1972 census OF TRansportation



VOLUME II

Truck Inventory and Use Survey



U.S. Department of commerce Scientarianiae Symbolics Administration bureau of the identica

1972 Census OF TRansportation

VOLUME II

Truck Inventory and Use Survey



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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 0000	(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		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		10.0	.8	.7
Minnesota	466	4,648	10.0	2.4	2.0	Wyoming	92	The second second	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	9.9	.5	Arizona	297		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			.5	.4
Kansas	442	4,234	9.6	2.3		IACAGNG	"	310	10.2		
Val1909	442	4,234	3.0	2.3		Pacific	2,922		. 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		27,014	13.1	10.5	11.1
District of	/	1 - 0.00	Value of the	(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 nonresponse	8,770
Responsedo	99,690
Response:	
Percent of net samplepercent	90
Percent of potential respondents	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

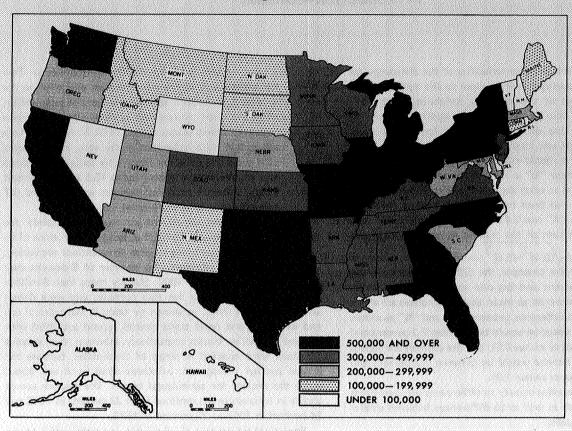
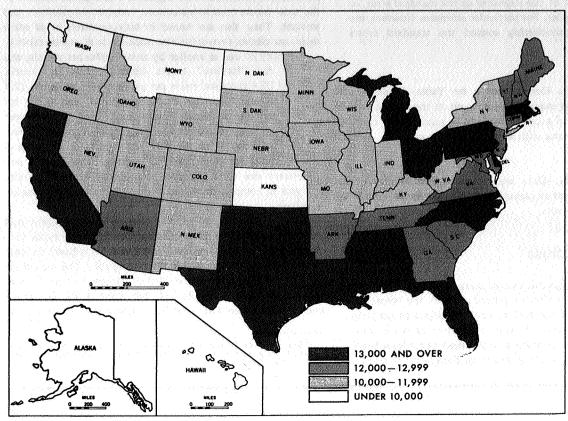


Figure 2. Average Annual Miles per Truck for Each State: 1972



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 !
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		
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.

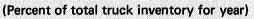
ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES

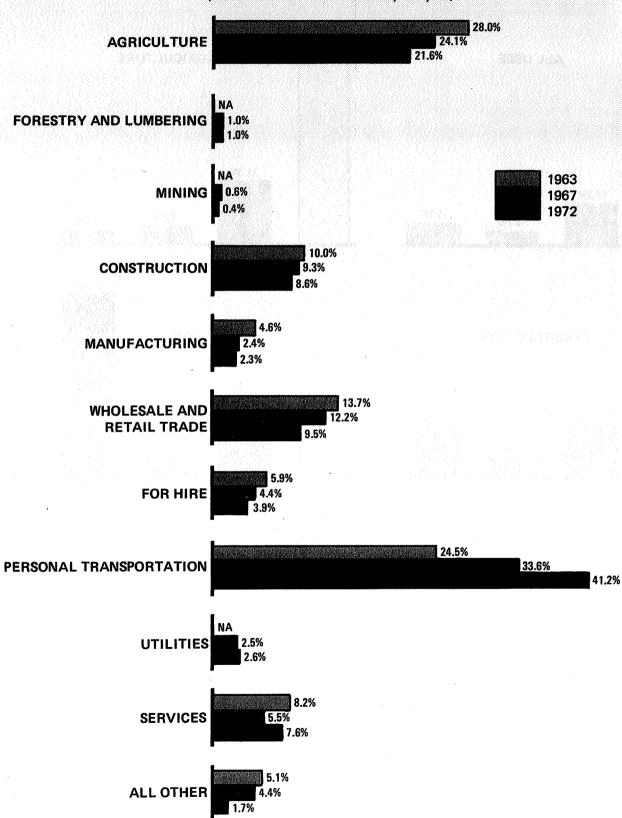
The tabular presentation has been arranged into three broad sections. The first section deals with various cross-classifications mostly at the National level. It also is divided into three subsections, based on number of trucks (tables 4 to 10), truck-miles (tables 11 to 15), and a special group of tables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

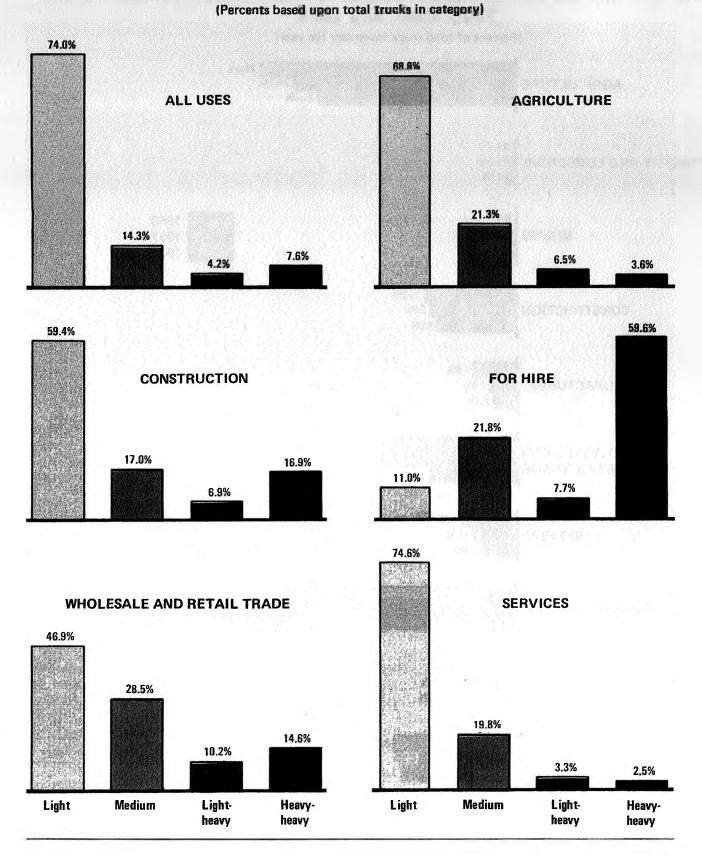
Figure 3. — Comparison of Relative Shares of Total Trucks by Major Use: 1963, 1967, and 1972





Source: Table 1.

