1972 census OF TRansportation



VOLUME II

Truck Inventory and Use Survey



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Truck Inventory and Use Survey



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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PREFACE

The census of transportation, together with the censuses of retail and wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries comprise the economic census program of the Bureau of the Census. This program is required by law under Title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131 and 224. The present economic census collects statistics for the year 1972. Future censuses are scheduled by law for 5-year intervals.

A large segment of transportation data is available from regulatory and other government agencies, and private organizations. For that reason, the statutory provisions concerning the census of transportation directed the Bureau to collect the kinds of data that were not publicly available from other sources. The objective was to avoid duplication and fill important gaps in transportation information.

The census of transportation was undertaken for the first time on a national basis in 1963 and again in 1967. The 1972 census was taken under three separate surveys—National Travel, Truck Inventory and Use, and Commodity Transportation, each on a sample basis. The surveys are independent of each other and the results are published in three distinct series of reports.

Publication and Computer Tape Program

1972 CENSUS OF TRANSPORTATION

Publications of the 1972 Census of Transportation present data on personal travel, the characteristics and use of trucks, and the nonlocal shipment of commodities by manufacturers.

PUBLISHED REPORTS

National Travel Survey (3 reports)

This survey includes a "Spring Report" covering travel during January through May 1972; a "Summer Report" covering travel during June through September1972; and a report covering travel during the year 1972. Data cover number of persons taking trips, number of trips taken, person-trips, person-miles, person-nights, and accommodations used by such travel characteristics as means of transport, purpose of trip, duration, distance, size of party, vacation, weekend, and origin and destination. Also presented are data by such socioeconomic characteristics as residence, occupation, education, and family-income level. These reports will present travel data for the nation and to nine Travel Regions.

Truck Inventory and Use Survey (52 reports)

This series includes a U.S. Summary and a separate report for each State and the District of Columbia. Data cover the characteristics and uses of the Nation's private and commercial truck resources; the number of vehicles and selected characteristics such as major use, annual vehicle miles, year model, body type and vehicle size class, single unit or combination and axle arrangement, type of fuel, range of operation, acquisition, and cab type.

Commodity Transportation Survey (approx. 51 reports)

Data on the shipments of commodities by manufacturers will be presented in this series of reports. One report for the United States as a whole will present the flow of commodities at various transportation commodity classification (TCC) levels showing tons and ton-miles of shipments by means of transport, length of haul, weight of shipment, origin, and

destination. The geographic reports will give the flow of commodities from manufacturing plants located in each of the 27 production areas (each production area consists of one or a cluster of standard metropolitan statistical areas) and selected States shown for tons and ton-miles of commodities shipped classified by means of transport, length of haul, and area of destination of shipments. Also included in the series will be reports covering the "Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries (Except Newspapers and Periodicals)" and the "Traffic Patterns of Small Manufacturing Plants." These provide national and regional data on means of transport and distance shipped by industry class in value of shipments.

PUBLIC USE TAPES

For each of the three phases of the Census of Transportation, public-use computer tapes are made available.

National Travel Survey

U.S. travel trip records are presented by State of origin, type of trip, means of transport used, States visited, traveling group size, type of traveler, and season. Data are given on socioeconomic status; age, color, and sex of travelers; and lodging.

Truck Inventory and Use Survey

For each truck in the survey, complete detail is given except where individual operations would be revealed. Data include year of truck model, registered weight, state of registration, major use, principal products carried, annual and lifetime miles, vehicle body type and size, axle arrangement, maintenance, area of operation, size class, leasing arrangements, and allied items.

Commodity Transportation Survey

Two tapes: One contains shipment record summaries of commodity flow from 27 major industrial areas to 59 destination areas. The other contains shipment record summaries from originating State to destination State. The data in each tape include aggregate tons and ton-miles.

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This volume presents data based on the 1972 Truck Inventory and Use Survey and contains the data previously issued in the paperback reports for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the United States as a whole (U.S. Summary).

The Truck Inventory and Use Survey is one of the surveys included in the 1972 Census of Transportation. This census was also undertaken in 1963 and 1967. The next census is scheduled, by law, for the data year 1977.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this survey is to collect and publish data on the characteristics and use of the Nation's truck resources, other than vehicles owned by Federal, State, and local government agencies. The data presented in this report are based on a probability sample of private and commercial trucks registered (or licensed) in each State² during 1972.

"TRUCK" AS A UNIT OF MEASURE

The term "truck" in this report is used in its commonly accepted sense as being a property-carrying motor vehicle used on public highways and streets. In a technical sense, a truck may be a "single-unit truck" or it may be a "combination." The latter consists of a power unit (a "truck-tractor") and one or two trailing units (most commonly a "semitrailer"). The most frequently used combination is popularly referred to as a "tractor-semitrailer" or a "tractor-trailer."

"TRUCK-MILES" AS A UNIT OF MEASURE

The owner of each truck in the sample was asked to report the total miles that the specified vehicle had been driven during the preceding 12 months. Column 2 of table A is based on those replies and shows aggregate truck-miles operated by the trucks shown in the first column. These estimated mileages are attributed to the *State of registration*, irrespective of the area in which the vehicle was actually operated. This assign-

¹The 1972 Census of Transportation consists of 3 major phases: (1) Truck Inventory and Use Survey, (2) National Travel Survey, and (3) Commodity Transportation Survey, in a broader context, the Census of Transportation is a part of the 1972 Economic Censuses, which also includes the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, wholesale and retail trade, service industries, and construction.

ment of aggregate miles to State of registration, doubtless, is one of the major causes of State-to-State differences in average miles per truck shown in column 3 of table A.

TOTAL TRUCK INVENTORY

The Federal Highway Administration collects and publishes data on the total number of trucks registered annually in each State. Those data are used in this report to be the total inventory. Following are the total inventory figures for the United States (rounded to thousands) of private and commercial trucks in scope to this survey.

1963-12,726	registrations
1967-15,360	registrations
1970-17,790	registrations
1971-18,850	registrations
1972-19 745 ³	registrations

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Although the basic purpose and scope of the 1963, 1967, and 1972 surveys were essentially identical, some changes were introduced both in 1967 and 1972.

Differences between 1967 and 1972 data can be classified as (1) changes that may affect all data or (2) changes that may affect a specific item, for example:

- 1. Changes that affect all data in this report
 - (a) A more effective method of sampling by size of truck within each State (second stratification) was employed making the sample design more efficient and reducing the sampling variability for many items. Although the U.S. sample size remained unchanged, the allocation among the States (first stratification) was slightly modified to improve the reliability of data for smaller States.
 - (b) A more extensive item-by-item computer edit program was used in conjunction with manual review of selected "must" items for questionnaires received.
 - (c) Data for body type, item 11, and subsequent items⁴ were not gathered for pickup and panel trucks in 1967. Pickups and panels are included in all data tables in 1972.

² Some privately or commercially owned vehicles are not required to be licensed, such as "off-highway" vehicles and trucks used exclusively on private property. Since they had no chance of being drawn in the sample, they are not represented.

 $^{^{3}\,\}textsc{Estimated}$ number used to produce more timely reports. See appendix D for revised FHWA total truck inventory data.

⁴ See copy of Census Form TC-200, "Truck Inventory and Use Survey," in appendix A for specific information requested for each truck in the sample.

Table A.—Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Geographic Division and State: 1972

Division and State	Trucks	Truck- miles	Average miles per truck		Truck- miles	Division and State	Trucks	Truck- miles	Average miles per truck		Truck- miles
***	(1,000)	(millions)	(1,000)	(percent)	(percent)	200	(1,000)	(millions)	(1,000)	(percent)	(percent)
United States	19,745	244,492	12.4	100.0	100.0	S. Atlantic—Con.					
						Virginia	395	4,955	12.5	2.1	2.1
New England	655	8,423	12.9	3.4	3.5	West Virginia	201	2,105	10.5	1.1	.9
Maine	104	1,269	12.2	.6	.6	North Carolina .	600	8,361	13.9	3.1	3.5
New Hampshire	57	714	12.5	.3	.3	South Carolina .	257	3,289	12.8	1.4	1.4
Vermont	43	539	12.5	.3	.3	Georgia	560	7,158	12.8	2.9	3.0
Massachusetts .	249	3,332	13.4	1.3	1.4	Florida	622	9,288	14.9	3.2	3.8
Rhode Island	56	743	13.3	.3	.4						
Connecticut	146	1,827	12.5	.8	.8	East South					
				1000000		Central	1,587	20,177	12.7	8.1	8.3
Middle Atlantic	1,759	21,865	12.4	9.0	9.0	Kentucky	422	4,798	11.4	2.2	2.0
New York	659	7,489	11.4	3.4	3.1	Tennessee	424	5,410	12.8	2.2	2.3
New Jersev	335	4,337	12.9	1.7	1.8	Alabama	441	5,875	13.3	2.3	2.5
Pennsylvania	765	10,040	13.1	3.9	4.2	Mississippi	300	4,094	13.6	1.6	1.7
East North						West South					
Central	2,928	35,604	12.2	14.9	14.6	Central	2,881	40,166	13.9	14.6	16.5
Ohio	668	8,887	13.3	3.4	3.7	Arkansas	320	3,975	12.4	1.7	1.7
Indiana	553	6,253	11.3	2.9	2.6	Louisiana	390	5,267	13.5	2.0	2.2
Illinois	695	7,722	11.1	3.6	3.2	Oklahoma	527	7,386	14.0	2.7	3.1
Michigan	677	8,975	13.3	3.5	3.7	Texas	1,644	23,538	14.3	8.4	9.7
Wisconsin	335	3,768	11.2	1.7	1.6	100					
***************************************						Mountain	1,585	17,511	11.0	8.1	7.2
West North			1			Montana	183		8.4	1.0	.7
Central	2,462	25,038	10.2	12.5	10.3	Idaho	151	1,514	10.0	.8	.7
Minnesota	466	4,648	10.0	2.4	2.0	Wyoming	92		10.9	.5	.5
lowa	405	4,476	11.1	2.1	1.9	Colorado	374		11.6	1.9	1.8
Missouri	560	6,092	10.9	2.9	2.5	New Mexico	196		11.2	1.0	.9
North Dakota .	165	1,209	7.3	9.	.5	Arizona	297	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12.7	1.6	1.6
South Dakota .	139	1,392	10.0	.8	6.	Utah	203		1/	1.1	1.0
Nebraska	285	2,987	10.5	1.5	1.3	Nevada	89	910		.5	.4
	442	4,234	9.6	2.3		INEVAUA	09	310	10.2		
Kansas	442	4,234	9.6	2.3		Pacific	2,922	35,947	. 12.3	14.9	14.8
South Atlantic	2,970	39,818	13.4	15.1	16.3	Washington	508	5,028	9.9	2.6	2.1
Delaware	51	1,061	20.8	.3	.5	Oregon	253	2,996	11.8	1.3	1.3
Maryland	269	3,425	12.7	1.4	1.5	California			13.1	10.5	11.1
District of			Range of the same	(0)		Alaska			9.3	.3	.2
Columbia	15	178	11.9	.1	.1	Hawaii	48		1 10 1	.3	

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

2. Changes in 1972 for specific items⁴

- (a) Item 2, Ownership of vehicle—The 1967 survey form requested that the owner complete the questionnaire only if he was the owner of record as of a certain date. In 1972, the respondent was asked to complete the form even if he was no longer the owner, since he should still have knowledge of the truck's characteristics and use.
- (b) Item 3, Acquisition of vehicle—The 1967 form did not obtain "year purchased" if purchased used. This information was obtained in the 1972 survey.
- (c) Item 8, Principal products carried—This item has been expanded from 13 to 20 categories to permit more detail product information which is more readily related to the major industry groups (2 digit basis) of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).
- (d) Item 9, Pickup, panel, multistop, and walk-in—Multistop and walk-in were not included in this question in 1967.
- (e) Item 15, Cab type-This is a new item in 1972.
- (f) Item 11, Type and size of body; item 13, Axle arrangement; and item 19, Number of trucks in fleet—These items have been slightly expanded to provide additional information.

