7	1 055	.7	230	.7	205
500 to 749 lb	5 343	4.0	705	.5	176	.6	251
750 to 999 lb	3 595	2.7	605	.4	137	.4	227
1,000 to 9,999 lb	29 874	22.2	8 499	6.0	2 185	6.9	258
10,000 to 49,999 lb	72 441	53.8	80 624	57.2	18 356	57.8	242
50,000 to 99,999 lb	6 199	4.6	22 837	16.2	2 242	7.1	94
100,000 lb or more	6 206	4.6	26 476	18.8	8 425	26.5	424
Truck²	126 452	100.0	125 103	100.0	24 299	100.0	178
Less than 50 lb	1 801	1.4	83	—	8	—	106
50 to 99 lb	980	.8	110	—	13	—	110
100 to 499 lb	7 448	5.9	1 048	.8	220	.9	196
500 to 749 lb	5 313	4.2	704	.6	176	.7	251
750 to 999 lb	3 570	2.8	604	.5	136	.6	226
1,000 to 9,999 lb	29 698	23.5	8 490	6.8	2 175	9.0	257
10,000 to 49,999 lb	71 829	56.8	79 947	63.9	18 020	74.2	240
50,000 to 99,999 lb	4 398	3.5	22 321	17.8	2 022	8.3	88
100,000 lb or more	1 416	1.1	11 797	9.4	S	S	205
For-hire truck	79 062	100.0	58 027	100.0	19 016	100.0	532
Less than 50 lb	373	.5	8	—	4	—	666
50 to 99 lb	230	.3	12	—	8	—	668
100 to 499 lb	4 170	5.3	279	.5	173	.9	638
500 to 749 lb	2 503	3.2	241	.4	143	.8	597
750 to 999 lb	1 703	2.2	191	.3	112	.6	587
1,000 to 9,999 lb	17 295	21.9	3 031	5.2	1 591	8.4	541
10,000 to 49,999 lb	49 595	62.7	41 489	71.5	14 737	77.5	385
50,000 to 99,999 lb	2 001	2.5	8 347	14.4	1 036	5.5	119
100,000 lb or more	1 193	1.5	S	S	S	S	420
Private truck	46 670	100.0	66 436	100.0	5 024	100.0	64
Less than 50 lb	1 428	3.1	75	.1	4	—	57
50 to 99 lb	749	1.6	99	.1	5	—	48
100 to 499 lb	3 276	7.0	768	1.2	46	.9	55
500 to 749 lb	S	S	463	.7	32	.6	69
750 to 999 lb	S	S	412	.6	23	.5	55
1,000 to 9,999 lb	12 295	26.3	5 415	8.2	561	11.2	98
10,000 to 49,999 lb	21 632	46.4	37 874	57.0	3 049	60.7	87
50,000 to 99,999 lb	2 396	5.1	13 962	21.0	985	19.6	69
100,000 lb or more	223	.5	S	S	318	6.3	S
Rail	6 968	100.0	15 805	100.0	7 428	100.0	551
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	469
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	843
10,000 to 49,999 lb	390	5.6	S	S	327	4.4	S
50,000 to 99,999 lb	1 782	25.6	S	S	202	2.7	S
100,000 lb or more	4 790	68.7	14 679	92.9	6 895	92.8	561
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	238
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	9
50,000 to 99,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	297
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	459
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	459
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Shipment Weight for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation and shipment weight	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
Single modes—Con.							
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	70
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	9
50,000 to 99,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	105
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	1 135	100.0	28	100.0	31	100.0	1 225
Less than 50 lb	384	33.9	2	7.2	2	7.9	1 194
50 to 99 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 964
100 to 499 lb	283	24.9	7	25.9	\$	\$	1 243
500 to 749 lb	\$	\$	1	2.0	1	1.8	962
750 to 999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 067
1,000 to 9,999 lb	168	14.8	7	23.6	7	21.7	983
10,000 to 49,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	869
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline³	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	6 602	100.0	400	100.0	336	100.0	756
Less than 50 lb	4 026	61.0	67	16.7	50	14.8	760
50 to 99 lb	890	13.5	29	7.3	21	6.3	711
100 to 499 lb	1 010	15.3	48	12.0	37	10.9	726
500 to 749 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
750 to 999 lb	32	.5	2	.5	1	.4	760
1,000 to 9,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	3 480
10,000 to 49,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	117	34.7	615
50,000 to 99,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	756
100,000 lb or more	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 390
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	6 283	100.0	157	100.0	115	100.0	756
Less than 50 lb	4 026	64.1	67	42.6	50	43.5	760
50 to 99 lb	890	14.2	29	18.6	21	18.4	711
100 to 499 lb	1 009	16.1	48	30.6	37	31.9	723
500 to 749 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
750 to 999 lb	32	.5	2	1.2	1	1.1	760
1,000 to 9,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	824
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	166	100.0	148	100.0	151	100.0	1 072
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 099
10,000 to 49,999 lb	98	58.9	\$	\$	96	63.4	1 263
50,000 to 99,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	756
100,000 lb or more	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 390
Truck and water	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 806
Less than 50 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	4 962
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	6 582
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	7 402
10,000 to 49,999 lb	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Shipment Weight for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation and shipment weight	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
Multiple modes—Con.							
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	6
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	6
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	2 014	100.0	1 311	100.0	372	100.0	49
Less than 50 lb	208	10.3	10	.7	—	—	32
50 to 99 lb	23	1.1	4	.3	S	S	S
100 to 499 lb	S	S	38	2.9	1	0.3	31
500 to 749 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	26
750 to 999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	24
1,000 to 9,999 lb	441	21.9	198	15.1	39	10.4	219
10,000 to 49,999 lb	513	25.5	698	53.3	257	69.0	270
50,000 to 99,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	201
100,000 lb or more	S	S	S	S	S	S	122

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.

S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.

²"Truck" as a single mode includes shipments that were made by only private truck, only for-hire truck, or a combination of private truck and for-hire truck.

³Estimates for pipeline exclude shipments of crude petroleum.

Note: Value-of-shipments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 5a. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code	Commodity description	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
		2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
	Total²	143 194	100.0	142 708	100.0	32 484	100.0	348
01	Live animals and live fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02	Cereal grains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03	Other agricultural products	S	S	S	S	S	S	841
04	Animal feed and products of animal origin, n.e.c.	902	.6	S	S	396	1.2	S
05	Meat, fish, seafood, and their preparations	2 353	1.6	1 364	1.0	604	1.9	S
06	Milled grain products and preparations, and bakery products	596	.4	367	.3	S	S	327
07	Other prepared foodstuffs and fats and oils	7 702	5.4	5 645	4.0	855	2.6	158
08	Alcoholic beverages	1 396	1.0	996	.7	40	.1	26
09	Tobacco products	S	S	S	S	S	S	153
10	Monumental or building stone	S	S	S	S	S	S	9
11	Natural sands	23	—	714	.5	108	.3	160
12	Gravel and crushed stone	147	.1	19 858	13.9	806	2.5	47
13	Nonmetallic minerals n.e.c.	S	S	S	S	S	S	494
14	Metallic ores and concentrates	S	S	S	S	S	S	609
15	Coal	S	S	S	S	S	S	196
17	Gasoline and aviation turbine fuel	S	S	S	S	S	S	28
18	Fuel oils	416	.3	1 715	1.2	S	S	S
19	Coal and petroleum products, n.e.c.	746	.5	819	.6	S	S	S
20	Basic chemicals	3 000	2.1	2 407	1.7	670	2.1	496
21	Pharmaceutical products	S	S	S	S	82	.3	601
22	Fertilizers	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
23	Chemical products and preparations, n.e.c.	3 560	2.5	2 343	1.6	S	S	S
24	Plastics and rubber	12 712	8.9	6 239	4.4	3 785	11.7	299
25	Logs and other wood in the rough	S	S	S	S	S	S	177
26	Wood products	S	S	9 186	6.4	2 807	8.6	402
27	Pulp, newsprint, paper, and paperboard	S	S	9 667	6.8	S	S	364
28	Paper or paperboard articles	2 575	1.8	1 341	.9	437	1.3	158
29	Printed products	1 255	.9	148	.1	95	.3	727
30	Textiles, leather, and articles of textiles or leather	27 102	18.9	5 771	4.0	2 556	7.9	810
31	Nonmetallic mineral products	2 907	2.0	22 801	16.0	1 787	5.5	S
32	Base metal in primary or semifinished forms and in finished basic shapes	4 071	2.8	7 071	5.0	2 869	8.8	432
33	Articles of base metal	2 634	1.8	1 615	1.1	S	S	450
34	Machinery	7 828	5.5	1 414	1.0	716	2.2	352
35	Electronic and other electrical equipment and components and office equipment	7 547	5.3	709	.5	596	1.8	566
36	Motorized and other vehicles (including parts)	10 183	7.1	1 847	1.3	955	2.9	242
37	Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	S	S	S	S	S	S	831
38	Precision instruments and apparatus	2 106	1.5	121	—	113	.3	651
39	Furniture, mattresses and mattress supports, lamps, lighting fittings, and illuminated signs	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
40	Miscellaneous manufactured products	1 774	1.2	779	.5	363	1.1	713
41	Waste and scrap	S	S	S	S	S	S	73
43	Mixed freight	13 633	9.5	3 832	2.7	620	1.9	S
--	Commodity unknown	95	—	131	—	S	S	267

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
 S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.
²Estimates exclude shipments of crude petroleum (SCTG 16).

Note: Value-of-shipments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentially protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 5b. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity for State of Origin: Percent of Total for 2002 and 1997

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 and 1997 Commodity Flow Surveys. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code	Commodity description	Value (percent)		Tons (percent)		Ton-miles ¹ (percent)	
		2002	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997
	Total²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
01	Live animals and live fish	—	S	—	S	—	S
02	Cereal grains	—	—	—	.3	—	.1
03	Other agricultural products	S	.6	S	.9	S	.8
04	Animal feed and products of animal origin, n.e.c. ....	.6	.3	S	.8	1.2	.3
05	Meat, fish, seafood, and their preparations	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.5
06	Milled grain products and preparations, and bakery products .....	.4	1.5	.3	.8	S	1.3
07	Other prepared foodstuffs and fats and oils	5.4	2.2	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.5
08	Alcoholic beverages	1.0	.9	.7	.7	.1	—
09	Tobacco products	S	—	S	—	S	—
10	Monumental or building stone	S	S	S	S	S	S
11	Natural sands	—	—	.5	5.5	.3	2.5
12	Gravel and crushed stone .....	.1	.2	13.9	21.9	2.5	2.6
13	Nonmetallic minerals n.e.c.	S	S	S	.9	S	2.4
14	Metallic ores and concentrates	S	—	S	.1	S	.2
15	Coal	S	—	S	—	S	—
17	Gasoline and aviation turbine fuel	S	1.6	S	5.8	S	1.0
18	Fuel oils .....	.3	.4	1.2	2.1	S	.4
19	Coal and petroleum products, n.e.c. ....	.5	.6	.6	1.2	S	1.4
20	Basic chemicals	2.1	4.4	1.7	3.5	2.1	5.0
21	Pharmaceutical products	S	1.7	S	.2	.3	.4
22	Fertilizers	S	.3	S	1.2	S	S
23	Chemical products and preparations, n.e.c.	2.5	2.8	1.6	1.7	S	3.2
24	Plastics and rubber	8.9	5.9	4.4	2.5	11.7	6.4
25	Logs and other wood in the rough	S	—	S	1.0	S	.4
26	Wood products	S	2.6	6.4	6.9	8.6	7.9
27	Pulp, newsprint, paper, and paperboard	S	3.5	6.8	5.5	S	15.3
28	Paper or paperboard articles	1.8	2.0	.9	1.4	1.3	1.8
29	Printed products .....	.9	.7	.1	.3	.3	S
30	Textiles, leather, and articles of textiles or leather	18.9	22.9	4.0	5.3	7.9	12.0
31	Nonmetallic mineral products	2.0	1.6	16.0	13.0	5.5	6.3
32	Base metal in primary or semifinished forms and in finished basic shapes	2.8	3.7	5.0	4.2	8.8	9.3
33	Articles of base metal	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.0	S	1.8
34	Machinery	5.5	9.3	1.0	.7	2.2	2.3
35	Electronic and other electrical equipment and components and office equipment	5.3	6.4	.5	.5	1.8	2.0
36	Motorized and other vehicles (including parts)	7.1	5.8	1.3	.7	2.9	1.7
37	Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	S	.8	S	—	S	.1
38	Precision instruments and apparatus	1.5	.9	—	S	.3	.6
39	Furniture, mattresses and mattress supports, lamps, lighting fittings, and illuminated signs	S	1.0	S	.2	S	.6
40	Miscellaneous manufactured products	1.2	3.9	.5	1.9	1.1	1.1
41	Waste and scrap	S	.4	S	1.9	S	1.9
43	Mixed freight	9.5	S	2.7	1.1	1.9	S
--	Commodity unknown	—	.3	—	S	S	.1

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.

S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.

²Estimates exclude shipments of crude petroleum (SCTG 16).

Note: Value-of-shipments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentially protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
ALL COMMODITIES							
Total²	143 194	100.0	142 708	100.0	32 484	100.0	348
Single modes	134 578	94.0	140 997	98.8	31 776	97.8	195
Truck ³	126 452	88.3	125 103	87.7	24 299	74.8	178
For-hire truck	79 062	55.2	58 027	40.7	19 016	58.5	532
Private truck	46 670	32.6	66 436	46.6	5 024	15.5	64
Rail	6 968	4.9	15 805	11.1	7 428	22.9	551
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	238
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	459
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	70
Air (includes truck and air)	1 135	.8	28	-	31	.1	1 225
Pipeline ⁴	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	6 602	4.6	400	.3	336	1.0	756
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	6 283	4.4	157	.1	115	.4	756
Truck and rail	166	.1	148	.1	151	.5	1 072
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	1 806
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	6
Other and unknown modes	2 014	1.4	1 311	.9	372	1.1	49
SCTG 01, LIVE ANIMALS AND LIVE FISH							
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For-hire truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline ⁴	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCTG 02, CEREAL GRAINS							
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For-hire truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline ⁴	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 03, OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	841
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	115
Rail	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	153
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	878
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	878
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	39
SCTG 04, ANIMAL FEED AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, N.E.C.							
Total	902	100.0	\$	\$	396	100.0	\$
Single modes	892	99.0	\$	\$	393	99.1	\$
Truck ³	824	91.4	\$	\$	361	91.1	\$
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	258	65.2	\$
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rail	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	77
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	603
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	83
SCTG 05, MEAT, FISH, SEAFOOD, AND THEIR PREPARATIONS							
Total	2 353	100.0	1 364	100.0	604	100.0	\$
Single modes	2 352	100.0	1 364	100.0	604	100.0	\$
Truck ³	2 352	100.0	1 364	100.0	604	100.0	\$
For-hire truck	1 570	66.7	\$	\$	\$	\$	515
Private truck	769	32.7	320	23.4	76	12.5	\$
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	2 677
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	2 677
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.**

