1972 Census of Transportation

VOLUME II

Truck Inventory and Use Survey

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

1972 Census of Transportation

VOLUME II

Truck Inventory and Use Survey

Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Frederick B. Dent, Secretary

Sidney L. Jones, Assistant Secretary
for Economic Affairs

Social and Economic Statistics Administration

Edward D. Failor, Administrator

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Vincent P. Barabba, Director
Robert L. Hagan, Deputy Director
James W. Turbitt, Associate Director for Economic Fields
Shirley Kallek, Chief, Economic Censuses and Surveys Division

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION
Dayton P. Jorgenson, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1972 Census of Transportation. Primary direction of the program was performed by **Walter F. Ryan** and **James W. Turbitt**, Associate Directors, and **Shirley Kallek**, Chief, Economic Censuses and Surveys Division.

This report was prepared in the Transportation Division under the general direction of **Dayton P. Jorgenson**, Chief (and **Donald E. Church**, former chief, retired June 1972), and **Walter F. Buhl**, Assistant Chief. Within this division responsibility was shared by the following individuals who contributed significantly to the entire program: **Jerome Litzky**, Chief, Survey Programs Branch; **Donald G. Wright**, Research Programs Bránch; **Evelyn S. Davis**, publications specialist; **Helen L. Buckley** and **Lauris G. Childs**, clerical supervisors; and **E. Jeanne Foust**, computer planning and programing. **Dorcus Dupree** coordinated the activities between Transportation Division, Data Preparation Division, and Computer Services Division.

Acknowledgments are made to **Thomas Jabine**, Chief, and **Cary T. Isaki**, mathematical statistican, Statistical Research Division, for technical advice on sampling design and variance estimation.

Forms design work was performed in the Administrative Services Division, **Cecil B. Matthews**, Chief. **Gladys Potts** made significant contributions in planning and implementing the work.

Within the Publications Services Division, the following individuals made significant contributions: **Geraldine Censky** for publications planning and editing, **Nicholas Preftakes** for design, **Connie Hamilton** for composition, and **Robert Warunek** for printing procurement.

Report form mailing and data keying were performed in the Data Preparation Division at Jeffersonville, Ind., under the direction of **Hobert A. Yerkey**, Division Chief. Computer processing was directed by **James R. Pepal**, Chief, Computer Services Division, with the assistance of **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Assistant Division Chief for Electronic Data Processing; **Jesse Verdja**, Chief, Facilities Operations Branch, and **Willie E. Clark**, Chief, Data Management Branch.

Arthur W. Horowitz and **Jervis Braunstein** of the Economic Census Staff participated in the overall planning and review of the census operation.

Library of Congress No. 73-600337

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Transportation, 1972
Volume II. TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1974

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price $12.30
Stock Number 0324–00419

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.

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	VII
Table A. Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Geographic Division and State	VIII
Figure 1. Distribution of Commercial and Private Motor Truck Registration: 1972	XII
Figure 2. Average Annual Miles per Truck for Each State: 1972	XII
Figure 3. Comparison of Relative Shares of Total Trucks by Major Use: 1963, 1967, and 1972	XV
Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Size of Truck for Major Uses: 1972	XVI
Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Major Uses for Truck Types: 1972	XVII
Figure 6. Distribution of Truck-Miles by Type of Fuel for Ranges of Operation: 1972	XVIII
Figure 7. Number of Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Truck Size: 1972	XVIII

TABLES: United States

1	Comparative Summary: 1963, 1967, and 1972	1
2	Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	2
3	Sampling Variability of Data	5
	Trucks: Percent Distribution for—	
4	Major Use Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	6
5	Size Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	7
6	Annual Mileage Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	8
7	Ranges of Operation, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	9
8	Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	9
9	Trucks: Distribution of Body Types by Load Size	11
10	Trucks: Distribution of Principal Products Carried, by Geographic Division and Major Use of Vehicle	12
	Truck-Miles: Percent Distribution for—	
11	Major Use Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	16
12	Size Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	17
13	Annual Mileage Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	18
14	Ranges of Operation, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	19
15	Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	19
	Specialized Trucks: Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics for—	
16	Pickup Trucks	21
17	Panel Trucks	22
18	Multistop or Walk-In Trucks	23

CONTENTS—Continued

TABLES: United States—Continued

Page

Trucks by Weight Class: Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Geographic Division and State for—

19 Light Trucks 24
20 Medium Trucks 25
21 Light-Heavy Trucks 26
22 Heavy-Heavy Trucks 27

Trucks by Major Use: Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Geographic Division and State for—

23 Personal Transportation 28
24 Agriculture 29
25 Construction 30
26 Manufacturing 31
27 Wholesale and Retail Trade 32
28 Services 33
29 For Hire 34
30 Utilities 35

Trucks by Range of Operation: Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Geographic Division and State for—

31 Local 36
32 Short Range 37
33 Long Range 38

TABLES: Each State *(States are presented alphabetically following the U.S. tables)*

[Page numbers listed here omit the State prefix number that appears as part of the number for each page]

1 Comparative Summary: 1963, 1967, and 1972 1

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

3 Sampling Variability of Data 5

4 Trucks - Percent Distribution of Major Use Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972 6

5 Trucks - Percent Distribution of Size Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972 7

6 Trucks - Percent Distribution of Annual Mileage Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972 8

7 Trucks - Percent Distribution of Ranges of Operation, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972 9

8 Trucks - Percent Distribution of Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972 9

APPENDIXES

A Facsimile of Questionnaire A1
B Expected Sample Size and Distributions B1
C Size Classification of Vehicles C1
D Revised Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Total Truck Inventory by State D1
E Public-Use Computer Tape Contents E1

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.[1] 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[2] 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[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 items[4] were not gathered for pickup and panel trucks in 1967. Pickups and panels are included in all data tables in 1972.

[1] 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.

[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] 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 (1,000)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (1,000)	Trucks (percent)	Truck-miles (percent)
United States	19,745	244,492	12.4	100.0	100.0
New England	655	8,423	12.9	3.4	3.5
Maine	104	1,269	12.2	.6	.6
New Hampshire	57	714	12.5	.3	.3
Vermont	43	539	12.5	.3	.3
Massachusetts	249	3,332	13.4	1.3	1.4
Rhode Island	56	743	13.3	.3	.4
Connecticut	146	1,827	12.5	.8	.8
Middle Atlantic	1,759	21,865	12.4	9.0	9.0
New York	659	7,489	11.4	3.4	3.1
New Jersey	335	4,337	12.9	1.7	1.8
Pennsylvania	765	10,040	13.1	3.9	4.2
East North Central	2,928	35,604	12.2	14.9	14.6
Ohio	668	8,887	13.3	3.4	3.7
Indiana	553	6,253	11.3	2.9	2.6
Illinois	695	7,722	11.1	3.6	3.2
Michigan	677	8,975	13.3	3.5	3.7
Wisconsin	335	3,768	11.2	1.7	1.6
West North Central	2,462	25,038	10.2	12.5	10.3
Minnesota	466	4,648	10.0	2.4	2.0
Iowa	405	4,476	11.1	2.1	1.9
Missouri	560	6,092	10.9	2.9	2.5
North Dakota	165	1,209	7.3	.9	.5
South Dakota	139	1,392	10.0	.8	.6
Nebraska	285	2,987	10.5	1.5	1.3
Kansas	442	4,234	9.6	2.3	1.8
South Atlantic	2,970	39,818	13.4	15.1	16.3
Delaware	51	1,061	20.8	.3	.5
Maryland	269	3,425	12.7	1.4	1.5
District of Columbia	15	178	11.9	.1	.1
S. Atlantic—Con.					
Virginia	395	4,955	12.5	2.1	2.1
West Virginia	201	2,105	10.5	1.1	.9
North Carolina	600	8,361	13.9	3.1	3.5
South Carolina	257	3,289	12.8	1.4	1.4
Georgia	560	7,158	12.8	2.9	3.0
Florida	622	9,288	14.9	3.2	3.8
East South Central	1,587	20,177	12.7	8.1	8.3
Kentucky	422	4,798	11.4	2.2	2.0
Tennessee	424	5,410	12.8	2.2	2.3
Alabama	441	5,875	13.3	2.3	2.5
Mississippi	300	4,094	13.6	1.6	1.7
West South Central	2,881	40,166	13.9	14.6	16.5
Arkansas	320	3,975	12.4	1.7	1.7
Louisiana	390	5,267	13.5	2.0	2.2
Oklahoma	527	7,386	14.0	2.7	3.1
Texas	1,644	23,538	14.3	8.4	9.7
Mountain	1,585	17,511	11.0	8.1	7.2
Montana	183	1,531	8.4	1.0	.7
Idaho	151	1,514	10.0	.8	.7
Wyoming	92	1,007	10.9	.5	.5
Colorado	374	4,336	11.6	1.9	1.8
New Mexico	196	2,190	11.2	1.0	.9
Arizona	297	3,775	12.7	1.6	1.6
Utah	203	2,248	11.1	1.1	1.0
Nevada	89	910	10.2	.5	.4
Pacific	2,922	35,947	12.3	14.9	14.8
Washington	508	5,028	9.9	2.6	2.1
Oregon	253	2,996	11.8	1.3	1.3
California	2,065	27,014	13.1	10.5	11.1
Alaska	48	447	9.3	.3	.2
Hawaii	48	463	9.6	.3	.2

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

2. Changes in 1972 for specific items[4]

(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 trucks[6] 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.

[4] See 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."[7] 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.

[7] 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.

