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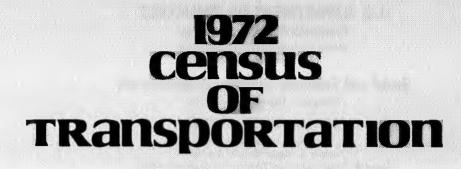
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**VOLUME II** 

Truck Inventory and Use Survey

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BUREAU OF THE GENEUS



# **VOLUME II**

# Truck Inventory and Use Survey



Issued March 1974

### **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.<sup>1</sup> 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 State<sup>2</sup> 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 assignment 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 <sup>3</sup>	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 items<sup>4</sup> were not gathered for pickup and panel trucks in 1967. Pickups and panels are included in all data tables in 1972.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Estimated number used to produce more timely reports. See appendix D for revised FHWA total truck inventory data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>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.

## INTRODUCTION-Continued

Division and State	Trucks	Truck- miles	Average miles per truck	Trucks	Truck- miles	Division and State	Trucks	Truck- miles	Average miles per truck	Trucks	Truck- miles
	(1,000)	(millions)	(1,000)	(percent)	(percent)		(1,000)	(millions)	(1,000)	(percent)	(percent)
United States	19,745	244,492	12.4	100.0	100.0	S. Atlantic-Con.					
				1		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		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		1.	1.18 S.C. 14			
Connecticut	146	1,827	12.5	.8	.8	East South					
				100.000		Central	1,587	20,177	12.7	8.1	8.3
Middle Atlantic	1,759	21,865	12.4	9.0	9.0	Kentucky		4,798	11.4	2.2	2.0
New York	659	7,489	11.4	3.4	3.1	Tennessee	The second is seen to the second	5,410	12.8	2.2	2.3
New Jersey	335	4,337	12.9	1.7	1.8	Alabama		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					1	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			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	1					
						Mountain	1,585	17,511	11.0	8.1	7.2
West North						Montana	183	1,531	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		4,648	10.0	2.4	2.0	Wyoming	92	1,007	10.9	.5	.5
lowa		4,476	11.1	2.1	1.9	Colorado	374	4,336	11.6	1.9	1.8
Missouri	560		10.9	2.9	2.5	New Mexico	196	2,190	11.2	1.0	.9
North Dakota .	165		7.3	.9	.5	Arizona		3,775		1.6	1.6
South Dakota	139		10.0	.8		Utah			11.1	1.1	1.0
Nebraska	285		10.5	1.5	1.3	Nevada				.5	.4
Kansas	442		9.6	2.3	1.8				1. 1.1.	10-11-1	1
		.,				Pacific	2,922	35,947	. 12.3	14.9	14.8
South Atlantic	2,970	39,818	13.4	15.1	16.3	Washington			9.9	2.6	2.1
Delaware	51	1,061	20.8	.3	.5	Oregon			11.8	1.3	1.3
Maryland			12.7	1.4	1.5	California			13.1	10.5	11.1
District of		5,		(C)		Alaska			9.3	.3	.2
Columbia	15	178	11.9	.1	.1	Hawaii			1.	.3	.2

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

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

VIII

#### 2. Changes in 1972 for specific items<sup>4</sup>

- (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.<sup>5</sup>

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.

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 trucks<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>See footnote on page VII.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>See appendix C.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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.

#### INTRODUCTION—Continued

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."<sup>7</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	2,548
Potential respondentsdo	108,460
Less nonresponsedo	8,770
Response	99,690
Response:	4
Percent of net samplepercent.	90
Percent of potential respondents	92

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>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.

#### INTRODUCTION—Continued

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. 3

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.

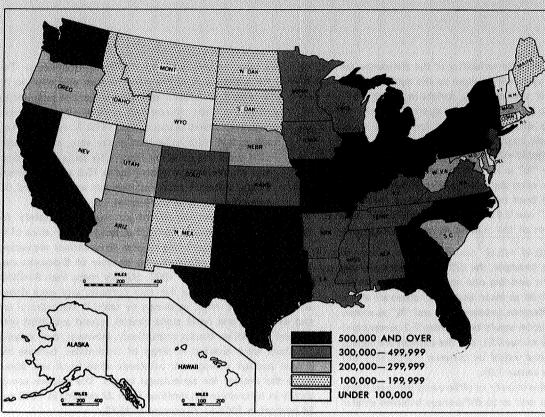
About 41 percent of all trucks were used mainly for "personal transportation," defined as being used in place of an automobile to go from home to work, for outdoor recreation, camping, etc.<sup>8</sup> This represents an increase of 8 percent over 1967 and 16 percent over 1963. Slightly more than 8 million 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.

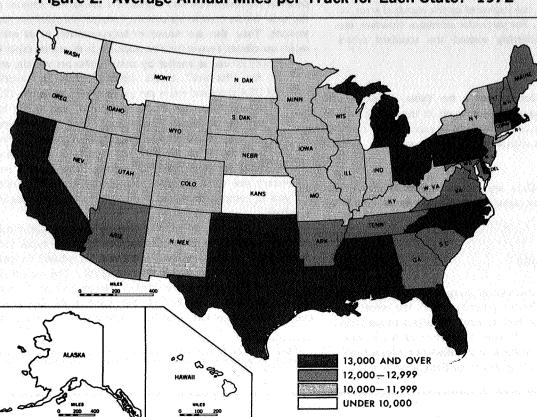
Intensity of use, as implied by annual miles per vehicle, was greatest for "for-hire" trucks (table 2). For-hire trucks averaged 38.4 thousand miles per year, as compared with 12.4 thousand for all trucks combined, and 8.7 thousand for agricultural trucks. Newer trucks tend to be operated longer mileages, 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>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

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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.

Number of registrations	Number of States					
	1963	1967	1972			
500,000 or more	4	6	14			
300,000 to 499,999	10	15	13			
200,000 to 299,999	12	8	.8			
100,000 to 199,999	14	12	7			
Less than 100,000	11	10	9			

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.

Average annual miles per truck	Number of States					
	1967	1972				
12,000 miles and over	15	26				
10,000 to 11,999 miles	20	19				
Under 10,000 miles	16	6				

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. -1

Truck type	Total	Gas	Diesel or LPG	No answer
TRUCKS				
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				2 1
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

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

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)<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>See definition on page IX.

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. 1.		à 3	2.5
Local	100	93	5	3
Short range	100	65	32	3
Long range	100	.17	80	3

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

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.

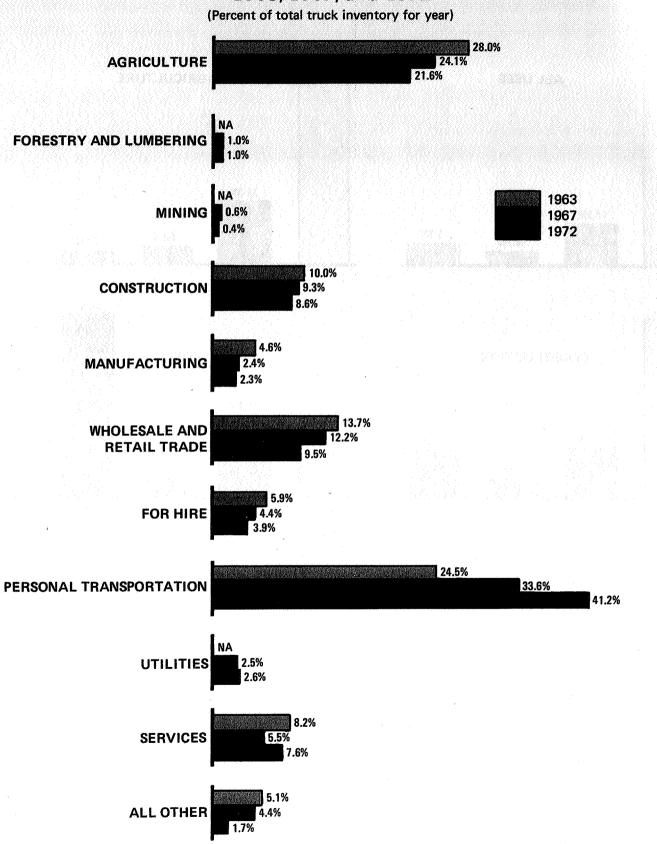
#### ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES

The tabular presentation has been arranged into three broad sections. The first section deals with various crossclassifications 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

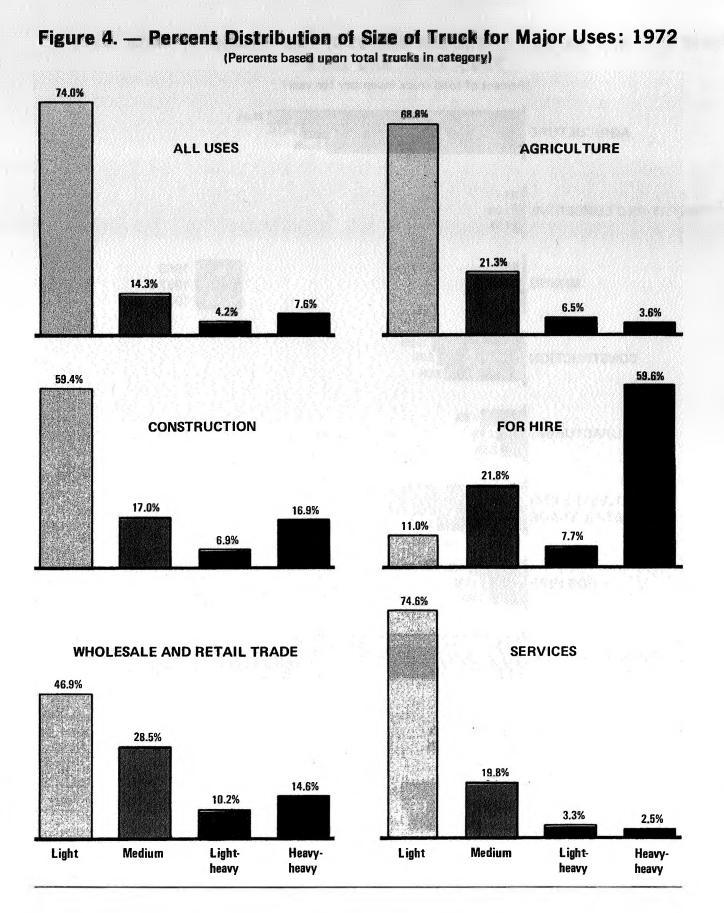


Source: Table 1.

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Source: Table 4.

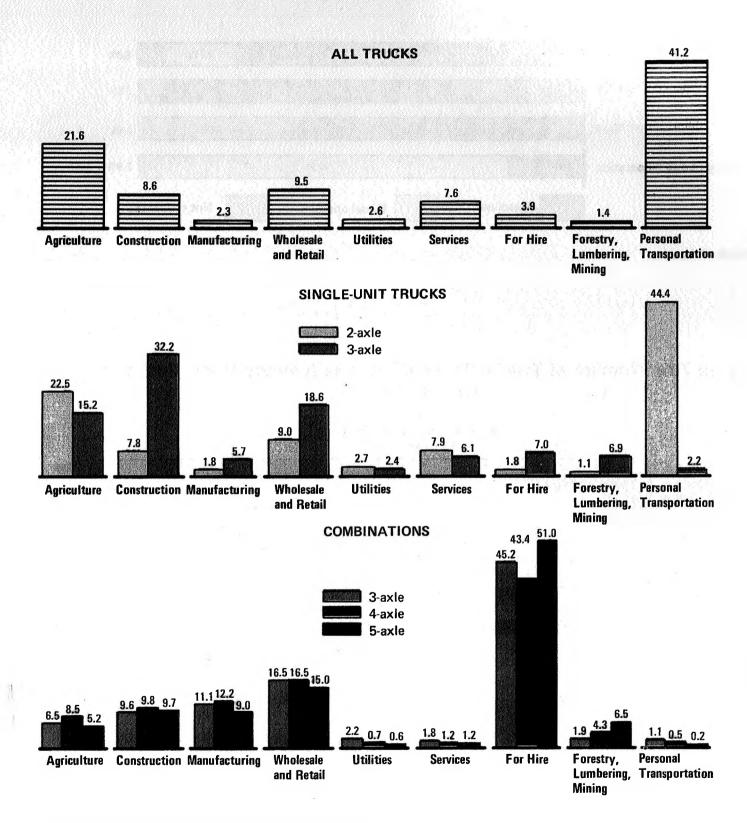
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# Figure 5.— Percent Distribution of Major Uses for Truck Types: 1972

(Percents based upon total trucks in category)

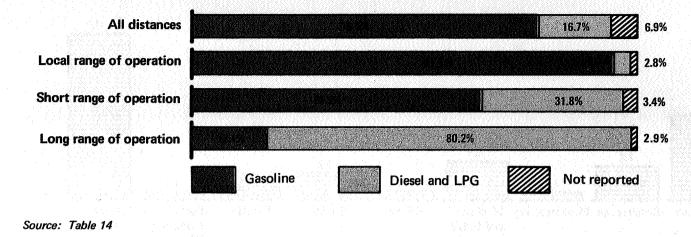


Source: Table 8. ("All other" major use category not displayed)

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

(Percents based upon total truck-miles in category)