Preliminary analyses indicate that many of the differences between 1963, 1967, and 1972 may be attributable to technical factors of the type mentioned above, although most reflect significant actual changes. (See table 1) Some of the differences also may be explained by sampling variability, discussed below. Table 1 contains a summary of essentially comparable data for 1963, 1967, and 1972.

DEFINITIONS OF MAJOR TERMS

Most of the characteristics shown in the tables are self explanatory; however, some terms require definition:

Size Class. Classification by gross vehicle weight; i.e., the empty weight of the vehicle plus the maximum anticipated load weight. In States where the registration was other than in gross vehicle weight, the size class was assigned based on the truck characteristics of body size and type and axle arrangement.⁵

The four size classes are defined as follows:

Light.-Gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or less

Medium.-Gross vehicle weight of 10,001 to 20,000 pounds

Light-heavy.—Gross vehicle weight of 20,001 to 26,000 pounds

Heavy-heavy.—Gross vehicle weight of 26,001 pounds or more

Major Use is based on the answer to the question, "How was the vehicle mostly used during the past 12 months?" Each of the 11 use categories (see item 7 of the survey form, appendix A) conforms with the generally accepted meaning of the terms. "Personal transportation" and "for-hire transportation" were defined in detail, however.

Truck Fleet Size is based on the number of trucks (single-unit trucks plus truck-tractors) operated by a truck owner from a single "base of operation" as reported in item 4 of the survey form in appendix A. The fleet is an operational unit and is necessarily smaller than the total fleet that an owner has, if he operates from more than one base. The data shown in the fleet section of the tables are based on the number of trucks found in fleets of specified size and not the number of fleets.

Area of Operation, classified into three categories:

Local.—Mostly in the local area (in or around the city and suburbs, or within a short distance of the farm, factory, mine, or place vehicle is stationed)

Short range.—Mostly over-the-road (beyond the local area) but usually not more than 200 miles one way to the most distant stop from the place vehicle is stationed

Long range.—Mostly over-the-road trips that usually are more than 200 miles one way to the most distant stop from the place vehicle is stationed

SAMPLE DESIGN

The Truck Inventory and Use Survey at the national level was based on a stratified probability sample of about 114,000 trucks⁶ drawn from an estimated 19.7 million registrations on file with motor vehicle departments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, at the time the sample was drawn.

⁴See footnote on page VII.

⁵ See appendix C.

⁶ Technically, the licenses or registrations sampled were those for single-unit trucks and for truck-tractors. Registrations for trailers or other nonpowered property-carrying highway vehicles were either not sampled, or (if not recognized in advance) were treated as "out of scope" in the subsequent processing.

State Stratification.—The first stratification of the national sample was at the State level, and consisted of three strata based on the total number of trucks registered annually. A sample of about 2,000 truck licenses or registrations was drawn in the small States, 3,000 in the intermediate, and 4,000 in the largest States. Specific target sample sizes by State are in appendix B.

Size of Truck Stratification Within Each State.—The second stratification was based on vehicle size as shown by the motor vehicle registration record. Two vehicle size strata were used—"small" and "large." The dividing line between small and large trucks was 16,000 pounds gross vehicle weight or its equivalent if trucks were registered on another basis. About one-fifth of the registration records were from the small-truck stratum and four-fifths of the registration records were from the large-truck stratum. These were selected systematically from a random start.

SURVEY METHOD

A copy of form TC-200 was mailed to the owner of each truck drawn in the sample. The vehicle was identified on the form, prior to mailing, by inserting in item 1 (vehicle identification) the vehicle make, year model, registered weight, and license number shown on the sampled motor vehicle registration record. The owner was requested to reply only for the identified truck or combination irrespective of other vehicles he may own or have owned. The sample was expanded back to State levels by weighting each truck by the reciprocal of the sampling rate (adjusted for nonresponse) used to select it from the State vehicle registration records, and adjusting to the Federal Highway Administration's estimated universe State total. The State data are then summed for U.S. totals.

NON-SAMPLING ERRORS

Systematic quality control techniques were used to minimize processing errors. Replies were received from 92 percent of the respondents contacted and the response rate was high for most of the major questions. The general quality of response also was good, as judged by the consistency among answers to various items on the form and the apparent reasonableness of replies. Imputation was accomplished for annual vehicle miles and vehicle size class (see appendix C). An extensive clerical and computer edit program helped to identify incomplete and erroneous responses.

Response Table

Trucks in gross sample	113,126
Less out-of-scope trucksdo	2,118
Trucks in net sampledo	111,008
Less PMR's ¹ do	2,548
Potential respondentsdo	108,460
Less nonresponsedo	8,770
Responsedo	99,690
Response:	
Percent of net samplepercent	90
Percent of potential respondentsdo	92

¹ Postmaster returns or respondents not contacted.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The figures shown in this report are based on a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability, as shown for selected items in table 3. Sampling variability is presented here as one standard error of the estimate which is a percent (proportion). One standard error of the proportion is computed by the conventional method with necessary modifications to reflect the sample design. The term "sampling variability" refers to the differences that would be expected between results of a sample survey and the results that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration of all vehicles.

The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the reported figure (column 1) will not differ from the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count by more than one standard error shown in column 2 of table 3.

For example, say 77.6 percent of the total trucks are shown to be a particular type or have particular characteristics. This figure would be found in column 1 of table 3 and would be based on the sample. Also, say column 2 of table 3 shows that the estimated sampling variability for that item is about .8 percentage points. Therefore, if a complete count (rather than a sample) had been made, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the figure would not have been larger than 78.4 or smaller than 76.8 (i.e., 77.6 plus or minus .8).

The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the results of a complete enumeration would not differ from the sample by more than two standard errors shown in column 2 of table 3. Again using the above example, the chances are 19 out of 20 that the figure (77.6) would not be more than 79.2 or less than 76.0 (77.6 plus or minus 1.6) in a complete enumeration.

Difference Between Two Items.—The question sometimes arises about the sampling variability of the difference between

 $^{^{7}\}mbox{The terms "small" and "large" were used only in connection with stratification, and should not be confused with the vehicle size classes shown in the tabulations. See appendix B,$

two specified percentages. The variability of the difference, for most pairs of percentages, will be close to the square root of the sum of squares of the sampling variability of the two items. (When the two percentages are negatively correlated, the variability of the difference will be larger; and when positively correlated, will be smaller).

To illustrate by a simple example: Assume that item "A" is 10.2 percent and item "B" is 7.1 percent of the total, and the question is raised as to what the difference would have been if a complete count had been taken; assume that the sampling variability for item "A" was 0.4 and for item "B" was 0.8. The square root of the sum of the squared standard error of the two items would be $\sqrt{(0.4)^2+(0.8)^2}$ which is plus or minus 0.9.

As indicated in the example, the difference shown by the sample was 3.1 percent and the one standard error was 0.9. This would be interpreted to mean that the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference between "A" and "B" as shown by a complete enumeration would be between 2.2 percent and 4.0 percent (3.1 plus or minus 0.9); and the chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference would be between 1.3 percent and 4.9 percent (3.1 plus or minus 1.8).

This procedure applies equally to differences between items within a single State as well as to differences between similar items in different States.

As derived, the estimated standard errors include part of the effect of the errors. The total error, which depends upon the joint effect of the sampling and nonsampling errors, is usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or only moderately higher. For particular estimates, however, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown.

Variability for Items Not Shown in the Table.—Table 3 is confined to selected major items covered in the survey. The sampling variability of subitems tends to be substantially larger than for the major items with which they are associated.

Minimum Reliability.—Data are shown in proportions only when total of the line or column distributed contains 100 or more actual observations.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

It should be emphasized that all comparisons of data are in terms of the point estimates generated from the respective sample-survey data. Since each estimate is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors, difference between estimates may not be statistically significant at a specified sigma level (level of confidence). See preceding section on Sampling Variability,

especially the section entitled "Difference Between Two Items" for a discussion of the effect of potential error in the data, and table 3 for specific estimates of sampling variability.

About 19.7 million private and commercial trucks were registered in the United States during 1972. They were driven about 244 billion truck-miles during the year, and averaged 12.4 thousand miles per truck, as shown by table A. California and Texas were the leading States, having 10.5 and 8.4 percent of the national total number of vehicles and 11.1 and 9.7 percent of the total truck-miles, respectively.

About 41 percent of all trucks were used mainly for "personal transportation," defined as being used in place of an automobile to go from home to work, for outdoor recreation, camping, etc. This represents an increase of 8 percent over 1967 and 16 percent over 1963. Slightly more than 8 million trucks were used mainly for this purpose, and were driven about 79 billion miles, as shown by table 2. Agricultural use and wholesale and retail trade ranked second and third with 4.3 and 1.9 million trucks, respectively. However, their relative positions were reversed in terms of truck-miles, because the annual average mileage per wholesale-retail truck was about twice the average for agricultural trucks. The relative use of trucks in agriculture has declined from 28 percent in 1963 and 24 percent in 1967 to 22 percent in 1972.

Seventy-three percent of all private and commercial trucks in the Nation are pickup and panel. These are small general-purpose vehicles. They are used almost exclusively for personal transportation and represent a substantial amount of the total trucks used in agriculture, construction, utilities, and services. They also are found in large numbers in all other major use classes, even in for-hire trucking, as shown by table 4.

Intensity of use, as implied by annual miles per vehicle, was greatest for "for-hire" trucks (table 2). For-hire trucks averaged 38.4 thousand miles per year, as compared with 12.4 thousand for all trucks combined, and 8.7 thousand for agricultural trucks. Newer trucks tend to be operated longer mileages, than older vehicles, ranging from 18.8 thousand miles per vehicle for the 1971-72 models down to 6.7 thousand miles for the pre-1963 models. The light, medium, and light-heavy size trucks each average about 10 thousand miles per year as compared with 34.7 thousand for the heavy-heavy size class.

Since the operational and use characteristics of pickup and panel trucks differ substantially from other vehicle types, two sets of data are shown in table 2. The first set is based on total trucks as discussed in the preceding paragraphs. The second set is based on total trucks excluding pickup and panel, and presents summary profiles of the total truck inventory exclusive of those two specific vehicle types. The effect of

⁸ See copy of Census Form TC-200, "Truck Inventory and Use Survey," in appendix A for specific information requested for each truck in the sample.