Response Table

Trucks in gross sample	number..	113,126
Less out-of-scope trucks	do....	2,118
Trucks in net sample	do....	111,008
Less PMR's[1]	do....	2,548
Potential respondents	do....	108,460
Less nonresponse	do....	8,770
Response	do....	99,690
Response:		
Percent of net sample	percent..	90
Percent of potential respondents	do....	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

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.[8] 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

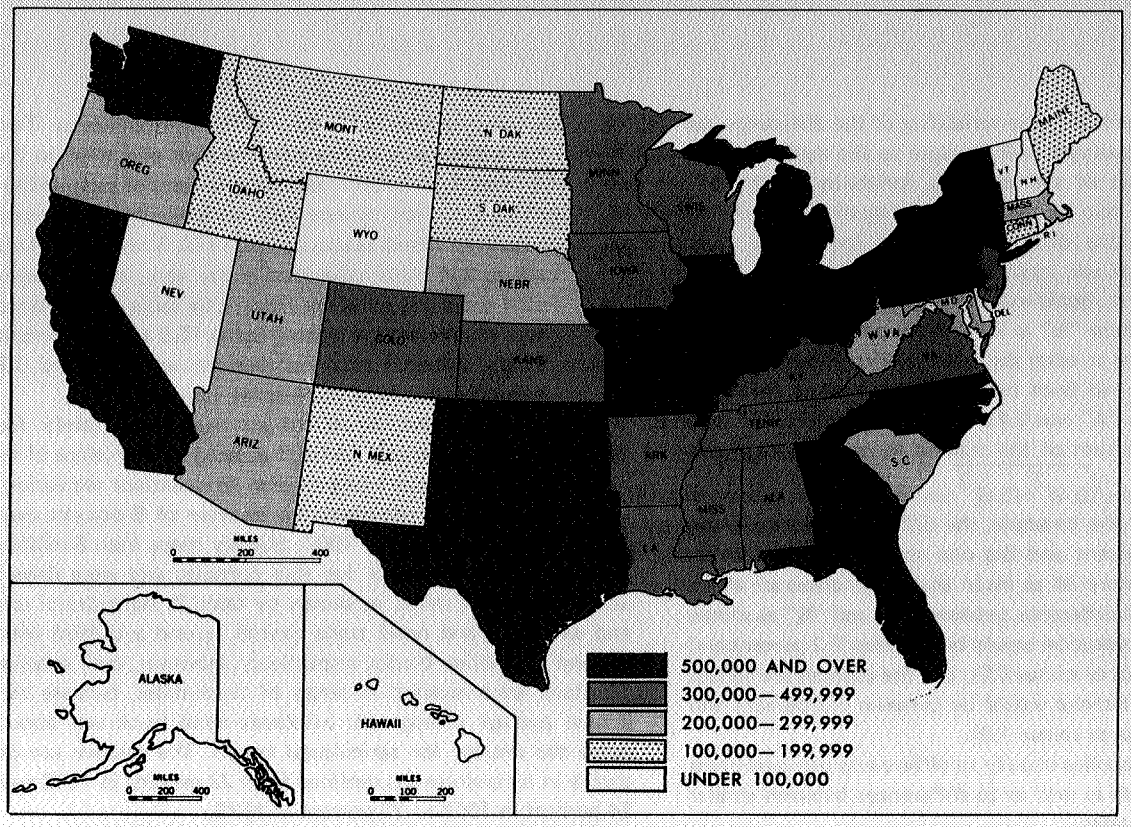
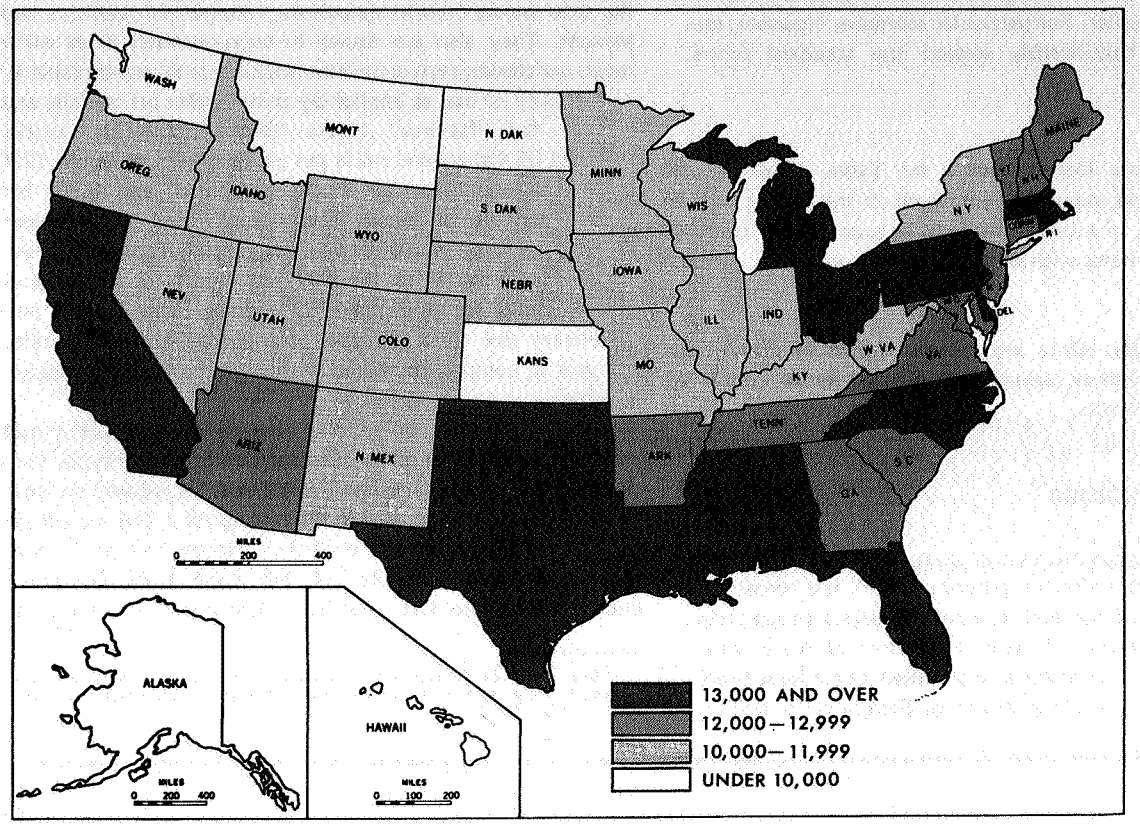


Figure 2. Average Annual Miles per Truck for Each State: 1972



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.

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.

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

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

[9]See 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:				
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

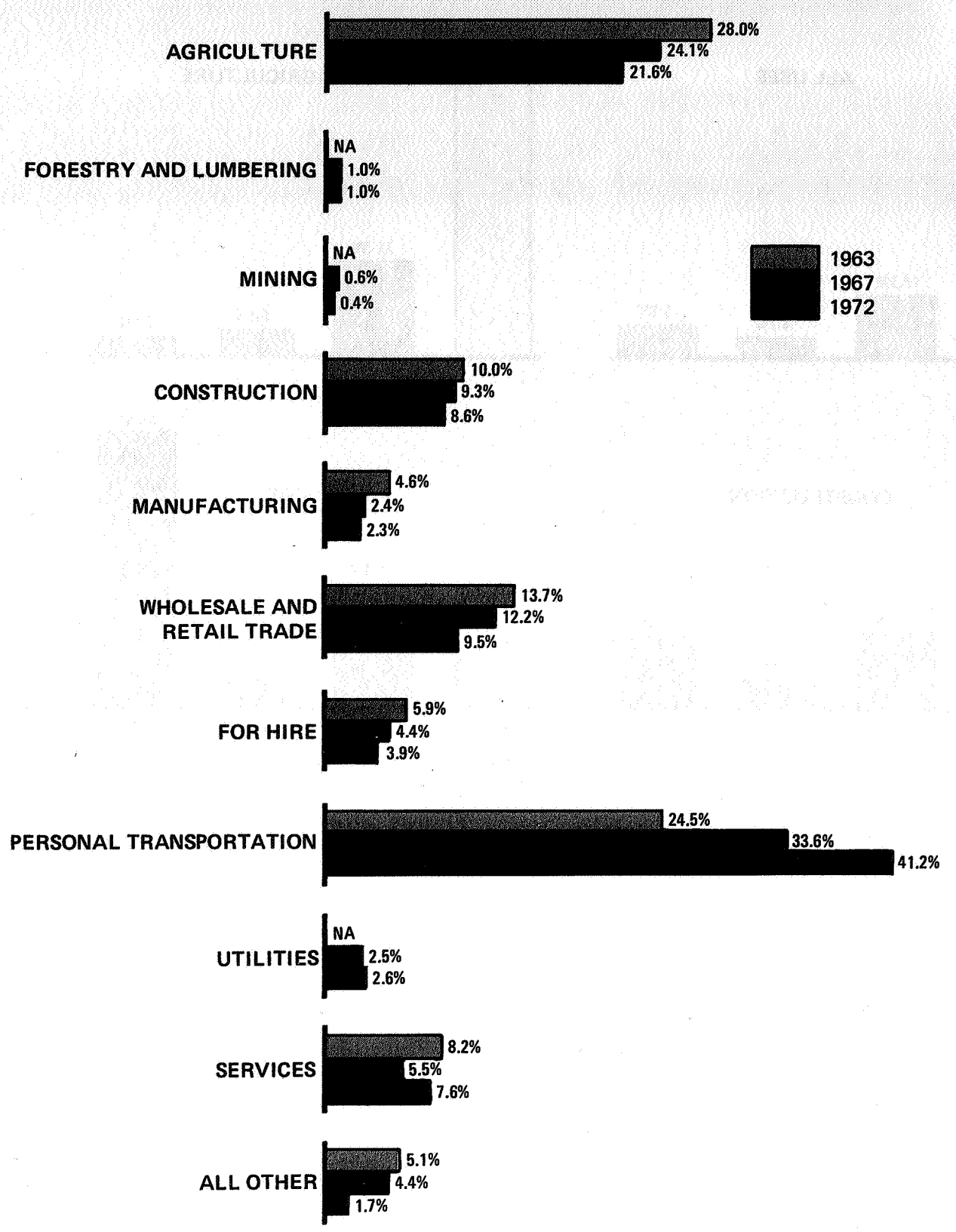
The tabular presentation has been arranged into three broad sections. The first section deals with various cross-classifications mostly at the National level. It also is divided into three subsections, based on number of trucks (tables 4 to 10), truck-miles (tables 11 to 15), and a special group of tables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