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

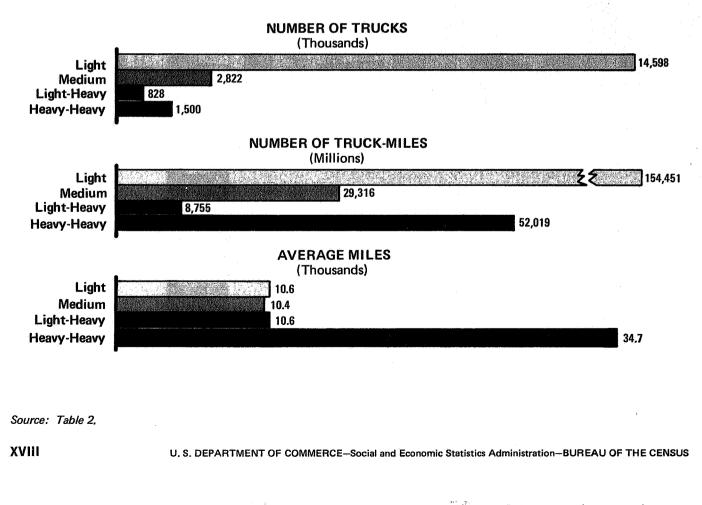


TABLE 1. Comparative Summary. 1965, 1967, and 1972										
Item	1963	1967	1972	ltem	1963	1967	1972			
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	ACQUISITION						
MAJOR USE				Purchased new	(*)	43.4	48.5			
MAJOR USE		1		Purchased used	(*)	54.8	50.3			
Agriculture.,,,	19.1	14.2	13.2	Leased and not reported	(*)	1.8	1.2			
Forestry and lumbering	-	2.7	1.6	House and not reported the first sector in the sector is t						
Mining.		2,9	2.5			1				
Construction	5.3	5.5	4.3	TRUCK FLEET SIZE						
Manufacturing	4.9	3.3	1.2							
Wholesale and retail trade	13.2	9.7	8.2	1 truck	74.9	58.2	70.6			
For hire	7.0	2.5	3.0	2 to 5 trucks	12.0	12.3	17.6			
Personal transportation	38.0	46.7	55.3	6 to 19 trucks	7.4	8.9	6.3			
Utilities and services	7.6	8,5	7.6	20 trucks or more	5.7	7.4	5.5			
All other	4.9	4.0	3.1	Not reported	· -	13.2				
	. :	]			· · .					
BODY TYPE										
				VEHICLE TYPE <sup>3</sup>						
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	70,9	68.0	76.3							
Platform and cattlerack	13.3	15.8	10.4	Single-unit trucks	(*)	91.8	97.3			
Vans	7.1	3.9	4.7	2 axle	(*)	76.8	94.1			
Utility truck		-	-	3 axle	(*)	15.0	3.2			
Pole or logging		-	بي	Combinations	(*)	8.2	2.7			
Dump truck	6.6	4.8	2.5	3 axle	(*)	-	.5			
Tank truck (liquid and dry)	1.5	-	1.4	4 axles or more	(*)	8.2	2.2			
All other	.6	7.5	4.8							
SIZE CLASS				RANGE OF OPERATION <sup>3</sup>						
DIAL CIASS			-			1				
Light	77.7	75.3	81.9	Local	66.6	77.7	79.3			
Medium	5,8	12.7	6.6	Short range	1	16.1	8.3			
Light-heavy	9.0	5.3	3.6	Long range	} 10.4	3.5	1.4			
Heavy-heavy	7.5	6.7	7.9	Not reported	23.0	2.7	11.1			
•										
ANNUAL MILES <sup>1</sup>										
AMIGAL MILLSO				TYPE OF FUEL <sup>3</sup>						
Less than 5,000 miles	25,6	h.	29.3			1				
5,000 to 9,999 miles	25.1	<sup>2</sup> 64.4	30.3	Gasoline	96.7	88.6	86.7			
10,000 to 19,999 miles	21.2	24.5	29,9	Diesel and LPG	2.4	7.5	3,4			
20,000 to 29,999 miles	6.6	7.1	6.0	Not reported	.9	3.9	9,9			
30,000 miles and over	5.7	4.0	4.6							
Not reported	15.8									
				MAINTENANCE <sup>3</sup>						
YEAR MODEL		1								
				Self or own repair shop	(*)	53.0	44.2			
1 to 2 years old	15,2	13.4	16,1	Dealer or factory branch	(*)	17.7	20.6			
3 to 4 years old	11.9	18.1	17,9	Independent garage	(*)	25.5	20.5			
Over 4 years old	72.9	68.5	66.0	All other and not reported	(*)	3,8	14.7			
•		f	l		l	1				

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

Note: Percents may not add to total due to rounding. \* Indicates no data was obtained. A dash (-) indicates th there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display. <sup>1</sup>For the 1967 and 1972 surveys, annual miles were imputed if not reported. <sup>2</sup>For the 1967 survey, data were presented for "Less than 6,000 miles" (37.8 percent) and "6,000 to 9,999 miles" (26.6 A dash (-) indicates that

percent). <sup>3</sup>Data for 1967 do not include pickups and panels.

#### TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY

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## 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	Truck-miles	Average miles per truck	Trucks	Truck-miles	Average miles per truck	
	(thousands)	(millions)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(millions)	(thousands)	
Total	201	2,105	10.5	48	744	15.	
MAJOR USE							
griculture	27	223	8.4	7	43	6.	
orestry and lumbering	3	47	14.5	2	26	14	
ining	. 5	84 83	16.8 9.7	3	57	19 11	
anufacturing	2	50	20.4	2	50	20	
holesale and retail trade	17	270	16.4	10	186	18	
or hire	6	224	36.7	5	214	42	
ersonal transportation	111	923	8.3	8	60	8	
tilitieservices	5 10	52 90	9.6 9.2	3	19 25	8	
11 other	6	60	9.7	3	26	9	
BODY TYPE							
	153	1,361	8.9	_	_		
ickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in latform	15	1,501	10.3	15	159	10	
latform with added device	2	23	15.6	2	23	15	
attlerack	4	.29	7.3	4	29	7	
nsulated nonrefrigerated van	1	19	18.4	1	19	18	
nsulated refrigerated van	1	39	28.4	1	39	28	
urniture van	2	29	13.4	2 -	29	13	
pen top van	5	159	33.5	- 5	159	33	
11 other vans	1	34	25.0	1	34	25	
tility truck	3	34	11.4	3	34	11	
arbage and refuse collector	-	-	-		-		
inch or crane			_	-			
ole and logging	-	-	-	-	-		
uto transport		-	-	-	·	-	
ump truck	5	74	15.0	5	74	.15	
ank truck for liquids	3	52	20.7	3	52	20	
ank truck for dry bulk	- 1	- 4	6.6	- 1	- 4	6	
oncrete mixer 11 other	4	-	-	4	-		
ANNUAL MILES							
ess than 5,000 miles	59	132	2.3	13	31	2	
,000 to 9,999 miles	61	424 776	7.0 12.9	13 12	91 160	7	
0,000 to 19,999 miles	60 12	269	22.3	4	94	22	
0,000 to 49,999 miles	5	198	36.2	2	97	38	
0,000 to 74,999 miles	2	129	62.6	2	95	60	
5,000 miles or more	2	177	99.8	2	177	99	
RANGE OF OPERATION							
ocal hort range	159 17	1,389 350	8.7 21.1	35 9	325 . 259	9 29	
nort range	3	143	51.6	2	139	60	
ot reported	22	222	10.0	2	21	11	
ACQUISITION	а. С. С. С						
urchased new	97 101	1,305 769	13.4 7.6	25 21	538 183	21 8	
urchased used	3	30	12,1	21	23	15	
TYPE OF FUEL							
asoline	174	1,673	9.6	40	468	11	
iesel and LPG	7	259	37.5	7	258	37	

See footnotes at end of table.

#### TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY

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# 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 true uding pickups and (	
Vehicle and operational characteristics	Trucks	Truck-miles	Average miles per truck	Trucks	Truck-miles	Average miles per truck
	(thousands)	(millions)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(millions)	(thousands)
MAINTENANCE						
self or own repair shop	89	859	9.7	27	401	15.0
Dealer or factory branch	41	578	14.0	12	232	19.7
ndependent garage	41 30	380 288	9.2 9.8	8 1	89 22	11.5
SIZE CLASS						
	165	1,506	9.2	16	206	12.5
ight edium	105	1,500	8.5	12	102	8.
ight-heavy	7	85	11.9	7	83	11.
eavy-heavy	16	401	25.1	13	353	28.3
TRUCK FLEET SIZE						
truck	142	1,271	9.0	10	161	15.1
to 5 trucks	35 13	414 204	11.7 16.2	22	253 157	11.
0 trucks or more	11	216	19.6	7	172	24.
ot reported	-		-	-	-	
YEAR MODEL <sup>1</sup>						
971 and 1972	32	514	15.9	6	180	29. 23.
969 and 1970 967 and 1968	36 32	. 498	13.9 10.5	76	168 92	16.
965 and 1966	25	266	10.8	7	107	14.
963 and 1964	17	147	8.5	6	88	14.
re-1963	58	340	5.8	15	109	7.
VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE ARRANGEMENT	94. 1					
ingle-unit trucks	196	1,883	9.6	42 36	522 421	12. 11.
2-axle	189	1,781 102	9.4 15.8	6	102	11.
Sombinations	5	222	40.8	5	222	40.
3-axle	1	11	10.4	1	10	10.
4-axle	1 3	45 160	31.5	1 3	45 160	31.
5-axle All other	-	-	-	-	-	
PICKUP, PANEL, MULTISTOP, OR WALK-IN <sup>2</sup>						
Fotal (all trucks)	201	2,105	10,5	-	-	
Total pickup, panel, multistop,						
or walk-in	149	1,330	8.9	-		
Pickup trucks	136 11	1,209	8.9 8.8	-	-	
Panel trucks Multistop or walk-in trucks	3	27	8.6	_	-	
All other truck types	52	775	15.0	-	-	
WHEEL DRIVE AND CAMPERS						
Notal Number of driving wheels:	201	2,105	10,5	-	-	
Two	131	1,167	8,9	-		1
Four	20	191	9,6	-		1
Not reported Camper body or special camping equipment:	50	747	14.9	-	-	
With camper body	15	148	10.2		- 1	
Not with camper body	131	1,142	8.7	1 -	-	1