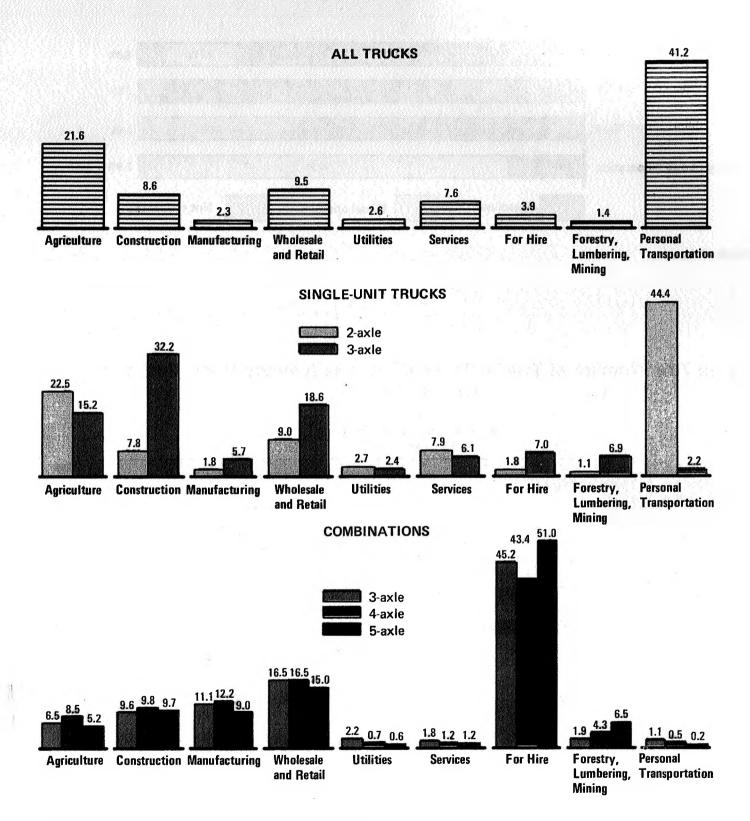
Figure 4. — Percent Distribution of Size of Truck for Major Uses: 1972



Source: Table 4.

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

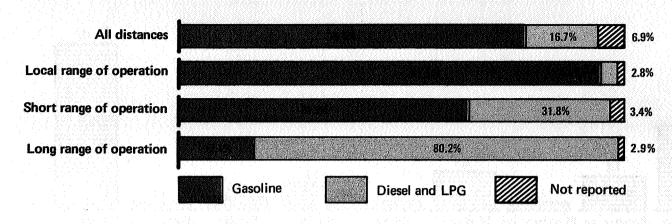
(Percents based upon total trucks in category)



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

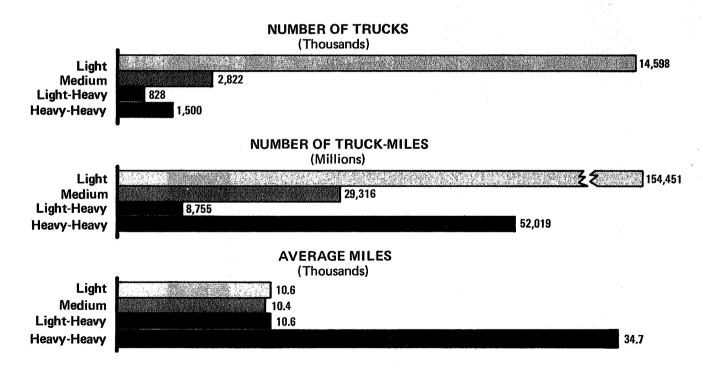
Figure 6. — Distribution of Truck-Miles by Type of Fuel for Ranges of Operation: 1972

(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			
			,,,,,,		of reserve	in Basasia I	
MAJOR USE				Purchased new	(*)	46.3	42.7
				Purchased used	(*)	51.9	55.2
Agriculture	21.0	15.1	18.1	Leased and not reported	(*)	1,8	2.2
Forestry and lumbering	-	-	-		200	1	a distribution
Mining	-	1.3	.5				
Construction	6.5	7,2	6.0	TRUCK FLEET SIZE		N 1 1	
Manufacturing	1.1	_ =	.7		00.4	00.7	77. 0
Wholesale and retail trade	9.4	7.3	4.6	1 truck	80.1	62.7	71.0
For hire	4,0	1.1	1.7	2 to 5 trucks	8.3	15.2	18.3
Personal transportation	47.2	56.6	57.9	6 to 19 trucks	7.9	5.0 4.0	5.5 5.2
Utilities and services	7.2	5.7	7.0	20 trucks or more	3,7	13.1	5,2
All other	3.6	5.7	3.6	Not reported	- :	13.1	-
BODY TYPE							100
				VEHICLE TYPE3			
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	76.9	84.4	87.0		2		9 -
Platform and cattlerack	12.5	7.3	6.7	Single-unit trucks	(*)	83.6	97.9
Vans	3.9	1.2	1.4	2 axle	(*)	74.1	96.4
Utility truck	-	-	-	3 axle	(*)·	9.5	1.4
Pole or logging			_	Combinations	(*) (*)	16.4	2.1
Dump truck	2.2	1.2	.9	3 axle	(*) (*)	4.0	.7
Tank truck (liquid and dry)	3.7	2.0	1.1	4 axles or more	(*)	12.4	1.4
All other	.8	3.9	3.0		1		
SIZE CLASS				RANGE OF OPERATION ³			
Light	79.5	88.6	83.9	Local	64.2	65.5	76.6
Medium	5.1	5,3	11.1	Short range	12.3	23.9	13.2
Light-heavy	8.1	2,6	2.1	Long range	12.3	3.1	1,4
Heavy-heavy	7.3	3.5	2.9	Not reported	23.5	7.5	8,8
ANNUAL MILES ¹							
				TYPE OF FUEL ³			
Less than 5,000 miles	20.1	} 257.3	23.0	Gamalda.	05.5	80.0	88.9
5,000 to 9,999 miles	24.3	57.3	31.3	Gasoline	95.5 3.0	14.5	2.0
10,000 to 19,999 miles	21.5	28.8	32.1	Diesel and LPG	1.5	5.5	9.1
20,000 to 29,999 miles	8.0	7.3	8.4	Not reported	1.0	3.3	5 • -
30,000 miles and over	6.8	6.6	5.2				
Not reported	19,3	-	-	MAINTENANCE ³		j	
YEAR MODEL							1.0
	- - -		45	Self or own repair shop	(*)	44.2	46.2
1 to 2 years old	15.8	13.7	12.5	Dealer or factory branch	(*)	19.6	16.4
3 to 4 years old	13.3	19.8	19.4	Independent garage	(*)	31.2	25.4
Over 4 years old	70.9	66.5	68.1	All other and not reported	(*)	5,0	12.0

A dash (-) indicates that Note: Percents may not add to total due to rounding. * Indicates no data was obtained.