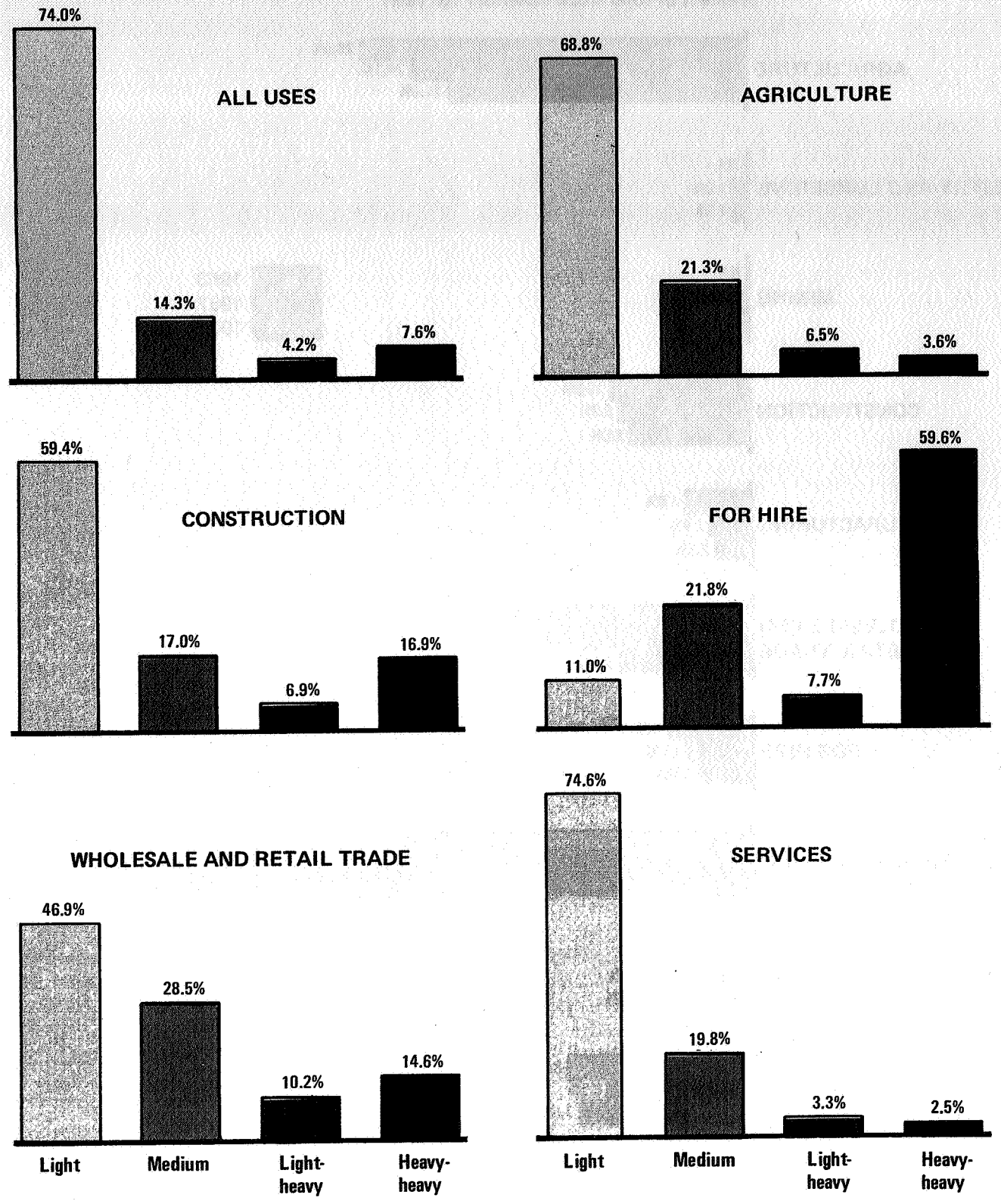
(Percent of total truck inventory for year)



Source: Table 1.

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

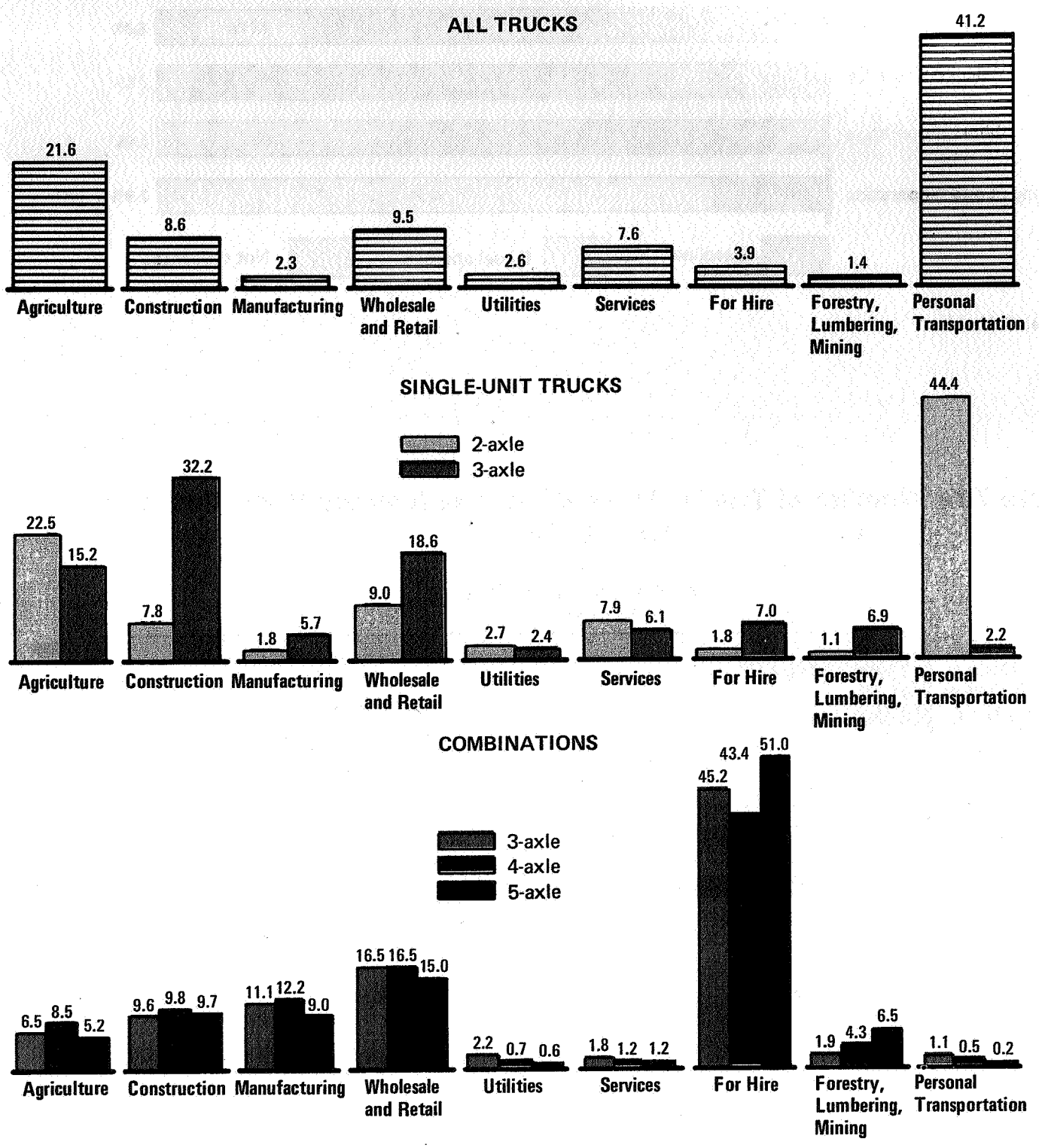
(Percents based upon total trucks in category)



Source: Table 4.

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

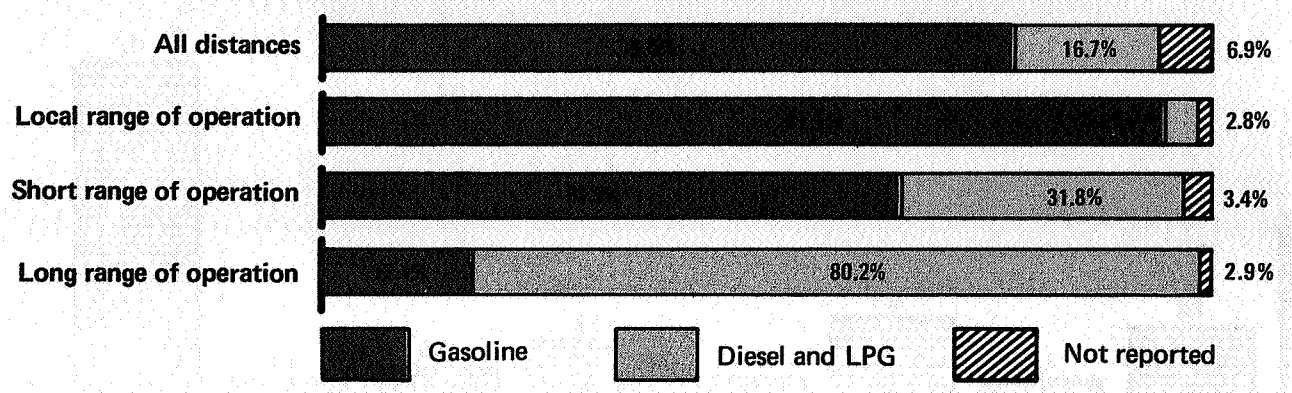
(Percents based upon total trucks in category)



