

Freight Data Dictionary

Linking freight data sources across transportation modes, subjects, and geography

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Bureau of Transportation Statistics
US Department of Transportation
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Overview

- About the National Transportation Library
- Project background
- Functions and features
- Information architecture
- Implementation
- Future development

About NTL

Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Office of Information and Library Sciences (OILS)

Established in 1998, we provide to:

- Digital collections
- Data services
- Reference and research services
- Networking

We are an **open access** digital repository.

All items are in the **public domain** and available for reuse **without restriction**.

NTL Mandates

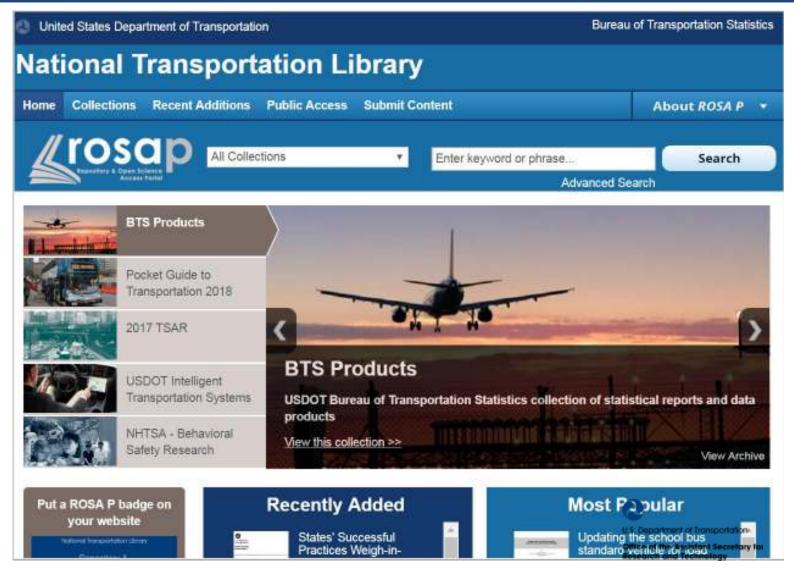
Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (1998)

 "establish and maintain a National Transportation Library, which shall contain a collection of statistical and other information needed for transportation decision making at the Federal, State, and local levels."

MAP-21 (2012)

- Acquire, preserve and manage transportation information and information products and services for use by DOT, other Federal agencies, and the public
- Central repository for DOT research results and technical publications
- Central clearinghouse for transportation data and information of the Federal Government
- Coordinate among and cooperate with multiple external parties to develop a "comprehensive transportation information and knowledge network"
- White House Office of Science and Technology Policy memo (2013) requiring all Executive Departments and Agencies spending more than \$100 million/year on R&D to ensure public access to peer-reviewed publications and digital datasets arising from federally-funded scientific research

Repository and Open Science Access Portal (ROSA P)



Project Background



Project Background

A national Freight Data Dictionary is proposed that offers a centralized, controlled, authoritative vocabulary capable of supporting:

- Enhanced data inputs
- Improved accuracy, efficiency, and flexibility in freight data interchange
- Freight data analysis and interoperability across the transportation sector
- Improved analysis and decision making at all levels of government

National Cooperative Freight Research Program (NCFRP) Report 35

Implementing the Freight Transportation Data Architecture: Data Element Dictionary

http://www.trb.org/Main/Blurbs/173083.aspx

- Identifies "readily available" data sources associated with freight.
- Provides examples of freight data uses and applications.
- Presents an inventory of data elements and glossary terms found in the selected sources into a uniform typology.
- Identifies differences in data element definitions.
- Provides metadata tools and resources to guide data users on the appropriate steps and procedures for combining data from multiple freight data sources.

Result: a searchable and sustainable web-based application containing the study findings, an inventory of freight data dictionaries, and a discussion feature to be used by practitioners to exchange ideas and information.

Why is BTS Interested in the FDD?