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 06, MILLED GRAIN PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS, AND BAKERY PRODUCTS							
Total	596	100.0	367	100.0	S	S	327
Single modes	596	100.0	367	100.0	S	S	327
Truck ³	596	100.0	367	100.0	S	S	327
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	633
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 07, OTHER PREPARED FOODSTUFFS AND FATS AND OILS							
Total	7 702	100.0	5 645	100.0	855	100.0	158
Single modes	7 690	99.8	5 634	99.8	854	99.9	114
Truck ³	7 540	97.9	5 171	91.6	643	75.2	109
For-hire truck	S	S	451	8.0	150	17.6	433
Private truck	6 734	87.4	4 720	83.6	493	57.7	96
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	455
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	525
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	525
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	60
SCTG 08, ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES							
Total	1 396	100.0	996	100.0	40	100.0	26
Single modes	1 394	99.8	994	99.8	40	100.0	26
Truck ³	1 394	99.8	994	99.8	40	100.0	26
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	1
Private truck	1 354	97.0	945	94.9	40	99.8	26
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.**

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 09, TOBACCO PRODUCTS							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	153
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline ⁴	-	-	-	-	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1
SCTG 10, MONUMENTAL OR BUILDING STONE							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	9
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	9
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	9
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	9
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	9
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline ⁴	-	-	-	-	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCTG 11, NATURAL SANDS							
Total	23	100.0	714	100.0	108	100.0	160
Single modes	\$	\$	633	88.6	97	90.1	127
Truck ³	\$	\$	331	46.3	\$	\$	102
For-hire truck	\$	\$	179	25.0	\$	\$	124
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	84
Rail	11	45.5	302	42.3	\$	\$	307
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline ⁴	-	-	-	-	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	187

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 12, GRAVEL AND CRUSHED STONE							
Total	147	100.0	19 858	100.0	806	100.0	47
Single modes	147	100.0	19 855	100.0	806	100.0	47
Truck ³	145	98.6	19 458	98.0	805	99.9	47
For-hire truck	30	20.8	3 933	19.8	184	22.8	46
Private truck	112	76.4	15 268	76.9	603	74.8	47
Rail	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	2
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	32
SCTG 13, NONMETALLIC MINERALS N.E.C.							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	494
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	479
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	460
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	562
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	118
Rail	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 084
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	965
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	662
Truck and rail	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	2 758
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 161
SCTG 14, METALLIC ORES AND CONCENTRATES							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	609
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	610
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	610
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	608
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	611
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	504

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 15, COAL							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	196
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	196
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	195
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	195
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	195
Rail	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	199
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 17, GASOLINE AND AVIATION TURBINE FUEL							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	28
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	28
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	28
For-hire truck	416	20.2	1 659	21.5	73	31.1	46
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	22
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 18, FUEL OILS							
Total	416	100.0	1 715	100.0	\$	\$	\$
Single modes	416	100.0	1 715	100.0	\$	\$	\$
Truck ³	416	100.0	1 715	100.0	\$	\$	\$
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	560
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	560
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 19, COAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.E.C.							
Total	746	100.0	819	100.0	S	S	S
Single modes	743	99.7	819	100.0	S	S	S
Truck ³	743	99.7	819	100.0	S	S	S
For-hire truck	191	25.6	255	31.1	47	31.3	185
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	188
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	188
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 20, BASIC CHEMICALS							
Total	3 000	100.0	2 407	100.0	670	100.0	496
Single modes	2 969	99.0	2 393	99.4	667	99.6	394
Truck ³	2 310	77.0	1 173	48.7	S	S	400
For-hire truck	1 888	62.9	894	37.2	S	S	542
Private truck	S	S	279	11.6	38	5.7	94
Rail	656	21.9	1 220	50.7	141	21.1	120
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	779
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	2	2	661
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	1 099
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 21, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS							
Total	S	S	S	S	82	100.0	601
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	88
Truck ³	S	S	S	S	S	S	88
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	3
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	99
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	953
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	953
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	283	11.3	256	21.9	48	59.0	177

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 22, FERTILIZERS							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Truck ³	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	32
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 23, CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS, N.E.C.							
Total	3 560	100.0	2 343	100.0	S	S	S
Single modes	3 510	98.6	2 327	99.3	S	S	149
Truck ³	3 347	94.0	2 119	90.5	847	85.6	148
For-hire truck	2 702	75.9	S	S	S	S	401
Private truck	645	18.1	282	12.0	27	2.7	S
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	661
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	526
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	526
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	20	.6	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 24, PLASTICS AND RUBBER							
Total	12 712	100.0	6 239	100.0	3 785	100.0	299
Single modes	12 241	96.3	6 179	99.0	3 683	97.3	213
Truck ³	11 289	88.8	5 124	82.1	2 579	68.1	194
For-hire truck	7 174	56.4	3 568	57.2	2 101	55.5	640
Private truck	3 635	28.6	1 373	22.0	S	S	S
Rail	901	7.1	1 052	16.9	1 102	29.1	1 049
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	10
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	10
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	2	—	2	—	1 275
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	435	3.4	42	.7	S	S	681
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	318	2.5	13	.2	9	.2	666
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	41	1.1	1 736
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	7 411
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	36	.3	S	S	S	S	S

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 25, LOGS AND OTHER WOOD IN THE ROUGH							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	177
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	177
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	177
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	207
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	136
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 26, WOOD PRODUCTS							
Total	\$	\$	9 186	100.0	2 807	100.0	402
Single modes	\$	\$	9 109	99.2	2 796	99.6	403
Truck ³	\$	\$	8 362	91.0	2 182	77.7	401
For-hire truck	\$	\$	4 799	52.2	1 666	59.4	497
Private truck	1 346	14.8	3 560	38.8	516	18.4	69
Rail	193	2.1	\$	\$	\$	\$	821
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	502
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	494
Truck and rail	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 390
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	19	.2	74	.8	6	.2	\$
SCTG 27, PULP, NEWSPRINT, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD							
Total	\$	\$	9 667	100.0	\$	\$	364
Single modes	\$	\$	9 569	99.0	\$	\$	375
Truck ³	\$	\$	6 064	62.7	\$	\$	338
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	583
Private truck	95	1.6	97	1.0	3	—	59
Rail	\$	\$	3 480	36.0	2 482	40.3	720
Water	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	73
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	73
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	44	.7	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Truck and rail	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	900
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 886

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.**

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 28, PAPER OR PAPERBOARD ARTICLES							
Total	2 575	100.0	1 341	100.0	437	100.0	158
Single modes	1 959	76.1	1 122	83.7	393	89.8	122
Truck ³	1 956	76.0	1 121	83.6	390	89.1	121
For-hire truck	1 663	64.6	959	71.6	364	83.2	S
Private truck	293	11.4	162	12.1	26	5.9	57
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	2 682
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	323
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 29, PRINTED PRODUCTS							
Total	1 255	100.0	148	100.0	95	100.0	727
Single modes	583	46.5	137	92.2	88	92.8	1 010
Truck ³	473	37.7	134	90.2	85	89.6	S
For-hire truck	330	26.3	121	81.8	78	82.5	840
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	122
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	1 218
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	11	7.4	7	6.9	768
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	11	7.4	7	6.9	768
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	1	.4	S	S	S
SCTG 30, TEXTILES, LEATHER, AND ARTICLES OF TEXTILES OR LEATHER							
Total	27 102	100.0	5 771	100.0	2 556	100.0	810
Single modes	25 734	95.0	5 508	95.5	2 408	94.2	695
Truck ³	25 598	94.4	5 502	95.3	2 399	93.8	664
For-hire truck	19 221	70.9	4 059	70.3	2 059	80.5	745
Private truck	6 372	23.5	1 442	25.0	339	13.3	349
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	6	.1	S	S	1 592
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	1 190	4.4	S	S	64	2.5	932
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	1 100	4.1	44	.8	41	1.6	933
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	2 890
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	6
Other and unknown modes	178	.7	S	S	S	S	381

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 31, NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS							
Total	2 907	100.0	22 801	100.0	1 787	100.0	S
Single modes	2 854	98.2	22 691	99.5	1 786	99.9	S
Truck ³	2 779	95.6	22 049	96.7	1 547	86.6	S
For-hire truck	1 554	53.4	5 002	21.9	950	53.1	290
Private truck	1 226	42.2	17 047	74.8	598	33.4	S
Rail	67	2.3	642	2.8	238	13.3	S
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	1 410
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	536
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	536
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	1	—	S
SCTG 32, BASE METAL IN PRIMARY OR SEMIFINISHED FORMS AND IN FINISHED BASIC SHAPES							
Total	4 071	100.0	7 071	100.0	2 869	100.0	432
Single modes	3 745	92.0	6 922	97.9	2 842	99.0	334
Truck ³	3 012	74.0	4 731	66.9	1 582	55.1	322
For-hire truck	2 142	52.6	3 506	49.6	1 311	45.7	496
Private truck	810	19.9	1 188	16.8	246	8.6	192
Rail	722	17.7	2 155	30.5	1 243	43.3	618
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	459
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	459
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	558
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	718
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	718
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	171
SCTG 33, ARTICLES OF BASE METAL							
Total	2 634	100.0	1 615	100.0	S	S	450
Single modes	2 373	90.1	1 575	97.5	835	96.1	228
Truck ³	2 275	86.4	1 385	85.7	S	S	221
For-hire truck	S	S	1 221	75.6	S	S	457
Private truck	275	10.4	164	10.2	S	S	S
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	539
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	1 020
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	647
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	647
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 34, MACHINERY							
Total	7 828	100.0	1 414	100.0	716	100.0	352
Single modes	6 912	88.3	1 365	96.5	708	98.9	241
Truck ³	6 898	88.1	1 365	96.5	708	98.9	235
For-hire truck	4 887	62.4	721	51.0	533	74.5	551
Private truck	2 011	25.7	S	S	S	S	S
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	14	.2	—	—	S	S	1 005
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	658	8.4	9	.6	6	.9	605
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	657	8.4	9	.6	6	.8	605
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	5 309
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	42
SCTG 35, ELECTRONIC AND OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT							
Total	7 547	100.0	709	100.0	596	100.0	566
Single modes	6 094	80.7	661	93.2	579	97.1	439
Truck ³	5 609	74.3	646	91.2	554	93.0	372
For-hire truck	5 209	69.0	592	83.5	545	91.4	761
Private truck	400	5.3	S	S	10	1.6	S
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	2 011
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	432	5.7	5	.6	6	.9	1 077
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	1 308	17.3	17	2.3	13	2.1	783
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	1 302	17.3	16	2.3	12	2.1	783
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	673
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	146	1.9	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 36, MOTORIZED AND OTHER VEHICLES (INCLUDING PARTS)							
Total	10 183	100.0	1 847	100.0	955	100.0	242
Single modes	9 979	98.0	1 764	95.5	898	94.0	S
Truck ³	8 272	81.2	1 663	90.0	805	84.3	S
For-hire truck	7 415	72.8	1 512	81.9	764	80.0	576
Private truck	857	8.4	151	8.2	41	4.3	S
Rail	1 701	16.7	101	5.5	92	9.7	912
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	1 611
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	145	1.4	72	3.9	54	5.6	688
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	5	.3	4	.4	688
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	756
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 37, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, N.E.C.							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	831
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	966
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	948
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	951
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	107
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1 261
Pipeline ⁴	-	-	-	-	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	748
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	748
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	615
SCTG 38, PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS							
Total	2 106	100.0	121	100.0	113	100.0	651
Single modes	1 630	77.4	116	95.9	109	96.4	404
Truck ³	1 406	66.8	106	87.9	101	89.0	384
For-hire truck	1 323	62.8	99	81.9	100	88.6	1 249
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	60
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	875
Pipeline ⁴	-	-	-	-	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	\$	\$	3	2.9	4	3.2	732
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	\$	\$	3	2.9	4	3.2	732
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	256
SCTG 39, FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND MATTRESS SUPPORTS, LAMPS, LIGHTING FITTINGS, AND ILLUMINATED SIGNS							
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Single modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Truck ³	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
For-hire truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	489
Private truck	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	136
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	982
Pipeline ⁴	-	-	-	-	\$	\$	\$
Multiple modes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	886
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	886
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.**

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
SCTG 40, MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS							
Total	1 774	100.0	779	100.0	363	100.0	713
Single modes	1 553	87.5	759	97.4	354	97.5	502
Truck ³	1 499	84.5	759	97.4	353	97.3	460
For-hire truck	854	48.1	479	61.4	274	75.5	859
Private truck	645	36.4	280	36.0	79	21.8	S
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	1 236
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	215	12.1	10	1.3	7	2.0	957
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	215	12.1	10	1.3	7	2.0	957
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 41, WASTE AND SCRAP							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	73
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	73
Truck ³	S	S	S	S	S	S	68
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	69
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	63
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	424
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 43, MIXED FREIGHT							
Total	13 633	100.0	3 832	100.0	620	100.0	S
Single modes	13 386	98.2	3 821	99.7	617	99.5	86
Truck ³	13 374	98.1	3 821	99.7	617	99.4	85
For-hire truck	1 087	8.0	428	11.2	182	29.4	378
Private truck	12 286	90.1	3 392	88.5	434	70.0	74
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	769
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	232	1.7	6	.2	3	.5	448
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	232	1.7	6	.2	3	.5	448
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹		Average miles per shipment
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent	
COMMODITY UNKNOWN							
Total	95	100.0	131	100.0	S	S	267
Single modes	82	85.8	131	99.5	S	S	147
Truck ³	82	85.8	131	99.5	S	S	147
For-hire truck	21	22.5	S	S	S	S	409
Private truck	S	S	S	S	6	33.6	66
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline ⁴	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	617
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	617
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	3

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.

²Estimates exclude shipments of crude petroleum (SCTG 16).

³"Truck" as a single mode includes shipments that were made by only private truck, only for-hire truck, or a combination of private truck and for-hire truck.

⁴Estimates for pipeline exclude shipments of crude petroleum.

Note: Value-of-shipments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 7. Outbound Shipment Characteristics by State of Destination for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

State of destination	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹	
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent
Total	143 194	100.0	142 708	100.0	32 484	100.0
NEW ENGLAND STATES						
Connecticut	660	.5	162	.1	142	.4
Maine	557	.4	S	S	S	S
Massachusetts	1 397	1.0	469	.3	440	1.4
New Hampshire	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rhode Island	130	—	106	—	108	.3
Vermont	43	—	15	—	15	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES						
New Jersey	2 473	1.7	890	.6	609	1.9
New York	4 125	2.9	S	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	5 952	4.2	2 436	1.7	1 555	4.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						
Illinois	2 651	1.9	1 675	1.2	1 423	4.4
Indiana	2 218	1.5	869	.6	574	1.8
Michigan	3 422	2.4	959	.7	791	2.4
Ohio	7 287	5.1	2 867	2.0	1 859	5.7
Wisconsin	1 284	.9	449	.3	457	1.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						
Iowa	704	.5	197	.1	209	.6
Kansas	402	.3	132	—	145	.4
Minnesota	608	.4	276	.2	373	1.1
Missouri	738	.5	425	.3	349	1.1
Nebraska	100	—	19	—	24	—
North Dakota	96	—	S	S	S	S
South Dakota	53	—	23	—	34	.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES						
Delaware	556	.4	145	.1	77	.2
District of Columbia	157	.1	45	—	21	—
Florida	6 484	4.5	2 529	1.8	1 215	3.7
Georgia	12 860	9.0	8 795	6.2	1 955	6.0
Maryland	2 267	1.6	1 076	.8	556	1.7
North Carolina	16 920	11.8	14 777	10.4	2 305	7.1
South Carolina	40 927	28.6	88 692	62.1	4 558	14.0
Virginia	2 970	2.1	2 167	1.5	717	2.2
West Virginia	375	.3	207	.1	86	.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES						
Alabama	2 244	1.6	2 231	1.6	959	3.0
Kentucky	1 217	.9	780	.5	414	1.3
Mississippi	3 097	2.2	860	.6	537	1.7
Tennessee	2 803	2.0	1 774	1.2	763	2.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES						
Arkansas	447	.3	209	.1	181	.6
Louisiana	749	.5	141	.1	115	.4
Oklahoma	614	.4	213	.1	261	.8
Texas	5 923	4.1	1 893	1.3	2 287	7.0
MOUNTAIN STATES						
Arizona	S	S	119	—	247	.8
Colorado	584	.4	181	.1	308	.9
Idaho	95	—	5	—	12	—
Montana	33	—	16	—	37	.1
Nevada	286	.2	S	S	S	S
New Mexico	96	—	S	S	S	S
Utah	458	.3	78	—	161	.5
Wyoming	S	S	S	S	S	S
PACIFIC STATES						
Alaska	S	S	S	S	S	S
California	3 708	2.6	825	.6	2 056	6.3
Hawaii	S	S	S	S	S	S
Oregon	454	.3	104	—	295	.9
Washington	370	.3	119	—	348	1.1

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.