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

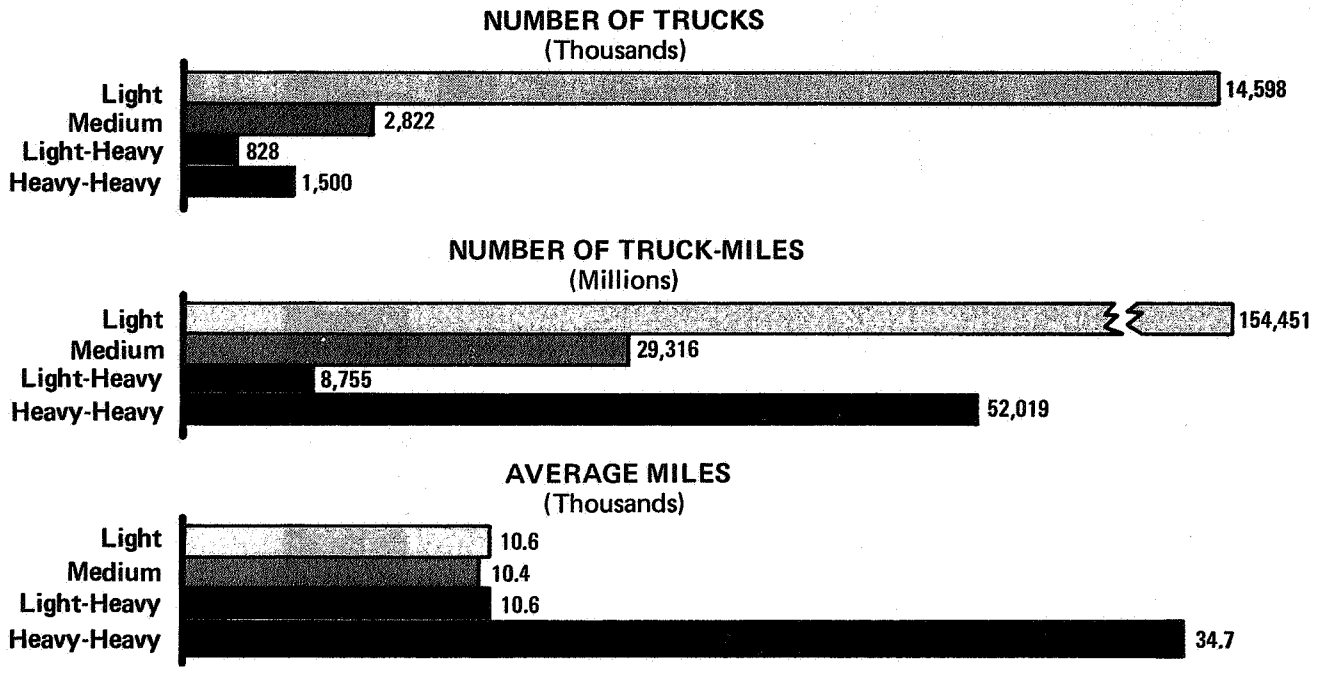
Figure 6. — Distribution of Truck-Miles by Type of Fuel for Ranges of Operation: 1972

(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.

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

Item	1963	1967	1972
Total trucks	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
MAJOR USE			
Agriculture	43.0	28.1	28.6
Forestry and lumbering	-	4.4	2.6
Mining	-	-	-
Construction	5.6	5.4	5.1
Manufacturing	2.3	1.3	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	9.1	7.5	7.4
For hire	2.0	1.8	1.8
Personal transportation	31.0	41.8	44.8
Utilities and services	4.9	5.8	7.3
All other	2.1	3.9	.8
BODY TYPE			
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	79.2	75.1	80.2
Platform and cattlerack	14.1	12.8	11.5
Vans	3.7	2.1	3.5
Utility truck	-	-	-
Pole or logging	-	2.1	.7
Dump truck	1.5	1.1	1.1
Tank truck (liquid and dry)	1.2	1.7	.9
All other	.3	5.1	2.5
SIZE CLASS			
Light	81.8	80.1	85.0
Medium	7.4	11.9	7.5
Light-heavy	6.5	1.6	1.3
Heavy-heavy	4.3	6.4	6.2
ANNUAL MILES[1]			
Less than 5,000 miles	21.4	[2]55.2	27.1
5,000 to 9,999 miles	20.8		26.8
10,000 to 19,999 miles	22.7	30.0	28.9
20,000 to 29,999 miles	7.6	7.0	8.8
30,000 miles and over	4.9	7.8	8.4
Not reported	22.6	-	-
YEAR MODEL			
1 to 2 years old	18.7	15.3	8.8
3 to 4 years old	12.4	15.7	22.0
Over 4 years old	68.9	69.0	69.2

Item	1963	1967	1972
ACQUISITION			
Purchased new	(*)	42.8	52.7
Purchased used	(*)	55.9	45.4
Leased and not reported	(*)	1.3	1.9
TRUCK FLEET SIZE			
1 truck	79.2	56.1	70.1
2 to 5 trucks	10.6	14.2	18.0
6 to 19 trucks	6.9	7.1	6.5
20 trucks or more	3.3	4.1	5.3
Not reported	-	18.5	-
VEHICLE TYPE[3]			
Single-unit trucks	(*)	78.1	95.4
2 axle	(*)	63.4	93.6
3 axle	(*)	14.7	1.8
Combinations	(*)	21.9	4.6
3 axle	(*)	3.1	.5
4 axles or more	(*)	18.8	4.0
RANGE OF OPERATION[3]			
Local	68.2	80.9	79.3
Short range	7.4	13.4	7.7
Long range		5.0	2.2
Not reported	24.4	.7	10.7
TYPE OF FUEL[3]			
Gasoline	98.1	86.0	87.5
Diesel and LPG	1.0	11.2	3.1
Not reported	.9	2.8	9.3
MAINTENANCE[3]			
Self or own repair shop	(*)	41.8	34.5
Dealer or factory branch	(*)	25.1	20.0
Independent garage	(*)	30.8	32.7
All other and not reported	(*)	2.3	12.8

Note: Percents may not add to total due to rounding. * Indicates no data was obtained. A dash (-) indicates that 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" (33.9 percent) and "6,000 to 9,999 miles" (21.3 percent).

[3]Data for 1967 do not include pickups and panels.

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

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Number of trucks and truck-miles			Number of trucks and truck-miles excluding pickups and panels		
	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)
Total	320	3,975	12.4	64	1,327	20.9
MAJOR USE						
Agriculture	92	1,014	11.1	25	304	12.1
Forestry and lumbering	8	139	17.0	5	91	17.6
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	16	271	16.6	5	87	16.9
Manufacturing	5	113	24.8	3	100	32.7
Wholesale and retail trade	24	469	19.7	11	286	26.8
For hire	6	368	63.3	6	367	64.3
Personal transportation	144	1,260	8.8	2	10	5.7
Utilities	7	63	9.6	3	38	10.9
Services	17	210	12.3	2	26	11.6
All other	2	61	27.1	1	11	15.7
BODY TYPE						
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	257	2,648	10.3	-	-	-
Platform	25	365	14.4	25	365	14.4
Platform with added device	3	39	14.0	3	39	14.0
Cattlerack	9	117	13.7	9	117	13.7
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	2	128	68.0	2	128	68.0
Insulated refrigerated van	3	196	69.7	3	196	69.7
Furniture van	1	38	42.5	1	38	42.5
Open top van	1	12	19.5	1	12	19.5
All other vans	5	149	31.4	5	149	31.4
Beverage truck	1	19	16.5	1	19	16.5
Utility truck	4	52	13.8	4	52	13.8
Garbage and refuse collector	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winch or crane	1	12	8.3	1	12	8.3
Wrecker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pole and logging	2	53	23.6	2	53	23.6
Auto transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dump truck	4	62	17.8	4	62	17.8
Tank truck for liquids	2	51	22.3	2	51	22.3
Tank truck for dry bulk	1	16	29.1	1	16	29.1
Concrete mixer	1	6	12.0	1	6	12.0
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANNUAL MILES						
Less than 5,000 miles	87	200	2.3	20	45	2.2
5,000 to 9,999 miles	86	576	6.7	11	74	7.0
10,000 to 19,999 miles	93	1,140	12.3	16	197	12.4
20,000 to 29,999 miles	28	624	22.2	5	110	22.1
30,000 to 49,999 miles	17	590	34.1	4	138	36.6
50,000 to 74,999 miles	5	258	56.0	3	177	56.4
75,000 miles or more	5	588	117.3	5	588	117.3
RANGE OF OPERATION						
Local	254	2,566	10.1	47	580	12.2
Short range	25	643	26.1	8	264	32.3
Long range	7	483	67.1	5	453	91.5
Not reported	34	283	8.2	3	30	10.0
ACQUISITION						
Purchased new	169	2,505	14.8	36	903	25.1
Purchased used	146	1,393	9.6	26	400	15.3
Leased and not reported	6	77	12.9	1	24	16.6
TYPE OF FUEL						
Gasoline	280	3,101	11.1	51	696	13.8
Diesel and LPG	10	577	57.7	9	573	62.1
Not reported	30	298	10.0	4	58	15.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Number of trucks and truck-miles			Number of trucks and truck-miles excluding pickups and panels		
	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)
MAINTENANCE						
Self or own repair shop	111	1,603	14.5	26	718	27.4
Dealer or factory branch	64	962	15.0	12	262	22.3
Independent garage	105	1,022	9.8	20	238	12.1
All other and not reported	41	388	9.5	6	109	18.3
SIZE CLASS						
Light	272	2,850	10.5	18	267	14.9
Medium	24	240	10.0	22	178	8.2
Light-heavy	4	70	17.1	4	69	17.1
Heavy-heavy	20	815	40.9	20	813	41.1
TRUCK FLEET SIZE						
1 truck	224	2,173	9.7	13	185	13.7
2 to 5 trucks	58	877	15.2	29	496	17.1
6 to 19 trucks	21	474	22.7	12	311	26.5
20 trucks or more	17	451	26.3	9	335	35.6
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-
YEAR MODEL[1]						
1971 and 1972	28	631	22.4	6	219	37.6
1969 and 1970	70	1,275	18.1	13	506	38.8
1967 and 1968	56	814	14.5	11	253	22.3
1965 and 1966	47	494	10.5	8	138	16.2
1963 and 1964	35	282	8.2	6	75	12.2
Pre-1963	84	479	5.7	19	137	7.3
VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE ARRANGEMENT						
Single-unit trucks	306	3,265	10.7	49	617	12.6
2-axle	300	3,167	10.6	43	520	12.0
3-axle	6	98	17.1	6	97	17.2
Combinations	15	710	48.4	15	710	48.4
3-axle	2	40	23.9	2	40	24.3
4-axle	5	110	23.9	5	110	23.9
5-axle	8	549	68.7	8	549	68.7
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-
PICKUP, PANEL, MULTISTOP, OR WALK-IN[2]						
Total (all trucks)	320	3,975	12.4	-	-	-
Total pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	232	2,436	10.5	-	-	-
Pickup trucks	222	2,353	10.6	-	-	-
Panel trucks	8	69	8.3	-	-	-
Multistop or walk-in trucks	1	15	11.6	-	-	-
All other truck types	88	1,539	17.4	-	-	-
WHEEL DRIVE AND CAMPERS						
Total	320	3,975	12.4	-	-	-
Number of driving wheels:						
Two	225	2,381	10.6	-	-	-
Four	8	72	9.4	-	-	-
Not reported	88	1,522	17.4	-	-	-
Camper body or special camping equipment:						
With camper body	22	207	9.6	-	-	-
Not with camper body	212	2,256	10.6	-	-	-
Not reported	86	1,513	17.5	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Number of trucks and truck-miles			Number of trucks and truck-miles excluding pickups and panels		
	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)
CAB TYPE						
Tilt cab	6	389	63.8	6	389	63.8
Not tilt cab	271	3,209	11.8	54	901	16.8
Not reported	43	377	8.8	4	37	9.4
LEASED						
Leased, long term	3	156	52.7	2	152	69.4
Leased, short term	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not leased and not reported	317	3,810	12.0	61	1,166	19.1
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS CARRIED						
Farm products	88	1,116	12.6	27	483	18.1
Mining products	1	13	10.9	-	-	-
Forest products	5	83	16.7	5	82	16.7
Processed foods	5	142	30.5	3	127	42.7
Textile products	1	9	11.4	-	-	-
Building materials	12	200	16.3	6	138	25.0
Household goods	2	25	12.9	-	-	-
Furniture	3	70	25.2	1	31	54.8
Paper products	1	35	39.9	-	-	-
Chemicals	2	36	17.2	1	15	25.6
Petroleum	6	74	13.2	2	42	22.1
Primary metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products	2	58	28.6	1	16	31.2
Machinery (except electrical)	5	65	13.6	2	18	10.1
Electrical machinery	2	24	13.2	1	8	7.6
Transportation equipment	2	41	19.1	1	18	27.4
Scrap, refuse or garbage	11	79	7.3	1	5	9.5
Mixed cargo	6	164	26.0	3	128	50.5
Personal transport	88	920	10.4	2	26	10.7
Other	44	502	11.5	8	125	16.1
Not reported	35	314	9.1	2	37	19.1