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 truck uding pickups and p	
Vehicle and operational characteristics	Trucks	Truck-miles	Average miles per truck	Trucks	Truck-miles	Average miles per truck
	(thousands)	(millions)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(millions)	(thousands)
CAB TYPE						
Tilt cab	5	187	40.9	5	187	40.9
Not tilt cab	175	1,702	9.7	43	549	12.9
Not reported	21	216	10.1	-	7	14.6
LEASED		2			~	
Leased, long term	2	71	31.1	1	59	45.7
Leased, short term	-	-	- :	-	-	
Not leased and not reported	198	2,028	10.2	46	678	14.8
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS CARRIED					:	
Farm products	27	259	9.7	7	57	7.8
Mining products	7	109	16.4	4	85	20.3
Forest products	3	41	15.0	2	26	15.0
Processed foods	4	87	19.3	3	64	25.7
Textile products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials	12	127	10.9	- 4	56	14.4
Household goods	.3	30	9.5	1	12	17.2
Furniture	2	20	11.8	1	11	15.7
Paper products	1	13	20.1	1	13	20.1
Chemicals	2	32	18.1	1	27	21.2
Petroleum	2	38	20.9	2	38	20.9
Primary metal products	-	-	-	-	-	
Fabricated metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery (except electrical)	1	9	14.7	1	9	14.7
Electrical machinery	2	24	11.8	1	13	11.9
Transportation equipment	3	12	4.5	1	4	5.3
Scrap, refuse or garbage	5	25	5.1	1	5	5.5
Mixed cargo	10	196	19.9	3	131	42.6
Personal transport	63	535	8.5 9.5	5	44 97	9.2
Other	27 29	256 272	9.3	4	32	13.7 7.9
Not reported	29	414	9.0	4	32	7.9

Note: Total number of trucks registered in 1972 represents the total registrations during 1971 compiled by the Federal 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.

<sup>1</sup>Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution. <sup>2</sup>The total of the body type class "pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in" is 153,000. However, 4,000 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.

#### TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY

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#### TABLE 3. Sampling Variability of Data

ltem	Percent of total trucks <sup>1</sup>	Sampling variability²	ltem	Percent of total trucks <sup>1</sup>	Sampling variability <sup>2</sup>
MAJOR USE			MAINTENANCE		
Agriculture	13.2	1.6	Self or own repair shop	44.2	2.3
Forestry and lumbering	1.6	.4	Dealer or factory branch	20.6	1.9
Mining	2.5	.6	Independent garage	20.5	1.9
Construction	4.3	.8	All other and not reported	14.7	1.7
Manufacturing	1.2	.3		· · ·	
Wholesale and retail trade	8.2	1.1	SIZE CLASS		1
For hire	3.0	.6			
Personal transportation	.55.3	2.2	Light	81.9	1.2
Utilities	2.7	.7	Medium	6.6	1.0
Services	4.9	1.0	Light-heavy	3.6	.1
All other	3.1	.8	Heavy-heavy	7.9	.7
BODY TYPE			TRUCK FLEET SIZE		1. A. 1. A. 1.
BODI III					
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	76.3	1.6	1 truck	70.6	1.9
Platform	7.7	1.1	2 to 5 trucks	17.6	1.7
Platform with added device	.7	.1	6 to 19 trucks	6.3	.9
Cattlerack	2.0	.6	20 trucks or more	5.5	.8
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.5	.3	Not reported	- <sup>-</sup>	-
Inculated nothingpointed war	.7	.3	YEAR MODEL <sup>3</sup>	]	
Insulated refrigerated van	1.1	.4			ļ
Open top van			1971 and 1972	16.1	1.7
All other vans	2.4	.5	1969 and 1970	17.9	1.8
Beverage truck	.7	.3	1967 and 1968	16.1	1.7
Beverage truck	••		1965 and 1966	12.3	1.5
Utility truck	1.5	.6	1963 and 1964	8.7	1.3
Garbage and refuse collector	.1	_	Pre-1963	28,9	2.1
Winch or crane	.2	-			
Wrecker	-		VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE		
Pole and logging	.2	-	ARRANGEMENT		
			Single-unit trucks	97.3	.3
Auto transport	2.5	.3	2-axle	94.1	.5
Dump truck	1.3	.3	3-axle	3.2	.3
Tank truck for liquids	.1		Combinations	2.7	.3
Tank truck for dry bulk	.3	.1	3-axle	.5	.3
All other	1.8		4-axle	.7	.1
All other	1.0		5-axle	1.4	.3
ANNUAL MILES	2		All other	.1	-
Less than 5,000 miles	29.3	2.1	PICKUP, PANEL, MULTISTOP,		}
5,000 to 9,999 miles	30.3	2.1	OR WALK-IN		1
10,000 to 19,999 miles	29.9	2.1			
20,000 to 29,999 miles	6.0	1.0	Total (all trucks)	100.0	{ · _
30,000 to 49,999 miles	2.7	.6	Total pickup, panel, multistop,		
50,000 to 74,999 miles	1.0	.3	or walk-in	74.3	1.7
75,000 miles or more	.9	.3	Pickup trucks	67.5	2.0
			Panel trucks	5.3	1.1
			Multistop or walk-in trucks	1.6	.6
RANGE OF OPERATION			All other truck types	25.7	1.7
Leeel	79.3	1.8	WHEEL DRIVE AND CAMPERS		1
Local Short range	8.3	1.1	THAN DULTS FILD UNIT SIND		l
Long range	1.4	.3	Total	100.0	
Not reported	11.1	1.5	Number of driving wheels:		
	,-		Тwo	65.2	2.0
	:		Four	9,9	1.5
ACQUISITION			Not reported	24.9	1.7
			Camper body or special camping		
Purchased new	48.5	2.3	equipment:		
Purchased used	50.3	2.3	With camper body	7.2	1.3
Leased and not reported	1.2	.5	Not with camper body	65.4	2.0
	-•-		Not reported	27.4	1.8
TYPE OF FUEL			САВ ТҮРЕ	-	
Gasoline	86.7	1.5	Tilt cab	2.3	.3
			Not tilt cab	87.1	1.5
Diesel and LPG	3.4	.3	NOU LIIL Caussessessessessessessessesses	0114	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, 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. <sup>1</sup>As estimated from the sample. <sup>2</sup>One standard error which is a percent. See discussion in text for proper use and inter-pretation. <sup>3</sup>Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