Figure 1. Distribution of Commercial and Private Motor Truck Registration: 1972

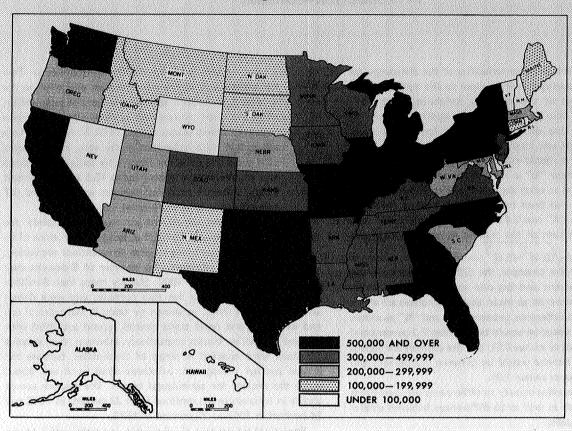
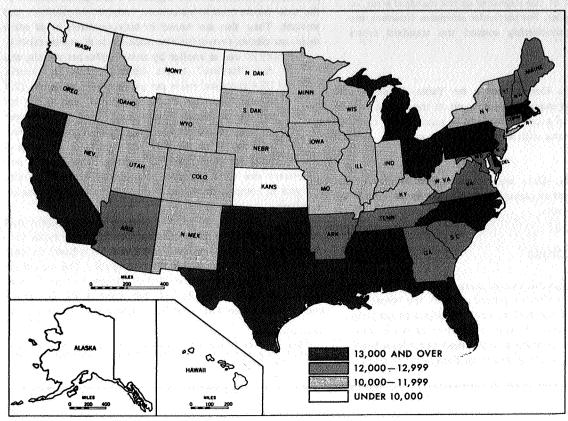


Figure 2. Average Annual Miles per Truck for Each State: 1972



excluding pickup and panel trucks was to reduce the total truck inventory from 19.7 million to an estimated 5.3 million and reduce the total truck-miles from 244 billion to 89 billion. In that universe of larger trucks, for-hire trucking generated the most truck-miles (28.3 billion) followed by wholesale-retail trade with 18.6 billion truck-miles. Together, these two use classes account for more than half of the truck-miles.

Increase in Numbers of Trucks.—Truck use since 1963 (the year of the first Truck Inventory and Use Survey), has increased significantly. The number of States with over 500,000 trucks registered has increased from 4 in 1963, to 6 in 1967, and to 14 in 1972. Conversely, the number of States with less than 100,000 trucks registered has decreased from 11 in 1963, to 10 in 1967, and to 9 in 1972.

196	67	1972	
_			
4	6	1	14
0	15		13
2	8		8
4	12		7
1	10		9
1	12 14 11	14 12	14 12

Intensity of Use.—Total truck-miles has also undergone a considerable increase. This increase in total miles driven since 1963 is greater than the increase in total trucks registered, indicating more intensive usage as measured by average annual miles per truck. Only 15 States had a truck population which averaged 12,000 miles or more per truck in 1967, while in 1972, it is estimated that 26 of the States had truck populations that exceeded a 12,000 annual mile average. Conversely, the number of States with average truck annual miles of 10,000 or less decreased from 16 in 1967, to only 6 in 1972.

Number of States				
1967	1972			
15	26			
20 16	19 6			
	1967 15 20			

Type of Fuel Used.—Overall, 88 percent of the trucks in the United States use gasoline as a power medium, and 4 percent use diesel or LPG. No answers were obtained for 8 percent of

the sampled trucks. A different distribution is obtained when appraising combinations (mostly truck-tractors and trailers), as opposed to single-unit trucks. Only 9 percent of the 5-axle combinations use gasoline while 87 percent use diesel as fuel. Conversely, it is estimated that only 2 percent of the single-unit trucks use diesel fuel or LPG.

Percent Distribution of Trucks and Truck-Miles by Fuel Used (1972)

Truck type	Total	Gas	Diesel or LPG	No answer
TRUCKS			4 1 1	
Total trucks	100	88	4	8
Single-unit (2 and 3 axle) Combination:	100	91	2	8
3 axle	100	68	28	4
4 axle	100	46	49	5
5 axle	100	9	87	4
TRUCK-MILES				e I
Total truck-miles	100	77	17	7
Single-unit (2 and 3 axle) Combination:	100	90	3	8
3 axle	100	50	47	3
4 axle	100	28	68	4
5 axle	100	4	93	.4

An even greater percentage of the *truck-miles* was contributed by trucks using diesel fuel particularly when comparing combinations. Forty-seven percent of the 3 axle, 68 percent of the 4 axle, and 93 percent of the 5 axle combinations used diesel fuel while the respective totals for the percent of *trucks* was 28, 49, and 87 percent. The larger the unit, the greater the tendency toward diesel fuel use, and also the greater the miles driven. Although only 4 percent of the total U.S. truck inventory uses diesel or LPG fuel, these trucks account for 17 percent of the miles.

The percentages of trucks and truck-miles of vehicles used primarily for local, short, and long hauls (range of operation)⁹ also reflect the tendency for longer-haul vehicles to use diesel fuel. It is apparent that an even greater percentage of vehicle miles accrues to trucks using diesel fuel the longer the range of operation. Whereas 95 percent of the trucks used locally consumed gasoline and only 2 percent used diesel/LPG, an almost equal number of the long-haul vehicles was found in each fuel use classification.

⁹See definition on page IX.

Percent Distribution of Range of Operation for Trucks and Truck-Miles by Fuel Used (1972)

Range of operation	Total	Gas	Diesel or LPG	No answer	
TRUCKS					
Total trucks	100	88	4	8	
Area of operation:					
Local	100	95	2	3	
Short range	100	82	15	3	
Long range	100	50	46	4	
TRUCK-MILES					
Total truck-miles	100	77	17	7	
Area of operation:		1	1		
Local	100	93	5	3	
Short range	100	65	32	3	
Long range	100	17	80	3	

Trucks which were operated mostly in the local area using gasoline accounted for 93 percent of that group's truck-miles.

However, 80 percent of the truck-miles of long haul trucks (those driven mostly over the road to destinations over 200 miles) were operated on diesel fuel.

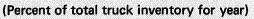
ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES

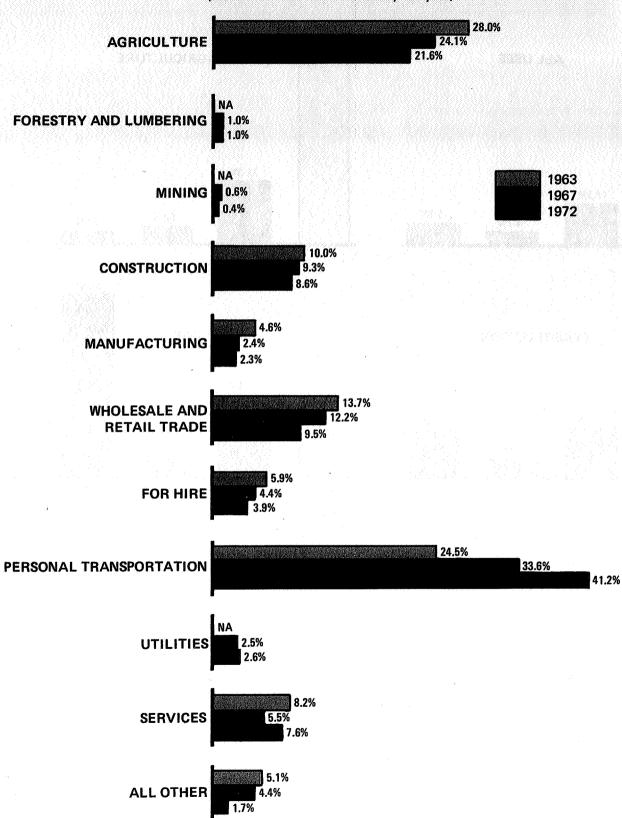
The tabular presentation has been arranged into three broad sections. The first section deals with various cross-classifications mostly at the National level. It also is divided into three subsections, based on number of trucks (tables 4 to 10), truck-miles (tables 11 to 15), and a special group of tables on pickup and panel trucks (tables 16 to 18).

The second section presents comparative data on the number of trucks, truck-miles, and average miles per truck in each of the 50 States and the Nation as a whole. That section is further divided into three subsections based on size of truck (tables 19 to 22), major occupational use (tables 23 to 30), and range of operation (tables 31 to 33).

The third section presents tabulations for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data include trucks, truck-miles, and average miles per truck for each State and cross classifications by vehicle and operational characteristics based on the total truck registrations for each State.

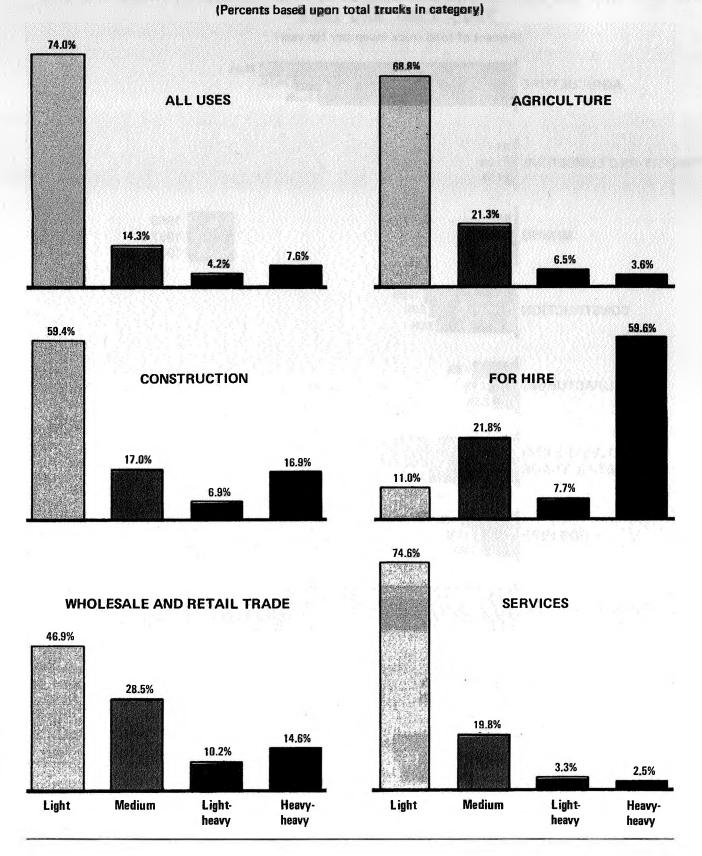
Figure 3. — Comparison of Relative Shares of Total Trucks by Major Use: 1963, 1967, and 1972





Source: Table 1.

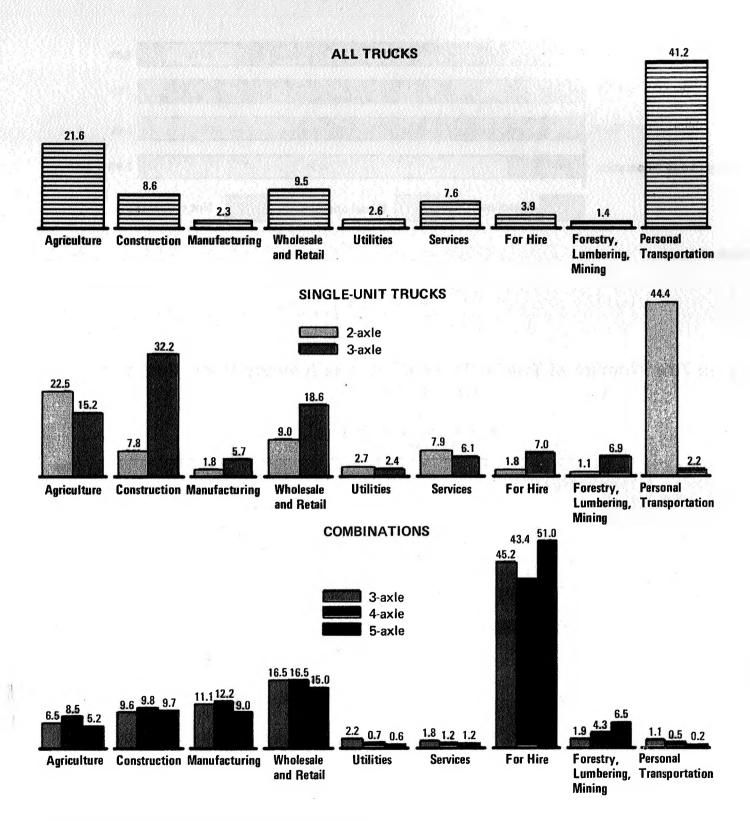
Figure 4. — Percent Distribution of Size of Truck for Major Uses: 1972



Source: Table 4.