Note: Value-of-shippments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentially protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 8. Inbound Shipment Characteristics by State of Origin for State of Destination: 2002

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

State of origin	Value		Tons		Ton-miles ¹	
	2002 (million dollars)	Percent	2002 (thousands)	Percent	2002 (millions)	Percent
Total	128 514	100.0	163 527	100.0	44 310	100.0
NEW ENGLAND STATES						
Connecticut	695	.5	130	—	114	.3
Maine	460	.4	141	—	173	.4
Massachusetts	714	.6	S	S	S	S
New Hampshire	294	.2	S	S	S	S
Rhode Island	161	.1	11	—	10	—
Vermont	50	—	26	—	25	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES						
New Jersey	1 784	1.4	S	S	S	S
New York	1 218	.9	325	.2	270	.6
Pennsylvania	2 856	2.2	1 269	.8	768	1.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						
Illinois	1 983	1.5	2 148	1.3	1 999	4.5
Indiana	2 476	1.9	S	S	S	S
Michigan	1 437	1.1	449	.3	398	.9
Ohio	S	S	1 804	1.1	1 140	2.6
Wisconsin	1 355	1.1	300	.2	295	.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						
Iowa	872	.7	517	.3	626	1.4
Kansas	506	.4	119	—	143	.3
Minnesota	715	.6	131	—	162	.4
Missouri	559	.4	226	.1	199	.4
Nebraska	214	.2	135	—	177	.4
North Dakota	16	—	3	—	4	—
South Dakota	19	—	6	—	9	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES						
Delaware	156	.1	58	—	32	—
District of Columbia	S	S	S	S	S	S
Florida	3 219	2.5	3 100	1.9	S	S
Georgia	10 925	8.5	10 172	6.2	2 135	4.8
Maryland	1 457	1.1	290	.2	148	.3
North Carolina	19 171	14.9	13 055	8.0	2 003	4.5
South Carolina	40 927	31.8	88 692	54.2	4 558	10.3
Virginia	2 220	1.7	3 454	2.1	1 454	3.3
West Virginia	327	.3	S	S	S	S
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES						
Alabama	3 036	2.4	4 618	2.8	2 155	4.9
Kentucky	3 029	2.4	12 965	7.9	6 950	15.7
Mississippi	1 002	.8	713	.4	450	1.0
Tennessee	5 457	4.2	3 952	2.4	1 702	3.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES						
Arkansas	748	.6	422	.3	346	.8
Louisiana	755	.6	1 101	.7	930	2.1
Oklahoma	440	.3	395	.2	456	1.0
Texas	3 279	2.6	3 352	2.0	4 368	9.9
MOUNTAIN STATES						
Arizona	S	S	20	—	41	—
Colorado	348	.3	25	—	41	—
Idaho	84	—	68	—	158	.4
Montana	S	S	17	—	40	—
Nevada	69	—	2	—	5	—
New Mexico	S	S	S	S	S	S
Utah	335	.3	58	—	118	.3
Wyoming	S	S	S	S	S	S
PACIFIC STATES						
Alaska	S	S	S	S	S	S
California	S	S	417	.3	1 094	2.5
Hawaii	S	S	S	S	S	S
Oregon	162	.1	60	—	178	.4
Washington	315	.2	35	—	102	.2

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.

Note: Value-of-shippments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentially protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Discussion of Survey Changes and Comparing Estimates

The following tables provide comparisons of the 2002 and 1997 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) estimates.

Data users are urged to use caution in comparing estimates from different survey years due to the changes that have occurred in sample design, industry coverage, methodology, commodity classification coding systems, geography, and sample sizes. Appendix A presents change in these areas by survey year.

INDUSTRY COVERAGE CHANGES

Changes to the 2002 CFS include moving the industry coverage from a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) based definition in the 1997 CFS to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) based definition for the 2002 survey. For the 2002 CFS, this meant that selected industries previously covered in the 1997 CFS using the SIC definitions, were now out-of-scope to the 2002 CFS industry coverage based on the NAICS definitions. The major industries not covered by the 2002 CFS that were included in the 1997 CFS are Logging (NAICS 11331); Newspaper Periodical, Book, and Database Publishers (NAICS 5111); and Music Publishers (NAICS 51223).

To make the 1997 CFS estimates comparable with the 2002 CFS, the 1997 CFS estimates have been revised by removing shipments from establishments in the following industries:

- SIC 2411 Logging
- SIC 2711 Newspapers: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing
- SIC 2721 Periodicals: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing
- SIC 2731 Books: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing
- SIC 2741 Miscellaneous Publishing
- SIC 2771 Greeting Cards

We were not able to adjust the 1997 CFS estimates to account the NAICS coverage changes when only part of a SIC moved out-of-scope. For example, a wholesale industry in-scope to the 1997 CFS—SIC 5171 (Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals)—included Heating Oil Sold Via Retail Method, which is now classified as Retail (NAICS 454311) and is out-of-scope of the 2002 CFS. The majority of the industry remains in-scope to the 2002 CFS industry coverage, therefore we made no adjustment to the 1997 CFS estimates.

No adjustments have been made to the 1993 CFS estimates.

Detailed information about NAICS can be found at www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html.

AUXILIARY ESTABLISHMENT COVERAGE CHANGES

The 2002 CFS improved the coverage of auxiliary establishments. Auxiliary establishments are defined as warehouses and managing offices of multiestablishment companies, which have non-auxiliary establishments that are in-scope to CFS or are classified in retail trade. For the 1997 CFS sampling, managing offices had to have sales or inventory levels of greater than zero in order to be considered for selection. However, research conducted prior to the 2002 CFS showed that not all managing offices with shipping activity in the 1997 CFS indicated sales or inventories in the 1997 Economic Census. Therefore, to provide a more comprehensive coverage of auxiliaries, for the 2002 CFS managing offices were subjected to sampling, regardless of sales or inventories.

COMPARISON DATA AND STATISTICAL VALIDITY

Changes from the 1997 to 2002 CFS include a decrease in sample size, from approximately 100,000 establishments for the 1997 CFS to about 50,000 establishments for the 2002 survey.

One consequence of the decreased sample size was a substantial increase in the sampling variability for estimates of period-to-period change produced at full detail levels for mode and commodity. Because of the increased variability in many of these categories, one cannot conclude with a high degree of confidence that changes were significant. For a more detailed discussion of sampling variability, see Appendix B. We have provided period-to-period comparisons at the following, higher levels of aggregation for mode of transportation and commodity since the impact of increased sampling variability is less at those levels. For consistency, these aggregation levels are also now used in our Metropolitan Area and Export tables, where appropriate.

Table 9. Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002 and 1997

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 and 1997 Commodity Flow Surveys. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

Mode of transportation	Value			Tons			Ton-miles ¹			Average miles per shipment		
	2002 (million dollars)	1997 (million dollars)	Percent change	2002 (thousands)	1997 (thousands)	Percent change	2002 (millions)	1997 (millions)	Percent change	2002	1997	Percent change
Total	143 194	102 092	40.3	142 708	107 904	32.3	32 484	21 977	47.8	348	292	19.3
Single modes	134 578	93 562	43.8	140 997	106 450	32.5	31 776	21 327	49.0	195	179	8.9
Truck ²	126 452	87 299	44.8	125 103	95 945	30.4	24 299	15 731	54.5	178	165	7.5
Rail	6 968	4 612	51.1	15 805	10 400	52.0	7 428	5 538	34.1	551	571	-3.6
Water	S	130	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	238	S	S
Air (includes truck and air)	1 135	1 521	-25.4	28	S	S	31	56	-44.4	1 225	1 178	4.0
Pipeline ³	-	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Multiple modes	6 602	6 164	7.1	400	332	20.5	336	302	11.3	756	569	32.8
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier ..	6 283	5 829	7.8	157	183	-14.3	115	117	-2.3	756	569	32.8
Truck and rail	166	290	-42.6	148	125	19.1	151	177	-15.0	1 072	1 454	-26.3
All other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	7	S	S	1 864	S
Other and unknown modes ...	2 014	2 366	-14.9	1 311	1 122	16.8	372	348	7.0	49	77	-35.9

- Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.
²Truck as a single mode includes shipments that were made by only private truck, only for-hire truck, or a combination of private truck and for-hire truck.

³Estimates for pipeline exclude shipments of crude petroleum.

Note: Value-of-shipments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Table 10. Shipment Characteristics by Commodity Group for State of Origin: 2002 and 1997

[Estimates are based on data from the 2002 and 1997 Commodity Flow Surveys. Because of rounding, estimates may not be additive]

SCTG code	Commodity description	Value			Tons			Ton-miles ¹			Average miles per shipment		
		2002 (million dollars)	1997 (million dollars)	Percent change	2002 (thousands)	1997 (thousands)	Percent change	2002 (millions)	1997 (millions)	Percent change	2002	1997	Percent change
	Total²	143 194	102 092	40.3	142 708	107 904	32.3	32 484	21 977	47.8	348	292	19.3
01-05	Agricultural products and fish	4 079	3 373	20.9	S	3 504	S	1 281	809	58.3	463	201	129.8
06-09	Grains, alcohol, and tobacco products	9 815	4 768	105.8	7 010	4 972	41.0	1 052	653	61.2	58	63	-8.0
10-14	Stones, nonmetallic minerals, and metallic ores	S	417	S	20 976	31 134	-32.6	1 169	1 703	-31.4	74	48	53.6
15-19	Coal and petroleum products	3 373	2 697	25.1	14 086	9 893	42.4	S	625	S	S	63	S
20-24	Basic chemicals, chemical, and pharmaceutical products	21 953	15 438	42.2	13 609	9 703	40.3	5 652	3 357	68.4	330	243	36.2
25-30	Logs, wood products, and textile and leather	46 457	32 393	43.4	28 446	22 143	28.5	12 440	8 487	46.6	601	556	8.1
31-34	Base metal and machinery ..	17 439	17 552	-6	32 901	20 491	60.6	6 241	4 326	44.3	328	251	31.0
35-38	Electronic, motorized vehicles, and precision instruments	20 861	14 209	46.8	2 737	1 643	66.6	1 714	984	74.2	497	330	50.7
39-43	Furniture, mixed freight and misc. manufactured prod. ..	17 506	10 919	60.3	14 120	4 043	249.3	1 715	1 012	69.4	193	399	-51.6
--	Commodity unknown	95	326	-70.8	131	S	S	S	22	S	267	321	-16.7

- Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

¹Ton-miles estimates are based on estimated distances traveled along a modeled transportation network. See "Mileage Calculations" section for additional information.
²Estimates exclude shipments of crude petroleum (SCTG 16).

Note: Value-of-shipments estimates have not been adjusted for price changes. Appendix B tables provide estimated measures of sampling variability. The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Note: Coverage for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) differs from the previous surveys due to a change from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System to the 1997 North American Industry Classification System and other survey improvements. Therefore, data users are urged to use caution when comparing 2002 CFS estimates with estimates from prior years.

Appendix A.

Comparability With the 1993 and 1997 Commodity Flow Surveys

The following tables show a comparison of the key characteristics among the 1993, 1997, and 2002 Commodity Flow Surveys.

Industry Coverage

1993	1997	2002
Based on 1987 SIC	Based on 1987 SIC	Based on 1997 NAICS ¹
Manufacturing (excluding Printing Trade Services (SIC 279))	Manufacturing (excluding Printing Trade Services (SIC 279))	Manufacturing (excluding Prepress Services (NAICS 323122))
Mining (except mining services (SICs 108, 124, 138, 148) and oil and gas extraction (SICs 131 and 132))	Mining (except mining services (SICs 108, 124, 138, 148) and oil and gas extraction (SICs 131 and 132))	Mining (except support activities (NAICS 213) and oil and gas extraction (NAICS 211))
Wholesale (merchants and manufacturers' sales branches and government-owned liquor stores)	Wholesale (merchants and manufacturers' sales branches and government-owned liquor stores)	Wholesale (merchants and manufacturers' sales branches and government-owned liquor stores)
Retail catalog and mail order houses	Retail catalog and mail order houses	Retail electronic shopping and mail order houses
Auxiliaries (e.g., warehouses)	Auxiliaries (e.g., warehouses)	Auxiliaries ² (e.g., warehouses)

¹Because of changes in the classification of establishments between SIC and NAICS, establishments classified in the following industries were covered in the 1993 and 1997 surveys, but not in the 2002 survey: NAICS 11331, Logging; NAICS 5111, Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Database Publishers; and NAICS 51223, Music Publishers. Detailed information about NAICS can be found on the Census Bureau Web site at: <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

²Coverage of auxiliaries has been expanded for the 2002 CFS. In comparison, for the 1997 CFS, the number of in-scope managing offices was reduced to a large extent based on the results of the 1992 Economic Census. For the 1997 CFS, a managing office was considered in-scope only if it had sales or end-of-year inventories in the 1992 Census. Research conducted prior to the 2002 CFS showed that not all managing offices with shipping activity in the 1997 CFS indicated sales or inventories in the 1997 Economic Census. Therefore, the 1997 Economic Census results were not used to determine scope for managing offices in the 2002 CFS. For the 2002 survey, the inclusion of an increased number of auxiliaries (intermediary distribution centers) which support the operations of retail stores (most of which are, themselves out-of-scope) has more of an impact on the estimates of value and tonnage and less on ton-miles.

Commodity Classification System

1993	1997	2002
Standard Transportation Commodity Classification (STCC), developed by the Association of American Railroads (AAR)	Standard Classification of Transported Goods (SCTG)	Standard Classification of Transported Goods (SCTG)

Sample Size

1993	1997	2002
Approximately 200,000 establishments selected from a universe of about 790,000 in-scope establishments.	Approximately 100,000 establishments selected from a universe of about 770,000 in-scope establishments.	Approximately 50,000 establishments selected from a universe of about 760,000 in-scope establishments.

Survey Methodology

1993	1997	2002
Respondents reported for a sample of their individual outbound shipments for a 2-week period during each of the four calendar quarters of the reference year.	Respondents reported for a sample of their individual outbound shipments for a 1-week period during each of the four calendar quarters of the reference year.	Respondents reported for a sample of their individual outbound shipments for a 1-week period during each of the four calendar quarters of the reference year.
Respondents reported key characteristics for each sampled shipment	Respondents reported key characteristics for each sampled shipment.	Respondents reported key characteristics for each sampled shipment.