#### **49-6 WEST VIRGINIA**

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

anna a fa ann an tha a	Total					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	-
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	76.3	93.2	74.7	62.1	-	39.3	-	-	17.2	45.8	39.5
Platform	7.7	2.7	10.0 1.0	8.3 4.3	-	11.8	-	-	17.6	37.0	16.1
Platform with added device	.7	.4	12.8	4.3		.3	_	1 -	1.0	.5	5.0
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.5	-	.1		-	4.7	-	- 1	2.1	-	-
Insulated refrigerated van	.7	-	.1	-	-	7.1	-	-	1.6	-	
Furniture van	1.1	_	-	-	_	9.9		-		1 -	
All other vans	2.4	_	.3	-	-	7.9	-		34.2	-	.3
Beverage truck	.7	-	-	· -	-	7.8	-	-	.3		-
Utility truck	1.5	.4	_	.2	-	1 -	-	-	.8	-	.3
Garbage and refuse collector	.1	-	.1	1.9	-	.1		_	.0	.5	1.3
Wrecker	-	_	-	-	-	-	-		·	-	-
Pole and logging	.2	-		-	-	-			.5	12.3	-
Auto transport	2.5	.5	.8	18.0	-	.5	_	-	5.8	1.0	34.7
Tank truck for liquids	1.3		.1	1.7	-	8.5	-	-	3.9	-	.6
Tank truck for dry bulk	.1	-	.1	-	-	.2	-		1.6	- 1	.6
Concrete mixer	.3	-	-	3.7	-	.7			-		· -
All other	1.8	2.7	-	-	-	.2	-	-	8.2		.6
ANNUAL MILES											
Less than 5,000 miles	29.3	29.3	45.4	30.9	-	17.7	-	-	12.1	14.8	19.4 11.6
5,000 to 9,999 miles	30.3	33.6 32.7	27.3 17.4	33.0 23.5	-	23.8 31.5		-	18.2 19.0	14.3	31.3
10,000 to 19,999 miles 20,000 to 29,999 miles	6.0	3.0	7.5	8.8		9.0	_	-	7.1	19.4	28.4
30,000 to 49,999 miles	2.7	1.3	.4	3.0	-	15.5	-	-	8.4	3.5	6.1
50,000 to 74,999 miles 75,000 miles or more	1.0 .9	 - :	1.9 .1	.7 .2	-	1.2 1.4	- -	-	15.5 19.7	2.0 1.5	2.2 1.0
ACQUISITION									[		
Purchased new	48.5	44.5	38.5	34.2	<b></b>	65.8		-	74.2	50.1	62.9
Purchased used	50.3	54.6	61.4	64.9	-	33.7	-		24.5	48.0	36.5
Leased and not reported	1.2	.9	.1	.9	-	.5	-	-	1.3	2.0	.6
SIZE CLASS										44.0	200.0
Light	81.9	96.7 1.0	80.0 14.5	61.7 6.5	-	49.8	-		23.8	44.8	38.9 13.3
Medium Light-heavy	6.6 3.6	.1	4.3	10.0		13.3	_	_	11.8	20.2	8.3
Heavy-heavy	7.9	2.2	1.2	21.8	-	21.8	-	-	41.9	24.6	39.5
TRUCK FLEET SIZE										[	
1 truck	70.6	92.1	73.1	54.9	_	20.2	-	-	14.8	20.2	26.8
2 to 5 trucks	17.6	7.5	24.3	17,8	-	40.2	-	-	24.3	72.9	25.8
6 to 19 trucks	6.3	-	2.4	10.4	-	30.3 9.3	-	-	20.7	6.9	39.0 8.3
20 trucks or more Not reported	5.5	.4 -	.2	16.9	-	5.5	-	-		] -	-
YEAR MODEL <sup>1</sup>	:										
1971 and 1972	16.1	19.2	4.1	8.9	-	13.0	_	{ _	21.9	32.8	16.5
1969 and 1970	17.9	16.1	25.8	16.6	-	18.5	-	-	15.2	22.8	24.2
1967 and 1968	16.1	16.6	13.2	22.2	-	17.8		-	9.4	8.9 9.4	25.2 6.7
1965 and 1966 1963 and 1964	12.3 8.7	11.4 7.9	6.6 10.6	17,3 10,6		17.4	-	_	20.5	9.4	15.5
1963 and 1964 Pre-1963	28.9	28.9	39.7	24.4	-	23.7	-	-	19.2	16.3	· · ·
САВ ТҮРЕ											
Tilt cab	2.3	_	.5	1.5	-	11.3	-	_	25.4	3.0	2.2
Not tilt cab	87.1	88.7	82.6	92.4	-	79.5	-	-	65.3	93.1	87.4
Not reported	10.6	11.3	16.9	6.2	-	9.2			9.3	3.9	10.4

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

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#### TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY

#### 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					
		10.0			
gricul ture	13.2	12.9	29.0 2.5	15.9 9.2	2
ining	2.5	1.2	5.0	5.8	12
onstruction	4.3	3.2	4.2	12.1	11
anufacturing	1.2	-	5.0	5.1	8
olesale and retail trade	8.2	5.0	18.8	30,6	22
or hire	3.0	.9	10.3	10.1	16
ersonal transportation	55.3	65.3	8.1	2.0	15
rvices	2.7	2.4	4.7	5.4 1.8	3
11 other	3.1	2.6	10.6	2.0	
BODY TYPE					
ickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	76.3	90.0	12.7	2,5	21
atform	7.7	2.7	49.3	24.4	16
atform with added device	.7	- 1	1.6	8.3	4
ttlerack	2.0	1.2	11.6	6.7	
sulated nonrefrigerated van	.5	.3	.5	2.0	2
sulated refrigerated van	.7	.9	5.1 3.2	3.8 2.2	2
en top van		.5	5.2	4.4	
1 other vans	2.4	1.2	1.4	11.0	11
verage truck	.7	-	1.7	6.0	4
ility truck	1.5	1.5	.5	4.5	1
rbage and refuse collector	.1	- 1	1.0	.7	
nch or crane	.2	-	.6	1.8	1
ecker	-	- :	-		
to transport	.2		.4	2.7	1
mp truck	2.5	-	9.3	13.4	17
nk truck for liquids	1.3	.3	.7	7.6	. 8
nk truck for dry bulk	.1	- '	-	.4	1
ncrete mixer	.3	1.8	.1 .3	.2 1.7	3
ANNUAL MILES					
ess than 5,000 miles	29.3	28.8	47.0	27.7	19
000 to 9,999 miles	30.3	32.3	21.7	29.1	16
,000 to 19,999 miles	29.9	31.8	19.4	25.5	21
,000 to 29,999 miles	6.0	4.7	9.5	11.9	13
,000 to 49,999 miles	2.7	1.5	1.4	4.3	16
,000 to 74,999 miles	1.0	.6	.4 .5	.7 .9	6
ACQUISITION					
rchased new	48.5	47.9	40.9	61.5	54
rchased used	50.3	51.2	58.6	37.6	40
ased and not reported	1.2	.9	.5	.9	5
YEAR MODEL <sup>1</sup>				-	
71 and 1972	16,1	17.6	6.6	11.9	10
69 and 1970	17.9	17.9	15.2	13.9	20
67 and 1968	16.1	16.8	6.6	14,3	18
65 and 1966	12.3	12.1	3.8	20.6	18
63 and 1964 e-1963	8.7 28.9	7.4 28.2	19.2 48.5	13.6 25.7	11 21
	20,5	20.2		20,1	
CAB TYPE		_		8.5	
lt cab	2.3 87.1	.3 87.9	1.9 94.0	8.5 87.9	20 72
t reported	10.6	11.8	4.1	3.6	7

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

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#### **49-8 WEST VIRGINIA**

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

	Total			Ann	ual mileage cla	SS		
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							1	
Agricul ture	13.2	20.6	11.9	7.7 2.4	16.5 5.2	1.7 2.0	25.1	1.8
Forestry and lumbering	2.5	.8 1.6	.8	2.4	11.8	5.5	+ 5.4	2.7
Construction	4.3	4.5	4.7	3.4	6.3	4.7	3.1	.9
Manufacturing	1.2	1.4	.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	6.2	10.8
Wholesale and retail trade	8.2	5.0	6.5	8.7	12.4	46.7	9.3	12.6
For hire	3.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	3.6	9.3	46.1	67.7
Personal transportation	55.3	55.5	61.4	60.5	28.1	26.8	·	-
Utilities	2.7	.6	5.4	2.8	.4	-	-	.9
Services	4.9	6.9 1.9	1.8 4.3	5.1 3.8	13.0 1.2	.6 .9	- 1.6	_
	0.1	1.5	4.0		1.4	.0	1.0	-
BODY TYPE								
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	76.3	78.3	78.9	80.2	64.9	54.7	23.6	-
Platform	7.7	10.1	7.3	4.4	12.9 1.2	7.0 3.8	11.7 1.6	9.0 .9
Platform with added device Cattlerack	2.0	2.1	.5 2.7	.6 1.8	.1	.3	.8	
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.5	.1	.9	.2	.9	2.0	4.7	.9
Insulated refrigerated van	.7		.1	1.2	1.9	3.5	3.9	5.4
Furniture van	1.1	.1	.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	-	.9
Open top van	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
All other vans Beverage truck	2.4 .7	1.3 .1	.9 .4	2.5	1.9 1.2	5.2 9.4	31.3 .8	42.2
Utility truck	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.9	4.2	.3	-	_
Garbage and refuse collector	.1	.1	-	.1	.4	.3	-	-
Winch or crane	.2	.4	.3	.1	.3	-	.8	-
Wrecker	-`	-	-	-	- ]		-	-
Pole and logging	.2	.1	.3	.2	.5	.3	.8	
Auto transport	-	-	·	-	-		-	-
Dump truck	2.5	2.9	1.6	1.5	5.4	8.2	10.1	3.6
Tank truck for liquids Tank truck for dry bulk	1.3 .1	1.2	1.2	.7	1.7	3.2	6.2 2.3	9.9
Concrete mixer	.3	.4	.4	.2	.1		- 2.0	_
All other	1.8	1.0	2.5	1.6	.6	]	1.6	27.2
ACQUISITION								
Purchased new	48.5	28.4	37.1	70.9	78.9	61.3	61.7	81,1
Purchased used	50.3	69.9	61.1	28.9	20.3	38.2	36.0	13.5
Leased and not reported	1.2	1.8	1.8	.2	.8	.6	2.3	5.4
SIZE CLASS								
Light	81.9	80.7	87.5	87.1	64.5	44.2	47.1	27.2
Medium	6.6	10.6	4.8	4.3	10.6	3.5	2.3	3.6
Light-heavy	3.6 7.9	3.4 5.3	3.4 4.3	3.0 5.6	7.0 18.0	5.5 46.8	2.3 48.2	3.6 65.6
YEAR MODEL <sup>1</sup>								
	16.1	3.7	11.9	26.8	39.4	15.0	29,8	41.6
1971 and 1972 1969 and 1970	10.1	7.0	14.6	20.8	39.4	9.6	29.8	41.8 30.5
1967 and 1968	16.1	12.3	18.5	17.8	8.1	34.7	11.7	8.1
1965 and 1966	12.3	10.3	13.4	13.9	3.7	24.4	11.7	10.8
1963 and 1964	8.7	11.2	10.9	4.3	6.0	12.0	3.9	5.4
Pre-1963	28.9	55.5	30.7	7.8	10.7	4.4	29,8	3.6