Figure 5.— Percent Distribution of Major Uses for Truck Types: 1972

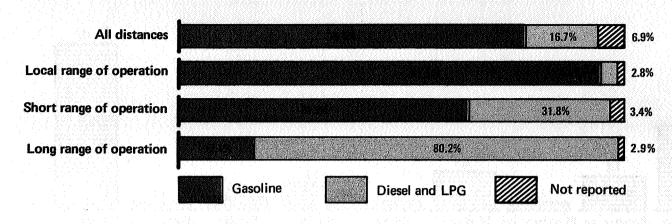
(Percents based upon total trucks in category)



Source: Table 8. ("All other" major use category not displayed)

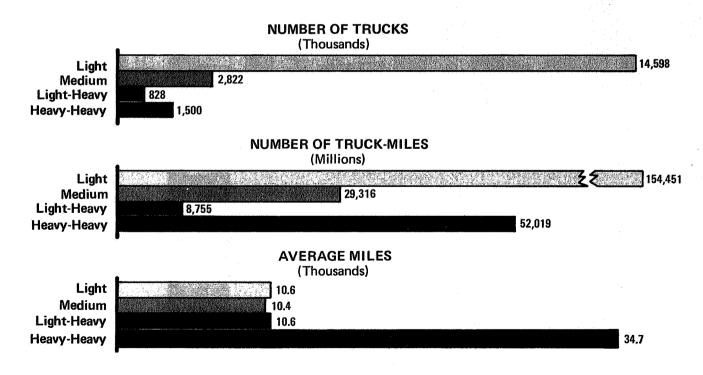
Figure 6. — Distribution of Truck-Miles by Type of Fuel for Ranges of Operation: 1972

(Percents based upon total truck-miles in category)



Source: Table 14

Figure 7. — Number of Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Truck Size: 1972



Source: Table 2.

XVIII

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Social and Economic Statistics Administration—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE 1. Comparative Summary: 1963, 1967, and 1972

Item	1963	1967	1972	Item	1963	1967	1972
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	ACQUISITION			
					(34)		45.0
MAJOR USE		7.72		Purchased new	(*)	49.0	45.9
				Purchased used	(*)	49.2	52.7
Agriculture	32.7	24.0	19.9	Leased and not reported	(*)	1.8	1.4
Forestry and lumbering	1	2.8	2.3				
Mining	S 7 1	•					
Construction	6.4	6.4	4.3	TRUCK FLEET SIZE			
Manufacturing	3.3	3.7	3.5		## O	500	67.2
Wholesale and retail trade	13.8	11.8	10,4	1 truck	77.9	56.2	18.6
For hire	3.6	2.4	2,9	2 to 5 trucks	11.4	13.7	8.9
Personal transportation	29.9	39.2	47.7	6 to 19 trucks	6.0	8.1	5.4
Utilities and services	6.6	6.1	7,7	20 trucks or more	4.7	5.3	5.4
All other	3.7	3.6	1.2	Not reported	- J	16.7	-
	24					1 1	
BODY TYPE						{	
and the state of t	54	70.0		VEHICLE TYPE ³			
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	75.5	70.3	74.9			005	o's s
Platform and cattlerack	14.0	15.1	12.0	Single-unit trucks	(*)	82.5	95.3 93.4
/ans	6.2	4.2	5.5	2 axle	(*)	74.0	
Utility truck	-	-		3 axle	(*)	8.5	2.0
Pole or logging			: :: <u>-</u> 1	Combinations	(*)	17.5	4.7
Dump truck	2.4	2.4	1.6	3 axle	(*)	2.7	
Tank truck (liquid and dry)	1.6	2.3	1.6	4 axles or more	(*)	14.8	4.1
All other	.3	5.7	4.5				
	- 1			names on companyous	Starte		
SIZE CLASS	194			RANGE OF OPERATION ³	2 3 2 3 2 2	5 0 1	
Light	77.0	73.9	69.5	Local	65.4	77.5	80.2
. •	7.2	15.6	22.3		65.4	(14.3	7.9
Medium	9.0	2.7	2.4	Short range	8.6	5.8	2.1
Light-heavy	6.8	7.8	5.8	Long range	26.0	2.4	9.8
Heavy-heavy	0.0	1.0	,5.6	Not reported	20.0	2.4	,5 ,6
•	j						
ANNUAL MILES ¹				TYPE OF FUEL ³			
		、 I	(00.1			1	
Less than 5,000 miles	19.4	254.5	$\begin{cases} 23.1 \\ 27.0 \end{cases}$	Gasoline	97.4	84.6	85.4
5,000 to 9,999 miles	21.2	, 1	27.2	Diesel and LPG	1.8	11.6	4.0
10,000 to 19,999 miles	22.8	31.5	33.5	Not reported	.8	3.8	10.6
20,000 to 29,999 miles	5.0	7.0	7.4		,,,		
30,000 miles and over	7.0	7.0	8.7			1 1	
Not reported	24.6	-	-	MAINTENANCE ³			
WDAD MODEL							
YEAR MODEL	Ì			Self or own repair shop	(*)	40.1	36.8
1 to 2 years old	10.0	17.7	10.3	Dealer or factory branch	(*)	21.2	20.7
	12.7	19.2	21.5	Independent garage	(*)	36.1	28.1
3 to 4 years old	77.3	63.1	68.2	All other and not reported	(*)	2.6	14.4
Over 4 years old	",,3	00.1	00.2	MIT office and not reported	1	2.0	74.4

Note: Percents may not add to total due to rounding. * Indicates no data was obtained. A dash (-) indicates there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display.

1For the 1967 and 1972 surveys, annual miles were imputed if not reported.

2For the 1967 survey, data were presented for "Less than 6,000 miles" (32.7 percent) and "6,000 to 9,999 miles" (21.8 A dash (-) indicates that

percent). 3Data for 1967 do not include pickups and panels.

1-2 ALABAMA

TABLE 2. Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Numb	er of trucks and truc	k-miles	Number of trucks and truck-miles excluding pickups and panels			
Vehicle and operational characteristics	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	
Total	441	5,875	13,3	111	2,111	19.1	
MAJOR USE							
Agriculture	88	759	8.7	30	230	7.6	
Forestry and lumbering	10	193	19.4	6	126	21.7	
Mining	2	43	24.4	2	43	24.4	
Construction	19	277	14.5	10	143	14.8	
Manufacturing	16	530	34.1	7	231 565	32,5	
Wholesale and retail trade	46 13	891 558	19.3 43.5	26 12	505 524	22.0 44.9	
Personal transportation	210	2,056	9.8	6	68	11.2	
Utilities	11	134	12.2	6	79	13.0	
Services	23	368	16.0	5	56	10.5	
All other	4	67	18.0	2	47	31.2	
BODY TYPE							
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	330	3,764	11.4	_			
Platform	35	545	15.5	35	545	15.5	
Platform with added device	8	.92	11.7		92	11.7	
Cattlerack	10	68	7.1	10	68	7.1	
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	2	81	51.9	2	81	51.9	
Insulated refrigerated van	3	154	44.5	3	154	44.5	
Furniture van	3 2	50 13	15.8 7.8	3 2	50 13	15.8	
Open top van	14	493	35.3	14	493	35.3	
Beverage truck	1	17	11.4	1	17	11.4	
Utility truck	6	75	11.6	6	75	11.6	
Garbage and refuse collector	-	_		-	-		
Winch or crane	1	9	9.9	1	. 9	9.9	
WreckerPole and logging	2	60	24.0	2	60	24.0	
Auto transport	_	_					
Dump truck	7	118	16.3	7	118	16.3	
Tank truck for liquids	6	155	23.9	6	155	23.9	
Tank truck for dry bulk	1	22	35.2	1	22	35.2	
Concrete mixer	1 2	9 50	11.1 26.1	1 2	9 50	11.1 26.1	
ANNUAL MILES							
Less than 5,000 miles	102	217	2.1	28	65	2.3	
5,000 to 9,999 miles	120	822	6.8	18	116	6.6	
10,000 to 19,999 miles	148	1,838	12.4	34	432	12.6	
20,000 to 29,999 miles	33	716	21.9	11	244	23.0	
30,000 to 49,999 miles	21	732	34.5	9	318	36.6 57.4	
50,000 to 74,999 miles	6 11	338 1,212	54.9 108.1	7	234 701	100.7	
RANGE OF OPERATION							
Local	354	4,026	11.4	82	892	10.9	
Short range	35	900	26.0	16	590	37.5	
Long range Not reported	9 43	564 .386	60.2 8.9	7 6	555 74	76.1 12.7	
ACQUISITION							
Purchased new	202	3,489	17.2	63	1,527	24.1	
Purchased usedLeased and not reported	233 6	2,291 95	9.9 15.9	44	500 84	11.3 29.6	
TYPE OF FUEL							
	977	A 450	11 0	90	1 157	12.8	
Gasoline Diesel and LPG Not reported	377 18 47	4,450 867 557	11.8 49.5 11.9	16 4	1,157 849 105	51.5 26.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972—Continued

	Numb	er of trucks and truc	:k-miles	Number of trucks and truck-miles excluding pickups and panels			
Vehicle and operational characteristics	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	
MAINTENANCE	1.32						
Self or own repair shop Dealer or factory branch Independent garage All other and not reported	162 91 124 63	2,253 1,356 1,667 599	13.9 14.9 13.4 9.5	43 27 34 6	962 530 501 118	22.5 19.4 14.5 19.2	
SIZE CLASS		ing the second of the second o					
Light	306 98 11 26	3,434 1,225 127 1,090	11.2 12.5 11.7 42.3	18 57 10 26	161 743 117 1,090	8.7 13.1 12.2 42.3	
TRUCK FLEET SIZE			831	Wall of the			
1 truck	296 82 39 24	3,266 1,140 831 638	11.0 13.9 21.2 26.8	25 48 23 15	302 650 634 525	12.3 13.6 27.4 34.4	
YEAR MODEL ¹		* .					
1971 and 1972	46 95 63 56 44 138	900 1,794 1,019 629 455 1,078	19.8 18.9 16.2 11.2 10.4 7.8	9 23 17 18 10 33	349 725 389 293 123 232	38.1 31.3 23.2 15.9 12.1 7.0	
VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE ARRANGEMENT							
Single-unit trucks. 2-axle. 3-axle. Combinations. 3-axle. 4-axle. 5-axle. All other.	420 412 9 21 3 5 9	4,927 4,765 162 949 53 179 681	11.7 11.6 18.5 46.1 20.9 32.9 74.5		1,171 1,014 157 940 53 179 681 28	12.8 12.1 20.5 48.2 20.9 32.9 74.5	
PICKUP, PANEL, MULTISTOP, OR WALK-IN ²					,		
Total (all trucks) Total pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in Pickup trucks Panel trucks Multistop or walk-in trucks All other truck types.	441 309 275 28 6 132	5,875 3,560 3,111 359 90 2,315	13.3 11.5 11.3 12.8 15.1 17.6	- - -		- - - - -	
WHEEL DRIVE AND CAMPERS							
Total Number of driving wheels: Two Four Not reported Camper body or special camping	441 298 13 130	5,875 3,507 121 2,248	13.3 11.8 9.5 17.3		- - - -	- - -	
equipment: With camper body Not with camper body Not reported	26 281 134	322 3,360 2,193	12.4 12.0 16.3	-	- - -	- -	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972—Continued