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

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

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

[2]The total of the body type class "pickup, panel, multistop or walk-in" is 257,000. However, 25,000 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 precentage distributions.

TABLE 3. Sampling Variability of Data

Item	Percent of total trucks[1]	Sampling variability[2]
MAJOR USE		
Agriculture	28.6	2.0
Forestry and lumbering	2.6	.6
Mining	.1	-
Construction	5.1	.9
Manufacturing	1.4	.4
Wholesale and retail trade	7.4	1.0
For hire	1.8	.1
Personal transportation	44.8	2.2
Utilities	2.0	.6
Services	5.3	1.1
All other	.7	.3
BODY TYPE		
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	80.2	1.2
Platform	7.9	.7
Platform with added device	.9	.1
Cattlerack	2.7	.7
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.6	.1
Insulated refrigerated van	.9	.1
Furniture van	.3	-
Open top van	.2	-
All other vans	1.5	.3
Beverage truck	.4	.1
Utility truck	1.2	.5
Garbage and refuse collector	-	-
Winch or crane	.5	.3
Wrecker	-	-
Pole and logging	.7	.1
Auto transport	-	-
Dump truck	1.1	.1
Tank truck for liquids	.7	.1
Tank truck for dry bulk	.2	-
Concrete mixer	.2	-
All other	.2	-
ANNUAL MILES		
Less than 5,000 miles	27.1	2.0
5,000 to 9,999 miles	26.8	2.0
10,000 to 19,999 miles	28.9	2.1
20,000 to 29,999 miles	8.8	1.3
30,000 to 49,999 miles	5.4	1.0
50,000 to 74,999 miles	1.4	.4
75,000 miles or more	1.6	.3
RANGE OF OPERATION		
Local	79.3	1.8
Short range	7.7	1.1
Long range	2.2	.4
Not reported	10.7	1.4
ACQUISITION		
Purchased new	52.7	2.2
Purchased used	45.4	2.2
Leased and not reported	1.9	.6
TYPE OF FUEL		
Gasoline	87.5	1.4
Diesel and LPG	3.1	.3
Not reported	9.3	1.3

Item	Percent of total trucks[1]	Sampling variability[2]
MAINTENANCE		
Self or own repair shop	34.5	2.1
Dealer or factory branch	20.0	1.8
Independent garage	32.7	2.1
All other and not reported	12.8	1.5
SIZE CLASS		
Light	85.0	.5
Medium	7.5	.3
Light-heavy	1.3	.1
Heavy-heavy	6.2	.3
TRUCK FLEET SIZE		
1 truck	70.1	1.8
2 to 5 trucks	18.0	1.5
6 to 19 trucks	6.5	.9
20 trucks or more	5.3	.8
Not reported	-	-
YEAR MODEL[3]		
1971 and 1972	8.8	1.3
1969 and 1970	22.0	1.9
1967 and 1968	17.5	1.7
1965 and 1966	14.7	1.6
1963 and 1964	10.8	1.4
Pre-1963	26.2	1.9
VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE ARRANGEMENT		
Single-unit trucks	95.4	.3
2-axle	93.6	.3
3-axle	1.8	.3
Combinations	4.6	.3
3-axle	.5	.1
4-axle	1.4	.1
5-axle	2.5	.3
All other	.1	-
PICKUP, PANEL, MULTISTOP, OR WALK-IN		
Total (all trucks)	100.0	-
Total pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	72.4	1.7
Pickup trucks	69.5	1.8
Panel trucks	2.6	.8
Multistop or walk-in trucks	.4	.3
All other truck types	27.6	1.7
WHEEL DRIVE AND CAMPERS		
Total	100.0	-
Number of driving wheels:		
Two	70.2	1.7
Four	2.4	.7
Not reported	27.4	1.7
Camper body or special camping equipment:		
With camper body	6.7	1.2
Not with camper body	66.3	1.9
Not reported	27.0	1.6
CAB TYPE		
Tilt cab	1.9	.3
Not tilt cab	84.7	1.6
Not reported	13.4	1.6

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 absolute 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.

[1]As estimated from the sample. [2]One standard error which is a percent. See discussion in text for proper use and interpretation. [3]Vehicles 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

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Total	Major use class									
		Personal transportation	Agriculture	Construction	Manufacturing	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											
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	80.2	98.7	72.7	68.4	-	55.1	-	-	1.9	36.9	-
Platform	7.9	.7	15.6	9.8	-	9.6	-	-	16.9	23.8	-
Platform with added device	.9	-	1.3	3.3	-	1.9	-	-	.5	1.7	-
Cattlerack	2.7	-	8.3	-	-	3.1	-	-	1.9	-	-
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.6	-	.2	-	-	2.0	-	-	18.8	-	-
Insulated refrigerated van	.9	-	.2	-	-	6.5	-	-	17.4	-	-
Furniture van	.3	-	-	.2	-	.9	-	-	6.3	-	-
Open top van	.2	-	.4	-	-	.2	-	-	.5	-	-
All other vans	1.5	.5	.3	-	-	4.5	-	-	26.1	.7	-
Beverage truck	.4	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	.5	-	-
Utility truck	1.2	-	-	.5	-	3.1	-	-	-	.3	-
Garbage and refuse collector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winch or crane	.5	-	-	1.2	-	.1	-	-	1.0	9.1	-
Wrecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pole and logging	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	26.8	-
Auto transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dump truck	1.1	.1	.4	13.9	-	.7	-	-	1.9	.7	-
Tank truck for liquids	.7	-	.2	.9	-	6.6	-	-	1.9	-	-
Tank truck for dry bulk	.2	-	.2	-	-	.4	-	-	1.4	-	-
Concrete mixer	.2	-	-	1.7	-	.5	-	-	.5	-	-
All other	.2	-	-	.2	-	.2	-	-	1.9	-	-
ANNUAL MILES											
Less than 5,000 miles	27.1	33.2	26.9	14.4	-	12.9	-	-	8.2	24.6	-
5,000 to 9,999 miles	26.8	31.6	27.3	7.9	-	17.4	-	-	10.6	17.6	-
10,000 to 19,999 miles	28.9	25.9	32.2	41.3	-	32.9	-	-	13.5	23.8	-
20,000 to 29,999 miles	8.8	5.2	8.5	22.2	-	13.0	-	-	4.8	21.6	-
30,000 to 49,999 miles	5.4	3.6	3.8	11.6	-	15.5	-	-	9.2	7.5	-
50,000 to 74,999 miles	1.4	.5	.3	2.1	-	5.4	-	-	10.1	2.1	-
75,000 miles or more	1.6	-	1.0	.5	-	3.0	-	-	43.5	2.7	-
ACQUISITION											
Purchased new	52.7	43.4	55.5	71.0	-	64.3	-	-	69.1	50.2	-
Purchased used	45.4	54.0	42.8	28.5	-	35.1	-	-	28.0	49.5	-
Leased and not reported	1.9	2.6	1.7	.5	-	.6	-	-	2.9	.3	-
SIZE CLASS											
Light	85.0	99.7	81.7	67.9	-	59.5	-	-	-	54.7	-
Medium	7.5	.3	13.0	10.5	-	16.6	-	-	16.9	23.3	-
Light-heavy	1.3	-	.3	5.3	-	7.8	-	-	5.3	2.4	-
Heavy-heavy	6.2	-	5.0	16.3	-	16.1	-	-	77.8	19.6	-
TRUCK FLEET SIZE											
1 truck	70.1	94.7	58.3	59.8	-	39.0	-	-	15.9	53.1	-
2 to 5 trucks	18.0	4.2	35.3	15.7	-	28.9	-	-	18.4	30.0	-
6 to 19 trucks	6.5	.6	3.2	8.7	-	22.2	-	-	21.3	5.8	-
20 trucks or more	5.3	.5	3.2	15.7	-	9.8	-	-	44.4	11.1	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YEAR MODEL[1]											
1971 and 1972	8.8	7.7	7.7	15.8	-	6.9	-	-	17.4	7.2	-
1969 and 1970	22.0	17.1	26.5	33.3	-	23.4	-	-	32.4	29.1	-
1967 and 1968	17.5	17.1	16.4	18.7	-	26.0	-	-	17.9	6.5	-
1965 and 1966	14.7	14.5	15.2	10.4	-	16.2	-	-	8.2	14.9	-
1963 and 1964	10.8	13.0	6.3	13.3	-	12.8	-	-	6.8	2.7	-
Pre-1963	26.2	30.6	27.9	8.4	-	14.7	-	-	17.4	39.5	-
CAB TYPE											
Tilt cab	1.9	-	.7	1.4	-	8.3	-	-	39.6	2.1	-
Not tilt cab	84.7	83.4	82.1	93.2	-	83.3	-	-	58.9	96.6	-
Not reported	13.4	16.6	17.2	5.4	-	8.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	-

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 absolute 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.