³Data for 1967 do not include pickups and panels.

there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display.

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

2 For the 1967 survey, data were presented for "Less than 6,000 miles" (30.2 percent) and "6,000 to 9,999 miles" (27.1) percent).

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

	Numb	er of trucks and truc	k-miles	Numt exc	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	196	2,190	11.2	26	324	12.7		
MAJOR USE								
Agriculture	35	438	12.4	6	50	8.9		
Forestry and lumbering	1 1	18 22	20.3 21.9	-	-			
MiningConstruction	12	162	13.9	4	47	11.8		
Manufacturing	1	24	17.0	_	_			
Wholesale and retail trade	9	152	16.9	5	104	19.6		
For hire Personal transportation	3 113	50 1,078	15.2 9.5	2	39 11	18.7 10.5		
Utilities	5	51	11.3	1	13	10.5		
Services	9	138	15.0	3	19	6.4		
All other	6	-	-	2	-			
BODY TYPE					and the state of			
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	170	1,866	10.9	_		_		
Platform	8	98	12.2	8	98	12.2		
Platform with added device	2 3	21 24	9.9	2 3	21	9.9		
Insulated nonrefrigerated van		27	8.2	_	24	8.2		
Insulated refrigerated van	_	_	_	_	<u> </u>	_		
Furniture van	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Open top van	1	18	13.1	1				
Beverage truck]	-	-		18 -	13.1		
Utility truck	2	12	6.4	2	12	6.4		
Garbage and refuse collector	-		-	-	-	-		
Winch or crane	2	14	8.9 10.1	2	14	8.9		
Pole and logging			10.1		10	10.1		
Auto transport	-	-	-	_	-	-		
Dump truck	2 2	25 47	14.0	2	25	14.0		
Tank truck for liquids Tank truck for dry bulk		47	23.6	2	47	23.6		
Concrete mixer	-	_	_		_	[
All other	-	-		_	-	-		
ANNUAL MILES								
Less than 5,000 miles	45	103	2.3	9	19	2.2		
5,000 to 9,999 miles	61	413	6.7	7	45	6.4		
10,000 to 19,999 miles 20,000 to 29,999 miles	63 16	778 367	12.4 22.3	6 2	76 40	12.9 23.1		
30,000 to 49,999 miles	8	264	34.3	1	38	35.4		
50,000 to 74,999 miles	.1	44	59.6	1	42	60.1		
75,000 miles or more	2	221	125.7	1.	65	97.1		
RANGE OF OPERATION								
Local	150	1,517	10.1	19	162	8.4		
Short range	26 3	420 65	16.2 24.6	5	110 36	23.3		
Not reported.	17	188	10.9	1	16	45.5 18.8		
ACQUISITION								
Purchased new	84 108 4	1,148 1,000 41	13.7 9.3 9.7	12 13 -	199 117 -	16.9 8.8 -		
TYPE OF FUEL								
Gasoline Diesel and LPG Not reported	174 4 18	1,913 134 143	11.0 33.9 8.0	21 3 1	192 114 18	9.1 34.2 17.7		

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		er of trucks and truc uding 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)
	(thousands)	(minions)	(tilousulus)	(uiousanus)	(mitions)	(thousands)
MAINTENANCE				1 8		
Self or own repair shop	90	962	10.6	15	161	10.7
Dealer or factory branch	32 50	442 584	13.8 11.7	3 6	74 68	23.8 11.9
Independent garage	24	202	8.6	2	20	13.0
SIZE CLASS			·	:		
Light	164	1,767	10.7	5	34	6.7
Medium	22	234 44	10.8 10.7	11 3	105 41	9.2 12.0
Heavy-heavy	6	144	25.0	6	144	25.0
TRUCK FLEET SIZE						
1 truck	139 36	1,471 379	10.6 10.6	4 13	49 142	12,3 10,8
2 to 5 trucks	11	186	17.2	4	73	16.5
20 trucks or more	10	153	15.0	4	60	14.9
Not reported	_	-	· · ·	-	_	
YEAR MODEL ¹						
1971 and 1972	24 38	432 574	17.6 15.1	2 3	58 62	26.0 19.9
1969 and 1970 1967 and 1968	28	299	10.8	3	51	14.7
1965 and 1966	26	257	10.0	3	44	15.0
1963 and 1964	20 60	262 366	12.9 6.1	3	37 72	13.3
FFE-1303	"		9.1			
VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE ARRANGEMENT						
Single-unit trucks2-axle	192 189	2,068 2,027	10.8 10.7	21 19	202 172	9.5
3-ax1e	3	40	14.3	2	30	13.3
Combinations	4	122	29.2 9.2	4	122 13	29.2
3-axle4-axle	1	13 21	23.4	1	21	23.4
5-axle	2	77	47.4	2	77	47.4
All other	-		-	-	-	-
PICKUP, PANEL, MULTISTOP, OR WALK-IN ²						
Total (all trucks)	196	2,190	11.2	-	-	-
Total pickup, panei, multistop,	167	1,829	10.9	_	_	_
or walk-in	161	1,764	10.9] _		_
Panel trucks	5	47	10.0	•	-	-
Multistop or walk-in trucks All other truck types	1 29	18 361	16.7 12.5	I	-	
WHEEL DRIVE AND CAMPERS						
Total Number of driving wheels:	196	2,190	11.2	_	-	-
Two	143	1,581	11,1		-	-
Four Not reported	15 39	143 466	9.8	i	-	_
equipment: With camper body	29	335	11.5	_	-	_
Not with camper body	125 42	1,352 503	10.8	-	-	-