	Numt	er of trucks and tru	ck-miles		er of trucks and truc luding pickups and p		
Vehicle and operational characteristics	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	
CAB TYPE							
Tilt cab	10	565	59.2	10	565	59.2	
Not tilt cab	377	4,813	12.8	97	1,470	15.2	
Not reported	55	497	9.1	5	76	16.5	
LEASED							
Leased, long term	6	238	41.6	4	206	56.5	
Leased, short term	1	44	32.0	1	43	32.9	
Not leased and not reported	434	5,594	12.9	106	1,862	17.6	
			The state of the s	4			
			Late and the second	10			
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS CARRIED		:					
Farm products	89	984	11.0	31	354	11.4	
Mining products	1	39	26.7	1	39	26.7	
Forest products	. 5	100	19.1	5	100	19.1	
Processed foods	. 8	139	17.5	5	108	23.3	
Textile products	4	60	16.1	1	29	54.6	
Building materials	19	347	18.4	12	225	19,6	
Household goods	2	30	12.9	1	24	18.3	
Furniture	7	129	19.3	3	59	23.0	
Paper products	1	14	9.9	-	-	lagradus -	
Chemicals	.4	93	21.1	3	80	24.2	
Petroleum	9	136	15.5	7	133	19.9	
Primary metal products	2	101	46.9	1	70	62.5	
Fabricated metal products	4	97	24.1	2	64	32.6	
Machinery (except electrical)	2	17	11.2	2	17	11.2	
Electrical machinery	9	115	12.6	4	63	16.2	
Transportation equipment	11	178	16.5	3	102	29.3	
Scrap, refuse or garbage	18	217	12.3	2	7	3.3	
Mixed cargo	21	479	22.7	5	182	33.6	
Personal transport	116	1,256	10.8	7	60	8.3	
Other	67	930	13.9	12	307	26.3	
Not reported	41	413	10.0	4	79	21.1	

Note: Total number of trucks registered in 1972 represents the total registrations during 1971 compiled by the Federal Highway Administration projected for 1972 by the Census Bureau. For reports issued prior to June 1973, this is a projected total. All other data are proportion estimates derived from the Truck Inventory and Use Survey.

Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are reg-

istered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate.

A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than .05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3.

¹Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

²The total of the body type class "pickup, panel, multistop or walk-in" is 330,000. However, 21,000 trucks in this group were not subclassified by the respondent and were accumulated in the "all other truck types" within the pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in classification. This difference is also reflected in the percentage distributions.

TABLE 3. Sampling Variability of Data

Item	Percent of total trucks ¹	Sampling variability ²	ltem	Percent of total trucks ¹	Sampling variability ²
MAJOR USE			MAINTENANCE		
Agriculture	19.9	1.7	Self or own repair shop	36.8	2.
Forestry and lumbering	2.3	.6	Dealer or factory branch	20.7	1.
Mining	.4	.1	Independent garage	28.1	2.
Construction	4,3	.8	All other and not reported	14.4	1.
Manufacturing	3.5	.8	SIZE CLASS		
Wholesale and retail trade	10.4	1.2	SIZE CLASS		
For hirePersonal transportation	2.9 47.7	2.2	Light	69.5	1.
Utilities	2.5	1.7	Medium	22.3	1.
Services	5.2	1.0	Light-heavy	2.4	
111 other	.8	.4	Heavy-heavy	5.8	
BODY TYPE			TRUCK FLEET SIZE		}
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	74.9	1.4	1 truck	67.2	1.
Platform	8.0	.8	2 to 5 trucks	18.6	1.
Platform with added device	1.8	.4	6 to 19 trucks	8.9	1.
Cattlerack	2.2	.6	20 trucks or more	5.4	
nsulated nonrefrigerated van	.4	.1	Not reported	-	
nsulated refrigerated van	.8	.1	YEAR MODEL ³		
urniture van	.7	.3	1971 and 1972	10.3	1.
Open top van	.4 3.2	.3	1969 and 1970	21.5	1.
Beverage truck	.3		1967 and 1968	14.3	1.
	1 .		1965 and 1966	12.7	1.
Stility truck	1.5	.5	1963 and 1964	9.9	1.
Sarbage and refuse collector	-	-	Pre-1963	31.3	2.
finch or crane	.2	-	VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE		
recker	.6	.1	ARRANGEMENT		
Auto transport	· 	_	Single-unit trucks	95.3	٠
Oump truck	1.6	.3	2-axle	93.4	
ank truck for liquids	1.5	.4	3-ax1e	2.0	
ank truck for dry bulk	.1	-	Combinations	4.7	
Concrete mixer	.2	-	3-axle4-axle	.6 1.2	
111 other	1.7	-	5-axle	2.1	
ANNUAL MILES	,		All other	.8	
ess than 5,000 miles	23.1	1.9	PICKUP, PANEL, MULTISTOP,		
,000 to 9,999 miles	27.2	2.0	OR WALK-IN		
0,000 to 19,999 miles	33.5	2.1	Mart 1 (11 (11)	100.0	
0,000 to 29,999 miles	7.4 4.8	1.1	Total (all trucks) Total pickup, panel, multistop,	100.0	
0,000 to 74,999 miles	1.4	.4	or walk-in	70.1	1.
5,000 miles or more	2.5	.5	Pickup trucks	62.4	.2
•			Panel trucks	6.4	1.
			Multistop or walk-in trucks	1.4	
RANGE OF OPERATION			All other truck types	29.9	1.
ocal	80.2	1.7	WHEEL DRIVE AND CAMPERS		*
hort range	7.9	1.1	Total	100.0	
ong range	2.1	.4	Total Number of driving wheels:	100.0	
ot reported	9.8	1.4	Two	67.6	1.
•			Four	2.9	
ACQUISITION			Not reported	29.5	1
urchased new	45.9	2.2	Camper body or special camping equipment:		
urchased used	52.7	2.2	With camper body	5.9	1
eased and not reported	1.4	.5	Not with camper body	63.6	1
			Not reported	30.5	1.
TYPE OF FUEL			CAB TYPE		
asoline	85.4	1.5	Tilt cab	2.2	
piesel and LPG	4.0	.4	' '	85.5	1.
ot reported	10.6	1.4		12.4	1.

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are egistered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truckiles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a ignificant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than 05 percent of the total in any one cell.

05 percent of the total in any one cell.

¹As estimated from the sample.

²One standard error which is a percent. See discussion in text for proper use and interretation.

³Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

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TABLE 4. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Major Use Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Total	Major use class									
Vehicle and operational characteristics		Personal trans- portation	Agri- culture	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Utilities	Services	For hire	Forestry and lumbering	
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BODY TYPE											
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	74.9	97.2	65.4	49.6	54.1	44.1	_	_	9.2	-	-
latform	8.0	1.2	17.7	15.0	21.4	13.7	-		22.1	-	-
latform with added device	1.8		3.5	5.3	.6	1.9			.4		
attlerack	2.2		10.8		1.9	1.2	Ţ		3.0		1 2
nsulated refrigerated van	.8	S	.2	_	1.3	5.6	_	_	3.8	- ·	-
urniture van	.7	-	-	.5	1.3	3.3	-	-	9.8	-	-
pen top van	.4	.5	.3	-	.6	.1	, -	-	.8	on the state of	-
11 other vans	3.2	-	.2	.5	5.0	13.2	-		41.5	-	-
everage truck	.3	-	or de of		.6	2.8		-	-	300 B	24 JAN
tility truck	1.5	-	.1	.3	-	2.3	-		.8		<u> </u>
arbage and refuse collector	-	-	.ī	1.3	.9	.3	_	_	[/hach]
inch or crane	.2	-	-			(=	_	_	_	- 	_
orecker	.6	2 4 5	.2	_	_	-	_		_	P8 355 <u>\$</u> 7	-
uto transport	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	l de la companya de
ump truck	1.6	.1	.8	23.2	.6	.6	-	-	.8	-	II wat
ank truck for liquids	1.5	-	.3	1.0	9.5	7.8	-	-	2.3	-	T
ank truck for dry bulk	.1	-	.2	.5	.6	1 7	-	-	1.9		1
Concrete mixer	.2		-	2.8	.6	.4	_	_	3.9	_	1
11 other	1.7	1.0	_	-	.9	2.6	-		3.9	ler va⊤i	P 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
ANNUAL MILES	1]	
ess than 5,000 miles	23.1	23.9	38.3	21.5	4.7	12.8	-	-	3.8	-	+
,000 to 9,999 miles	27.2	30.6	24.8	20.3	33.9	20.5	_	-	14.5	ļ -	_
0,000 to 19,999 miles	33.5	37.5	27.9	29.7	19.3	36.6	-	-	15.1 24.5	_	_
0,000 to 29,999 miles	7.4	4.0	5.3 1.7	16.9 8.7	8.6 16.8	11.8	_	_	6.8	_	
0,000 to 49,999 miles	4.8 1.4	3.5	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.6		_	7.6	_	_
0,000 to 74,999 miles	2.5	.5	.3	1.5	14.5	4.5	-	_	27.7	-	-
ACQUISITION										ļ	
urchased new	45.9	32.1	52.2	52.3	77.6	69.5	-	-	72.6	-	_
Purchased used	52.7	66.9	46.2 1.5	46.9	19.6	27.3	_		25.1 2.3	_	_
SIZE CLASS											
.ight	69.5	87.8	62.2	52.1	54.1	41.5	-	_	8.1	_	_
iedium	22.3	10.5	33.1	14.5	24.6	43.7	/-	-	42.0	-	-
Light-heavy	2.4	.6	1.2	14.8	2.8	5.0	-		5.7	-	-
leavy-heavy	5.8	1.1	3.5	18.6	18.5	9.9	-	-	44.3	-	-
TRUCK FLEET SIZE									į		
truck	67.2	92.9	67.5	39.1	23.5	23.7	-	-	19.8	-	-
to 5 trucks	18.6	6.1	27.2	26.1	21.8	38.5	-	-	27.9	-	-
to 19 trucks	8.9	1.0	4.5	12.7	31.6	23.4	-	-	26.2	-	1 -
0 trucks or more	5.4	-	.7	22.0	23.1	14.3	_		26.1	-	1 [
ot reported	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_			-
YEAR MODEL 1											
971 and 1972	10.3	10.4	9.0	9.5	12.3	8.5	-	-	20.6	-	-
969 and 1970	21.5	19.2	18.5	30.1	48.5	23.2	_] [26.6 20.9]	-
967 and 1968	14.3 12.7	12.3 11.9	12.8	21.8	5.3 19.3	18.8	[1 -	11.4	-	-
963 and 1964	9.9	10.4	13.2	4.6	2.5	8.3	-] [6.1	_	-
Pre-1963	31.3	35.8	36.3	16.4	12.0	16.2	-	-	14.5	-	-
CAB TYPE											
Filt cab	2.2	-	1.9	2.0	7.2	4.6	-	-	25.3	-	-
Not tilt cab	85.5	85.2	86.4	91.0	85.5	91.8	-	-	65.8	-	-
Not reported	12.4	14.8	11.7	6.9	7.3	3.5	-	-	8.8	-	-