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

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

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Total	Vehicle size class			
		Light	Medium	Light-heavy	Heavy-heavy
Total trucks	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
MAJOR USE					
Agriculture	28.6	27.5	49.8	6.8	22.8
Forestry and lumbering	2.6	1.6	8.0	4.8	8.0
Mining	.1	-	.5	-	1.7
Construction	5.1	4.1	7.1	21.2	13.4
Manufacturing	1.4	.8	2.1	2.7	8.4
Wholesale and retail trade	7.4	5.2	16.5	45.2	19.2
For hire	1.8	-	4.1	7.5	22.6
Personal transportation	44.8	52.6	1.6	1.4	.1
Utilities	2.0	1.9	3.7	6.2	1.0
Services	5.3	6.0	2.2	2.1	.8
All other	.7	.3	4.4	2.1	1.8
BODY TYPE					
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	80.2	93.4	9.2	1.4	.8
Platform	7.9	2.8	45.7	19.2	30.2
Platform with added device	.9	-	7.0	9.6	3.5
Cattlerack	2.7	1.9	6.5	1.4	8.4
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.6	-	.7	2.7	8.0
Insulated refrigerated van	.9	-	3.5	6.8	8.4
Furniture van	.3	-	1.4	.7	2.7
Open top van	.2	-	.6	-	2.4
All other vans	1.5	.5	3.4	8.2	10.6
Beverage truck	.4	-	1.9	9.6	1.7
Utility truck	1.2	1.1	2.7	3.4	.1
Garbage and refuse collector	-	-	-	-	-
Winch or crane	.5	.3	1.5	2.7	1.1
Wrecker	-	-	-	-	-
Pole and logging	.7	-	4.2	2.1	5.6
Auto transport	-	-	-	-	-
Dump truck	1.1	-	4.1	18.5	8.9
Tank truck for liquids	.7	-	6.0	11.0	2.1
Tank truck for dry bulk	.2	-	.5	.7	2.0
Concrete mixer	.2	-	-	.7	2.4
All other	.2	-	1.1	1.4	1.0
ANNUAL MILES					
Less than 5,000 miles	27.1	26.1	48.9	13.0	16.3
5,000 to 9,999 miles	26.8	28.9	18.7	20.5	9.8
10,000 to 19,999 miles	28.9	30.5	18.1	30.8	19.2
20,000 to 29,999 miles	8.8	9.0	6.1	17.8	7.3
30,000 to 49,999 miles	5.4	4.9	3.7	13.0	12.8
50,000 to 74,999 miles	1.4	.3	3.9	4.8	13.7
75,000 miles or more	1.6	.3	.5	-	20.8
ACQUISITION					
Purchased new	52.7	52.3	47.3	79.5	58.9
Purchased used	45.4	45.8	51.2	19.2	39.3
Leased and not reported	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.8
YEAR MODEL[1]					
1971 and 1972	8.8	9.0	4.3	9.6	11.4
1969 and 1970	22.0	22.3	15.3	28.8	23.5
1967 and 1968	17.5	18.0	11.8	21.9	17.3
1965 and 1966	14.7	15.0	13.1	18.5	12.4
1963 and 1964	10.8	10.6	11.0	6.8	13.7
Pre-1963	26.2	25.1	44.5	14.4	21.7
CAB TYPE					
Tilt cab	1.9	-	2.0	6.2	26.9
Not tilt cab	84.7	85.3	90.6	89.0	69.1
Not reported	13.4	14.7	7.4	4.8	3.9

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 absolute 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.

[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

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Total	Annual mileage class						
		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								
Agriculture	28.6	28.4	29.1	31.9	27.9	20.2	6.7	17.6
Forestry and lumbering	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.1	6.3	3.6	3.7	4.5
Mining	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	.2	-	-
Construction	5.1	2.7	1.5	7.3	12.9	11.0	7.3	1.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	.3	1.5	7.9	11.2
Wholesale and retail trade	7.4	3.5	4.8	8.5	11.0	21.3	27.7	14.0
For hire	1.8	.6	.7	.8	1.0	3.1	12.8	50.4
Personal transportation	44.8	54.9	52.9	40.1	26.4	30.1	16.1	-
Utilities	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.1	5.6	.3	-	-
Services	5.3	3.7	4.5	6.7	8.0	8.7	.6	-
All other	.7	.3	1.1	.1	.2	.2	17.3	.6
BODY TYPE								
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	80.2	76.7	87.7	82.9	82.3	78.3	32.2	-
Platform	7.9	15.9	4.6	4.4	2.5	4.9	11.0	29.4
Platform with added device	.9	1.1	.7	.7	.9	1.1	3.7	.6
Cattlerack	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	.3	16.7	1.1
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.6	.1	.2	.2	.3	1.5	4.9	19.1
Insulated refrigerated van	.9	.1	.2	.5	.9	2.6	4.9	23.0
Furniture van	.3	.1	.1	.2	.6	.3	2.4	4.5
Open top van	.2	.3	.2	.1	-	.3	1.8	.6
All other vans	1.5	.3	.5	2.3	1.3	2.6	8.5	14.0
Beverage truck	.4	.1	.4	.4	1.0	.6	.6	-
Utility truck	1.2	.3	.3	2.6	2.7	.3	-	-
Garbage and refuse collector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winch or crane	.5	1.1	.4	.1	.1	-	-	1.1
Wrecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pole and logging	.7	.2	.5	.9	.7	2.6	1.8	1.7
Auto transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dump truck	1.1	.8	1.0	.9	1.5	2.1	6.1	1.1
Tank truck for liquids	.7	.4	.3	.8	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.8
Tank truck for dry bulk	.2	.1	-	.1	.3	1.0	1.2	.6
Concrete mixer	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	-	-
All other	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	-	1.8	.6
ACQUISITION								
Purchased new	52.7	28.5	49.1	72.0	67.6	55.7	66.9	70.1
Purchased used	45.4	68.8	50.0	26.2	31.9	39.4	31.9	28.3
Leased and not reported	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.8	.5	4.9	1.2	1.7
SIZE CLASS								
Light	85.0	82.1	91.5	89.8	87.0	77.0	16.1	14.8
Medium	7.5	13.5	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.2	20.3	2.2
Light-heavy	1.3	.6	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.1	4.3	-
Heavy-heavy	6.2	3.8	2.3	4.1	5.2	14.7	59.3	83.0
YEAR MODEL[1]								
1971 and 1972	8.8	3.7	2.9	12.8	11.9	33.2	7.3	24.1
1969 and 1970	22.0	6.8	20.1	28.7	43.4	24.9	36.8	48.4
1967 and 1968	17.5	9.0	15.1	25.2	24.0	18.0	26.4	18.5
1965 and 1966	14.7	12.5	19.3	14.8	12.1	12.3	5.5	5.6
1963 and 1964	10.8	15.3	13.2	8.2	1.4	10.0	3.7	2.2
Pre-1963	26.2	52.8	29.3	10.4	7.1	1.6	20.3	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 absolute 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.

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

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

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Total	Range of operation		
		Local	Short range	Long range
Total trucks	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
MAJOR USE				
Agriculture	28.6	29.9	12.0	1.6
Forestry and lumbering	2.6	2.5	6.2	1.2
Mining	.1	.1	.2	.4
Construction	5.1	4.8	13.1	1.2
Manufacturing	1.4	1.3	2.5	9.8
Wholesale and retail trade	7.4	6.8	12.9	22.8
For hire	1.8	.8	3.2	41.8
Personal transportation	44.8	45.7	30.2	20.6
Utilities	2.0	2.5	1.0	-
Services	5.3	5.2	15.5	-
All other	.7	.5	3.2	.8
BODY TYPE				
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	80.2	81.3	66.9	31.3
Platform	7.9	8.6	6.7	13.7
Platform with added device	.9	.9	1.8	-
Cattlerack	2.7	2.1	6.5	.8
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.6	.2	1.3	14.4
Insulated refrigerated van	.9	.3	2.7	17.6
Furniture van	.3	.1	.3	7.4
Open top van	.2	.2	.7	.8
All other vans	1.5	1.1	4.4	10.9
Beverage truck	.4	.3	1.7	.4
Utility truck	1.2	1.4	.6	-
Garbage and refuse collector	-	-	-	-
Winch or crane	.5	.5	.2	.4
Wrecker	-	-	-	-
Pole and logging	.7	.7	1.8	.4
Auto transport	-	-	-	-
Dump truck	1.1	1.2	1.3	.4
Tank truck for liquids	.7	.7	1.6	.8
Tank truck for dry bulk	.2	.1	1.1	-
Concrete mixer	.2	.2	.1	-
All other	.2	.1	.2	.8
ANNUAL MILES				
Less than 5,000 miles	27.1	26.9	11.4	11.1
5,000 to 9,999 miles	26.8	29.6	2.7	11.1
10,000 to 19,999 miles	28.9	31.6	26.2	1.2
20,000 to 29,999 miles	8.8	7.2	26.0	3.1
30,000 to 49,999 miles	5.4	3.9	19.3	14.2
50,000 to 74,999 miles	1.4	.3	12.0	11.7
75,000 miles or more	1.6	.4	2.4	47.6