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

#### TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY

#### WEST VIRGINIA 49-9

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

	Total	Ran	ge of ope	ration		Total	Ran	ge of ope	ration
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	48.5	46.9	72.3	64.
griculture	13.2	13.1	4.6	1.2	Purchased used	50.3	51.7	26.8	30.
Forestry and lumbering	1.6	1.3	5.7		Leased and not reported	1.2	1.4	.9	5.
lining	2.5	2.6	4.5	_			· ·	}	}
Construction	4.3	3.8	9.5	.6			i ·		
lanufacturing	1.2	1.1	2.2	9.2	TYPE OF FUEL			· ·	
Molesale and retail trade	8.2	6.4	23.9	26.1		· · · · ·			
for hire	3.0	1.6	14.3	36.3	Gasoline	86.7	96.0	84.1	1.9.
Personal transportation	55.3	58.8	26.2	17.5	Diesel and LPG	3.4	1.9	11.5	60.
Itilities	2.7	3.2	1.1	- 1	Not reported	9.9	2.1	4.5	20.
Services	4.9	4.8	6.7	- 1			1		
11 other	3.1	3.2	1.3	9.2	MAINTENANCE				
BODY TYPE									
DODI IIFA					Self or own repair shop	44.2	50.6	29.8	35.
ickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in		78.2	47.1	17.5	Dealer or factory branch	20.6	20.7	38.1	40.
latform	7.7	7.9	13.7	8.1	Independent garage	20.5	22.1	23.2	20.
latform with added device	.7	.8	1.3	1.2	All other and not reported	14.7	6.6	8.9	3.
attlerack	2.0	2.1	.5						
nsulated nonrefrigerated van	.5	.1	4.3	5.2	YEAR MODEL <sup>1</sup>				1
nsulated refrigerated van	.7	6	2.1	4.6		10.1			
urniture van	1.1	1.0	1.3	10.9	1971 and 1972	16.1	14.4	27.9	11.
pen top van	-	1.3	11 0	07 1	1969 and 1970	17.9	17.9	13.1	40.
11 other vans	2.4		11.0	27.1	1967 and 1968	16.1	16.4	10.9	11.
everage truck	.7 1.5	.4 1.2	1.2	18.0	1965 and 1966 1963 and 1964	12.3 8.7	11.2 9.5	18.5 3.3	10. 22.
tility truck					1963 and 1964 Pre-1963	28.9	30.5	26.3	22.
arbage and refuse collector	.1	.1	-		Pre-1963	40.9	30.5	20.5	2.
inch or crane	.2	.3	.2	-	VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE				[
ole and logging	.2	.2	-	- 1	ARRANGEMENT				
uto transport	.2	.2	.8	· -	AIRANGEMENT				
ump truck	2.5	2.7	3.2		Single-unit trucks	97.3	98.8	89.9	. 37.
ank truck for liquids	1.3	.8	3.0	5.8	2-axle	94.1	95.9	80.2	35.
ank truck for dry bulk	.1		.7	.6	3-axle	3.2	2.9	9.7	2.
oncrete mixer	.3	.4	.2		Combinations	2.7	1.2	10.1	62.
11 other	1.8	1.8	3.3	1.2	3-axle	.5	.5	.9	1.
					4-axle	.7	.3	3.7	8.
ANNUAL MILES	(				5-axle	1.4	.3	5.5	52.
ess than 5,000 miles	29.3	31.3	17.7	.6	All other	.1	-	.1	
,000 to 9,999 miles	30.3	32.7	9.9	18.6					
0,000 to 19,999 miles	29.9	28.9	33.5	12.1	CAB TYPE				1
0,000 to 29,999 miles	6.0	5.1	19.5	2,9					
0,000 to 49,999 miles	2.7	1.4	8.9	25.5	Tilt cab	2.3	1.1	6.4	59.
0,000 to 74,999 miles	1.0	.4	5.7	12.1	Not tilt cab	87.1	96.3	90.5	22.
5,000 miles or more	.9	.1	4.9	28.2	Not reported	10.6	2.5	3.1	18.

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. <sup>1</sup>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	ype and axle ar	rangement		
Vehicle and operational characteristics			Single-unit truck	S		Combi	inations	
		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	13.2	13.6	13.9	3.4	.9	1.6	1.1	.6
Forestry and lumbering	1.6	1.6	1.4	6,9	3.3	-	4.5	3.9
Mining	2.5	2.4	1.6	24,6	5.7	-	9.0	6.1
Construction	4.3	4.2	3.7	19.7	6.0	11.1	6.7	3.9
Manufacturing	1.2	.8	.3	13.8	18.1	52.6	12.4	8.8