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truckmiles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than .05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3. Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

1 Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

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TABLE 5. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Size Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Total		Vehicle	size class	
Vehicle and operational characteristics		Light	Medium	Light-heavy	Heavy-heavy
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
MAJOR USE					
Agricul ture	19.9	17.8	29.6	9.9	11.
orestry and lumbering	2.3	1.4		7.7	8.
lining	.4 4,3	3.3	3 1. 5 · 4 · 45 · 8 · 9 · 5 · 1.070 (0)	4.1 26.3	13
onstructionanufacturing.	3.5	2.7	 10. 1. 3 (1.17) 1.73 (1.44) 	4.1	11
holesale and retail trade	10.4	6.2		21.2	17
or hire	2.9	.3		6.8	22
ersonal transportation	47.7 2.5	60.3		12.3 3.6	8
tilitieservices	5.2	4.7		2.7	4
11 other	.8	.7		1.4	2 m 1
BODY TYPE	183				
	74.0		42.0	11.0	Parada de la composição d
ickup, panel, multistop, or walk-inlatform	74.9 8.0	94.0		6.8	26
latform with added device	1.8	.4	1	.9	1
attlerack	2.2	2.1		- 2.269 Ng A # ,	3312411122
nsulated nonrefrigerated van	.4	-		.5	3
sulated refrigerated van	.8	.1		.9 1.4	4 1
pen top van	.4	.4		1.7	i
1 other vans	3.2	-	9.9	5.4	14
everage truck	.3		1.1	1.8	1.
tility truck	1.5	1.4	1.9		
arbage and refuse collectorinch or crane	.2	1 -		6.8	
recker	-	_	_	-	
ole and logging	.6	-	-	8.6	6
to transport	-	-	-	20.0	1.0
ank truck for liquids	1.6 1.5	_	2.4	38.0 16.2	12
ank truck for dry bulk	.1	_		-	2
oncrete mixer	.2	-	-	-	3
ll other	1.7	-	5.1	. 1.9	10
ANNUAL MILES					
ess than 5,000 miles	23.1	21.7	•	40.4	13
,000 to 9,999 miles	27.2	31.2		15.8 23.0	7 17
0,000 to 19,999 miles	33.5 7.4	36.1 6.2)	12.6	10
0,000 to 49,999 miles	4.8	3.1	1	5.9	17
0,000 to 74,999 miles	1.4	.4	1.7	1.4	12
5,000 miles or more	2.5	1.4	1.5	.9	21
ACQUISITION					
irchased new	45.9	42.5	50,6	55.6	64
urchased used	52.7	57.1		43.9	33
eased and not reported	1.4	.4	4.2	.5	2
YEAR MODEL ¹					
771 and 1972	10.3	8.9		6.8	14 27
969 and 1970 967 and 1968	21.5 14.3	22.2 14.1		16.2 21.4	18
967 and 1968	12.7	12.4		23.2	16
963 and 1964	9.9	10.6	1	8.6	7
re-1963	31.3	31.9	34.3	23.9	18
CAB TYPE					
lit cab	2.2	.3		4.1	27
ot tilt cab	85.5	87.4	82.8	91.9	69
ot reported	12.4	12.2	16.2	4.1	3

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are egistered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truckiles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a ignificant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than 05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3. ercents may not add to total due to rounding.

1 Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

TABLE 6. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Annual Mileage Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Total	Annual mileage class									
Vehicle and operational characteristics		Less than 5,000 miles	5,000 to 9,999 miles	10,000 to 19,999 miles	20,000 to 29,999 miles	30,000 to 49,999 miles	50,000 to 74,999 miles	75,000 miles or more			
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
MAJOR USE											
Agricul ture	19.9	33,0	18.2	16.5	14.3	6.9	23.9	2,6			
Forestry and lumbering	2.3	.3	1.4	3.5	1.5	7.2	7.9	3.0			
Mining	.4 4.3	.2 4.0	3.2	.2 3.8	9.9	1.8 7.9	3.2	2.0			
Construction	3.5	.7	4.4	2.0	4.1	12.3	5.5	20.			
Wholesale and retail trade	10.4	5.8	7.9	11.4	16.7	24.3	19.7	18.4			
For hire	2.9	.5	1.6	1,3	9.6	4.1	15.8	31.8			
Personal transportation	47.7	49.4	53.6	53.4	25.5	34.9	.8	9.3			
Utilities	2.5	.3	3.1 4.5	3.9 3.8	3.6 13.4	.2	16.8	9.5			
Services	5.2	5.4 .3	2.1	.2	.6	.5	2.4	2.5			
BODY TYPE											
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	74.9	72.1	85.3	76.8	67.5	59.0	33.7	37.9			
Platform	8.0	14.8	4.3	4.8	6.1	14.8	16.6	15.2			
Platform with added device	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.0	1.8	.9	4.7	.9			
Cattlerack Insulated nonrefrigerated van	2.2	1.9	4.1	1.7 .1	.1	.5 1.1	6.3	2.0			
Insulated nonretrigerated van	.8	.2	.3	.6	1.0	3.0	5.5	6.1			
Furniture van	.7	1,3	.2	.6	1.2	.7	3.2	.9			
Open top van	.4	1.3		1 / 1	.4	.2	-	.4			
All other vans	3.2	.4	.7	3,6	9.0	3.4	11.8	25.7			
Beverage truck	.3	.2	.3	.4 3.8	.3 .1	.5 .2	5				
Utility truck	1,5	.2	.5 _	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		:1] [
Winch or crane	.2	.2	.4	.1	.1	.2	-				
Wrecker	-	(-		-	-	-			
Pole and logging	.6	.2	.4	.4	1,3	1.6	3.9	1.8			
Auto transport	-				_ =	. :	1 1				
Dump truck	1.6 1.5	2.5	.7 1,1	1.0 1.4	3.1 2.4	4.1 3.0	3.2 5.5	2.2 4.3			
Tank truck for liquids	.1	.8		.1	 -	1.1	3.2	7.			
Concrete mixer	.2	.1	.1	.3	.3	-	_				
All other	1.7	1.6	•	2,2	4.0	5.6	2.4	2.1			
ACQUISITION											
Purchased new	45.9	27.2	38.1	53.3	79.1	53.9	85.0	68.5			
Purchased used	52.7	70.5	60.8	46.4 .3	20.2	39.7 6.5	11.8 3.2	30.0			
Leased and not reported	1.4	2.3	.1.1	.3		0.5	J.*				
SIZĖ CLASS		13.				Angelon Santonie George					
Light	69.5	65.3	79.5 17.5	74.9 20.4	58.0 29.5	44.6 31.3	17.6 27.1	37.0 13.			
MediumLight-heavy	22.3	27.1 4.3	17.5	1.7	29.5 4.2	3.0	2.1				
Heavy-heavy	5.8	3.4	1.6	3.0	8.3	21.1	52.9	49.0			
YEAR MODEL ¹											
1971 and 1972	10.3	3.4	9.3	10.6	16.9	25.7	45.5	13.0			
1969 and 1970	21.5	10.9	14.6	26.2	50.2	26.2	19.7	39.			
1967 and 1968	14.3	6.8	12.3	19.7	14.0	20.6	18.9	19.			
1965 and 1966	12.7 9.9	11.6 7.5	11.9 11.7	16.9 12.4	5.1 5.3	9,9 6.5	7.1 4.7	5.3 1.3			
Pre-1963	31.3	59.7	40.2	14.2	8.6	11.1	3.9	21.1			

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truckmiles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than .05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3. Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

1Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

TABLE 7. TRUCKS—Percent Distribution of Ranges of Operation, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

		Range of operation					Range of operation		
Vehicle and operational characteristics		Local	Short range	Long range	Vehicle and operational characteristics		Local	Short range	Long range
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	ACQUISITION				
MAJOR USE					Purchased new	45.9	44.5	58.1	83.
griculture	19.9	20.8	6.9	3.6	Purchased used	52.7	54.9	34.7	10.
orestry and lumbering	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.6	Leased and not reported	1.4	.5	7.2	5.
ining	.4	.4	.4					1	1
onstruction	4.3	4.7	6.1	2.6					ļ
anufacturing	3.5	2.8	8.8	15.1	TYPE OF FUEL			1	
holesale and retail trade	10.4	10.3	23.8	10.9					1
or hire	2.9	1.9	7.6	37.9	Gasoline	85.4	93.9	86.0	46
ersonal transportation	47.7	48.6	30.4	22.1	Diesel and LPG	4.0	2.3	13.1	51
tilities	2.5	2.7	3.6	881 -	Not reported	10.6	3.8	1.0	2
ervices	5.2	4.9	9.5	-			1.30		1
11 other	.8	.5	1.0	5.2	MAINTENANCE				1
BODY TYPE		is to		4	Self or own repair shop	36.8	41.6	29.3	46
الراويا فالمتابية	74.0	70.0	54.0	00.1	Dealer or factory branch	20.7	21.6	24.2	36
ickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	74.9	76.9	54.6 15.8	22,1	Independent garage	28.1	29.6	38.8	13
latform with added device	8.0 1.8	7.5 2.0	1.4	21.8	All other and not reported	14.4	7.2	7.7	4
attlerack	2.2	2.1	1.4	.5	Mar comor and not reported		1.77		-
nsulated nonrefrigerated van	.4	.1	2.0	4.7	YEAR MODEL 1	4 5 6	13.44	400	
nsulated refrigerated van	.8	.5	2.1	9.9	10000		\$ 15,450		1 N
urniture van	.7	.5	.8	11.4	1971 and 1972	10.3	9.7	14.3	31
pen top van	.4	.4	.6	.5	1969 and 1970	21.5	19.9	31.2	29
ll other vans	3.2	2.6	8.0	18.7	1967 and 1968	14.3	14.6	13.6	22
everage truck	.3	.4	.4	-	1965 and 1966	12.7	12.6	16.6	9
tility truck	1.5	1.5	3.4	_	1963 and 1964	9.9	10.1	8.4	4
arbage and refuse collector	-	-]	-	-	Pre-1963	31.3	33.0	15.9	2
inch or crane	.2	.2	.3	-					
recker	-	-	-	-	VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE	i			
ole and logging	.6	.5	1.0	.5	ARRANGEMENT	l			
uto transport				1					
ump truck	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.0	Single-unit trucks	95.3	97.4	83.6	41
ank truck for liquids	1.5	1.4	3.5	2.6	2-axle	93.4	95.5	80.2	38
ank truck for dry bulk	.1	.1	1.1	-	3-axle	2.0	2.0	3.4	. 3
oncrete mixer	1.7	1.5	3.2	6.2	Combinations	4.7	2.6	16.4	58
other	1.,	1.5	3.2	0.2	3-axle4-axle	.6	.5	.7	5
ANNUAL MILES	- 1	- 1	- 1		5-axle	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \\ 2.1 \end{bmatrix}$.7	6.0	6 43
ess than 5,000 miles	23.1	23.8	8.4	11.6	All other	.8	.9	9.7	43
,000 to 9,999 miles	27.2	28.2	12.5	11.6		.0	.5	ा	2.
0,000 to 19,999 miles	33.5	35.7	31.0	8.8	CAB TYPE	Į	į	.	
0,000 to 29,999 miles	7.4	7.1	13.6	7.8	CAD TIFE	l	j		
0,000 to 49,999 miles	4.8	3.3	19.1	5.2	Tilt cab	2.2	.6	9.2	44
0,000 to 74,999 miles	1.4	.6	8.5	11.4	Not tilt cab	85.5	93.8	84.4	55
		1.3	6.9	43.6	Not reported	12.4	5.6	6.4	

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are sgistered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The absolute number of trucks, truckiles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a ignificant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than 5 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3. Excents may not add to total due to rounding.