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Total	Range of operation		
		Local	Short range	Long range
ACQUISITION				
Purchased new	52.7	54.2	59.5	62.2
Purchased used	45.4	44.4	37.2	35.1
Leased and not reported	1.9	1.4	3.2	2.7
TYPE OF FUEL				
Gasoline	87.5	95.9	85.9	32.3
Diesel and LPG	3.1	1.4	10.1	54.2
Not reported	9.3	2.7	4.0	13.4
MAINTENANCE				
Self or own repair shop	34.5	35.8	45.1	52.1
Dealer or factory branch	20.0	21.6	19.6	25.1
Independent garage	32.7	36.0	30.6	16.9
All other and not reported	12.8	6.5	4.6	5.9
YEAR MODEL [1]				
1971 and 1972	8.8	8.7	16.0	18.7
1969 and 1970	22.0	21.2	28.3	34.5
1967 and 1968	17.5	18.1	17.5	25.1
1965 and 1966	14.7	15.3	7.4	15.4
1963 and 1964	10.8	11.5	5.1	2.7
Pre-1963	26.2	25.2	25.7	3.5
VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE ARRANGEMENT				
Single-unit trucks	95.4	97.8	83.6	36.8
2-axle	93.6	96.3	76.9	34.8
3-axle	1.8	1.5	6.6	2.0
Combinations	4.6	2.2	16.4	63.2
3-axle	.5	.3	1.7	4.3
4-axle	1.4	1.1	5.0	6.2
5-axle	2.5	.7	9.5	51.1
All other	.1	.1	.2	1.6
CAB TYPE				
Tilt cab	1.9	.6	6.9	40.6
Not tilt cab	84.7	93.1	89.4	58.2
Not reported	13.4	6.3	3.7	1.2

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 absolute 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.

[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

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Total	Truck type and axle arrangement						
		Single-unit trucks			Combinations			
		Total	2-axle	3-axle	Total	3-axle	4-axle	5-axle
Total trucks	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
MAJOR USE								
Agriculture	28.6	29.0	29.0	29.9	20.9	32.2	36.0	9.8
Forestry and lumbering	2.6	2.2	2.1	7.3	9.7	-	12.2	10.2
Mining	.1	.1	.1	1.9	1.0	-	.6	1.4
Construction	5.1	4.9	4.6	23.9	8.9	3.4	15.2	6.3
Manufacturing	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.9	9.9	15.3	8.5	9.5

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

Vehicle and operational characteristics	Total	Truck type and axle arrangement						
		Single-unit truck			Combination			
		Total	2-axle	3-axle	Total	3-axle	4-axle	5-axle
MAJOR USE--Continued								
Wholesale and retail trade	7.4	7.0	6.7	21.4	16.8	22.0	11.0	19.1
For hire	1.8	.5	.4	3.9	30.0	20.3	12.8	41.8
Personal transportation	44.8	47.0	47.9	1.0	.2	-	.6	-
Utilities	2.0	2.1	2.1	4.4	.4	-	.6	.4
Services	5.3	5.5	5.6	.5	1.0	5.1	.6	.4
All other	.7	.6	.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.1
BODY TYPE								
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	80.2	84.0	85.6	2.4	.4	1.7	.6	-
Platform	7.9	6.6	6.3	23.4	33.3	35.6	47.0	25.0
Platform with added device	.9	.8	.7	9.2	1.8	1.7	3.7	.7
Cattlerack	2.7	2.5	2.3	13.8	6.2	-	1.2	10.3
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.6	.2	.1	1.9	9.7	1.7	5.5	13.7
Insulated refrigerated van	.9	.4	.4	4.9	10.1	1.7	2.4	16.2
Furniture van	.3	.1	.1	-	3.5	20.3	3.0	.4
Open top van	.2	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	5.5	2.1
All other vans	1.5	.9	.9	1.9	13.0	20.3	9.8	13.4
Beverage truck	.4	.3	.3	1.9	1.2	5.1	.6	.7
Utility truck	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	-	-	-	-
Garbage and refuse collector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winch or crane	.5	.4	.4	1.9	.8	-	1.2	.7
Wrecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pole and logging	.7	.4	.3	3.9	7.1	-	9.1	7.4
Auto transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dump truck	1.1	.9	.6	18.0	4.3	5.1	4.3	4.2
Tank truck for liquids	.7	.6	.6	3.4	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.5
Tank truck for dry bulk	.2	.1	.1	1.9	1.6	-	1.2	2.1
Concrete mixer	.2	.2	-	8.3	.2	-	-	.4
All other	.2	.1	.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.4	.4
ANNUAL MILES								
Less than 5,000 miles	27.1	27.5	27.6	20.9	17.7	33.9	33.5	5.3
5,000 to 9,999 miles	26.8	27.7	27.9	16.1	8.1	16.9	9.8	5.3
10,000 to 19,999 miles	28.9	29.8	29.6	37.2	11.0	15.3	17.7	6.3
20,000 to 29,999 miles	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.2	6.1	5.1	7.9	5.3
30,000 to 49,999 miles	5.4	5.1	5.0	9.2	12.4	8.5	13.4	12.7
50,000 to 74,999 miles	1.4	.7	.6	4.4	16.6	10.2	9.8	21.9
75,000 miles or more	1.6	.3	.3	2.9	28.0	10.2	7.9	43.2
ACQUISITION								
Purchased new	52.7	52.4	52.5	46.2	60.4	44.1	46.3	71.9
Purchased used	45.4	45.8	45.7	51.8	37.6	54.2	52.4	25.7
Leased and not reported	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.5
TYPE OF FUEL								
Gasoline	87.5	89.7	89.8	82.5	42.2	74.6	79.9	13.7
Diesel and LPG	3.1	.8	.6	12.2	52.7	11.9	15.9	82.4
Not reported	9.3	9.5	9.6	5.4	5.1	13.6	4.3	3.9
MAINTENANCE								
Self or own repair shop	34.5	33.5	33.4	41.4	55.5	55.9	46.3	60.6
Dealer or factory branch	20.0	20.0	20.0	16.6	19.9	16.9	19.5	20.7
Independent garage	32.7	33.4	33.4	34.3	16.9	20.3	29.3	9.1
All other and not reported	12.8	13.0	13.1	7.8	7.7	6.8	4.9	9.5
YEAR MODEL [1]								
1971 and 1972	8.8	8.6	8.7	4.4	13.4	5.1	7.3	18.6
1969 and 1970	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.4	22.7	18.6	15.9	27.4
1967 and 1968	17.5	17.6	17.6	18.5	16.8	10.2	15.9	18.6
1965 and 1966	14.7	14.8	14.9	12.7	12.8	10.2	18.3	10.2
1963 and 1964	10.8	10.9	10.6	23.1	8.9	15.3	11.6	6.0
Pre-1963	26.2	26.2	26.3	20.0	25.5	40.7	31.1	19.1
CAB TYPE								
Tilt cab	1.9	.3	.3	2.4	35.4	18.6	10.4	53.2
Not tilt cab	84.7	85.8	85.7	92.7	60.9	69.5	86.6	44.3
Not reported	13.4	13.8	14.0	4.9	3.7	11.9	3.0	2.5

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 absolute 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.

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

APPENDIX A. Facsimile of Questionnaire

O.M.B. No. 41-S71078; Approval Expires December 31, 1973

FORM TC-200 (9-29-71)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1972 CENSUS OF TRANSPORTATION TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY

NOTICE – Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process.

INSTRUCTIONS

In correspondence pertaining to this report, please include State and license number.

Return the form in the enclosed pre-addressed postage-paid envelope not later than 15 days after receipt to:

Bureau of the Census
ATT: Transportation Division
Washington, D.C. 20233

1 *(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)* 2

Item 1 – VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

Please correct any errors or omissions in the identification of the vehicle.

Make	Year model	Registered weight or capacity	State	License No.
3	4	5		

NOTE: *Please complete this form whether or not you are still the owner of the vehicle identified in item 1.*

Item 2 – OWNERSHIP OF VEHICLE 6

Are you still the owner (or license holder) or lessee of this vehicle?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
→ **When did you sell, trade, or otherwise dispose of it?** . . . . . Month and year

Item 3 – ACQUISITION OF VEHICLE 7

How did you acquire this vehicle?

1 ☐ Purchased new
2 ☐ Purchased used – *Specify year purchased* → _____
3 ☐ Leased from someone else

Item 4 – BASE OF OPERATION

a. What was the principal place from which the vehicle was operated?

City or town

County 8 State 9

b. Was this vehicle operated almost entirely in the State named in 4a? 10

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

Item 5 – VEHICLE MILES

ANNUAL MILES

a. What are the total miles this vehicle was driven during the past 12 months? . . . Miles 11

If vehicle was idle for the year enter "None." If less than 12 months, estimate probable miles for a year.

LIFE TIME MILES

b. What are the total miles this vehicle has been driven since new? . . . . . Miles 12

Give speedometer (odometer) reading or if not indicated by speedometer, give your best estimate.

Item 6 – LEASED TO OTHERS WITHOUT DRIVER 13

During the past 12 months, did you use this vehicle MOSTLY for leasing or renting (without driver) to others?

1 ☐ No – *Go to item 7 on page 2*
2 ☐ Yes – **Was this vehicle usually leased or rented for:** 14

1 ☐ **Less than 30 days?** – *Go to item 9*
2 ☐ **30 days or longer?** – *Go to item 7*

Please continue on page 2

Item 7 – MAJOR USE OF THE TRUCK OR COMBINATION

15

How was the vehicle mostly used during the past 12 months? *(Mark (X) one box)*

If the vehicle was leased to someone else (without driver) for periods of 30 days or more, mark (X) ONE box that describes the business of the person or company to whom you leased the vehicle the longest time.