8

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

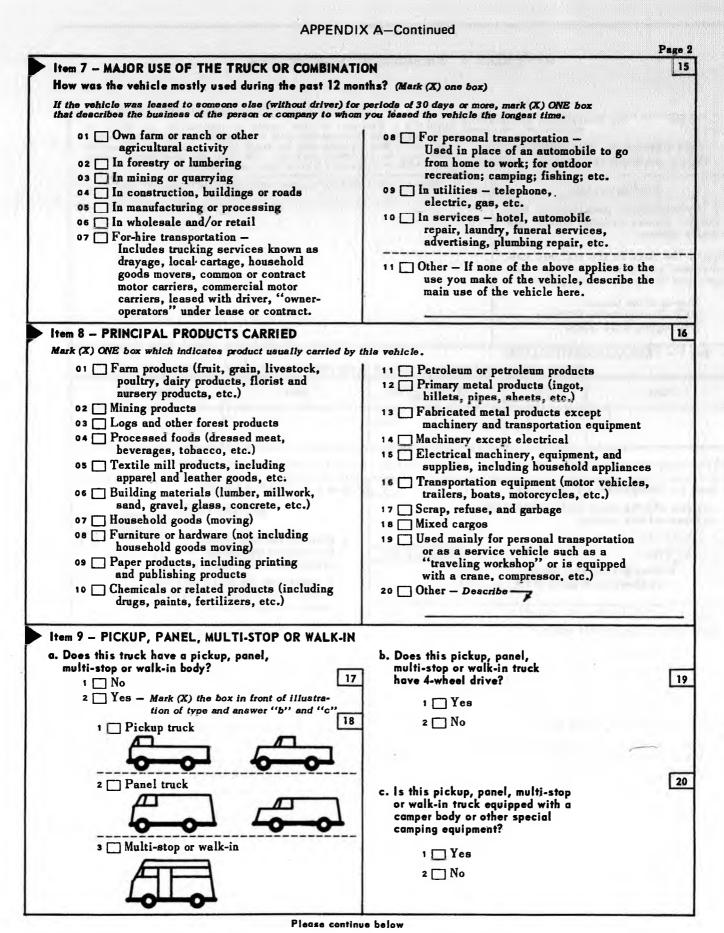
	Total			Truck ty	ype and axle ar	rangement	• • • • • • • • • •	
Vehicle and operational characteristics			Single-unit truc	κ		Combi	ination	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Total	2-axle	3-axle	Total	3-axle	4-axle	5-axle
MAJOR USEContinued	-							
Wholesale and retail trade	8.2	7.8	7.5	17.0	22.3	14.2	18.0	27.
For hire	3.0	2.1	1.9	7.1	37.8	11.1	41.6	45.
Personal transportation	55.3 2.7	56.8 2.7	58.8	.2	.3	4.7	2.2	1.
Services	4.9	5.0	5.1	1.7	.9	-	1.1	1.
All other	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.7	4.7	3.4	1.
BODY TYPE								
ickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	76.3	78.5	81.1	.5	.3	1.6	-	
Platform Platform with added device	7.7	7.2	6.7	20.5 9.3	25.5 1.2	25.3	28.1	24.
attlerack	.7 2.0	.7 2.0	.4	9.3 .7	.1.4	-	3.4	
nsulated nonrefrigerated van	.5	.4	.2	7.5	3.0	4.7	6.7	
Insulated refrigerated van	.7	.6	.6	.2	3.3	1.6	5.6	2.
urniture van	1.1	1.1	1.1	.5	.9	3.2	1.1	
open top van	-	- 17	- 1.6	- 3.7	27.6	-	41.6	28
11 other vans	2.4 .7	1.7 .4	1.6	1.2	9.4	6.3	41.0	17
Beverage truck Jtilíty truck	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2		-	_	
arbage and refuse collector	.1	.1	.1	.2	-	-	_	
inch or crane	.2	.2	.1	3.9	1.2	3.2	1.1	
recker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[
ole and logging	.2	.2	.1	3.2	.6	1.6	-	
uto transport	2.5	2.4	1.3	33.0	4.2	1.6	2.2	6
ank truck for liquids	1.3	.8	.7	3.7	19.6	49.4	7.9	14
ank truck for dry bulk	.1	-	_	1.0	1.8		_	3
concrete mixer	.3	.3	-	9.1	-	-	-	
11 other	1.8	1.8	1.8	.4	1.5	1.6	2.2	4.
ANNUAL MILES								
ess than 5,000 miles	29.3	29.6	29.9	21.2	16.6	58,9	9.0	5.
,000 to 9,999 miles	30.3	30.7	30.9	24.4	13.2	17.4	21.3	7
0,000 to 19,999 miles	29.9	30.5	30.6	27.4	8.7	6.3	16.9	5
0,000 to 29,999 miles	6.0 2.7	5.9 2.3	5.6 2.0	12.1 10.8	10.5 19.0	6.3 6.3	15.7 13.5	9 26
0,000 to 74,999 miles	1.0	.7	.6	2.7	12.6	3.2	12.4	16
5,000 miles or more	.9	.4	.3	1.5	19.5	1.6	11.2	29
ACQUISITION			i					
Purchased new	48.5	48.3	47.9	59.6	54.9	22.1	52.8	67
Purchased used	50.3	50.8	51.2	37.9	32.4	28.4	46.1	27
eased and not reported	1.2	.9	.9	2.5	12.7	49.4	1.1	5.
TYPE OF FUEL								
asoline	86.7 3.4	88.7 1.2	89.3 .4	70.5 24.8	14.4 81.7	28.4 71.6	31.5 59.6	1 96
lot reported	9.9	10.1	10.3	4.7	3.9		9.0	2
MAINTENANCE								
Self or own repair shop	44.2	44.0	43.6	53.9	52.2	34.8	66.3	51
ealer or factory branch	20.6	20.2	43.0	26.4	36.7	55.8	18.0	39
ndependent garage	20.5	20.9	21.0	16.8	6.9	9.5	11.2	3
11 other and not reported	14.7	15.0	15.4	3.0	4.2	-	4.5	5
YEAR MODEL 1		Î						
971 and 1972	16.1	16.4	16.4	15.8	6.6	4.7	4.5	8
969 and 1970	17.9	17.8	17.8	18.7	18.9	11,1	13.5	24
967 and 1968 965 and 1966	16.1 12.3	16.2	16.3 11.7	11.6 21.0	14.1 25.0	3.2	19.1 15.7	15 18
963 and 1968	8.7	12.0 8.4	8.4	8.9	25.0	3.2	14.6	23
re-1963	28.9	29.2	29.4	24.1	18.3	22.1	32.6	9
САВ ТҮРЕ		· · · ·						
			.9		40 0	-		~~
ilt cab	2.3 87.1	1.1 88.0	87.9	5.4 93.1	45.7 52.8	20.5 79.5	28.1 67.4	63 36
ot reported	10.6	10.9	11.2	1.5	1.5		4.5	

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

# APPENDIX A. Facsimile of Questionnaire

		U.M.B. No. 41-5/10/8; A	Approval Expires December 31, 1973
TMENT OF COM	A REAL AND A LOUGH LE M	Response to this inquiry By the same law, your rep	is required by law (Title 13, ort to the Census Bureau is confi-
	N Idential. It	may be seen only by swor	n Census employees and may be
5	1 (Please co	rrect any error in name and a	address including ZIP code) 2
ning to this State and aclosed pre-			*
eipt to: Division 33			
TIFICATION		ana in the identification o	of the vahicle
Year model			License No.
4		5	
ell, trade, spose of it?	Month and y	this vehicle we during the past If vehicle was i "None." If les	as driven 12 months? dle for the year enter s than 12 months, estimate
OF VEHICLE vehicle?			TIME MILES
d – Specify yea	ır.		
omeone else		driven since n Give speedomet	ew?
ATION		driven since n Give speedomet or if not indicat give your best e	ew? er (odometer) reading red by speedometer, sstimate.
emeone else		driven since n Give speedomet or if not indicat give your best e	ew? er (odometer) reading red by speedometer, sstimate.
ATION	hich	driven since n Give speedomet or if not indicat give your best e Item 6 - LEASE WITHOU During the past 1 this vehicle MOS renting (without o	ew? er (odometer) reading ted by speedometer, ostimate. D TO OTHERS JT DRIVER 2 months, did you use TLY for leasing or driver) to others?
ATION place from whered?	hich te	driven since n Give speedomet or if not indicat give your best e Item 6 - LEASEI WITHOL During the past 1 this vehicle MOS renting (without of 1 [] No - G	ew? er (odometer) reading ted by speedometer, ostimate. D TO OTHERS JT DRIVER 2 months, did you use TLY for leasing or driver) to others? o to item 7 on page 2
omeone else RATION place from wh red?	hich te	driven since n Give speedomet or if not indicat give your best e Item 6 - LEASE WITHOU During the past 1 this vehicle MOS renting (without of 1 [] No - G 2 [] Yes - 1	ew? er (odometer) reading ted by speedometer, ostimate. D TO OTHERS JT DRIVER 2 months, did you use TLY for leasing or driver) to others?
	ANSPORTATION ANSPORTATION State and aclosed pre- velope not eipt to: Vivision 33 TIFICATION lease correct of Year model 4 form whether of VEHICLE or license hold eill, trade, spose of it? OF VEHICLE vehicle? 4 – Specify year	U.S. Code). dential. It used only for retained in U.S. Code). dential. It used only for retained in (Piease co- retained in (Piease co- (Piease co- (	RTMENT OF COMMERCE UREAU OF THE CENSUS       NOTICE - Response to this inquiry U.S. Code). By the same law, your repu- dential. It may be seen only by swor retained in your files are immune from h state and         ND USE SURVEY       1       (Please correct any error in name and a state and         1       (Please correct any error in name and a retained in your files are immune from h state and         1       (Please correct any error in name and a retained in your files are immune from h (Please correct any error in name and a state and         1       (Please correct any error in name and a retained in your files are immune from h (Please correct any error in name and a state and         1       (Please correct any error in name and a retained in your files are immune from h (Please correct any error or omissions in the identification of Year model         1       (Please correct any error or omissions in the identification of Year model         1       5         1       4         5       5         1       6         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1