1 Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

TABLE 8. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Total	Truck type and axle arrangement										
Vehicle and operational characteristics			Single-unit truck	s	Combinations							
		Total	2-axle	3-axle	Total	3-axle	4-axle	5-axle				
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
MAJOR USE												
griculture	19.9	20.2	20.4	14.4	9.4	15.4	10.7	6.9				
orestry and lumbering	2.3	1.9	1.9	6.1	10.2	11.5	9.8	10.1				
ining	.4	.3	.2	8.3	2.3	- '	- 1	4.3				
onstruction	4.3	4.2	3.8	24.4	7.7	11.5	7.1	6.9				
anufacturing	3.5	3.1	3.0	8.9	13.6	13.5	15.2	12.8				

TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY

TABLE 8. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972—Continued

and the second s	Total	at Truck type and axle arrangement									
Vehicle and operational characteristics		1000000	Single-unit truck			Combi	ination				
and the state of t		Total	2-axle	3-axle	Total	3-axle	4-axle	5-axle			
MAJOR USEContinued											
Wholesale and retail trade	10.4	9.8	9.7	13.3	22.2	23.1	27.7	18.0			
For hire	2.9	1.7	1.6	7.8	31.5	21.2	25.9	37.			
Personal transportation	47.7 2.5	49.8 2.6	50.6 2.6	12,4 2,8	.3	1.9	_				
Services	5.2	5.4	5.5	.6	.6	1.9	-				
All other	.8	.8	.8	1.1	2.0	-	3.6	1.			
BODY TYPE											
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	74.9	78.3	79.7	12.9	-	:					
Platform	8.0 1.8	6.8	6.5 1.6	21.6 7.2	33.0 2.0	28.8 3.8	30.4 1.8	35. 1.			
Platform with added device Cattlerack	2.2	1.8 2.2	2.3	.6	2.0	1.9	.9				
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.4	.2	.1	1.1	5.4	1.9	4.5	6.9			
Insulated refrigerated van	.8	.6	.5	2.8 1.1	6,5 2.8	13.5	3.6 2.7	10.			
Furniture van	.7	.6	.6 .3	1.1	2.0	1.9	3.6	1.:			
All other vans	3.2	2.2	2.2	6.1	20.5	11.5	25.0	20.			
Beverage truck	.3	.3	.3	1.1	1.1	3.8	1.8				
Utility truck	1,5	1.5	1.5	1.7	.3	_	-				
Winch or crane	.2	.2	.2	1.1	.3	1.9	-				
Wrecker	-	-	-		-	,, -	- 90				
Pole and logging	.6	.3	.2	3.3	7.1	11.5	8.9	4.			
Auto transport	1.6	1.6	1.1	22.7	3.4	1.9	.9	5.			
Tank truck for liquids	1.5	1.2	1.1	4.4	9.1	7.7	8.9	9.			
Tank truck for dry bulk	.1	.1	-	1.7	2.3	_	.9	4.:			
Concrete mixer	.2 1.7	.2 1.7	1.7	8.3 2.3	3.2	9.6	5.4				
ANNUAL MILES		7									
Less than 5,000 miles	23,1	23.6	23.4	30.1	9.4	/3,1	14.3	2.5			
5,000 to 9,999 miles	27.2	28.0	28.4	10.0	7.7	17.3	10.7	3.:			
10,000 to 19,999 miles	33.5	34.5	34.7 7.2	24.4 14.4	10.2 10.5	25.0 19.2	13.4 15.2	4.			
20,000 to 29,999 miles	7.4 4.8	7.3 4.5	4.3	13.3	13.6	3.8	20.5	12.			
50,000 to 74,999 miles	1.4	.8	.7	5.0	17,3	5.8	15.2	21.			
75,000 miles or more	2.5	1.4	1.3	2.8	31.3	5.8	10.7	50.			
ACQUISITION											
Purchased new	45.9	45.2	44.6	73.4	66.2	50.0	57.1	76.			
Purchased used	52.7	53.6	54.2	25.0 1.7	30.1	42,3	38.4 4.5	21.			
Leased and not reported	1.4	1,3	1.2		J.,	'''	1.0				
TYPE OF FUEL		1			l						
Gasoline	85.4	87.6	88.1	64.5 32.2	30.7 64.2	80.8 17.3	53.6 42.9	3. 89.			
Diesel and LPG	4.0 10.6	1.5 10.9	.9 11.0	3.3	5.1	1.9	3,6	6.			
MAINTENANCE	-~-	777									
	36.8	35.8	35.6	45.5	55.7	46.2	57.1	57.			
Self or own repair shop Dealer or factory branch	20.7	20.5	20.6	17.7	22,4	25.0	19.6	23.			
Independent garage	28.1	28.8	28.8	30.7	15.9	23.1	18.8	12.			
All other and not reported	14.4	14.8	15.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	4.5	6.			
YEAR MODEL 1	10.8923				1	1					
1971 and 1972	10.3		10.0	16.1	16.2	11.5	12.5	19.			
1969 and 1970	21.5 14.3	21.5 14.1	21.5 14.0	23.3 16.6	25.9 22.7	9.6 32.7	18.8 21.4	34.			
1967 and 1968	12.7	12.5	12.6	9.4	13.4	11.5	12.5	14.			
1963 and 1964	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.5	11.5	11.6	5.			
Pre-1963	31.3	31.8	31.9	24.6	13.4	23.1	23.2	4.			
САВ ТУРЕ											
Tilt cab	2.2	.7	.6	3.9	39.5	11.5	17.9	60.			
Not tilt cab	85.5	86.5	86.4	91.1	58.2	84.6	79.5	38.			
Not reported	12.4	12.9	13.1	5.0	2.3	3.8	2.7	1.			

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truckmiles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than .05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3. Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

1 Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

APPENDIX A. Facsimile of Questionnaire

			M.B. No. 41-S71078; Approve	al Expires December 31, 1973				
FORM TC-200 U.S. DEF (9-29-71) U.S. DEF 1972 CENSUS OF T TRUCK INVENTORY		U.S. Code). By dential. It may used only for st	NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.					
INSTRUCTIO	NS -	1 (Please correct	t any error in name and address including ZIP code)					
In correspondence perta report, please includ license number.	ining to this e State and							
Return the form in the addressed postage-paid later than 15 days after re	envelope not							
Bureau of the Censu ATT: Transportation Washington, D.C. 20	Division							
Item 1 - VEHICLE IDI		errors or omissions	in the identification of the v	vehicle.				
Make	Year model	Registered weight or capacity	State	License No.				
3	4	5						
1 Yes 2 No When did you or otherwise	OF VEHICLE	Month and year	a. What are the total mi this vehicle was driv during the past 12 ma If vehicle was idle for "None." If less than probable miles for a ye	the year enter 12 months, estimate par.				
How did you acquire th			LIFE TIME	MILES				
2 ☐ Purchased us	ed — Specify year purchased —	 -	b. What are the total miles this vehicle has been driven since new?					
Item 4 — BASE OF OP a. What was the princip		h	Give speedometer (odo or if not indicated by a give your best estimate	speedometer,				
the vehicle was open			Item 6 - LEASED TO (
County	State	9	During the past 12 month this vehicle MOSTLY for renting (without driver) 1 No - Go to ite	ths, did you use or leasing or to others? om 7 on page 2				
b. Was this vehicle ope in the State named in		ely 10		or rented for:				
t ☐ Yes				n 30 days? — Go to item 9				

		Page 2
Item 7 - MAJOR USE OF THE TRUCK OR COMBINATION	ON	15
How was the vehicle mostly used during the past 12 mor	nths? (Mark (X) one box)	
If the vehicle was leased to someone else (without driver) for that describes the business of the person or company to whom	periods of 30 days or more, mark (X) ONE box you leased the vehicle the longest time.	
Own farm or ranch or other agricultural activity 1 In forestry or lumbering 1 In mining or quarrying 1 In construction, buildings or roads 1 In manufacturing or processing 1 In wholesale and/or retail 1 For-hire transportation — Includes trucking services known as drayage, local cartage, household goods movers, common or contract motor carriers, commercial motor carriers, leased with driver, "owner-operators" under lease or contract.	Used in place of an automobile to go from home to work; for outdoor recreation; camping; fishing; etc. Used in place of an automobile to go from home to work; for outdoor recreation; camping; fishing; etc. Used in utilities — telephone, electric, gas, etc. In services — hotel, automobile repair, laundry, funeral services, advertising, plumbing repair, etc. Uther — If none of the above applies to the use you make of the vehicle, describe the main use of the vehicle here.	
Item 8 - PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS CARRIED		16
Mark (X) ONE box which indicates product usually carried by	this vehicle.	
or Farm products (fruit, grain, livestock, poultry, dairy products, florist and nursery products, etc.) or Mining products or Logs and other forest products or Processed foods (dressed meat, beverages, tobacco, etc.) or Textile mill products, including apparel and leather goods, etc. or Building materials (lumber, millwork, sand, gravel, glass, concrete, etc.) or Household goods (moving) or Furniture or hardware (not including household goods moving) or Paper products, including printing and publishing products to Chemicals or related products (including drugs, paints, fertilizers, etc.)	11 Petroleum or petroleum products 12 Primary metal products (ingot, billets, pipes, sheets, etc.) 13 Fabricated metal products except machinery and transportation equipment 14 Machinery except electrical 15 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, including household appliances 16 Transportation equipment (motor vehicles, trailers, boats, motorcycles, etc.) 17 Scrap, refuse, and garbage 18 Mixed cargos 19 Used mainly for personal transportation or as a service vehicle such as a "traveling workshop" or is equipped with a crane, compressor, etc.) 20 Other — Describe	
Item 9 - PICKUP, PANEL, MULTI-STOP OR WALK-IN a. Does this truck have a pickup, panel, multi-stop or walk-in body? 1	b. Does this pickup, panel, multi-stop or walk-in truck have 4-wheel drive? 1 Yes 2 No	19
2 Panel truck 3 Multi-stop or walk-in	c. Is this pickup, panel, multi-stop or walk-in truck equipped with a camper body or other special camping equipment? 1 Yes 2 No	20