Reported Mode of Transportation

1993	1997	2002
For-hire truck	For-hire truck	For-hire truck
Private truck	Private truck	Private truck
Rail	Rail	Rail
Air	Air	Air
Inland Water	Shallow draft vessel	Shallow draft vessel
Deep Sea Water	Deep draft vessel	Deep draft vessel
Pipeline	Pipeline	Pipeline
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service, or courier	Parcel, U.S. Postal Service, or courier	Parcel, U.S. Postal Service, or courier
Other	Other	Other
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Data Items Requested

1993	1997	2002
For each shipment:	For each shipment:	For each shipment:
Total value	Total value	Total value
Total weight	Total weight	Total weight
Commodity that contributes the most to the shipment's weight (STCC)	Commodity that contributes the most to the shipment's weight (SCTG)	Commodity that contributes the most to the shipment's weight (SCTG)
All known modes of transportation	All known modes of transportation	All known modes of transportation
Single origin (assumed to be the mailing address unless the respondent provided a different physical location address)	Single origin (assumed to be the mailing address unless the respondent provided a different physical location address)	Single origin (assumed to be the mailing address unless the respondent provided a different physical location address)
Destination	Destination	Destination
Containerized (Y/N)	Containerized (Y/N)	
Hazardous material (Y/N)	Hazardous material (UN/NA) code	Hazardous material (UN/NA) code
Export (Y/N)	Export (Y/N)	Export (Y/N)
If export: mode of export, foreign city and country of destination; U.S. port, airport, or border crossing of exit.	If export: mode of export, foreign city and country of destination; U.S. port, airport, or border crossing of exit.	If export: mode of export, foreign city and country of destination; U.S. port, airport, or border crossing of exit.

Appendix B.

Reliability of the Estimates

The estimates in this publication may differ from the actual, unknown population values. Statisticians define this difference as the total error of the estimate. When describing the accuracy of survey results, it is convenient to discuss total error as the sum of sampling error and nonsampling error. Sampling error is the average difference between the estimate and the result that would be obtained from a complete enumeration of the sampling frame conducted under the same survey conditions. Nonsampling error encompasses all other factors that contribute to the total error of a sample survey estimate.

The sampling error of the estimates in this publication can be estimated from the selected sample because the sample was selected using probability sampling. Common measures related to sampling error are the sampling variance, the standard error, and the coefficient of variation (CV). The sampling variance is the squared difference, averaged over all possible samples of the same size and design, between the estimator and its average value. The standard error is the square root of the sampling variance. The CV expresses the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. This publication presents these measures in Appendix B.

Nonsampling errors are difficult to measure and can be introduced through inadequacies in the questionnaire, nonresponse, inaccurate reporting by respondents, errors in the application of survey procedures, incorrect recording of answers, and errors in data entry and processing. No measures of nonsampling error are presented in this publication, however, every effort is made to minimize their effect on the estimates. Data users should take into account both the measures of sampling error and the potential effects of nonsampling error when using these estimates.

More detailed descriptions of sampling and nonsampling errors for the 2002 CFS are provided in the following sections.

Sampling Error

Because the estimates are based on a sample, exact agreement with results that would be obtained from a complete enumeration of all shipments made in 2002 from all establishments included on the sampling frame using the same enumeration procedures is not expected. However, because probability sampling was used at each stage of selection, it is possible to estimate the sampling variability of the survey estimates. For CFS estimates, sampling variability arises from each of the three stages of sampling. (See Appendix C for a description of the sample design.)

The particular sample used in this survey is one of a large number of samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same design. If all possible samples had been surveyed under the same conditions, an estimate of a population parameter of interest could have been obtained from each sample. These samples give rise to a distribution of estimates for the population parameter. A statistical measure of the variability among these estimates is the standard error, which can be approximated from any one sample. The *standard error* is defined as the square root of the variance. The *coefficient of variation* (or relative standard error) of an estimator is the standard error of the estimator divided by the estimator. Note that measures of sampling variability, such as the standard error and coefficient of variation, are estimated from the sample and are also subject to sampling variability. (Technically, we should refer to the *estimated* standard error or the *estimated* coefficient of variation of an estimator. However, for the sake of brevity, we have omitted this detail.) It is important to note that the standard error only measures sampling variability. It does not measure systematic biases of the sample. The Census Bureau recommends that individuals using estimates contained in this report incorporate this information into their analyses, as sampling error could affect the conclusions drawn from these estimates.

An estimate from a particular sample and the standard error associated with the estimate can be used to construct a confidence interval. A *confidence interval* is a range about a given estimator that has a specified probability of containing the result of a complete enumeration of the sampling frame conducted under the same survey conditions. Associated with each interval is a percentage of confidence, which is interpreted as follows. If, for each possible sample, an estimate of a population parameter and its approximate standard error were obtained, then:

1. For approximately 90 percent of the possible samples, the interval from 1.645 standard errors below to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the result as obtained from a complete enumeration of the sampling frame conducted under the same survey conditions.
2. For approximately 95 percent of the possible samples, the interval from 1.96 standard errors below to 1.96 standard errors above the estimate would include the result as obtained from a complete enumeration of the sampling frame conducted under the same survey conditions.

To illustrate the computation of a confidence interval for an estimate of total value of shipments, assume that an estimate of total value is \$10,750 million and the coefficient of variation for this estimate is 1.8 percent, or 0.018. First obtain the standard error of the estimate by multiplying the value of shipments estimate by its coefficient of variation. For this example, multiply \$10,750 million by 0.018. This yields a standard error of \$193.5 million. The upper and lower bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval are computed as \$10,750 million plus or minus 1.645 times \$193.5 million. Consequently, the 90-percent confidence interval is \$10,432 million to \$11,068 million. If corresponding confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size and design, approximately 9 out of 10 (90 percent) of these intervals would contain the result obtained from a complete enumeration.

Nonsampling Error

Nonsampling error encompasses all other factors that contribute to the total error of a sample survey estimate and may also occur in censuses. It is often helpful to think of nonsampling error as arising from deficiencies or mistakes in the survey process. In the CFS, nonsampling error can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all units in the sample; response errors; differences in the interpretation of the questions; mistakes in coding or keying the data obtained; and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and processing. Although no direct measurement of the potential biases due to nonsampling error has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence. The Census Bureau recommends that individuals using estimates in this report incorporate this information into their analyses, as nonsampling error could affect the conclusions drawn from these estimates.

A potential source of bias in the estimates is nonresponse. Nonresponse is defined as the inability to obtain all the intended measurements or responses from all units in the sample. Four levels of nonresponse can occur in the CFS: item, shipment, quarter (reporting week), and establishment. Item nonresponse occurs either when a question is unanswered or the response to the question fails computer or analyst edits. Nonresponse to the shipment value or weight items is corrected by imputation, which is the procedure by which a missing value is replaced by a predicted value obtained from an appropriate model. (See Appendix C for a description of the imputation procedure.) Shipment, quarter, and establishment nonresponse are used to describe the inability to obtain any of the substantive measurements about a sampled shipment, quarter, or establishment, respectively. Shipment and quarter nonresponse are corrected by reweighting. Reweighting allocates characteristics to the nonrespondents in proportion to the characteristics observed for the respondents. The amount of bias introduced by this nonresponse adjustment procedure depends on the extent to which the nonrespondents differ, characteristically, from the respondents. Establishment nonresponse is corrected during the estimation procedure by the industry-level adjustment weight. (See Appendix C for a description of the estimation procedure.) In most cases of establishment nonresponse, none of the four questionnaires have been returned to the Census Bureau, after several attempts to elicit a response. Approximately 63 percent of the establishments provided at least one quarter of data that contributed to tabulation.

Some possible sources of bias that are attributed to respondent-conducted sampling include misunderstanding the definition of a shipment, constructing an incomplete frame of shipments from which to sample, ordering the shipment sampling frame by selected shipment characteristics, and selecting shipment records by a method other than the one specified in the questionnaire's instructions. We often contact respondents who reported shipments having an untypically large value or weight when compared to the rest of their reported shipments. Upon contact, if we are able to collect information on all of a given respondent's large shipments made either for a particular reporting week or for the entire quarter, then we identify these large shipments as certainty shipments. (See Appendix C for a description of how certainty shipments are used in the estimation process.)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Confidentiality

Title 13 of the United States Code authorizes the Census Bureau to conduct censuses and surveys. Section 9 of the same Title requires that any information collected from the public under the authority of Title 13 be maintained as confidential. Section 214 of Title 13 and Sections 3559 and 3571 of Title 18 of the United States Code provide for the imposition of penalties of up to 5 years in prison and up to \$250,000 in fines for wrongful disclosure of confidential census information. In accordance with Title 13, no estimates are published that would disclose the operations of an individual firm.

The Census Bureau's internal Disclosure Review Board sets the confidentiality rules for all data releases. A checklist approach is used to ensure that all potential risks to the confidentiality of the data are considered and addressed.

Disclosure Limitation

Disclosure is the release of data that have been deemed confidential. It generally reveals information about a specific individual or establishment or permits deduction of sensitive information about a particular individual or establishment. Disclosure limitation is the process used to protect the confidentiality of the survey data provided by an individual or firm. Using disclosure limitation procedures, the Census Bureau modifies or removes the characteristics that put confidential information at risk for disclosure. Although it may appear that a table shows information about a specific individual or business, the Census Bureau has taken steps to disguise or suppress the original data while making sure the results are still useful. The techniques used by the Census Bureau to protect confidentiality in tabulations vary, depending on the type of data.

Unpublished Estimates

Some unpublished estimates can be derived directly from this report by subtracting published estimates from their respective totals. However, the estimates obtained by such subtraction would be subject to poor response, high sampling variability, or other factors that may make them potentially misleading.

Individuals who use estimates in this report to create new estimates should cite the Census Bureau as the source of only the original estimates.

Table B-1a. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

Mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
Total	8.3	—	10.4	—	11.0	—	9.4
Single modes	8.9	1.4	10.5	.2	11.1	.4	11.2
Truck	8.8	1.5	11.6	2.6	11.3	3.2	9.2
For-hire truck	10.6	3.4	13.6	4.1	14.2	2.4	6.0
Private truck	17.6	4.0	19.5	5.1	9.8	2.1	7.5
Rail	14.9	.5	21.4	2.6	17.6	3.4	13.5
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	32.1
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.1
Air (includes truck and air)	26.6	.2	33.0	—	30.8	—	4.3
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	14.7	.9	24.7	—	25.0	.3	5.1
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	16.4	.9	17.1	—	14.7	—	5.0
Truck and rail	27.6	—	29.4	—	29.6	.2	19.3
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	49.6
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Other and unknown modes	38.6	.8	21.3	.2	31.3	.3	19.5

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B-1b. Estimated Standard Errors of Percentage for Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: Percent of Total for 2002 and 1997

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 and 1997 Commodity Flow Surveys]

Mode of transportation	Value (percent)		Tons (percent)		Ton-miles (percent)	
	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single modes	1.4	.8	.2	.3	.4	.6
Truck	1.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	3.2	1.9
For-hire truck	3.4	2.1	4.1	2.5	2.4	1.8
Private truck	4.0	2.5	5.1	3.1	2.1	1.6
Rail .....	.5	.7	2.6	.9	3.4	1.7
Water	S	—	S	S	S	S
Shallow draft	S	—	S	S	S	S
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S
Air (includes truck and air) .....	.2	.2	—	S	—	.1
Pipeline	—	S	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes .....	.9	.8	—	—	.3	.2
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier .....	.9	.7	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	.2	.2
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S
Other and unknown modes .....	.8	.4	.2	.3	.3	.6

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B-2. **Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Total Modal Activity for State of Origin: 2002**

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

Mode of transportation	Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
Total	11.0	—	9.4
Truck	11.3	3.2	9.2
Rail	17.6	3.4	13.5
Shallow draft	S	S	31.6
Great Lakes	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	31.1
Air	30.8	—	4.3
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—
Pipeline	S	S	S
Other and unknown modes	31.3	.3	19.5

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.

S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B-3. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Distance Shipped for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

Mode of transportation and distance shipped (based on Great Circle Distance)	Value		Tons		Ton-miles	
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage
Total	8.3	—	10.4	—	11.0	—
Less than 50 miles	11.2	1.6	19.7	5.5	19.9	1.0
50 to 99 miles	13.6	1.0	13.1	1.0	13.2	.6
100 to 249 miles	13.2	1.6	14.5	3.2	13.9	2.0
250 to 499 miles	11.5	1.4	10.4	1.5	11.7	1.5
500 to 749 miles	15.1	1.7	16.6	1.2	17.1	1.7
750 to 999 miles	13.4	.7	24.1	.4	22.9	1.6
1,000 to 1,499 miles	10.1	.2	14.3	.2	14.7	1.0
1,500 to 1,999 miles	31.4	.8	14.4	—	14.2	.4
2,000 miles or more	6.0	.2	16.7	.1	15.9	.8
Single modes	8.9	—	10.5	—	11.1	—
Less than 50 miles	11.6	1.7	19.8	5.6	19.9	1.1
50 to 99 miles	14.3	1.0	13.2	1.0	13.3	.6
100 to 249 miles	14.2	1.5	15.5	3.3	14.8	2.2
250 to 499 miles	12.3	1.4	10.7	1.5	12.0	1.6
500 to 749 miles	14.5	1.7	16.6	1.2	17.2	1.7
750 to 999 miles	13.9	.7	24.5	.4	23.2	1.5
1,000 to 1,499 miles	10.8	.3	14.4	.2	14.7	1.0
1,500 to 1,999 miles	35.2	.8	15.0	—	14.8	.4
2,000 miles or more	6.0	.2	14.5	.1	14.2	.8
Truck	8.8	—	11.6	—	11.3	—
Less than 50 miles	11.9	1.7	19.5	5.3	18.1	1.0
50 to 99 miles	14.7	1.0	13.5	1.1	12.9	.6
100 to 249 miles	13.9	1.5	13.4	2.5	11.8	1.3
250 to 499 miles	12.6	1.4	9.5	1.3	9.7	1.5
500 to 749 miles	13.1	1.6	12.7	1.3	12.1	1.7
750 to 999 miles	14.3	.7	28.1	.5	27.2	1.8
1,000 to 1,499 miles	11.5	.3	16.6	—	17.2	.5
1,500 to 1,999 miles	36.8	.9	14.7	—	14.8	.5
2,000 miles or more	4.9	.2	17.6	.1	17.5	.6
For-hire truck	10.6	—	13.6	—	14.2	—
Less than 50 miles	23.8	2.2	23.6	5.2	27.5	.6
50 to 99 miles	11.0	.6	18.9	2.1	18.3	.6
100 to 249 miles	13.1	1.6	14.6	1.1	12.6	.9
250 to 499 miles	14.6	2.2	10.3	1.9	10.6	1.8
500 to 749 miles	16.1	1.7	16.1	2.0	15.4	2.1
750 to 999 miles	15.6	1.1	28.8	1.0	27.8	2.2
1,000 to 1,499 miles	12.4	.4	19.5	.2	20.0	.6
1,500 to 1,999 miles	40.7	1.1	19.7	.2	20.0	.7
2,000 miles or more	7.1	.3	19.8	.1	19.6	.5
Private truck	17.6	—	19.5	—	9.8	—
Less than 50 miles	14.9	3.5	27.7	6.4	27.2	3.1
50 to 99 miles	20.6	1.7	11.0	2.0	11.3	1.3
100 to 249 miles	25.7	3.4	15.1	4.8	13.6	4.9
250 to 499 miles	38.1	1.0	8.8	.3	10.3	1.0
500 to 749 miles	42.7	1.5	28.8	.3	28.9	2.2
750 to 999 miles	20.8	.2	32.7	—	32.1	.8
1,000 to 1,499 miles	47.0	.3	45.3	.1	44.3	1.2
1,500 to 1,999 miles	43.0	.3	S	S	S	S
2,000 miles or more	S	S	48.1	—	47.5	1.8
Rail	14.9	—	21.4	—	17.6	—
Less than 50 miles	44.2	2.4	S	S	S	S
50 to 99 miles	31.3	4.4	36.2	4.1	37.7	1.6
100 to 249 miles	29.0	5.8	48.2	6.7	47.0	6.0
250 to 499 miles	24.6	4.6	23.0	4.1	23.8	3.7
500 to 749 miles	36.5	4.2	36.3	5.0	36.5	6.0
750 to 999 miles	18.1	.9	15.5	.6	15.9	1.0
1,000 to 1,499 miles	26.8	1.5	30.7	1.5	30.5	3.0
1,500 to 1,999 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
2,000 miles or more	32.5	2.3	35.7	.5	35.9	2.2
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
50 to 99 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Distance Shipped for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