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)			
CAB TYPE					8				
Tilt cab	2	50	25.9	2	50	25.			
Not tilt cab	176	1,970	11.2	23	262	11.			
Not reported	18	170	9.4	1 1	13	18.			
NOT reported				7					
LEASED									
Leased, long term	2	41	20,9	1	22	30,			
Leased, short term	l ∴ <	10 -		-	-				
Not leased and not reported	194	2,146	11,1	25	299	12.			
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS CARRIED									
		0.47			71	12.			
farm products	30	347	11.4	6	/ *	14.			
fining products		1 -			5				
Forest products	2	34	15.5	ī	20	20			
Processed foods		34	6.1	.	20	20,			
Textile products	8	83	10.6	$\bar{4}$	53	11.			
Building materials	2	16	8.4	•		***			
Household goods	2	16	8.4						
Furniture	-	-	1 - 2		•				
Paper products	1	8	15.0	-	3.00	56 No. 91			
Chemicals	2	36	20.2	1	40	29.			
Petroleum	2	45	24.0		#∪	49,			
Primary metal products	<u></u> -	1		-	garaka kata i	200 100 300			
Sabricated metal products	1	5	7.0	l	1	, <u></u>			
Machinery (except electrical)	1	13	11.4	1		17.			
Electrical machinery	1	7	9.6	-	_	1 1 1 1 1 1 7 1 6 N (N)			
Transportation equipment	4	43	10.2	1	12	12			
Scrap, refuse or garbage	و ا	48	5.6	ī	8	7			
Scrap, refuse or garbage	7	78	10.6	î	10				
	99	1,071	10.9	2	14	5			
Personal transport	14	156	11.0	3	40				
	12	179	14.5	2	21	13			
Not reported	1 22	1.3	1 -7.0	l *					

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 registered 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.

'Vehicles 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 170,000. However, 3,000 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.

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TABLE 3. Sampling Variability of Data

ltem / / /	Percent of total trucks ¹	Sampling variability ²	(tem	Percent of total trucks ¹	Sampling variability ²
MAJOR USE			MAINTENANCE		
Agriculture	18.1	1.9	Self or own repair shop	46.2	2.5
Forestry and lumbering	.5	.3	Dealer or factory branch	16.4	1.8
fining	.5	.3	Independent garage	25.4	2.
Construction	6.0	1.0	All other and not reported	12.0	1.
Manufacturing	.7	.4			
Wholesale and retail trade	4.6	.8	SIZE CLASS		
for hire	1.7	.5			
Personal transportation	57.9	2.4	Light	83.9	1.
Itilities	2.3	.7	Medium	11.1	1.
Services	4.7	1.0	Light-heavy	2.1	•
All other	3.1	-	Heavy-heavy	2.9	
BODY TYPE			TRUCK FLEET SIZE	1.	
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	87.0	1.0	1 truck	71.0	2.
Platform	4,1	.6	2 to 5 trucks	18.3	1.
Platform with added device	1,1	.3	6 to 19 trucks	5.5	
Cattlerack	1.5	.5	20 trucks or more	5.2	1.
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.2	.1	Not reported	-	
Tiparated nomining					
Insulated refrigerated van	.2	.1	YEAR MODEL ³		
Furniture van	.2	-			
Open top van	, -	-	1971 and 1972	12.5	1.
All other vans	.7	.3	1969 and 1970	19.4	2.
Beverage truck	.2	-	1967 and 1968	14.1	1.
povorago brasili, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		1	1965 and 1966	13.1	1.
Utility truck	1.0	.4	1963 and 1964	10.3	1.
Garbage and refuse collector	-	1 -	Pre-1963	30.6	2.
Winch or crane	.8	.3			}
Wrecker	.5	.3	VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE	}	
Pole and logging	.1	-	ARRANGEMENT	1	
Auto transport	_	-	Single-unit trucks	97.9	.
Dump truck	.9	.1	2-axle	96.4] :
Tank truck for liquids	1.0	.1	3-axle	1.4	
Tank truck for dry bulk	-	-	Combinations	2.1	1
Concrete mixer	.2	-	3-axle	.7	1
All other	.4	-	4-axle	.5	
ANNUAL MILES			5-axle	.1	1
	23.0	2.1	DANIE DAVIE MEMORIA		
Less than 5,000 miles	31.3		FICKUP, FAMEL, MULITATOF,	1	
5,000 to 9,999 miles	32.1	3		1	1
10,000 to 19,999 miles	8.4		4	100.0	
20,000 to 29,999 miles	3.9	1	Total (all trucks)		
30,000 to 49,999 miles	.4	1	Joran bickup, baner, murciscop,	85.2	1
50,000 to 74,999 miles	.9	-	OI Walk-Ill	82.3	1
75,000 miles or more			Pickup trucks	2.4	_
			Panel trucks	.5	
			Multistop or walk-in trucks	14.8	1
RANGE OF OPERATION			All other truck types	1	
Local	76.6		THE DIET I THE CIME DIED		
Short range	13.2	i	1	100.0	1
Long range	1.4	9		100.0	1
Not reported	8.8	1.4	manust of diffing wheels.	72.7	2
	1	1	Two		1
	ļ		Four	19.8	1 1
ACQUISITION			Not reported	19.0	_
Purchased new	42.7	2.4		1	1
Purchased used	55.2	1	1 - July mono:	14.9	1
Leased and not reported	2.2				2
not reported			Not reported	21.5	1
TYPE OF FUEL			CAB TYPE		
	88.9	9 1.5	Tilt cab	1.0	
Gasoline	1 00.0				
Gasoline	2.0				1 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.

1As estimated from the sample.