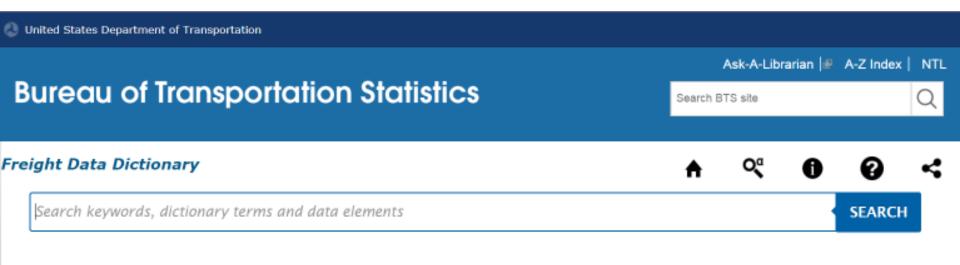
- BTS is a freight and transportation statistics aggregator and publisher.
 - Several BTS products are represented in the FDD.
- BTS identified as logical host for FDD.
- FDD can provide a model architecture and platform for BTS metadata harmonization efforts.
 - In 2016 BTS launched a Data Management and Data Curation project.
- FDD provides potential model for other transportation modal data dictionaries.

Functions & Features



FDD Home Page

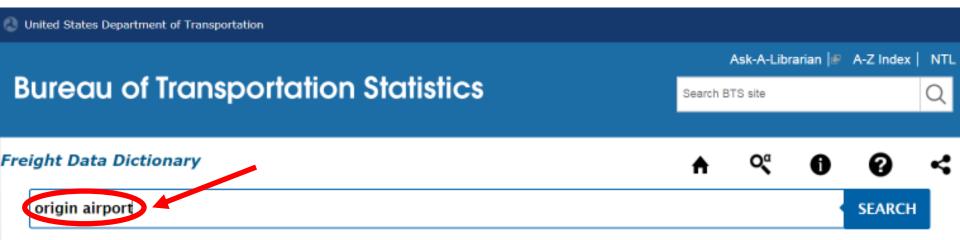
https://fdd.bts.gov/freight-data-dictionary/



The Freight Data Dictionary provides recommendations for effectively using freight data, identifying and resolving differences in data element definitions, and access to over 6,300 data elements and 13,300 glossary terms from multiple freight data sources.

Click here for additional information.

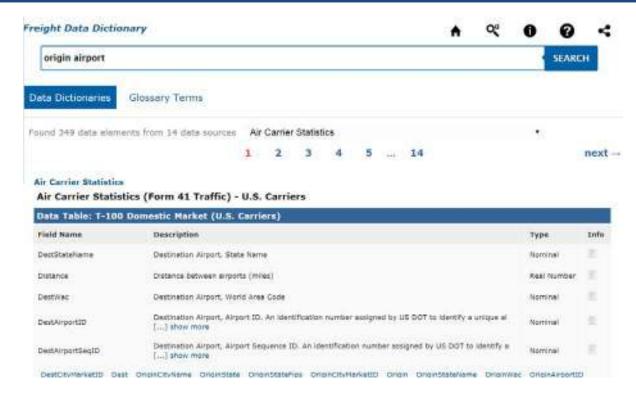
Origin Airport



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Origin Airport



There are two distinct main tables in the system:

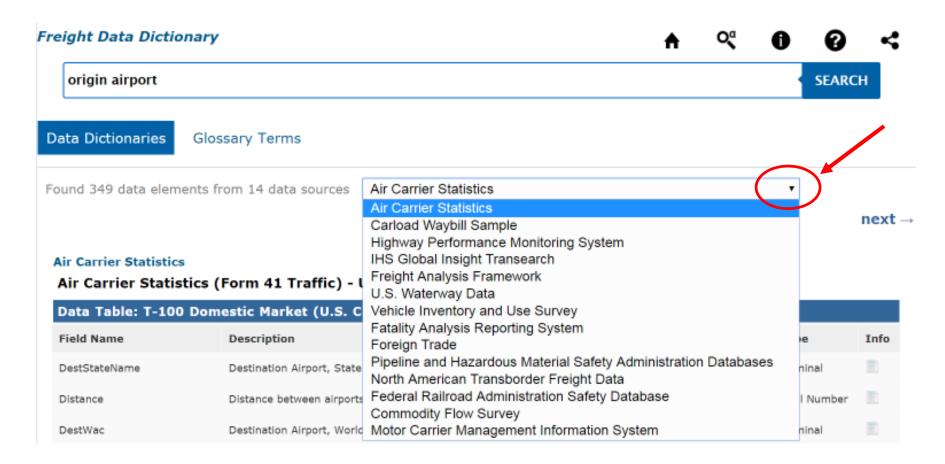
Data Dictionaries and Glossary Terms

(Don't squint: we will zoom in on each of these.)

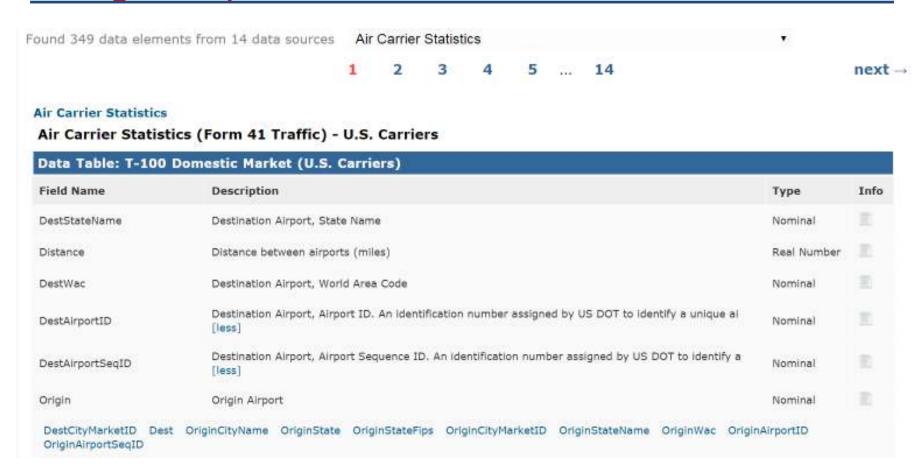
Origin Airport 1



Origin Airport 2



Origin Airport 3



Origin Airport 4



Similar Elements | Complete Table Profile

Added Elements

Origin Airport 5

Similar Elements

Similar "Place Identifi	er" Data Elements		Close ()
Field Name	Description	Туре	Info
Dest	Destination Airport	Nominal	
Origin	Origin Airport	Nominal	
DestWac	Destination Airport, World Area Code	Nominal	
OriginWac	Origin Airport, World Area Code	Nominal	
DestState	Destination State Code	Nominal	
OriginState	Origin State Code	Nominal	
DestCityName	Destination City	Nominal	
DestStateFips	Destination State FIPS (U.S. Federal Information Processing Standard Codes)	Nominal	
DestAirportID	Destination Airport, Airport ID. An identification number assigned by US DOT to identify a unique ai [] show more	Nominal	
DestStateName	Destination Airport, State Name	Nominal	
OriginCityName	Origin City	Nominal	
OriginStateFips	Origin State FIPS (U.S. Federal Information Processing Standard Codes)	Nominal	