Mode of transportation and distance shipped (based on Great Circle Distance)	Value		Tons		Ton-miles	
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage
Single modes—Con.						
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
50 to 99 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	26.6	—	33.0	—	30.8	—
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
100 to 249 miles	40.6	4.2	37.2	9.5	38.2	7.5
250 to 499 miles	30.1	10.0	29.8	7.2	35.8	6.5
500 to 749 miles	34.6	9.4	S	S	S	S
750 to 999 miles	45.6	2.2	S	S	S	S
1,000 to 1,499 miles	28.9	.9	43.8	3.1	44.7	5.5
1,500 to 1,999 miles	42.8	1.3	41.1	1.5	42.0	2.9
2,000 miles or more	44.8	7.7	S	S	S	S
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	S	S
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	S	S
Multiple modes	14.7	—	24.7	—	25.0	—
Less than 50 miles	19.4	.7	20.1	.8	23.9	—
50 to 99 miles	16.4	1.5	24.4	1.1	23.3	.1
100 to 249 miles	19.2	3.0	S	S	S	S
250 to 499 miles	24.8	3.5	34.9	7.9	38.5	7.9
500 to 749 miles	26.1	3.0	36.3	5.2	38.6	3.5
750 to 999 miles	23.9	1.4	22.1	1.8	23.8	1.7
1,000 to 1,499 miles	34.8	2.0	42.8	1.8	41.8	2.8
1,500 to 1,999 miles	29.9	.9	20.7	.6	20.6	1.3
2,000 miles or more	21.1	2.0	31.7	2.1	47.0	6.0
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	16.4	—	17.1	—	14.7	—
Less than 50 miles	20.0	.9	23.2	.8	25.1	—
50 to 99 miles	16.4	1.7	24.4	1.3	23.3	.2
100 to 249 miles	20.2	2.6	38.2	3.4	36.9	1.2
250 to 499 miles	25.0	3.2	18.3	1.6	18.5	1.6
500 to 749 miles	27.2	3.1	17.5	2.3	17.9	2.3
750 to 999 miles	24.2	1.5	11.0	1.3	10.7	1.3
1,000 to 1,499 miles	35.1	2.4	25.5	.6	25.0	1.0
1,500 to 1,999 miles	29.9	.9	20.7	1.0	20.6	2.3
2,000 miles or more	25.1	1.4	23.0	1.0	22.0	2.7
Truck and rail	27.6	—	29.4	—	29.6	—
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
500 to 749 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
750 to 999 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
1,000 to 1,499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	S	S	42.1	2.4	42.2	5.5
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
250 to 499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	S	S	S	S	S	S

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Distance Shipped for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

Mode of transportation and distance shipped (based on Great Circle Distance)	Value		Tons		Ton-miles	
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage
Multiple modes—Con.						
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S
Less than 50 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
50 to 99 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 249 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
250 to 499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	38.6	—	21.3	—	31.3	—
Less than 50 miles	30.9	4.5	27.4	9.4	36.4	4.5
50 to 99 miles	35.2	5.6	33.4	2.7	33.4	2.6
100 to 249 miles	S	S	44.6	10.5	48.0	10.8
250 to 499 miles	41.5	2.2	S	S	48.1	4.2
500 to 749 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
750 to 999 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
1,000 to 1,499 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
1,500 to 1,999 miles	S	S	S	S	S	S
2,000 miles or more	S	S	S	S	S	S

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.

S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B-4. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Shipment Weight for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

Mode of transportation and shipment weight	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
Total	8.3	—	10.4	—	11.0	—	9.4
Less than 50 lb	14.4	.8	15.6	—	14.6	—	11.2
50 to 99 lb	15.3	.2	22.0	—	13.7	—	16.9
100 to 499 lb	8.1	.6	12.1	.2	10.5	.1	16.0
500 to 749 lb	28.5	.8	19.4	.1	23.2	—	7.3
750 to 999 lb	27.4	.5	19.1	—	19.2	—	8.7
1,000 to 9,999 lb	14.7	1.3	11.7	.6	12.0	.7	7.6
10,000 to 49,999 lb	7.5	2.6	11.0	3.2	10.1	2.2	11.0
50,000 to 99,999 lb	23.5	1.1	21.9	2.5	15.8	1.3	15.6
100,000 lb or more	23.0	.7	20.9	3.0	21.9	3.3	15.7
Single modes	8.9	—	10.5	—	11.1	—	11.2
Less than 50 lb	20.0	.4	28.4	—	17.9	—	27.5
50 to 99 lb	15.8	.1	28.4	—	13.3	—	31.3
100 to 499 lb	10.3	.6	13.7	.2	10.9	—	18.8
500 to 749 lb	30.3	.8	20.3	.1	23.7	—	7.3
750 to 999 lb	27.9	.5	19.3	—	19.3	—	8.7
1,000 to 9,999 lb	14.7	1.2	11.8	.6	12.6	.8	7.9
10,000 to 49,999 lb	7.7	2.8	11.2	3.3	9.7	2.3	11.2
50,000 to 99,999 lb	27.4	1.2	22.4	2.5	16.8	1.3	15.4
100,000 lb or more	23.0	.7	20.9	3.0	21.9	3.4	15.7
Truck²	8.8	—	11.6	—	11.3	—	9.2
Less than 50 lb	23.4	.3	28.9	—	18.5	—	25.3
50 to 99 lb	16.2	.1	28.5	—	14.8	—	36.2
100 to 499 lb	11.3	.7	13.9	.2	10.8	.1	18.1
500 to 749 lb	30.6	.8	20.3	.1	23.8	—	7.3
750 to 999 lb	27.9	.5	19.3	—	19.3	—	8.8
1,000 to 9,999 lb	14.7	1.4	11.8	.7	12.5	.8	7.9
10,000 to 49,999 lb	7.6	2.8	10.8	3.8	9.6	1.6	11.2
50,000 to 99,999 lb	27.2	.9	22.2	2.7	17.9	1.5	12.6
100,000 lb or more	40.5	.3	48.4	3.0	S	S	30.1
For-hire truck	10.6	—	13.6	—	14.2	—	6.0
Less than 50 lb	20.1	.1	19.5	—	21.6	—	9.0
50 to 99 lb	18.1	—	24.6	—	20.9	—	17.3
100 to 499 lb	16.3	1.1	20.1	—	15.5	.2	5.7
500 to 749 lb	32.8	.5	42.9	—	29.5	.1	13.1
750 to 999 lb	25.0	.3	27.7	—	22.5	—	9.8
1,000 to 9,999 lb	19.9	1.7	22.0	.5	16.4	.8	8.3
10,000 to 49,999 lb	7.9	2.7	12.8	2.3	12.0	1.8	9.8
50,000 to 99,999 lb	17.9	.4	23.8	3.2	18.2	1.1	18.2
100,000 lb or more	47.3	.4	S	S	S	S	16.7
Private truck	17.6	—	19.5	—	9.8	—	7.5
Less than 50 lb	30.0	.8	32.0	—	35.1	—	9.4
50 to 99 lb	22.4	.3	32.4	—	20.8	—	30.7
100 to 499 lb	27.6	1.0	21.4	.3	22.0	.2	16.5
500 to 749 lb	S	S	14.5	.2	17.0	.2	16.7
750 to 999 lb	S	S	17.7	.2	23.1	.1	19.0
1,000 to 9,999 lb	29.8	2.7	12.7	1.6	15.7	2.2	9.1
10,000 to 49,999 lb	14.6	5.3	19.7	5.5	7.6	2.6	12.1
50,000 to 99,999 lb	46.1	1.8	31.6	4.5	23.9	4.2	18.1
100,000 lb or more	45.9	.2	S	S	45.6	2.3	S
Rail	14.9	—	21.4	—	17.6	—	13.5
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	36.6
10,000 to 49,999 lb	48.8	3.1	S	S	42.0	1.6	S
50,000 to 99,999 lb	42.6	9.3	S	S	31.7	1.2	S
100,000 lb or more	19.0	8.5	21.2	2.1	18.1	1.8	11.2
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	32.1
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.9
50,000 to 99,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.1
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-4. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Shipment Weight for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

Mode of transportation and shipment weight	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
Single modes—Con.							
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.1
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.9
50,000 to 99,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	26.6	—	33.0	—	30.8	—	4.3
Less than 50 lb	48.4	11.4	28.2	4.0	31.5	4.1	5.1
50 to 99 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	17.2
100 to 499 lb	39.1	9.4	45.3	9.3	S	S	11.2
500 to 749 lb	S	S	41.1	2.6	47.8	3.7	21.1
750 to 999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	20.9
1,000 to 9,999 lb	38.2	4.1	36.9	6.7	40.1	6.7	17.7
10,000 to 49,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.1
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline³	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	14.7	—	24.7	—	25.0	—	5.1
Less than 50 lb	17.6	4.2	17.2	7.3	17.8	8.1	5.3
50 to 99 lb	22.4	1.6	19.2	2.4	19.6	2.9	8.2
100 to 499 lb	28.4	3.4	16.9	3.1	21.4	3.6	6.2
500 to 749 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
750 to 999 lb	39.2	.4	29.4	.2	41.6	.5	37.7
1,000 to 9,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.1
10,000 to 49,999 lb	S	S	S	S	45.8	10.4	41.0
50,000 to 99,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.8
100,000 lb or more	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	16.4	—	17.1	—	14.7	—	5.0
Less than 50 lb	17.6	3.9	17.2	3.3	17.8	4.2	5.3
50 to 99 lb	22.4	1.7	19.2	2.4	19.6	2.7	8.2
100 to 499 lb	28.4	3.5	16.9	2.4	21.5	3.4	6.3
500 to 749 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
750 to 999 lb	39.2	.5	29.4	.7	41.6	1.1	37.7
1,000 to 9,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	37.5
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	27.6	—	29.4	—	29.6	—	19.3
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.0
10,000 to 49,999 lb	43.4	12.9	S	S	48.3	13.3	25.3
50,000 to 99,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.8
100,000 lb or more	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	49.6
Less than 50 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.1
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
10,000 to 49,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-4. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation and Shipment Weight for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

Mode of transportation and shipment weight	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment— coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
Multiple modes—Con.							
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Less than 50 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 99 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 to 499 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 9,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
10,000 to 49,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 99,999 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 lb or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	38.6	—	21.3	—	31.3	—	19.5
Less than 50 lb	28.7	2.9	46.5	.3	31.9	—	47.4
50 to 99 lb	23.0	1.2	39.6	.1	S	S	S
100 to 499 lb	S	S	33.3	.8	46.1	—	39.6
500 to 749 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	32.8
750 to 999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	38.7
1,000 to 9,999 lb	27.6	7.9	31.1	5.2	46.4	4.7	26.4
10,000 to 49,999 lb	24.8	7.2	19.8	7.7	43.6	10.8	48.0
50,000 to 99,999 lb	S	S	S	S	S	S	46.9
100,000 lb or more	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.9

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B-5a. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code	Commodity description	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
		Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
	Total	8.3	—	10.4	—	11.0	—	9.4
01	Live animals and live fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02	Cereal grains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03	Other agricultural products	S	S	S	S	S	S	23.4
04	Animal feed and products of animal origin, n.e.c.	46.6	.3	S	S	40.3	.5	S
05	Meat, fish, seafood, and their preparations	31.2	.7	44.3	.5	45.3	.8	S
06	Milled grain products and preparations, and bakery products	42.0	.2	41.3	.2	S	S	27.7
07	Other prepared foodstuffs and fats and oils	34.2	1.8	32.5	1.4	26.3	.9	19.6
08	Alcoholic beverages	31.5	.3	32.1	.3	38.0	—	26.1
09	Tobacco products	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
10	Monumental or building stone	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
11	Natural sands	47.6	—	30.5	.2	40.8	.1	23.7
12	Gravel and crushed stone	27.8	—	23.8	2.5	24.2	.6	21.7
13	Nonmetallic minerals n.e.c.	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.7
14	Metallic ores and concentrates	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
15	Coal	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
17	Gasoline and aviation turbine fuel	S	S	S	S	S	S	16.6
18	Fuel oils	41.8	.1	40.3	.4	S	S	S
19	Coal and petroleum products, n.e.c.	37.5	.2	34.0	.2	S	S	S
20	Basic chemicals	34.5	.5	25.1	.5	42.6	.8	17.2
21	Pharmaceutical products	S	S	S	S	43.4	.1	16.9
22	Fertilizers	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
23	Chemical products and preparations, n.e.c.	27.2	.9	46.1	.9	S	S	S
24	Plastics and rubber	13.3	1.5	16.3	.8	18.5	2.3	22.1
25	Logs and other wood in the rough	S	S	S	S	S	S	24.4
26	Wood products	S	S	31.4	2.1	37.5	2.5	16.3
27	Pulp, newsprint, paper, and paperboard	S	S	45.8	2.4	S	S	13.6
28	Paper or paperboard articles	33.6	.8	33.1	.3	27.8	.4	27.0
29	Printed products	40.6	.5	29.8	—	29.5	.1	11.3
30	Textiles, leather, and articles of textiles or leather	11.7	1.7	30.0	.9	23.3	2.1	4.5
31	Nonmetallic mineral products	24.6	.8	39.0	5.2	19.3	1.4	S
32	Base metal in primary or semifinished forms and in finished basic shapes	13.2	.4	21.6	1.3	19.2	2.0	11.2
33	Articles of base metal	41.9	.8	41.8	.6	S	S	19.5
34	Machinery	20.9	1.2	40.6	.3	38.8	.9	25.5
35	Electronic and other electrical equipment and components and office equipment	17.7	1.5	17.3	.1	26.9	.5	16.2
36	Motorized and other vehicles (including parts)	26.7	1.6	19.6	.3	17.9	.7	38.5
37	Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	S	S	S	S	S	S	27.6
38	Precision instruments and apparatus	30.4	.4	32.1	—	30.1	.1	19.5
39	Furniture, mattresses and mattress supports, lamps, lighting fittings, and illuminated signs	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
40	Miscellaneous manufactured products	23.8	.3	30.8	.2	25.8	.3	13.2
41	Waste and scrap	S	S	S	S	S	S	35.0
43	Mixed freight	38.7	2.7	18.3	.6	17.8	.4	S
--	Commodity unknown	47.4	—	44.1	—	S	S	24.3