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

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

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

	Total		er a stjormer i de g			Major us	e 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	Mining
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	1 1 1										
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	87.0	99.1	84,1	65.8	_	41.2	_	67.3	36.8	-	_
Platform	4.1	.7	4.6	13.1	-	17.7	-	4.9	5.8		-
Platform with added device	1.1 1.5	-	2.0 7.9	3.5	-	1.7	-	.9	17.9		-
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.2	_	- 1.5	_	_	4.2	_	I	2.1 1.6		
Insulated refrigerated van	.2	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	.2	2.1	- ·	-
furniture van	.2		-	.1	-	1.2	-	-	6.3	-	-
Open top van	.7		-	-	-	3.3	_			-	
everage truck	.2	-	.2	_	-	4.6	_	.2	11.1		
tility truck	1.0	_	_	1.3	_	1.0	-	13.3	-	_	-
arbage and refuse collector	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
inch or crane	.8	-	.2	1.8	-	6.3	-	1.9	2.1	-	-
reckerole and logging	.5	_		.1			, -	9.2	4.2	1 5	-
uto transport	-	-	-		_	_	_	_		_	
ump truck	.9	.1	.5	10.2	-	.4	· -	.6	2.1	-	_
ank truck for liquids	1.0	-	.2	2.4	-	12.3	-	.8	5.3	-	-
ank truck for dry bulk	.2	-		1.5	_	1.2	_	_	-	=	-
11 other	.4	_	.1	.1	_	1.2		.8	1.5		
ANNUAL MILES					1						
ess than 5,000 miles	23.0	23.6	30.0	16.4	_ :	18.4	_	22.0	7.4	_	
,000 to 9,999 miles	31.3	35.7	18.0	16.5	_	23.6	_	29.1	48.4	_	_
0,000 to 19,999 miles	32.1	34.0	33.8	39.2	-	33.2	_	16.7	28.4	-	_
0,000 to 29,999 miles	8.4	4.3	12.7	20.6	-	7.9	-	7.7	6.3	-	-
0,000 to 49,999 miles	3.9	1.9	3.5	6.2	-	10.7	-	24.2	2.1	-	-
0,000 to 74,999 miles 5,000 miles or more	.4 .9	.5	.3 1.9	1.0	-	3.1 3.1	-	.4	2.6 4.7	-	-
ACQUISITION							,				
Purchased new	42.7	34.3	56.8	48.0	:	50.1	-	44.3	61.0	_	
Purchased used	55.2	62.8	42.8	51.7	-	49.1		49.3	36.8	-	_
eased and not reported	2.2	2.9	.4	.3	-	.8		6.4	2.1	-	-
SIZE CLASS		e e									+ - 1
dght	83.9	95.2	82.9	63.3	- ;	29.0	-	68.8	33.1	-	-
lediumight-heavy	11.1 2.1	4.1	13.7	15.9 9.4	-	42.0	-	26.8	38.4 4.2	_	-
leavy-heavy	2.9	.0	.9 2.5	11.4	_	10.0 19.0	_	2.3 2.1	24.2	_	_
TRUCK FLEET SIZE				•							
truck	71.0	91.6	60.1	20.3	_	30.9		38.5	25.3	_	-
to 5 trucks	18.3	8.4	34.4	29.9	-	33.8		48.4	33.7	_	-
to 19 trucks	5.5	- 1	3.6	28.3	-	20.5	-	10.5	30.5	-	
0 trucks or more	5.2	-	1.8	21.5	-	14.8	_	2.6	10.5	-	- +
YEAR MODEL 1											
971 and 1972	12.5	8.4	19.1	7.1		12.7	_	14.1	22.1	_	_
969 and 1970	19.4	20.2	17.0	26.2		16.9	_	32.8	6.9	_	_
967 and 1968	14.1	14.4	17.9	3.8	-	19.4	-	9.6	24.7		
965 and 1966	13.1	12.5	13.2	23.6	-	13.1	-	6.8	27.4	-	-
963 and 1964	10.3 30.6	11.0 33.5	8.9 23.8	15.6 23.7	_	13.1 25.0	-	1.3 35.5	4.7 14.2	-	-
	55.0	00,0	20,0	20.1	-	20.0	-	33.3	17.6	_	_
CAB TYPE	• •										
ilt cab	1.0		.8	1.3	-	4.6		5.8	5.8	-	-
Not tilt cab	89.8	89.5	87.5	93.1	_	93.7	_	87.6	92.1		

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.

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

. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	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		1000		And All they				
icul ture	18.1	17.9	22.3	7.6	15			
estry and lumbering	.5	.4	.6	.8				
ingstruction	.5 6.0	4.5	2.8 8.6	3.4 27.0	2:			
ufacturing	.7	.3		2.5				
lesale and retail trade	4.6	1.6	17.5	21.9	2			
hire	1.7	.7	5.8	3.4	1			
sonal transportation	57.9	65.7	\$	17.7				
lities	2.3	2.4	1	4.2				
other	4.7	3.8	1	5.1				
other	3.1	2.7	4.9	6.3				
BODY TYPE								
kup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	87.0	97.0		15.6				
tform	4.1	.7		7.2	2			
tform with added devicetlerack	1.1	.1		1.3	K. A. Le Puller			
ulated nonrefrigerated van	1.5	1.0	3.7	.8				
ulated refrigerated van	.2		1.3	1.3	l in the			
niture van	.2	_	1.0	1.3				
n top van	_	-		-				
other vans	.7	.3	2.6	1.3				
erage truck	.2	-	1.4	3.0				
lity truckbage and refuse collector	1.0	.9	1.8	.8				
ch or crane	.8]		21.1	1			
cker	.5		4.5	.4	1			
e and logging	.1	_		.8				
o transport	-		-	-				
p truck	9	-		24.9	1			
k truck for liquidsk truck for dry bulk	1.0	-	.8	18.6	1			
crete mixer	.2	_						
other	.4	_	1.1	.8				
ANNUAL MILES					1 2 2 2			
s than 5,000 miles	23.0	22.0	27.9	37.5	2			
000 to 9,999 miles	31.3	33.2	•	27.9	3			
000 to 19,999 miles	32.1	32.8		19.0				
000 to 29,999 miles	8.4	7.4		8.9	1			
000 to 49,999 miles	3.9	4.0		3.8	4			
000 to 74,999 miles	.4	.7	.4	2.1	1			
ACQUISITION			1					
chased new	42.7	41.5	50.8	47.7				
chased used	55.2	56.1	1	51.9	3			
sed and not reported	2.2	2.3	1	.4	1			
YEAR MODEL ¹								
71 and 1972	12.5	12.2	16.8	8.4				
9 and 1970	19.4			14.8				
7 and 1968	14.1		1	10.6	1			
55 and 1966	13.1	3	1	9.3	1			
33 and 1964	10.3	1	1	11.4 45.5				
-130g.;	30.6	29.9	30.9	40.5	1			
CAB TYPE								
t cab	1.0	.3						
tilt cab	89.8	89.0	96.6	92.4	} 8			

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.