APPENDIX A-Continued

5	Item 10 - GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT				21		
	Mark (X) ONE box that is nearest the max	imum dross weidht	Cematy weight of v	ehicle plus carried load)			
	at which this truck or combination was op			omoro pras barrou roudy			
	01 6,000 or less	06 19,501	to 26,000	11 60,001 to 70,00	0		
	02 6,001 to 10,000	07 26,001	•	12 70,001 to 80,00	0		
	03 10,001 to 14,000	08 32,001	to 40,000	13 80,001 to 100,00	0		
	04 14,001 to 16,000	09 🔲 40,001	to 50,000	14 100,001 to 130,00	0		
	os 16,001 to 19,500	10 🔲 50,001	to 60,000	15 130,001 and over			
5	Item 11 - TYPE AND SIZE OF BODY						
	Mark (X) ONE box to describe the type of the truck or combination. If the power un truck-tractor, report body type of the comb most frequently used with the power unit.	it is a	or capacity. I	box to indicate length of load space f two or more trailing units, (%) box ength or capacity.			
	BODY TYPE						
	01 Pickup, panel, multi-stop, wal				23		
	02 Platform with added devices - such as feed, fertilizer, lime			Length of load space (feet)			
	or water spreader; dumping device, etc.		O1 🗍 Und	der 10			
	03 Other platform - including sta		-	and less than 13			
	grain, flathed, low bed, depre	ssed	_	and less than 16			
	04 Cattle rack (hogs, calves, and	100					
	other livestock) os Insulated non-refrigerated van	>	_	and less than 20			
	06 Insulated refrigerated van		-	and less than 28			
	07 Furniture van		06 🔲 28	and less than 36			
	08 Open top van		07 🔲 36	and less than 41			
	09 All other enclosed vans		08 🔲 41	or more			
	11 Utility (body equipped for mobine truck, electrical utility,	hone					
	12 Garbage or refuse collector 13 Winch or crane, other than wre 14 Wrecker 15 Pole or logging 16 Auto transport	cker }	Do not speci	fy body size for these types.			
	20 Dump truck or combination	-	Capacity of dump	(water level without side boards) (cubic yards)		
			21 Under 5 24 10 to 11.9 27 18 to 19.9 22 5 to 6.9 25 12 to 14.9 28 20 to 29.9 23 7 to 9.9 26 15 to 17.9 29 30 or more				
		11-14-1	7 1	f a = 1, f = 11 = - 2			
	30 Tank truck or combination (for	ridatas)	Liquid capacity of tank (gallons) 31 Less than 1,000 35 4,000 to 5,999 32 1,000 to 1,999 36 6,000 to 7,999 33 2,000 to 2,999 37 8,000 to 11,999 34 3,000 to 3,999 38 12,000 or more				
_	40 Tank truck or combination (for	dry bulk)	Dry bulk capacity (cubic feet) 41 Less than 300				
	50 Concrete mixer	-	Capacity of mixe	 (cubic yards)			
			51 Less 52 6 to 6 53 7 to 7	than 6 54 8 to 8.9 57 .9 55 9 to 9.9 58	11 to 11.9 12 or over		
	60 Other body types — (If the above descriptions do satisfactorily describe your v please enter identifying body and size or capacity.)	ehicle,					

FORM TC-200 (9-29-71)

	- 6				
Item 12 - VEHICLE TYPE	Item 15 - CAB TYPE				
Is this vehicle a single unit truck or is it	Does this vehicle have a tilt cab?				
a truck-tractor?	1 Tes 2 No				
1 Single unit truck 2 Truck-tractor	Item 16 - TYPE OF FUEL 28				
Item 13 - AXLE ARRANGEMENT	What type of fuel is used with this vehicle?				
Mark (X) ONE box that illustrates the AXLE ARRANGEMENT of this truck or truck-tractor	1 Gasoline 2 Diesel 3 LPG or other				
with the trailing unit most frequently used with the power unit.	Item 17 - MAINTENANCE 29				
' - 4	When MAJOR repairs were needed on this				
0-0	vehicle, were they usually done by: 1 Yourself?				
2 7	2 Truck dealer or factory branch?				
0 00	3 Own repair shop (set up specifically for maintenance)?				
3 7	4 Independent garage?				
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	5 Other? - Describe				
0 0 0					
^ _	Item 18 - AREA OF OPERATION 30				
0 0 0	Where was this vehicle MOSTLY operated?				
5 🗍 🕳	Mark (X) ONE box only.				
6 6 00	 1 Mostly in the local area (in or around the city and suburbs, or within a short distance of the farm, factory, mine, or place vehicle is stationed). 2 Mostly over-the-road (beyond the local area) but usually not more than 200 miles one way to the most distant stop from the place vehicle is stationed. 				
*					
° □ 7 00 00	Mostly over-the-road trips that usually are more than 200 miles one way to the most distant stop from place the vehicle is stationed.				
6 60, 00 0	Item 19 - NUMBER OF TRUCKS, TRUCK-TRACTORS AND TRAILERS OPERATED FROM "BASE OF OPERATIONS"				
If none of the above applies, please indicate total number of axles on: Total axles	How many trucks, truck-tractors and trailers are you operating from the base named in item 4 on				
Truck or truck-tractor	page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire.				
Trailing unit(s)	Total				
Item 14 - POWERED AXLES 26	Pickups, panels, multi- stops or walk-ins				
How many driving (powered) axles does this vehicle have? Report tendem axles as two axles.	Other trucks				
1 One 3 Three	Truck-tractors				
2 Two 4 Four or more	Trailers (semi- and full trailers). 34				
	mber and street, city, State, ZIP code) Telephone (Area code, number, extension)				
CERTIFICATION - This report is substantially accurate a	nd has been prepared in accordance with instructions.				
Item 21 - Signature of person preparing this report	tle Date				

APPENDIX B. Expected Sample Size and Distributions

Expected State Sample by Number of Truck Registrations

Sample size	State truck registrations
4,000	1,000,000 or more
3,000	500,000 to 999,999
2,000	Less than 500,000
800	District of Columbia

Expected Distribution of State Sample by Truck Size

Sample size	Small trucks	Large trucks	
4,000	800	3,200	
3,000	600	2,400	
2,000	400	1,600	
800	200	600	

Expected Sample by State

Sample per State	No. of States	Total	States
4,000	2	8,000	Calif., Tex.
3,000	9	27,000	Fla., Ga., III., Ind., Mich., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa.
2,000	39	78,000	Ala., Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Colo., Conn., Del., Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.H., N.J., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., Oreg., R.I., S.C., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
800	1	800	D.C.
-	51	113,800	U.S. total

APPENDIX C. Size Classification of Vehicles

The standard size classes in gross vehicle weight are as follows:	Garbage, wrecker, other Light-heavy		
Vehicle size class Gross vehicle weight	Winch or crane, pole or logging Heavy-heavy		
Light 10,000 or less Medium 10,001 to 20,000 Light-heavy 20,001 to 26,000 Heavy-heavy 26,001 and over	Dump truck a. Capacity 6.9 cubic yards or less Light-heavy b. Capacity 7.0 cubic yards or more Heavy-heavy Tank truck (for liquids)		
Gross vehicle weight is shown on the registration records for all trucks in 31 States and used directly for classifying vehicles into the four vehicle size classes. In the remaining States, trucks are registered in terms of tons-rated capacity, empty vehicle weight, and other bases. For those States, the method used to classify trucks in terms of the four standard size classes	a. Liquid capacity less than 1,000 gallons Light-heavy b. Liquid capacity 1,000 gallons or more Heavy-heavy Tank truck (for dry bulk) a. Capacity less than 300 cubic feet Light-heavy b. Capacity 300 cubic feet or more Heavy-heavy		
is based upon the characteristics of the trucks as reported by the truck owners in this survey. The following table shows the basis for classifying the major classes of trucks in those States.	Two-axle single-unit trucks Pickup, panel, multi-stop, walk-in, platform, cattle rack, van, beverage, utility		
VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS AND SIZE CLASS All combinations (i.e., truck-tractor-semitrailer, and all other combinations)	Under 10 feet of load space Light 10 to 19 feet of load space Medium 20 to 40 feet of load space Light-heavy 41 feet of load space or more Heavy-heavy		
Three-axle single-unit trucks	Garbage, wrecker, other Medium Winch or crane, pole or logging Light-heavy		
Pickup, panel, multistop, walk-in, platform, cattle rack, van, beverage, utility Under 10 feet of load space Light	Dump truck Capacity 6.9 cubic yards or less Light-heavy Capacity 7.0 cubic yards or more Heavy-heavy		
10 to 19 feet of load space	Tank truck for liquids Liquid capacity less than 1,000 gallons Medium Liquid capacity 1,000 to 1,999 gallons Light-heavy Liquid capacity 2,000 gallons or more Heavy-heavy		
Alabama Florida Ohio Alaska Hawaii Oklahoma Arizona Louisiana Oregon California Michigan South Carolina Colorado Nebraska South Dakota District of Nevada Wyoming Columbia New Mexico Washington	Tank truck for dry bulk Capacity less than 300 cubic feet Medium Capacity 300 to 599 cubic feet Light-heavy Capacity 600 cubic feet or more Heavy-heavy		

APPENDIX D. Revised Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Total **Truck Inventory by State**

State	FHWA total truck inventory of private and commercial trucks			FHWA total truck inventory of private and commercial trucks	
	Estimated 1972 (Table V, Oct. 1972) ¹	Revised 1972 (Table MV-1, June 1973) ²	State	Estimated 1972 (Table V, Oct. 1972) ¹ (thousands)	Revised 1972 (Table MV-1, June 1973) ² (thousands)
	(thousands)	(thousands)			
UNITED STATES	19,745	20,250	Missouri	560	568
			Montana	183	200
Alabama	441	455	Nebraska	285	
Alaska	48	43	Nevada	89	93
Arizona	297	314			
Arkansas	320	326	New Hampshire	57	62
California	2,065	2,158	New Jersey	335	339
			New Mexico	196	198
Colorado	374	387	New York ⁴	659	672
Connecticut	146	143			
Delaware	51	49	North Carolina	600	618
Dist. of Columbia	15	14	North Dakota	165	166
Florida	622	653	Ohio	668	687
20.000.000.000			Oklahoma	527	536
Georgia	560	554			
Hawaii	48	50	Oregon	253	247
Idaho	151	155	Pennsylvania	765	804
Illinois	695	688	Rhode Island	56	
Indiana ³	553	577	South Carolina	257	273
	405	438	South Dakota	139	141
lowa			Tennessee	424	1
Kansas	442	430		1,644	
Kentucky	422		Texas	203	
Louisiana	390	401	Utah	43	
Maine	104	108	Vermont	43	43
Maryland	269	276	Virginia	395	
Massachusetts ⁴	249	248	Washington	508	
Michigan	677	693	West Virginia	201	194
Minnesota	466	467	Wisconsin	335	375
Mississippi	300	309	Wyoming	92	94

¹Department of Transportation news (FHWA) release dated October 28, 1972. Estimated trucks and buses 1972 less public trucks and all buses reported in 1971. These totals were used to ratio adjust the sample data from the 1972 Truck Inventory and Use Surrey published in this report. Since the revised total truck inventory for most States is higher than originally estimated, the reader may wish to further adjust total truck data in this report upward proportionally to reflect the revised totals given in column 2,

²Department of Transportation news (FHWA) release dated July 6, 1973. The following farm trucks, registered at a nominal fee and

restricted to use in the vicinity of the owner's farm are not included in this table but in some cases were in the Truck Inventory and Use Survey universe prior to sampling: Connecticut, 4,557; New Hampshire, 3,504; New Jersey, 4,088; New York, 16,000; and Rhode Island, 1,473. Final motor-vehicle registration data for 1972 were unavailable at the time of publication. The figures shown are estimates by the State 4The State was unable to provide motor-vehicle registration data for 1972. The figures shown are estimates by the Federal Highway Administration.