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
 S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B-5b. Estimated Standard Errors for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity for State of Origin: Percent of Total for 2002 and 1997

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 and 1997 Commodity Flow Surveys]

SCTG code	Commodity description	Value (percent)		Tons (percent)		Ton-miles ¹ (percent)	
		2002	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
01	Live animals and live fish	-	S	-	S	-	S
02	Cereal grains	-	-	-	-	-	-
03	Other agricultural products	S	.2	S	.3	S	.2
04	Animal feed and products of animal origin, n.e.c. ....	.3	-	S	.2	.5	-
05	Meat, fish, seafood, and their preparations .....	.7	.5	.5	.2	.8	.5
06	Milled grain products and preparations, and bakery products .....	.2	.5	.2	.3	S	.6
07	Other prepared foodstuffs and fats and oils	1.8	.3	1.4	.4	.9	.1
08	Alcoholic beverages .....	.3	-	.3	-	-	-
09	Tobacco products .....	.6	-	.6	-	S	-
10	Monumental or building stone	S	S	S	S	S	S
11	Natural sands	-	-	.2	2.2	.1	.8
12	Gravel and crushed stone	-	-	2.5	4.9	.6	1.2
13	Nonmetallic minerals n.e.c.	S	S	S	.4	S	.8
14	Metallic ores and concentrates	S	-	S	-	S	-
15	Coal	S	-	S	-	S	-
17	Gasoline and aviation turbine fuel	S	.4	S	1.7	S	.3
18	Fuel oils .....	.1	-	.4	.3	S	.1
19	Coal and petroleum products, n.e.c. ....	.2	.1	.2	.2	S	.3
20	Basic chemicals .....	.5	.7	.5	.5	.8	.9
21	Pharmaceutical products	S	.3	S	-	.1	.1
22	Fertilizers	S	.2	S	.4	S	S
23	Chemical products and preparations, n.e.c. ....	.9	.9	.9	.7	S	1.1
24	Plastics and rubber	1.5	.8	.8	.2	2.3	1.0
25	Logs and other wood in the rough	S	-	S	.3	S	.1
26	Wood products	S	.4	2.1	.9	2.5	1.1
27	Pulp, newsprint, paper, and paperboard	S	.4	2.4	.7	S	2.0
28	Paper or paperboard articles .....	.8	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4
29	Printed products .....	.5	.2	-	.6	.1	S
30	Textiles, leather, and articles of textiles or leather	1.7	2.5	.9	.9	2.1	2.1
31	Nonmetallic mineral products .....	.8	.2	5.2	2.7	1.4	.6
32	Base metal in primary or semifinished forms and in finished basic shapes .....	.4	.4	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.2
33	Articles of base metal .....	.8	.3	.6	.2	S	.4
34	Machinery	1.2	1.1	.3	.1	.9	.3
35	Electronic and other electrical equipment and components and office equipment	1.5	.6	.1	.1	.5	.2
36	Motorized and other vehicles (including parts)	1.6	.7	.3	.1	.7	.4
37	Transportation equipment, n.e.c.	S	.2	S	-	S	-
38	Precision instruments and apparatus .....	.4	.2	-	S	.1	.3
39	Furniture, mattresses and mattress supports, lamps, lighting fittings, and illuminated signs	S	.2	S	-	S	-
40	Miscellaneous manufactured products .....	.3	.6	.2	.2	.3	.3
41	Waste and scrap	S	.1	S	.6	S	.7
43	Mixed freight	2.7	S	.6	.7	.4	S
--	Commodity unknown	-	.1	-	S	S	-

- Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
 S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
ALL COMMODITIES							
Total	8.3	—	10.4	—	11.0	—	9.4
Single modes	8.9	1.4	10.5	.2	11.1	.4	11.2
Truck	8.8	1.5	11.6	2.6	11.3	3.2	9.2
For-hire truck	10.6	3.4	13.6	4.1	14.2	2.4	6.0
Private truck	17.6	4.0	19.5	5.1	9.8	2.1	7.5
Rail	14.9	.5	21.4	2.6	17.6	3.4	13.5
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	32.1
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.1
Air (includes truck and air)	26.6	.2	33.0	—	30.8	—	4.3
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	14.7	.9	24.7	—	25.0	.3	5.1
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	16.4	.9	17.1	—	14.7	—	5.0
Truck and rail	27.6	—	29.4	—	29.6	.2	19.3
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	49.6
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Other and unknown modes	38.6	.8	21.3	.2	31.3	.3	19.5
SCTG 01, LIVE ANIMALS AND LIVE FISH							
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For-hire truck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private truck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 02, CEREAL GRAINS							
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For-hire truck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private truck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 03, OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	23.4
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.3
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	26.0
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	26.0
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
SCTG 04, ANIMAL FEED AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, N.E.C.							
Total	46.6	-	S	S	40.3	-	S
Single modes	46.5	.3	S	S	39.9	.3	S
Truck	45.8	2.7	S	S	37.3	2.8	S
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	48.7	9.2	S
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
SCTG 05, MEAT, FISH, SEAFOOD, AND THEIR PREPARATIONS							
Total	31.2	-	44.3	-	45.3	-	S
Single modes	31.2	.1	44.3	-	45.4	.2	S
Truck	31.2	.1	44.3	-	45.4	.2	S
For-hire truck	47.8	9.0	S	S	S	S	14.0
Private truck	36.7	9.0	30.7	9.2	21.3	6.7	S
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.7
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.7
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 06, MILLED GRAIN PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS, AND BAKERY PRODUCTS							
Total	42.0	—	41.3	—	S	S	27.7
Single modes	42.0	—	41.3	—	S	S	27.7
Truck	42.0	—	41.3	—	S	S	27.7
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	27.9
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 07, OTHER PREPARED FOODSTUFFS AND FATS AND OILS							
Total	34.2	—	32.5	—	26.3	—	19.6
Single modes	34.2	.5	32.6	.3	26.3	.2	29.7
Truck	35.5	7.7	36.9	8.9	26.6	10.6	22.8
For-hire truck	S	S	35.1	4.6	41.7	10.0	21.7
Private truck	40.5	12.4	41.3	9.2	30.4	11.5	26.5
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.1
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.1
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.1
SCTG 08, ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES							
Total	31.5	—	32.1	—	38.0	—	26.1
Single modes	31.5	.2	32.2	.4	38.0	.1	26.3
Truck	31.5	.2	32.2	.4	38.0	.1	26.3
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	27.9
Private truck	32.8	2.6	34.9	5.8	38.1	.3	26.5
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 09, TOBACCO PRODUCTS							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
SCTG 10, MONUMENTAL OR BUILDING STONE							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCTG 11, NATURAL SANDS							
Total	47.6	-	30.5	-	40.8	-	23.7
Single modes	S	S	34.2	9.8	46.5	9.9	27.6
Truck	S	S	40.3	11.5	S	S	31.4
For-hire truck	S	S	39.9	10.0	S	S	30.0
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.8
Rail	45.6	10.7	47.2	9.8	S	S	26.7
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 12, GRAVEL AND CRUSHED STONE							
Total	27.8	—	23.8	—	24.2	—	21.7
Single modes	27.8	—	23.8	—	24.1	—	21.7
Truck	28.4	1.8	24.4	2.3	24.2	.7	21.5
For-hire truck	45.2	6.4	36.0	5.5	42.9	7.5	20.3
Private truck	33.1	7.7	28.4	6.6	27.0	8.5	23.8
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
SCTG 13, NONMETALLIC MINERALS N.E.C.							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.7
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.0
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.0
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.1
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.8
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.0
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	35.8
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
SCTG 14, METALLIC ORES AND CONCENTRATES							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 15, COAL							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
For-hire truck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 17, GASOLINE AND AVIATION TURBINE FUEL							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	16.6
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	16.6
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	16.6
For-hire truck	33.8	13.1	39.5	13.0	45.0	13.2	21.1
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	22.7
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 18, FUEL OILS							
Total	41.8	—	40.3	—	S	S	S
Single modes	41.8	—	40.3	—	S	S	S
Truck	41.8	—	40.3	—	S	S	S
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 19, COAL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.E.C.							
Total	37.5	—	34.0	—	S	S	S
Single modes	37.6	.5	34.0	—	S	S	S
Truck	37.6	.5	34.0	—	S	S	S
For-hire truck	37.6	8.0	40.3	9.2	48.7	11.9	32.7
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.9
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.9
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 20, BASIC CHEMICALS							
Total	34.5	—	25.1	—	42.6	—	17.2
Single modes	34.3	4.4	25.0	3.5	42.7	4.2	17.6
Truck	41.0	11.5	39.5	13.4	S	S	15.0
For-hire truck	39.6	9.4	47.2	8.9	S	S	12.1
Private truck	S	S	34.9	9.4	46.8	4.1	41.6
Rail	40.6	11.6	39.5	14.3	40.6	12.9	23.8
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.8
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	47.8	4.2	36.3
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.0
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 21, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS							
Total	S	S	S	S	43.4	—	16.9
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.8
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.8
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	27.6
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	14.6
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	14.6
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	45.4	5.2	45.3	10.5	44.3	14.7	26.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 22, FERTILIZERS							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.0
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCTG 23, CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS, N.E.C.							
Total	27.2	-	46.1	-	S	S	S
Single modes	27.2	2.3	46.1	.3	S	S	46.4
Truck	26.1	2.4	46.0	3.3	49.3	4.4	46.9
For-hire truck	31.5	11.7	S	S	S	S	27.4
Private truck	48.7	11.3	49.7	13.2	43.6	13.1	S
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.8
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.8
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	47.6	.2	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 24, PLASTICS AND RUBBER							
Total	13.3	-	16.3	-	18.5	-	22.1
Single modes	13.4	1.0	16.4	.3	19.0	1.7	34.0
Truck	14.3	3.1	16.6	4.5	21.9	6.8	37.4
For-hire truck	13.4	4.3	17.1	5.3	18.3	6.3	6.8
Private truck	26.4	4.6	28.1	4.5	S	S	S
Rail	35.3	2.8	35.0	4.7	36.3	7.8	19.8
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	49.8	-	49.4	-	20.7
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	28.9	.9	37.5	.2	S	S	11.6
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	40.7	.9	25.1	-	34.7	-	10.8
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	42.7	.7	26.3
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.8
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	48.4	.2	S	S	S	S	S

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 25, LOGS AND OTHER WOOD IN THE ROUGH							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	24.4
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	24.4
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	24.4
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	24.7
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCTG 26, WOOD PRODUCTS							
Total	S	S	31.4	-	37.5	-	16.3
Single modes	S	S	31.6	1.2	37.7	.7	16.6
Truck	S	S	33.5	2.7	38.9	4.3	17.0
For-hire truck	S	S	44.8	6.4	45.0	6.0	8.0
Private truck	22.8	11.7	36.7	7.2	39.8	7.1	10.8
Rail	45.4	2.8	S	S	S	S	6.3
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	32.9
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.3
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	39.8	.3	43.7	1.1	40.1	.3	S
SCTG 27, PULP, NEWSPRINT, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD							
Total	S	S	45.8	-	S	S	13.6
Single modes	S	S	45.8	.6	S	S	13.5
Truck	S	S	49.3	5.5	S	S	13.5
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	6.6
Private truck	28.4	1.6	40.0	1.1	27.0	-	21.0
Rail	S	S	42.3	5.1	44.5	6.6	11.5
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Air (includes truck and air)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	47.6	.9	S	S	S	S	S
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.0
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.8

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 28, PAPER OR PAPERBOARD ARTICLES							
Total	33.6	—	33.1	—	27.8	—	27.0
Single modes	35.2	9.0	37.2	8.8	30.2	6.2	35.7
Truck	35.3	8.9	37.3	8.8	30.6	6.2	31.9
For-hire truck	38.0	11.4	42.4	11.7	32.7	7.1	S
Private truck	41.6	10.9	43.3	10.4	32.6	5.4	29.5
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.4
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 29, PRINTED PRODUCTS							
Total	40.6	—	29.8	—	29.5	—	11.3
Single modes	36.1	12.3	33.5	16.3	32.5	16.8	23.2
Truck	44.3	13.5	34.9	17.8	34.6	18.8	S
For-hire truck	39.8	13.6	37.7	17.5	36.8	17.8	27.1
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	23.5
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	50.0	14.2	38.9	15.0	7.2
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	50.0	14.2	38.9	15.0	7.2
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	49.6	4.6	S	S	S
SCTG 30, TEXTILES, LEATHER, AND ARTICLES OF TEXTILES OR LEATHER							
Total	11.7	—	30.0	—	23.3	—	4.5
Single modes	12.4	1.4	28.1	1.1	21.5	1.2	5.7
Truck	12.5	1.3	28.1	1.1	21.6	1.2	4.9
For-hire truck	16.2	5.9	34.4	4.8	25.6	4.4	4.0
Private truck	37.0	6.2	23.6	5.3	33.0	4.5	15.4
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	45.9	—	S	S	12.6
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	27.4	1.4	S	S	24.3	.8	4.7
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	31.1	1.4	27.9	.5	28.5	.8	4.6
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Other and unknown modes	44.8	.3	S	S	S	S	29.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 31, NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS							
Total	24.6	—	39.0	—	19.3	—	S
Single modes	25.1	.9	39.1	.3	19.4	.2	S
Truck	25.5	1.1	39.5	.9	18.9	2.2	S
For-hire truck	17.2	10.0	32.1	13.9	15.4	7.3	22.4
Private truck	47.7	10.4	46.6	14.1	30.6	6.3	S
Rail	23.3	.5	33.7	.8	25.5	2.3	S
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.8
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	45.8
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	45.8
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	47.6	.1	S
SCTG 32, BASE METAL IN PRIMARY OR SEMIFINISHED FORMS AND IN FINISHED BASIC SHAPES							
Total	13.2	—	21.6	—	19.2	—	11.2
Single modes	13.2	4.3	21.2	1.0	19.3	.7	8.2
Truck	11.6	5.5	18.4	6.3	16.8	8.0	8.2
For-hire truck	14.4	5.3	24.5	5.7	20.6	7.1	10.3
Private truck	16.2	2.9	23.0	8.0	27.5	4.0	19.1
Rail	25.5	3.7	29.8	6.0	27.3	7.9	23.0
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Shallow draft	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	22.1
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	22.1
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
SCTG 33, ARTICLES OF BASE METAL							
Total	41.9	—	41.8	—	S	S	19.5
Single modes	45.6	6.7	41.1	.6	49.2	1.0	29.7
Truck	47.7	8.0	45.6	6.2	S	S	30.6
For-hire truck	S	S	46.4	8.1	S	S	15.4
Private truck	26.8	5.6	45.4	7.5	S	S	S
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.8
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	26.7
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.9
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.9
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	48.5