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

	Total			Ann	ual mileage cla	iss		
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								
	18.1	23.5	10.4	100	27.2	15.9	14.0	37.
Agriculture Forestry and lumbering	.5	.2	10.4	19.0	3.5	.2	2.3	2.
dining	.5	.4	.1	.1	3.7	.9	9.3	1.
Construction	6.0	4.2	3.2	7.3	14.7	9.4	16.3	1.
Manufacturing	4.6	.3 3.7	3.5	1.0	3.4 4.3	.4 12.6	37.2	1. 15.
	1	4.34						
for hire	1.7	.5	2.6	1.5	1.3	.9	11.6	8.
Personal transportation	57.9 2.3	59.3 1.4	66.0 3.1	61.3	29.9 3.8	28.7	2.3	31.
Services	4.7	4.5	4.4	2.4	4.3	28.9	4.7	
All other	3.1	2.0	6.6	.4	4.1	1.1	-	1.
BODY TYPE		le de	10.00		47.77	eth i nw ii	1 . 1 .	
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	87.0	81.1	88.7	90.6	89.6	86.1	7.0	61.
Platform	4,1	5.7	3.1	3.7	3.2	4.3	25.6	10.
Platform with added device	1.1	1.3	1.6	.5	.4	1.1	11.6	
Cattlerack	1.5	2.8	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	2.3	2.
Insulated nonrefrigerated van Insulated refrigerated van	.2	.1	.2	.2	.3	.9	4.7 2.3	2. 2.
Furniture van	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2		7.
				8				
Open top van	.7	1.5	-	.4	1.1	.2	4.7	2.
Beverage truck	.2	1.5	.3	.3	.3	- 2	2.3	
Jtility truck	1.0	2.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	-	1.
Garbage and refuse collector	-		-	-	-	-	1	
Winch or crane	.8	2.0	1.1	.2	.8	1.1	4.7	1.
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					Lasting F	· · · ·
Pole and logging	.1	.2	.1	.1	-	-	2.3	
Auto transport	-		_	-	1	100		
Oump truck	1.0	1.1	.7	.8	1.1	1.1 2.5	9.3 16.3	2. 8.
Tank truck for dry bulk	1.5	-		-	-			"
Concrete mixer	.2	.2	.2	.1		-	1000	Not will
All other	.4	.2	.1	.4	.3	.6	7.0	4.
ACQUISITION								
	40.7						1 22	
Purchased new	42.7 55.2	25.3 74.4	36.7 58.8	51.1 47.0	69.7 29.9	60.3 39.5	65.1 32.6	55. 42.
Leased and not reported	2.2	.3	4.5	1.9	.4	.2	2.3	2.
SIZE CLASS								
Light	83.9 11.1	80.2 13.4	88.9 7.8	85.6 11.1	73.7 19.9	85.8 6.3	9.3 11.6	61. 3.
Medium Light-heavy	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.2	2.2	2.0	11.6	2.
Reavy-heavy	2.9	3.0	1.4	2.1	4.2	5.8	67.4	32.
YEAR MODEL ¹						·		
971 and 1972	12.5		2.0	19.5	04 77		14.0	
1971 and 1972	19.4	8.1	6.8 11.9	27.6	34.7 31.8	24.0 46.6	14.0 20.9	11. 38.
1967 and 1968	14.1	7.0	18.5	16.0	15.4	3.6	18.6	5.
1965 and 1966	13.1	9.5	16.8	13.2	12.0	8.5	11.6	6.
1963 and 1964	10.3	14.6	10.9	9.4	1.6	.4	16.3	34.
Pre-1963	30.6	60.4	35.1	14.2	4.6	16.8	18.6	2.

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, truck-miles, 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.

Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

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

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

	Total	Ran	ge of ope	ration		Total	Ran	ange 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		33/4/3			Purchased new	42.7	40.6	60.9	61.
Agriculture	18.1	19.6	12.5	7.2	Purchased used	55.2	58.9	36.5	37.
Forestry and lumbering	.5	.1	2.6	1.3	Leased and not reported	2.2	.5	2.6	
Mining	.5	.6	.5						
Construction	6.0	6.1	5.4	.7					
Manufacturing	.7	.1	2.4	.7	TYPE OF FUEL				
Wholesale and retail trade	4.6	4.5	6.9	8.5			0	٠	83.
For hire	1.7	1.8	1.8	5.2	Gasoline	88.9	95.2	89.8	16.
Personal transportation	57.9	59.2	47.4	51.3	Diesel and LPG	2.0 9.1	.9 3.8	2.7	+0.
Utilities	2.3	1.3	7.3	2.0	Not reported	3.1		· · ·	
Services	4.7	4.0	7.7	20,8		Parkey.	10000		
All other	3.1	2.6	5,4	2.6	MAINTENANCE				
BODY TYPE						46.2	E0.0	41.9	15.
BODI TIFE			_		Self or own repair shop	16.4	50.9 16.3	23.7	33.
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in		87.3	81.7	70.1	Dealer or factory branch	25.4	26.8	25.2	48
Platform	4.1	3.6	7,7	11.7	Independent garage	12.0	6.0	9.3	3,
Platform with added device	1.1	1.2	.8	.7	All other and not reported	12.0	۷.۰۰	""	
Cattlerack	1.5	1.7	.9	2.0		100		D 2	
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.2	.1	.8	1.3	YEAR MODEL 1	1000	Astron.	1000	hete to
Insulated refrigerated van	.2	.2	.5	2.0		12.5	10.6	23.3	51.
Furniture van	.2	.1	.3	2.0	1971 and 1972	19.4	18.6	24.7	26
Open top van	.7	.7	.9	3.3	1969 and 1970	14.1	14.0	18.3	3.
All other vans	.2	.2	.3	3.3	1967 and 1968	13.1	12.2	15.3	5
Beverage truck	1.0	1.1	.3	.7	1963 and 1964	10.3	11.6	3.9	3.
Utility truck	1.0	1.1				30.6	33.0	14.5	9
Garbage and refuse collector	.8	.8	1.3	.7	Pre-1963	30.0	""	- * * * * *	
Winch or crane	.5	.6	.3	7	VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE		1 1832	∤ 0 × 0 × 0	
Wrecker Pole and logging	.1	.1	.3	'-	ARRANGEMENT				1000
Auto transport	-	-	_	_	ARRANGEMENT			1.7.1.	1 1 1 1 1 1
Dump truck	.9	1.0	.8	_	Single-unit trucks	97.9	98.8	93.9	80
Tank truck for liquids	1.0	.9	2.1	2.6	2-axle	96.4	97.3	91.9	77
Tank truck for dry bulk	_	-	_	_	3-axle	1.4	1.4	2.0	2
Concrete mixer	.2	.2	9, 4	-	Combinations	2.1	1.2	6.1	19
All other	.4	.2	.9	2.6	3-axle	.7	.7	.7	1
		ļ:			4-axle	.5			2
ANNUAL MILES	§.	l A			5-axle	.8	.2		14
Less than 5.000 miles	23.0	25.3	13.3	26.6	All other	.1	-	1	1
5,000 to 9,999 miles	31.3	31,5	23.4	4.6		1		1.	1
10,000 to 19,999 miles	32.1	32.1	35.9	8.5	CAB TYPE	1		14 144	1
20,000 to 29,999 miles	8.4	8.1	9.9	43.5					1 100
30,000 to 49,999 miles	3.9	2.4	15.1	3.9	Tilt cab	1.0			
50,000 to 74,999 miles	.4	.2	1.2	3.9	Not tilt cab	89.8			
75,000 miles or more	.9	.4	1.2	9.1	Not reported	9.3	3.4	2.3	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.