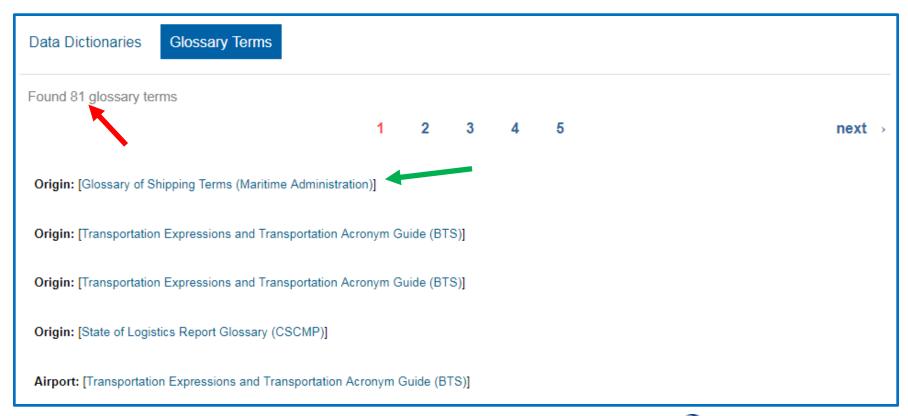
Origin Airport 6

Complete Table Profile

Complete Data Table Profile Clo			ose (X
Field Name	Description	Туре	Info
DepScheduled	Departures Scheduled	Integer	
DepPerformed	Departures Performed	Integer	
Payload	Payload, in Pounds	Real Number	
Seats	Available Seats	Integer	
Passengers	Non-Stop Segment Passengers Transported	Integer	
Freight	Non-Stop Segment Freight Transported (pounds)	Real Number	
Mail	Non-Stop Segment Mail Transported (pounds)	Real Number	
Distance	Distance between airports (miles)	Real Number	
LoadFactor	Load Factor: Ratio of Passenger Miles to Available Seat Miles	Ratio	
RampToRamp	Ramp-to-Ramp Time, in Minutes	Integer	
AirTime	Air Time, in Minutes	Integer	
UniqueCarrier	Unique Carrier Code. When the same code has been used by multiple carriers, a numeric suffix is used [] show more	Nominal	

FDD Simple Search Example

Glossary Terms



Information Architecture



Sources

- 28 sources compiled (2 commercial, the rest public)
- 6,322 total number of data elements selected
- For each data source, the minimum required entities are the data source name, a table containing the elements, and the elements themselves.

Sources

- 1 Air Carrier Statistics
- 2 Air Carrier Financial Reports
- 3 Annual Survey of Manufacturers
- 4 Border Crossing/Entry
- 5 CTA Intermodal Terminals Database
- 6 Carload Waybill Sample
- 7 Commodity Flow Survey
- **8 County Business Patterns**
- 9 Fatality Analysis Reporting System
- 10 Federal Railroad Administration Safety Database
- 11 Foreign Trade
- 12 Freight Analysis Framework
- 13 Highway Performance Monitoring System
- 14 IHS Transearch

- 15 Motor Carrier Management Information System
- 16 Motor Carrier Safety Measurement System
- 17 National Agricultural Statistics Service
- 18 National Ballast Information Clearinghouse Database
- 19 National Corridors Analysis and Speed Tool Database
- 20 North American Transborder Freight Database
- 21 Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety

Administration

- 22 Service Annual Survey
- 23 Survey of Business Owners
- 24 Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing
- 25 U.S. Waterway Data
- 26 Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey
- 27 Vehicle Travel Information System
- 28 Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

- Role-Based Classification Schema (RBCS) organizes and categorizes data elements across multiple data sources
- Top level groups derived from analyzing freight data classification schema
- Secondary level groups differentiates data elements that identify objects from data elements that describe the features of an object

Primary, top level groups

- Commodity
- Event
- Humans
- Industry
- Link
- Mode
- Place
- Time
- Unclassified (elements that do not fit in other roles)

Commodities (C) generated by the industry (I) are moved by various transport modes (M) from one place (P) to another (P) along the transportation network (L) within a time period (T). During the transport process, a chain of possible events (E) may occur that involve various stakeholders or individuals (H).

Secondary classification groups

- Time elements: time period for reporting or freight movement
- Place elements: O-D freight movement or event location
 - Place identifier (e.g. city name, county, state, country ... or geo point)
 - Place feature (e.g. population, area)
- Commodity elements
 - Commodity identifier (standard commodity codes)
 - Commodity feature (e.g. liquid, bulk, value)
- Link elements
 - Link identifier (e.g. roadway name, waterway name)
 - Link feature (e.g. width, length)

Secondary classification groups, cont'd.