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 34, MACHINERY							
Total	20.9	—	40.6	—	38.8	—	25.5
Single modes	23.7	5.0	42.4	4.0	39.3	1.4	41.9
Truck	23.8	5.0	42.4	4.0	39.3	1.4	42.4
For-hire truck	22.6	9.2	35.5	11.4	43.7	11.3	15.7
Private truck	47.2	9.3	S	S	S	S	S
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	28.8	.1	42.5	—	S	S	12.4
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	47.4	4.0	20.7	.5	24.1	.9	11.1
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	47.5	4.0	20.7	.5	24.2	.9	11.1
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.3
SCTG 35, ELECTRONIC AND OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT							
Total	17.7	—	17.3	—	26.9	—	16.2
Single modes	20.5	4.6	17.2	1.5	27.1	.7	23.7
Truck	22.4	5.1	17.5	1.9	28.2	2.3	25.1
For-hire truck	24.7	4.5	18.7	4.9	28.9	2.5	5.5
Private truck	30.5	2.4	S	S	47.4	1.2	S
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	31.6	1.5	29.4	.4	41.5	1.0	8.3
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	41.4	4.9	21.2	.6	25.6	.7	10.3
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	41.6	4.9	22.0	.6	26.3	.7	10.3
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	26.2	.9	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 36, MOTORIZED AND OTHER VEHICLES (INCLUDING PARTS)							
Total	26.7	—	19.6	—	17.9	—	38.5
Single modes	27.1	1.8	20.6	2.7	19.4	4.0	S
Truck	23.8	4.0	21.5	3.1	19.3	4.2	S
For-hire truck	25.6	3.9	23.0	4.7	19.0	4.0	8.3
Private truck	23.7	4.8	23.2	4.4	36.2	1.0	S
Rail	45.1	4.6	47.1	2.7	44.7	3.4	26.8
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	27.8
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	32.9	.8	48.6	2.6	48.9	4.1	11.3
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	41.4	.2	48.8	.3	11.6
Truck and rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.8
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 37, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, N.E.C.							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	27.6
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.0
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.7
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.1
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.3
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.0
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.0
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
SCTG 38, PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS							
Total	30.4	-	32.1	-	30.1	-	19.5
Single modes	31.3	11.2	33.4	10.5	31.1	10.5	41.2
Truck	33.6	11.9	34.2	10.8	32.2	10.7	44.2
For-hire truck	34.0	12.3	35.2	13.3	32.2	13.3	16.7
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.6
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.3
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	49.3	10.5	49.3	10.5	21.7
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	49.3	10.5	49.3	10.5	21.7
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.8
SCTG 39, FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND MATTRESS SUPPORTS, LAMPS, LIGHTING FITTINGS, AND ILLUMINATED SIGNS							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.5
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	26.1
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shallow draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deep draft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	30.0
Pipeline	-	-	-	-	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	23.7
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	23.7
Truck and rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other multiple modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unknown modes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
SCTG 40, MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS							
Total	23.8	—	30.8	—	25.8	—	13.2
Single modes	24.6	3.1	31.1	.8	26.1	1.2	21.2
Truck	25.2	3.2	31.1	.8	26.1	1.2	22.6
For-hire truck	23.4	9.1	28.3	8.8	28.5	7.2	6.3
Private truck	34.8	7.1	42.2	8.7	43.4	6.5	S
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	23.9
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	38.1	3.1	46.8	.7	47.8	1.2	7.9
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	38.1	3.1	46.8	.7	47.8	1.2	7.9
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
SCTG 41, WASTE AND SCRAP							
Total	S	S	S	S	S	S	35.0
Single modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	35.0
Truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	36.3
For-hire truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	42.0
Private truck	S	S	S	S	S	S	27.5
Rail	S	S	S	S	S	S	28.3
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCTG 43, MIXED FREIGHT							
Total	38.7	—	18.3	—	17.8	—	S
Single modes	39.6	2.4	18.4	.3	17.8	.4	37.8
Truck	39.6	2.4	18.4	.3	17.8	.4	37.8
For-hire truck	44.3	7.1	37.8	4.9	42.1	8.8	34.6
Private truck	44.3	7.3	21.0	4.9	17.9	8.7	14.6
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	S	S	S	S	S	S	31.6
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	37.2	2.2	37.9	.1	47.8	.4	22.7
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	37.2	2.2	37.9	.1	47.8	.4	22.7
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-6. **Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Two-Digit Commodity and Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002—Con.**

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

SCTG code, description, and mode of transportation	Value		Tons		Ton-miles		Average miles per shipment—coefficient of variation
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	
COMMODITY UNKNOWN							
Total	47.4	—	44.1	—	S	S	24.3
Single modes	46.5	4.3	44.3	.2	S	S	41.3
Truck	46.5	4.3	44.3	.2	S	S	41.3
For-hire truck	32.1	17.8	S	S	S	S	17.1
Private truck	S	S	S	S	49.2	15.2	46.5
Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shallow draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep draft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air (includes truck and air)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	S	S	S
Multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.9
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier	S	S	S	S	S	S	25.9
Truck and rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail and water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other multiple modes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unknown modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	29.8

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
 S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B-7. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Outbound Shipment Characteristics by State of Destination for State of Origin: 2002

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

State of destination	Value		Tons		Ton-miles	
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage
Total	8.3	—	10.4	—	11.0	—
NEW ENGLAND STATES						
Connecticut	40.9	.2	25.4	—	24.1	.1
Maine	47.9	.2	S	S	S	S
Massachusetts	24.3	.3	26.4	—	26.9	.3
New Hampshire	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rhode Island	27.8	—	44.9	—	47.7	.1
Vermont	27.4	—	41.9	—	41.0	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES						
New Jersey	20.4	.4	32.3	.3	31.3	.5
New York	22.9	.4	S	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	39.9	1.1	14.3	.3	15.5	.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						
Illinois	20.8	.3	44.7	.4	43.7	.9
Indiana	13.1	.3	22.6	.1	23.3	.4
Michigan	14.8	.4	15.6	.1	18.0	.5
Ohio	20.5	.9	30.3	.6	29.9	1.1
Wisconsin	18.0	.2	11.5	—	12.1	.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						
Iowa	26.8	.2	22.6	—	23.6	.2
Kansas	21.3	—	36.1	—	36.4	.2
Minnesota	11.6	—	36.7	.1	38.5	.4
Missouri	11.8	—	24.9	—	23.7	.3
Nebraska	35.0	—	30.6	—	30.9	—
North Dakota	29.9	—	S	S	S	S
South Dakota	33.4	—	40.2	—	43.8	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES						
Delaware	43.3	.1	44.1	—	40.0	—
District of Columbia	36.2	—	47.5	—	42.1	—
Florida	19.1	.6	10.0	.3	11.5	.5
Georgia	17.1	.9	8.1	.7	10.0	.6
Maryland	33.3	.4	20.2	.2	20.6	.2
North Carolina	15.0	1.3	16.8	1.2	14.5	1.2
South Carolina	10.5	2.2	15.1	3.8	15.0	1.8
Virginia	11.5	.2	10.9	.2	10.2	.3
West Virginia	35.0	—	23.5	—	24.5	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES						
Alabama	17.2	.2	24.4	.5	26.1	.7
Kentucky	11.3	—	16.0	—	16.6	.3
Mississippi	34.7	.7	40.2	.4	41.2	.6
Tennessee	13.5	.3	16.5	.4	24.5	.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES						
Arkansas	15.5	—	32.2	—	32.4	.2
Louisiana	35.8	.2	26.0	—	29.9	.1
Oklahoma	21.5	—	20.1	—	23.5	.2
Texas	16.1	.8	16.8	.3	17.7	1.2
MOUNTAIN STATES						
Arizona	S	S	43.0	—	43.6	.3
Colorado	39.2	.2	45.2	—	46.1	.5
Idaho	35.8	—	39.5	—	38.8	—
Montana	32.0	—	47.9	—	48.3	—
Nevada	36.9	—	S	S	S	S
New Mexico	25.8	—	S	S	S	S
Utah	49.0	.2	30.9	—	31.7	.2
Wyoming	S	S	S	S	S	S
PACIFIC STATES						
Alaska	S	S	S	S	S	S
California	7.9	.3	16.7	.1	16.9	.7
Hawaii	S	S	S	S	S	S
Oregon	20.6	—	29.3	—	29.8	.3
Washington	19.8	—	31.0	—	32.1	.5

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
 S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B-8. **Estimated Measures of Reliability for Inbound Shipment Characteristics by State of Origin for State of Destination: 2002**

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey]

State of origin	Value		Tons		Ton-miles	
	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage	Coefficient of variation of number	Standard error of percentage
Total	6.5	—	9.7	—	10.3	—
NEW ENGLAND STATES						
Connecticut	44.6	.2	45.2	—	48.7	.1
Maine	39.7	.2	29.9	—	31.7	.1
Massachusetts	19.9	.2	S	S	S	S
New Hampshire	27.3	—	S	S	S	S
Rhode Island	20.5	—	23.9	—	23.8	—
Vermont	22.1	—	49.2	—	48.1	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES						
New Jersey	25.2	.4	S	S	S	S
New York	17.5	.2	23.2	—	24.2	.3
Pennsylvania	19.1	.3	20.9	.2	20.3	.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						
Illinois	12.0	.2	27.3	.3	27.8	1.2
Indiana	13.1	.3	S	S	S	S
Michigan	37.1	.5	27.0	—	26.1	.3
Ohio	S	S	34.1	.4	34.2	1.3
Wisconsin	11.4	.2	19.9	—	19.1	.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						
Iowa	26.2	.2	43.2	.2	48.5	.9
Kansas	21.5	—	20.6	—	21.5	—
Minnesota	19.2	.1	29.3	—	28.9	.2
Missouri	12.3	—	30.5	—	33.7	.1
Nebraska	35.6	—	41.4	—	41.3	.2
North Dakota	37.6	—	37.0	—	37.8	—
South Dakota	27.4	—	22.4	—	24.9	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES						
Delaware	38.8	—	31.7	—	30.2	—
District of Columbia	S	S	S	S	S	S
Florida	18.6	.5	41.9	.9	S	S
Georgia	9.0	.9	15.1	1.9	14.1	1.0
Maryland	34.2	.4	31.5	—	32.1	.2
North Carolina	10.6	1.3	15.4	.8	15.0	.5
South Carolina	10.5	3.1	15.1	3.9	15.0	1.7
Virginia	14.8	.3	29.0	.5	34.9	1.1
West Virginia	34.9	.1	S	S	S	S
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES						
Alabama	18.0	.3	46.3	1.5	49.5	2.3
Kentucky	33.0	.6	35.8	2.4	35.1	4.0
Mississippi	24.9	.2	21.9	—	19.3	.2
Tennessee	8.0	.5	36.2	.7	36.8	1.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES						
Arkansas	17.7	.1	22.0	—	21.9	.2
Louisiana	15.0	.1	15.1	.2	15.8	.4
Oklahoma	19.3	—	33.9	.1	32.9	.6
Texas	21.6	.6	34.4	.5	39.1	3.2
MOUNTAIN STATES						
Arizona	S	S	38.1	—	38.0	—
Colorado	38.7	.1	46.7	—	47.2	—
Idaho	45.2	—	29.5	—	30.2	.2
Montana	S	S	44.2	—	44.8	—
Nevada	49.2	—	33.7	—	33.3	—
New Mexico	S	S	S	S	S	S
Utah	34.0	—	36.0	—	36.2	.1
Wyoming	S	S	S	S	S	S
PACIFIC STATES						
Alaska	S	S	S	S	S	S
California	S	S	19.2	—	19.1	.4
Hawaii	S	S	S	S	S	S
Oregon	17.4	—	37.6	—	39.3	.1
Washington	27.7	—	23.8	—	23.9	—

— Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
 S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B–9. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Mode of Transportation for State of Origin: 2002 and 1997

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 and 1997 Commodity Flow Surveys]

Mode of transportation	Value			Tons			Ton-miles			Average miles per shipment		
	Coefficient of variation of number		Standard error of percent change	Coefficient of variation of number		Standard error of percent change	Coefficient of variation of number		Standard error of percent change	Coefficient of variation of number		Standard error of percent change
	2002	1997		2002	1997		2002	1997		2002	1997	
Total	8.3	6.6	14.9	10.4	7.9	17.2	11.0	2.4	16.7	9.4	5.0	12.7
Single modes	8.9	7.2	16.5	10.5	8.0	17.4	11.1	2.2	16.8	11.2	8.0	14.9
Truck	8.8	7.2	16.5	11.6	8.6	18.8	11.3	3.9	18.4	9.2	8.2	13.3
Rail	14.9	19.1	36.6	21.4	9.0	35.2	17.6	6.6	25.2	13.5	8.5	15.4
Water	S	46.1	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	32.1	S	S
Air (includes truck and air)	26.6	19.3	24.5	33.0	S	S	30.8	44.4	30.1	4.3	6.0	7.6
Pipeline	–	S	S	–	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Multiple modes	14.7	11.9	20.3	24.7	9.5	31.9	25.0	16.8	33.5	5.1	7.0	11.5
Parcel, U.S. Postal Service or courier ..	16.4	12.5	22.2	17.1	11.3	17.6	14.7	11.3	18.1	5.0	7.0	11.5
Truck and rail	27.6	31.8	24.2	29.4	22.6	44.1	29.6	27.1	34.1	19.3	20.3	20.7
All other multiple modes	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	49.5	S	S	34.0	S
Other and unknown modes ...	38.6	14.2	35.0	21.3	22.7	36.4	31.3	42.6	56.6	19.5	36.1	26.3

– Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Table B–10. Estimated Measures of Reliability for Shipment Characteristics by Commodity Group for State of Origin: 2002 and 1997

[Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the 2002 and 1997 Commodity Flow Surveys]

SCTG code	Commodity description	Value			Tons			Ton-miles			Average miles per shipment		
		Coefficient of variation of number		Standard error of percent change	Coefficient of variation of number		Standard error of percent change	Coefficient of variation of number		Standard error of percent change	Coefficient of variation of number		Standard error of percent change
		2002	1997		2002	1997		2002	1997		2002	1997	
	Total	8.3	6.6	14.9	10.4	7.9	17.2	11.0	2.4	16.7	9.4	5.0	12.7
01-05	Agricultural products and fish	21.3	14.5	31.1	S	15.0	S	34.9	18.5	62.6	20.4	25.3	74.7
06-09	Grains, alcohol, and tobacco products	28.2	11.6	62.8	26.5	8.9	39.4	19.8	20.8	46.3	28.6	40.6	45.7
10-14	Stones, nonmetallic minerals, and metallic ores	S	25.3	S	22.0	22.4	21.2	25.4	18.1	21.4	22.1	43.3	74.6
15-19	Coal and petroleum products	46.2	18.8	62.4	44.4	21.0	69.9	S	13.9	S	S	16.0	S
20-24	Basic chemicals, chemical, and pharmaceutical products	9.0	7.7	16.9	20.0	10.2	31.5	17.4	11.1	34.7	12.3	11.8	23.3
25-30	Logs, wood products, and textile and leather	21.5	10.0	34.0	26.8	9.3	36.5	32.4	5.6	48.2	6.2	6.0	9.3
31-34	Base metal and machinery ..	11.0	6.5	12.7	29.9	17.0	55.2	13.6	15.2	29.4	15.2	11.2	24.8
35-38	Electronic, motorized vehicles, and precision instruments	14.3	10.8	26.4	13.7	10.0	28.3	12.5	9.9	27.9	15.7	7.7	26.3
39-43	Furniture, mixed freight and misc. manufactured prod. ..	31.3	39.8	81.2	38.3	15.0	143.8	26.2	17.1	53.0	29.6	11.9	15.4
--	Commodity unknown	47.4	27.1	15.9	44.1	S	S	S	34.6	S	24.3	22.3	27.4

– Represents data cell equal to zero or less than 1 unit of measure.
S Estimate does not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.