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

	Total			Truck ty	pe and axle ar	rangement		
Vehicle and operational characteristics			Single-unit truck	s		Combi	nations	
		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								
Agriculture	18.1	18.0	18.1	11.7	20.6	18.5	22.6	21.3
Forestry and lumbering	.5	.4	.4	1.8	3.5	-	3.8	6.4
Mining	.5	.5	.4	1.8	3,1		1,9	6.4
Construction	6.0	5.8	5.1	49.1	15.8	9.9	22.6	17.0
Manufacturing	.7	.7	.7	3,1	1.3	1.2	-	2.1

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

	Total			Truck type and axle arrangement					
Vehicle and operational characteristics			Single-unit trucl	(Combi	ination		
		Total	2-axle	3-axle	Total	3-axle	4-axle	5-axle	
MAJOR USEContinued									
Wholesale and retail trade	4.6	4.0	3.8	13.5	31.1	48.1	22.6	21.	
For hire	1.7	1.4 59.2	1.3 60.0	6.8	16.2	14.8	18.9	16.	
Personal transportation	57.9 2.3	2.3	2.3	1.2 2.5	1.3	2.5	_	1.	
Services	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.1	_	1.9	6.	
All other	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.9	3.9	4.9	5.7	2.	
BODY TYPE									
cickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	87.0	88.9	89.9	19.6	_	-	_		
Platform	4.1	3.5	3.2	21.5	31.2	17.3	45.3	35.	
Platform with added device	1.1 1.5	1.0	.9 1.3	8.0 2.5	3,5 9,7	1.2 12.4	3.8	5.	
nsulated nonrefrigerated van	.2	.2	.1	.6	4.4	8.7	11.5	3.	
Insulated refrigerated van	.2	.2	.2	.6	2.6	1.2	1.9	4.	
urniture van	.2	.2	.1	1.8	1.3	3.7	-		
pen top van		-	Ministra 🖻			1 . =	1 _ =	_	
11 other vans	.7	.6	.6 .2	.6	4.8	6.2	5.7	3.	
Severage truck	.2 1.0	1.0	.9	3.7	4	1 [1.9		
Sarbage and refuse collector		-	_	-	_	_	_		
Vinch or crane	.8	.5	.5	4.3	15.8	38.2	1.9	4.	
Vrecker	.5	.5	.5	.6			<u> </u>	1	
Pole and logging	.1	-	12 (SA) =	.6	3.9	3.7	5.7	3.	
uto transport	.9	.8	.6	12.9	4.8	2.5	5.7	6	
Oump truck	1.0	.8	.6	11.7	11.8	1.2	15.1	19	
ank truck for dry bulk	1.0	-	-	_	_		-		
Concrete mixer	.2	.2	-	9.8	-	-	-		
111 other	.4	.1	.1	1.2	5.7	3.7	1.9	9.	
ANNUAL MILES			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		8 4				
Less than 5,000 miles	23.0 31.3	22.9 31.7	23.1 31.8	16.0 25.2	27.2 11.4	60.4	9.4	8,4	
5,000 to 9,999 miles	32.1	32.4	32.3	40.5	17.6	18.5	13.2 34.0	14	
20,000 to 29,999 miles	8.4	8.3	8.3	9.2	11.8	4.9	18.9	13	
30,000 to 49,999 miles	3.9	3.8	3.8	6.8	8.3	1.2	11.3	12	
50,000 to 74,999 miles	4		•1	2.5	11.4	2.5	9.4	20	
75,000 miles or more	.9	.6	.6	· · · · · · ·	12.3	2.5	3.8	25.	
ACQUISITION		12, 14	1						
Purchased new	42.7	42.7	42.6	51.5	41.2	28.4	43.4	51	
Purchased used	55.2	55.1	55.3	46.0	57.0	70.3	56,6	45	
Leased and not reported	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.2	l· -	3,	
TYPE OF FUEL									
Gasoline	88.9	89.8	90.1	69.3	44.3	81.5	50.9	8	
Diesel and LPG	9.1	9.2	9.3	23.3 7.4	50.5 5.3	11.1 7.4	45.3 3.8	87	
Not reported	9.1		3.3		3.3		3.0	_	
	46.2	45.9	46.0	43.6	57.4	71.6	47.2	51	
Self or own repair shop Dealer or factory branch	16.4	16.3	16.0	36.2	18.0		11.3	29	
Independent garage	25.4	25.6	25,7	18.4	18.0	14.8		12	
All other and not reported	12.0	12.2	12.3	1.8	6.6	4.9	9.4	6	
YEAR MODEL 1									
971 and 1972	12.5	12.6	12.4	22.7	9.7		7.5	14	
969 and 1970	19.4	19.5	19.6	14.7	11.0	8.7	7.5	14	
1967 and 1968	14.1	14.1 13.1	14.1 13.1	11.0	14.9 14.5	8.7 9.9	13.2 15.1	21 18	
965 and 1966	13.1	10.3	10.3	10.4 12.3	10.1	6.2	17.0	9	
1963 and 1964	30.6	30.4	30.4	28.9	39.9	61.7	39.6	21	
CAB TYPE		1							
	١.,	1 -	_						
Tilt cab	1.0 89.8	90.0	.6 89.9	3.7 93.9	16.7 79.8		15.1 83.0	29 67	
Not tilt cab	9.3	9.4	9.5	1	3.5		1.9	3	

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.