Please continue on page 2



APPENDIX A-Continued

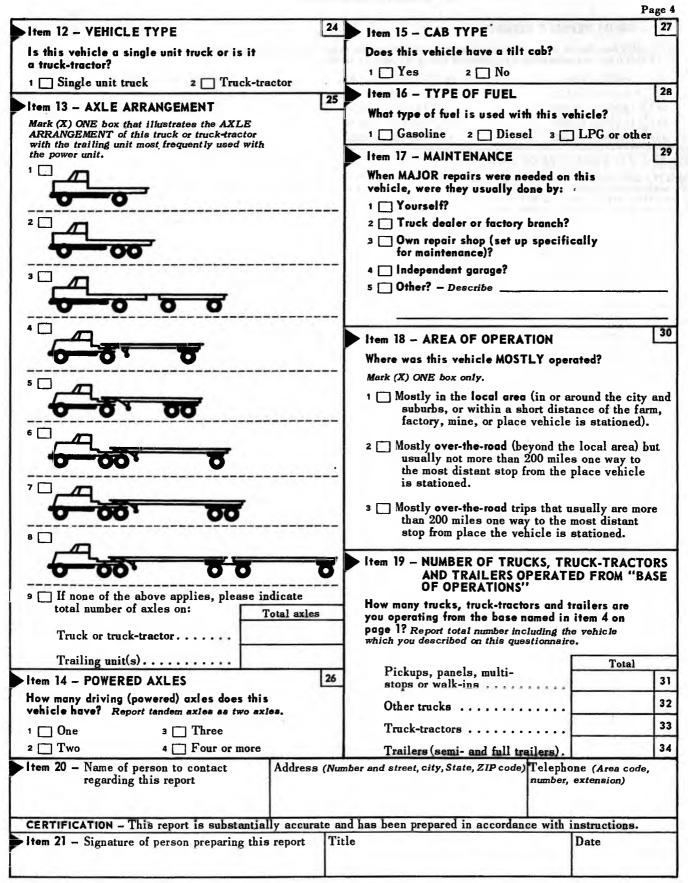
				Page
Item 10 - GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT				Ľ
Mark (X) ONE box that is nearest the maxi at which this truck or combination was ope			ehicle plus carried load)	
	and the second sec			
01 6,000 or less	06 🔲 19,501	-	11 🔲 60,001 to 70,000	
02 6,001 to 10,000		to 32,000	12 70,001 to 80,000	
03 [] 10,001 to 14,000	08 🔲 32,001	-	13 80,001 to 100,000	
04 🛄 14,001 to 16,000	09 🔲 40,001	-	14 100,001 to 130,000	
os 🛄 16,001 to 19,500	10 🔲 50,001	to 60,000	15 🛄 130,001 and over	
tem 11 - TYPE AND SIZE OF BODY				
Mark (X) ONE box to describe the type of the truck or combination. If the power uni truck-tractor, report body type of the comb most frequently used with the power unit.	t ia a	or capacity. 1	box to indicate length of load space if two or more trailing units, (X) box length or capacity.	
BODY TYPE				
01 🔲 Pickup, panel, multi-stop, wall	-in ) 22			1
02 Platform with added devices -				
such as feed, fertilizer, lime or water spreader; dumping			Length of load space (feet)	
device, etc.		01 🗌 Und	der 10	
03 Other platform including stal grain, flatbed, low bed, depres	ssed	02 🛄 10	and less than 13	
center, etc.		03 🛄 13	and less than 16	
04 Cattle rack (hogs, calves, and other livestock)		04 🗍 16	and less than 20	
05 Insulated non-refrigerated van		05 [7] 20	and less than 28	
06 🔲 Insulated refrigerated van	1.000		and less than 36	
07 🔲 Furniture van				
08 🔲 Open top van 09 🦳 All other enclosed vans			and less than 41	
10 Beverage		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 wred 14 Wrecker 15 Pole or logging 16 Auto transport	sker	Do not speci	fy body size for these types.	
20 Dump truck or combination		Capacity of dump	(water level without side boards) (cu	bic yard
		21 Under 22 5 to 6 23 7 to 9	5     24     10 to 11.9     27     18       9     25     12 to 14.9     28     20	3 to 19.9 ) to 29.9
30 Tank truck or combination (for	lignide)	Liquid capacity o	f tank (gallons)	
Jo L Lang and on complication (101	-1	31 Less		5,999
			to 1,999 36 6,000 to 7	
		33 🔲 2,000		-
		34 🛄 3,000	to 3,999 38 🗌 12,000 or m	ore
40 Tank truck or combination (for	dry bulk)	Dry bulk capacity	(cubic feet)	
and the second second second second second second		41 Less		99
		42 🛄 300 to	599 45 🛄 1,200 to 1,4	99
		43 🗍 600 to	o 899 46 🗍 1,500 or moi	re
50 Concrete mixer		Capacity of mixe	c (cubic vards)	
			than 6 54 8 to 8.9 57 11	l to 11 0
		52 6 to 6 53 7 to 7	.9 55 🖸 9 to 9.9 58 🗍 12	
60 Dther body types - (If the above descriptions do satisfactorily describe your v please enter identifying body	ehicle,			
and size or capacity.)	-VE-			

FORM TC-200 (9-29-71)

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APPENDIX A-Continued



# APPENDIX B. Expected Sample Size and Distributions

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 State Sample by Number of Truck Registrations

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

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## APPENDIX C. Size Classification of Vehicles

The standard size classes in gross vehicle weight are as follows:

Vehicle size class	Gross vehicle weight		
Light	10,000 or less		
Medium	10,001 to 20,000		
Light-heavy	20,001 to 26,000		
Heavy-heavy			

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,<sup>1</sup> 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 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.

#### **VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS AND SIZE CLASS**

All combinations (i.e., truck-tractor-semitrailer,

and all other combinations) ..... Heavy-heavy

#### Three-axle single-unit trucks

Pickup, panel, multistop, walk-in, platform,

cattle rack, van, beverage, utility

Light	Under 10 feet of load space
Medium	10 to 19 feet of load space
	20 to 27 feet of load space
	28 feet of load space or more

#### <sup>1</sup>Non-gross vehicle weight States include-Ohio Alabama Fiorida

Alaska	nawaii	Uklanoma
Arizona	Louisiana	Oregon
California	Michigan	South Carolin
Colorado	Nebraska	South Dakota
District of	Nevada	Wyoming
Columbia	New Mexico	Washington

a

Garbage, wrecker, other ..... Light-heavy Winch or crane, pole or logging ..... Heavy-heavy

#### 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)

- a. Liquid capacity less than 1,000 gallons . . Light-heavy
- b. Liquid capacity 1,000 gallons or more . . Heavy heavy

Tank truck (for drv bulk)

- a. Capacity less than 300 cubic feet ..... Light-heavy
- b. Capacity 300 cubic feet or more ..... Heavy-heavy

#### **Two-axle single-unit trucks**

Pickup, panel, multi-stop, walk-in, platform,

cattle rack,	, van,	beverage,	utility
--------------	--------	-----------	---------

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	
Garbage, wrecker, other	
Capacity 6.9 cubic yards or less Light-heavy Capacity 7.0 cubic yards or more Heavy-heavy 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	
Tank truck for dry bulk       Capacity less than 300 cubic feet	

1

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) <sup>1</sup>	Revised 1972 (Table MV-1, June 1973) <sup>2</sup>	State	Estimated 1972 (Table V, Oct. 1972) <sup>1</sup>	Revised 1972 (Table MV-1, June 1973) <sup>2</sup>
	(thousands)	(thousands)		(thousands)	(thousands)
UNITED STATES	19,745	20,250	Missouri	560	568
			Montana	183	
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 <sup>4</sup>	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
Idaho	151	155	Pennsylvania		
Illinois	695	688	Rhode Island	56	
Indiana <sup>3</sup>	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	406
Massachusetts <sup>4</sup>	249	248	Washington	508	504
Michigan	677	693	West Virginia	201	194
Minnesota	466	467	Wisconsin	335	375
Mississippi	300	309	Wyoming	92	94

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

<sup>1</sup>Department 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 Survey 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. <sup>2</sup>Department 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. <sup>3</sup>Final motor-vehicle registration data for 1972 were unavailable at the time of publication. The figures shown are estimates by the State, <sup>4</sup>The State was unable to provide motor-vehicle registration data for 1972. The figures shown are estimates by the Federal Highway Administration.

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