Note: The Introduction and appendixes give information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions. Links to this information on the Internet may be found at www.census.gov/cfs.

Appendix C.

Sample Design, Data Collection, and Estimation

INTRODUCTION

The primary goal for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) is to estimate *shipping volumes* (value, tons, and ton-miles) by *commodity* and *mode of transportation* at varying levels of geographic detail. A secondary objective is to estimate the volume of shipments moving from one geographic area to another (i.e., flows of commodities between states, regions, etc.) by mode and commodity. A detailed description of the sample design for the 2002 CFS is provided below.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the 2002 Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) was selected using a stratified three-stage design in which the first-stage sampling units were establishments, the second-stage sampling units were groups of four 1-week periods (reporting weeks) within the survey year, and the third-stage sampling units were shipments.

First Stage

Sampling frame

To create the first-stage sampling frame, we extracted a subset of establishment records from the Business Register (formerly the Standard Statistical Establishment List) as of September 2001. The Business Register is a database of all known establishments located in the United States or its territories. (An establishment is a single physical location where business transactions take place or services are performed.) Establishments located in the United States, having nonzero payroll in 2000, and classified in mining (except oil and gas extraction), manufacturing, wholesale, or electronic shopping and mail order retail industries, as defined by the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), were included on the sampling frame. *Auxiliary establishments* (e.g. warehouses and central administrative offices) with shipping activity were also included on the sampling frame. Auxiliary establishments are establishments that are primarily involved in rendering support services for other establishments within the same company, instead of for the public, government, or other business firms. All other establishments included on the sampling frame are referred to as *nonauxiliary establishments*.

Some portion of establishments classified in the Retail Trade sector in the 1997 Economic Census was expected to be classified in the Wholesale Trade sector in the 2002 Economic Census. Because we wanted complete coverage of the Wholesale Trade sector as defined for the 2002 Economic Census, the 2002 CFS sampling frame also included establishments that were classified in particular retail industries (automotive parts and accessories, tires, floor coverings, building materials, nursery and garden, and office supplies) in the 1997 Economic Census and had characteristics indicating that they were likely to be classified as wholesale in the 2002 Economic Census. Of the establishments selected for the 2002 CFS from this set of establishments, only those that were classified as wholesale in the 2002 Economic Census were used in the production of estimates for this report.

Establishments classified in forestry, fishing, utilities, construction, transportation, services, and all other retail industries were not included on the sampling frame. Farms and government-owned entities (except government-owned liquor stores) were also excluded from the sampling frame. The resulting frame comprised approximately 760,000 establishments.

For each establishment we extracted sales, payroll, number of employees, a six-digit NAICS code, name and address, and a primary identifier. We also computed a measure of size for each establishment. The measure of size was designed to approximate an establishment's annual total value of shipments for the year 2000.

All of the establishments included on the sampling frame had state, county, and place geographic codes. We used these codes to assign each establishment to one of the 273 metropolitan areas (MAs) defined as a combination of the metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs). Establishments not located in an MA were assigned to MA 9999.

Stratification

We stratified the sampling frame by geography and industry. Geographic strata were defined by a combination of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the top 50 metropolitan areas (MAs) based on their population in Census 2000. If a particular MA was not one of the 50 largest, then it was collapsed with the remaining MAs and non-MAs within the state in which the particular MA resided. We refer to these collapsed strata as Rest of State (ROS) strata. When an MA crossed state boundaries, we considered the size of each part of the MA relative to the MAs total measure of size when determining whether or not to create strata in each state in which the MA was defined. The industry strata were determined as follows. Within each of the geographic strata, we started with a total of 45 industry groups based on 1997 NAICS: three mining (four-digit NAICS); 21 manufacturing (three-digit NAICS); 18 wholesale (four-digit NAICS); 1 retail (NAICS 4541); and 2 auxiliary (NAICS 4931 and 5511). We then implemented a rule that states a particular industry stratum will be defined within a geographic stratum if it contributes at least 2 percent to its corresponding state total measure of size or it contributes at least 2 percent to the national total measure of size for the industry. Industry groups not meeting these criteria were combined into at most 12 new collapsed industry strata using a clustering algorithm. Because of potential differences in shipping patterns between auxiliary and nonauxiliary establishments, we created two industry strata of auxiliary establishments in every geographic stratum. We refer to a particular geographic-by-industry combination as a *primary stratum*. Also note that a separate stratum was created at the national level for those Retail Trade sector establishments that we included in our sample.

Sample size and allocation

To reduce the sampling variability of the estimates, we used a stratified design with a certainty component. Within each primary stratum, a boundary (or cutoff) that divides the certainty establishments from the noncertainty establishments was determined using the Lavallee-Hidiroglou algorithm. If an establishment's measure of size was greater than the cutoff, the establishment was selected with certainty. Establishments selected with certainty were sure to be selected and represent only themselves (i.e., had a selection probability of one and a sampling weight of one).

Because the 2002 sample was about half the size of the 1997 CFS sample, we were concerned about the ability of the sample to capture less frequent types of shipments (e.g., air, water, rail, and hazardous materials). After considering several different alternatives, we felt the best approach was to identify those establishments which made the bulk of these types of shipments in 1997 and then select them with certainty. To identify these establishments, we proceeded as follows.

We identified all establishments in the 1997 CFS sample that reported shipments made by air, water, or rail. We also identified those establishments that reported shipments of hazardous materials. For each of these establishments, we computed the percentage of the establishment's total value and tonnage accounted for by each of these types of shipments. Next, we matched these establishments to the sampling frame for the 2002 CFS and identified each establishment with measure of size less than the certainty boundary. For both value and tons, we then looked to see what percent of the total volume of shipments for each type of shipment was captured by selecting with certainty the top 50, top 100, or all establishments. We considered the top 50 establishments as those establishments making the largest volume of each type of shipment (air, water, rail, hazardous). Once these establishments were identified, we grouped them into one file and unduplicated them. This procedure added a total of about 500 certainty establishments.

Establishments not selected with certainty made up the noncertainty frame. We further stratified the noncertainty establishments within each primary stratum using the measure of size previously described. We refer to these measure-of-size strata as *substrata* of the primary strata. The measure of size stratification increased the efficiency of the sample design. The Dalenius-Hodges

cumulative \sqrt{f} rule was used to set the substratum boundaries. We then used optimum allocation to determine the sample size required within each substratum to meet a coefficient of variation constraint on an estimate of the total measure of size for the primary stratum. Within each substratum, a simple random sample of establishments was selected without replacement.

To arrive at the final sample size, we allocated additional establishments to some of the strata so that the minimum substratum sample size was two and the probability of selecting any establishment was no less than 1 in 100. In total, the first-stage sample comprised 51,005 establishments.

Second Stage

The frame for the second stage of sampling consisted of 52-weeks from January 6, 2002 to January 4, 2003. Each establishment selected into the 2002 CFS sample was systematically assigned to report for four reporting weeks—one in each quarter of the reference year. Each of the 4-weeks was in the same relative position of the quarter. For example, an establishment might have been requested to report data for the 5th, 18th, 31st, and 44th weeks of the reference year. In this instance, each reporting week corresponds to the 5th week of each quarter. Prior to assignment of weeks to establishments, we sorted the selected sample by primary stratum (state x metropolitan area x industry) and measure-of-size.

Third Stage

For each of the four reporting weeks in which an establishment was asked to report, we requested the respondent to construct a sampling frame consisting of all shipments made by the establishment in the reporting week. Each respondent was asked to count or estimate the total number of shipments comprising the sampling frame and to record this number on the questionnaire. For each assigned reporting week, if an establishment made *more than 40* shipments during that week, we asked the respondent to select a systematic sample of the establishment's shipments and to provide us with information only about the selected shipments. If an establishment made *40 or fewer* shipments during that week, we asked the respondent to provide information about *all* of the establishment's shipments made during that week; i.e., no sampling was required.

DATA COLLECTION

Each establishment selected into the CFS sample was mailed a questionnaire for each of its four reporting weeks. We mailed each establishment a questionnaire once every quarter of 2002. For a given establishment, we requested that the respondent provide the following information about each of the establishment's reported shipments: shipment identification number, the date on which the shipment was made, value, weight, commodity, mode(s) of transportation, domestic destination or port of exit, an indication of whether the shipment was an export, and the United Nations or North America (UN/NA) number for hazardous material shipments. For a shipment that included more than one commodity, the respondent was instructed to report the commodity that made up the greatest percentage of the shipment's *weight*. For an export shipment, we also asked the respondent to provide the mode of export and the foreign destination city and country. See Appendix E for a copy of the questionnaire.

IMPUTATION OF SHIPMENT VALUE OR WEIGHT

To correct for nonresponse to *either* the value *or* weight item for a given shipment reported in the CFS, the missing value or value that failed edit is replaced by a predicted value obtained from an appropriate model. Such a shipment is considered a "recipient" if its commodity code is valid and the other item is reported greater than zero and passed edit. The recipient's item that is missing or failed edit is imputed as follows. First, a "donor" shipment is randomly selected from shipments that were reported in the CFS with:

- The same commodity code as the recipient.
- Both value and weight items reported greater than zero and passed edit.
- Origin and value for the item reported by the recipient similar to those of the recipient.

Then, the donor's value and weight data are used to calculate a ratio, which is applied to the recipient's reported item, to impute the item that is missing or failed edit. If no donor is found, the median ratio for all shipments reported in the survey with the same commodity code as the recipient and with both value and weight items reported greater than zero is applied to the recipient's reported item. For either the value or weight item, about 3 percent of the shipment records input to the calculation of estimates have imputed data for the item.

ESTIMATION

Estimated totals (e.g., value of shipments, tons, ton-miles) are produced as the sum of weighted shipment data (reported or imputed). Percent change and percent-of-total estimates are derived using the appropriate estimated totals. Estimates of average miles per shipment are computed by dividing an estimate of the total miles traveled by the estimated number of shipments. The annualized growth rate \hat{A} for estimates from year y_1 to y_2 is computed as:

$$\hat{A} = 100 * \left(\left(\frac{\hat{X}_{y_2}}{\hat{X}_{y_1}} \right)^{1/(y_2 - y_1)} - 1 \right)$$

where \hat{X}_{y_1} and \hat{X}_{y_2} are estimates of the value of shipments, tons, ton-miles, or average miles per shipment for years y_1 and y_2 , respectively. The annualized growth rate measures the annual rate of change between estimates from any 2 years by assuming a constant yearly rate of change.

Each *shipment* has associated with it a single *tabulation weight*, which was used in computing all estimates to which the shipment contributes. The tabulation weight is a product of seven different component weights. A description of each component weight follows.

CFS respondents provided data for a sample of shipments made by their respective establishments in the survey year. For each establishment, we produced an estimate of that establishment's total value of shipments for the entire survey year. To do this, we used four different weights, the *shipment weight*, the *shipment nonresponse weight*, the *quarter weight*, and the *quarter nonresponse weight*.

Like establishments, we identified shipments as either certainty or noncertainty. (See the Nonsampling Error section in Appendix B for a description of how certainty shipments were identified.) For noncertainty shipments, the *shipment weight* was defined as the ratio of the total number of shipments (as reported by the respondent) made by an establishment in a reporting week to the number of sampled shipments for the same week. This weight uses data from the sampled shipments to represent all the establishment's shipments made in the reporting week. However, a respondent may have failed to provide sufficient information about a particular sampled shipment. For example, a respondent may not have been able to provide value, weight, or a destination for one of the sampled shipments. If this data item could not be imputed, then this shipment did not contribute to tabulations and was deemed unusable. (A *usable shipment* is one that has valid entries for value, weight, and origin and destination ZIP Codes.) To account for these unusable shipments, we applied the *shipment nonresponse weight*. For noncertainty shipments from a particular establishment's reporting week, this weight is equal to the ratio of the number of sampled shipments for the reporting week to the number of usable shipments for the same week. The shipment weight for certainty shipments from a particular establishment's reporting week is equal to one.

The *quarter weight* inflates an establishment's estimate for a particular reporting week to an estimate for the corresponding quarter. For noncertainty shipments, the quarter weight is equal to 13. The quarter weight for most certainty shipments is also equal to 13. However, if a respondent was able to provide information about all large (or certainty) shipments made in the quarter containing the reporting week, then the quarter weight for each of these shipments was one. For each establishment, the quarterly estimates were added to produce an estimate of the establishment's value of shipments for the entire survey year. Whenever an establishment did not provide the Census Bureau with a response for each of its four reporting weeks, we computed a quarter nonresponse

weight. The *quarter nonresponse weight* for a particular establishment is defined as the ratio of the number of quarters for which the establishment was in business in the survey year to the total number of quarters (reporting weeks) for which we received usable shipment data from the establishment.

Using these four component weights, we computed an estimate of each establishment's value of shipments for the entire survey year. We then multiplied this estimate by a factor that adjusts the estimate using value of shipments and sales data obtained from other surveys and censuses conducted by the Census Bureau. This weight, the *establishment-level adjustment weight*, attempts to correct for any sampling or nonsampling errors that occur during the sampling of shipments by the respondent.

The adjusted value of shipments estimate for an establishment was then weighted by the *establishment weight*. This weight is equal to the reciprocal of the establishment's probability of being selected into the sample.

A final adjustment weight, the *industry-level adjustment weight*, uses information from other surveys and censuses conducted by the Census Bureau to account for establishments from which we did not receive a response (including establishments from which we did not receive any usable shipment data) and for changes in the population of establishments between the time the first-stage sampling frame was constructed (2001) and the year in which the data were collected (2002). Separate industry-level adjustment weights were determined for nonauxiliary and auxiliary establishments.

Appendix D.

Standard Classification of Transported Goods Code Information

The commodities shown in this report are classified using the Standard Classification of Transported Goods (SCTG) coding system. The SCTG coding system was created jointly by agencies of the United States and Canadian governments based on the Harmonized System of product classification that is used worldwide. The purpose of the SCTG coding system was to specifically address statistical needs in regard to products transported.

In 1993, Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) data were collected and reported using product classifications found in the Standard Transportation Commodity Classification (STCC) system. These classifications were developed in the early 1960s by the American Association of Railroads (AAR) to analyze commodity movements by rail. The original purpose of the STCC was for identification of commodities for purposes of assigning rates for Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) regulated rail carriers. The STCC continues to be used by the AAR as a tariff mechanism.

At the time that the Commodity Transportation Survey (CTS) (the CTS—the predecessor of the CFS) was first conducted in 1963, STCC codes were still useful for analyzing most important aspects of the U.S. transportation system. Since then, many changes have taken place that have gradually made the STCC code less useful for tracking domestic product movements across all modes (although it remains perfectly functional for tracking rail-only movements). These include the deregulation of trucking, the enactment of North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), changes in logistics practices, the emergence of plastics and composite materials to replace metals and glass, the obsolescence of many categories of wood products, and the very rapid recent development of high-tech electronic goods. Because the CFS is a shipper survey, the CFS collects information about shipments moving on all modes. As a consequence, STCC classifications frequently provide inadequate detail for identifying products that are significant for modes, such as truck and air. It is for these reasons that the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) has sponsored the development of a new product code to collect and report CFS data.

In 1997 and 2002, the CFS provided respondents with a listing of SCTG codes and descriptions at the five-digit level to use in assigning a commodity code for each shipment. For shipments of more than one commodity, we instructed respondents to use the five-digit code for the major commodity, defined as the commodity of greatest total weight in the shipment. For the data presented on this report, we aggregated the SCTG codes to the two-digit level.