APPENDIX A. Facsimile of Questionnaire

			D.M.B. No. 41-S71078; Approve	al Expires December 31, 1973
FORM TC-200 U.S. DEF (9-29-71) 1972 CENSUS OF T TRUCK INVENTORY		U.S. Code). By dential. It may used only for s	sponse to this inquiry is re the same law, your report to t be seen only by sworn Cen- tatistical purposes. The law files are immune from legal pr	he Census Bureau is confi- sus employees and may be also provides that copies
INSTRUCTIO	NS -	1 (Please correct	any error in name and address	including ZIP code) 2
In correspondence perte 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	vehicle.
Make	Year model	Registered weight or capacity	State	License No.
3	4	5		
or lessee of this vehicle 1 Yes 2 No When did you or otherwise of them 3 — ACQUISITION How did you acquire the	sell, trade, dispose of it?	Month and year	a. What are the total mi this vehicle was driv during the past 12 mo If vehicle was idle for "None." If less than probable miles for a ye	the year enter 12 months, estimate par.
1 Purchased ne			LIFE TIME	Miles
2 ☐ Purchased us	purchased -		b. What are the total mi this vehicle has bee driven since new? .	n
Item 4 — BASE OF OP	ERATION	:h	Give speedometer (odd or if not indicated by a give your best estimat	speedometer,
the vehicle was open City or town			Item 6 - LEASED TO (
County	8 State	9	During the past 12 month this vehicle MOSTLY for renting (without driver) 1 \[\sum 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 1 Yes		ely 10		or rented for: 130 days? - Go to item 9
2 🗀 No				r longer? - Go to item 7

		age 2
Item 7 - MAJOR USE OF THE TRUCK OR COMBINATION	ON	15
How was the vehicle mostly used during the past 12 mon	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. In utilities — telephone, electric, gas, etc. In services — hotel, automobile repair, laundry, funeral services, advertising, plumbing repair, etc. Other — 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 t	his vehicle.	
oi Farm products (fruit, grain, livestock, poultry, dairy products, florist and nursery products, etc.) oz Mining products os Logs and other forest products output Processed foods (dressed meat, beverages, tobacco, etc.) os Textile mill products, including apparel and leather goods, etc. output Building materials (lumber, millwork, sand, gravel, glass, concrete, etc.) output Household goods (moving) output Household goods moving) output 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, hillets, 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 No 2 Yes - Mark (X) the box in front of illustration of type and answer "b" and "c" 1 Pickup truck	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

	Item 10 - GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT				21
	Mark (X) ONE box that is nearest the max	imum deoss weidht	Cempty weight of y	ehicle plus carried load)	
	at which this truck or combination was op			onicio pias beriros rosay	
	01 6,000 or less	06 7 19,501	to 26,000	11 60,001 to 70,000	0
	02 6,001 to 10,000	07 26,001		12 70,001 to 80,000	0
	03 10,001 to 14,000	08 32,001	to 40,000	13 80,001 to 100,000	0
	04 14,001 to 16,000	09 🔲 40,001	to 50,000	14 100,001 to 130,000	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 if two or more trailing units, (X) box length or capacity.	
	BODY TYPE		6		_
	01 🔲 Pickup, panel, multi-stop, wall				23
	02 Platform with added devices — such as feed, fertilizer, lime			Length of load space (feet)	
	or water spreader; dumping device, etc.		O1 🔲 Une	der 10	
	03 Other platform - including stal		-	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	
	05 Insulated non-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	10.5	08 🔲 41	or more	
	11 Utility (body equipped for mobi repair and service, e.g., telep line truck, electrical utility, e	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.	
	26 Dump truck or combination—	-	Capacity of dump	(water level without side boards) (c	ubic yards)
			21 Under 22 5 to 6 23 7 to 9	.9 25 12 to 14.9 28 1	18 to 19.9 20 to 29.9 30 or more
		1		. 1 / n \	
	30 Tank truck or combination (for	ndarde)———	32 1,000 33 2,000	than 1,000 35 4,000 to to 1,999 36 6,000 to 2,999 37 8,000 to 5 to 3,999 38 12,000 or 1	7,999 11,999
	40 Tank truck or combination (for	dry bulk)	Dry bulk capacity 41 Less 42 300 to 43 600 to	than 300 44 900 to 1 5 599 45 1,200 to 1	499
	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 5.9 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)

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	1 Yes 2 No
120	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
¹ ⁻	When MAJOR repairs were needed on this vehicle, were they usually done by:
 0	1 Yourself?
2	2 Truck dealer or factory branch?
0 00	3 Own repair shop (set up specifically for maintenance)?
3 □ _/□	4 Independent garage?
000	5 Other? - Describe
4	
•	Item 18 - AREA OF OPERATION
0 0 0	Where was this vehicle MOSTLY operated?
5 🗆 👝	Mark (X) ONE box only.
6 5 00	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.
° □ ⊘ ÖÖ' ÖÖ	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.
0 00, 00 0	Item 19 - NUMBER OF TRUCKS, TRUCK-TRACTORS AND TRAILERS OPERATED FROM "BASE OF OPERATIONS"
o 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 page 1? Report total number including the vehicle
Truck or truck-tractor	you operating from the base named in item 4 on page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire.
Truck or truck-tractor Trailing unit(s)	page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire. Total
Truck or truck-tractor Trailing unit(s)	page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire. Total
Truck or truck-tractor Trailing unit(s)	page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire. Pickups, panels, multi-
Truck or truck-tractor Trailing unit(s) Item 14 - POWERED AXLES How many driving (powered) axles does this	page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire. Pickups, panels, multistops or walk-ins
Truck or truck-tractor Trailing unit(s)	page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire. Pickups, panels, multistops or walk-ins
Truck or truck-tractor Trailing unit(s) Item 14 - POWERED AXLES How many driving (powered) axles does this vehicle have? Report tandem axles as two axles. 1 One 3 Three 2 Two 4 Four or more	page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire. Pickups, panels, multistops or walk-ins
Truck or truck-tractor Trailing unit(s) Item 14 - POWERED AXLES How many driving (powered) axles does this vehicle have? Report tandem axles as two axles. 1 One a Three 2 Two 4 Four or more Item 20 - Name of person to contact Address (N	page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire. Pickups, panels, multistops or walk-ins

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	panel, multistop, walk-in, platform, Dump truck rack, van, beverage, utility Capacity 6.9 cubic yards or less Light-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	Revised 1972 (Table MV-1, June 1973) ²
	(thousands)	(thousands)		(thousands)	(thousands)
UNITED STATES	19,745	20,250	Missouri	560	568
			Montana	183	200
Alabama	441	455	Nebraska	285	290
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
			Oklahoma	527	536
Georgia	560	554			
Hawaii	48	50	Oregon	253	247
daho	151	155	Pennsylvania	765	804
Illinois	695	688	Rhode Island	56	57
Indiana ³	553	577	South Carolina	257	273
lowa	405	438	South Dakota	139	141
Kansas	442	450	Tennessee	424	446
Kentucky	422	430	Texas	1,644	1,660
Louisiana	390	401	Utah	203	192
Maine	104	108	Vermont	43	43
Maryland	269	276	Virginia	395	
Massachusetts ⁴	249	248	Washington	508	504
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.