- Mode elements
 - Mode identifier (e.g. truck, rail, air, pipeline)
 - Mode feature (e.g. unit train, vehicle class)
- Industry elements
 - Industry identifier (NAICS, SIC)
 - Industry feature (e.g. number of employees, sales)
- Event elements
 - Event identifier (e.g., an accident report number, a dredging operation)
 - Event feature (e.g., number of fatalities, number of port calls)
- Human elements
 - Human identifier (e.g., investigating officer, reporting agent)
 - Human feature (e.g., drunk driver)



Glossaries

- 13,554 terms from 13 glossaries compiled into a single glossary
- Entries include glossary terms and their definitions, link to glossary term source

Recommended Data Types

Data Type	Description	
Nominal	Values exist in name only, can be counted not measured	
Binary	Values involve 2 things (e.g. yes or no, true or false)	
Date/Time	Time of day, day of week or month, year, time period	
Real Number	Values can be measured, can be expressed in non-whole numbers (miles, tonnage,)	
Integer	Values expressed only in whole numbers (number of trucks)	
Currency	Monetary values	
Ratio	Relation between 2 numbers (e.g. passenger miles per available seat mile	
Percentage	Values expressed as fraction of 100 (e.g. percentage truck traffic)	
Geometry	Representation of GID data (e.g. point, line, polygon)	

Implementation



Objective

The primary goal of this acquisition was to provide the solution and services necessary for BTS to offer freight vocabulary control for transportation industry and community in the manner of efficiency, agility, innovation, and potential cost savings.

Timeline

- BTS received the finished project from Texas University at Austin in 2015.
- BTS allocated the funding for the Migration of the System to Microsoft Azure Cloud in 2016.
- The National Transportation Library migrated the system to the DOT internal testing environment in mid-2017.
- NTL created the Project Charter, Performance Based Statement of Work (PBSW), and other related documents in late summer 2017.
- The Project was approved and funded in October 2017 for FY 2018.

Milestones

- Setup the Freight Data Dictionary in DOT network (early 2017)
- Convert Unix based oracle to Windows based Oracle (early 2017)
- Convert Oracle to Microsoft SQL Server in Azure Cloud (mid 2017)
- Implement Azure Index to the application (mid 2017)
- Recode the application in PaaS in Azure (early 2018)
- System testing (April 2018)
- Develop Web based Public Access API (May 2018)
- Move to staging and Production environment (May 2018)

Future



Challenges

- FDD lacks export feature
- Units of measurement are US
- Data elements cannot be displayed individually
- Source code not available
- Search is very simple no Boolean operators
- No user documentation
- Point of contact for each data source not identified
- Planned as a collaborative platform

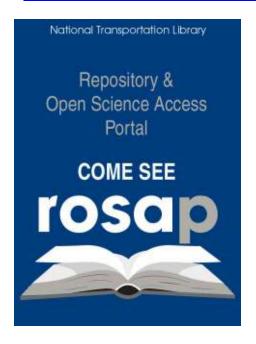
Future opportunities

- Collaborate with freight data community on governance and submission of new terms
- Forthcoming project for Federal Aviation
 Administration data dictionary using the same technology
- Planned enhancements: Boolean search, individual source search, download function, term suggestion form
- Outreach

Questions or comments?

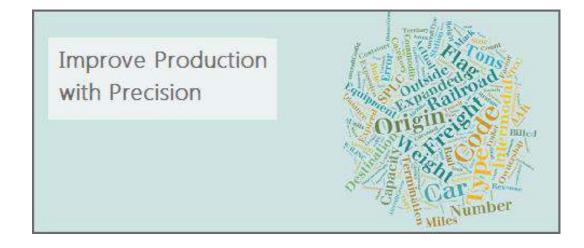
ROSA P

https://rosap.ntl.bts.gov/



Freight Data Dictionary

https://fdd.bts.gov/freight-data-dictionary/



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