01 ☐ Own farm or ranch or other agricultural activity
02 ☐ In forestry or lumbering
03 ☐ In mining or quarrying
04 ☐ In construction, buildings or roads
05 ☐ In manufacturing or processing
06 ☐ In wholesale and/or retail
07 ☐ 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.
08 ☐ For personal transportation – Used in place of an automobile to go from home to work; for outdoor recreation; camping; fishing; etc.
09 ☐ In utilities – telephone, electric, gas, etc.
10 ☐ In services – hotel, automobile repair, laundry, funeral services, advertising, plumbing repair, etc.
11 ☐ 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 this vehicle.

01 ☐ Farm products (fruit, grain, livestock, poultry, dairy products, florist and nursery products, etc.)
02 ☐ Mining products
03 ☐ Logs and other forest products
04 ☐ Processed foods (dressed meat, beverages, tobacco, etc.)
05 ☐ Textile mill products, including apparel and leather goods, etc.
06 ☐ Building materials (lumber, millwork, sand, gravel, glass, concrete, etc.)
07 ☐ Household goods (moving)
08 ☐ Furniture or hardware (not including household goods moving)
09 ☐ Paper products, including printing and publishing products
10 ☐ Chemicals or related products (including drugs, paints, fertilizers, etc.)
11 ☐ Petroleum or petroleum products
12 ☐ Primary metal products (ingot, billets, pipes, sheets, etc.)
13 ☐ Fabricated metal products except machinery and transportation equipment
14 ☐ Machinery except electrical
15 ☐ Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, including household appliances
16 ☐ Transportation equipment (motor vehicles, trailers, boats, motorcycles, etc.)
17 ☐ Scrap, refuse, and garbage
18 ☐ Mixed cargos
19 ☐ Used mainly for personal transportation or as a service vehicle such as a "traveling workshop" or is equipped with a crane, compressor, etc.)
20 ☐ Other – *Describe* →

_____

Item 9 – PICKUP, PANEL, MULTI-STOP OR WALK-IN

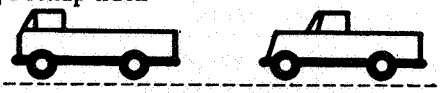
a. Does this truck have a pickup, panel, multi-stop or walk-in body?

17

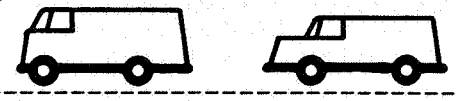
1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – *Mark (X) the box in front of illustration of type and answer "b" and "c"*

18

1 ☐ Pickup truck



2 ☐ Panel truck



3 ☐ Multi-stop or walk-in

b. Does this pickup, panel, multi-stop or walk-in truck have 4-wheel drive?

19

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

c. Is this pickup, panel, multi-stop or walk-in truck equipped with a camper body or other special camping equipment?

20

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

Please continue below

Item 10 – GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT

21

Mark (X) ONE box that is nearest the maximum gross weight (empty weight of vehicle plus carried load) at which this truck or combination was operated during the past 12 months.

- 01 ☐ 6,000 or less
- 02 ☐ 6,001 to 10,000
- 03 ☐ 10,001 to 14,000
- 04 ☐ 14,001 to 16,000
- 05 ☐ 16,001 to 19,500
- 06 ☐ 19,501 to 26,000
- 07 ☐ 26,001 to 32,000
- 08 ☐ 32,001 to 40,000
- 09 ☐ 40,001 to 50,000
- 10 ☐ 50,001 to 60,000
- 11 ☐ 60,001 to 70,000
- 12 ☐ 70,001 to 80,000
- 13 ☐ 80,001 to 100,000
- 14 ☐ 100,001 to 130,000
- 15 ☐ 130,001 and over

Item 11 – TYPE AND SIZE OF BODY

Mark (X) ONE box to describe the type of body of the truck or combination. If the power unit is a truck-tractor, report body type of the combination most frequently used with the power unit.

Mark (X) ONE box to indicate length of load space or capacity. If two or more trailing units, (X) box for combined length or capacity.

BODY TYPE

22

- 01 ☐ Pickup, panel, multi-stop, walk-in
- 02 ☐ Platform with added devices – such as feed, fertilizer, lime or water spreader; dumping device, etc.
- 03 ☐ Other platform – including stake, grain, flatbed, low bed, depressed center, etc.
- 04 ☐ Cattle rack (hogs, calves, and other livestock)
- 05 ☐ Insulated non-refrigerated van
- 06 ☐ Insulated refrigerated van
- 07 ☐ Furniture van
- 08 ☐ Open top van
- 09 ☐ All other enclosed vans
- 10 ☐ Beverage
- 11 ☐ Utility (body equipped for mobile repair and service, e.g., telephone line truck, electrical utility, etc.)

23

Length of load space (feet)

- 01 ☐ Under 10
- 02 ☐ 10 and less than 13
- 03 ☐ 13 and less than 16
- 04 ☐ 16 and less than 20
- 05 ☐ 20 and less than 28
- 06 ☐ 28 and less than 36
- 07 ☐ 36 and less than 41
- 08 ☐ 41 or more

- 12 ☐ Garbage or refuse collector
- 13 ☐ Winch or crane, other than wrecker
- 14 ☐ Wrecker
- 15 ☐ Pole or logging
- 16 ☐ Auto transport

Do not specify body size for these types.

---

20 ☐ Dump truck or combination →

Capacity of dump (water level without side boards) (cubic yards)

- 21 ☐ Under 5
- 22 ☐ 5 to 6.9
- 23 ☐ 7 to 9.9
- 24 ☐ 10 to 11.9
- 25 ☐ 12 to 14.9
- 26 ☐ 15 to 17.9
- 27 ☐ 18 to 19.9
- 28 ☐ 20 to 29.9
- 29 ☐ 30 or more

---

30 ☐ Tank truck or combination (for liquids) →

Liquid capacity of tank (gallons)

- 31 ☐ Less than 1,000
- 32 ☐ 1,000 to 1,999
- 33 ☐ 2,000 to 2,999
- 34 ☐ 3,000 to 3,999
- 35 ☐ 4,000 to 5,999
- 36 ☐ 6,000 to 7,999
- 37 ☐ 8,000 to 11,999
- 38 ☐ 12,000 or more

---

40 ☐ Tank truck or combination (for dry bulk) →

Dry bulk capacity (cubic feet)

- 41 ☐ Less than 300
- 42 ☐ 300 to 599
- 43 ☐ 600 to 899
- 44 ☐ 900 to 1,199
- 45 ☐ 1,200 to 1,499
- 46 ☐ 1,500 or more

---

50 ☐ Concrete mixer →

Capacity of mixer (cubic yards)

- 51 ☐ Less than 6
- 52 ☐ 6 to 6.9
- 53 ☐ 7 to 7.9
- 54 ☐ 8 to 8.9
- 55 ☐ 9 to 9.9
- 56 ☐ 10 to 10.9
- 57 ☐ 11 to 11.9
- 58 ☐ 12 or over

---

60 ☐ Other body types – (If the above descriptions do not satisfactorily describe your vehicle, please enter identifying body type and size or capacity.) →

Please continue on page 4

Item 12 – VEHICLE TYPE 24

Is this vehicle a single unit truck or is it a truck-tractor?

1 ☐ Single unit truck 2 ☐ Truck-tractor

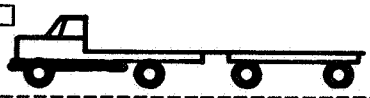
Item 13 – AXLE ARRANGEMENT 25

Mark (X) ONE box that illustrates the AXLE ARRANGEMENT of this truck or truck-tractor with the trailing unit most frequently used with the power unit.

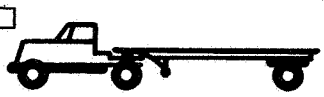
1 ☐

2 ☐

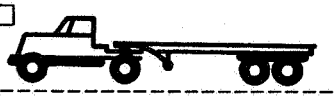
3 ☐



4 ☐

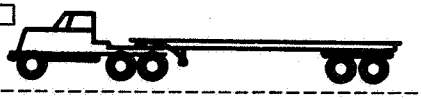


5 ☐

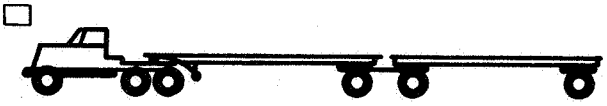


6 ☐

7 ☐



8 ☐



9 ☐ If none of the above applies, please indicate total number of axles on:

	Total axles
Truck or truck-tractor	
Trailing unit(s)	

Item 14 – POWERED AXLES 26

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

Item 15 – CAB TYPE 27

Does this vehicle have a tilt cab?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Item 16 – TYPE OF FUEL 28

What type of fuel is used with this vehicle?

1 ☐ Gasoline 2 ☐ Diesel 3 ☐ LPG or other

Item 17 – MAINTENANCE 29

When MAJOR repairs were needed on this vehicle, were they usually done by:

1 ☐ **Yourself?**

2 ☐ **Truck dealer or factory branch?**

3 ☐ **Own repair shop (set up specifically for maintenance)?**

4 ☐ **Independent garage?**

5 ☐ **Other?** – *Describe* _____

_____

Item 18 – AREA OF OPERATION 30

Where was this vehicle MOSTLY operated?

Mark (X) ONE box only.

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

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

3 ☐ 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.

Item 19 – NUMBER OF TRUCKS, TRUCK-TRACTORS AND TRAILERS OPERATED FROM "BASE OF OPERATIONS"

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 which you described on this questionnaire.*

	Total	
Pickups, panels, multi-stops or walk-ins		31
Other trucks		32
Truck-tractors		33
Trailers (semi- and full trailers) .		34

Item 20 – Name of person to contact regarding this report	Address *(Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)*	Telephone *(Area code, number, extension)*

CERTIFICATION – This report is substantially accurate and has been prepared in accordance with instructions.

Item 21 – Signature of person preparing this report	Title	Date

APPENDIX B. **Expected Sample Size and Distributions**

Expected State Sample by Number of Truck Registrations

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

Expected Distribution of State Sample by Truck Size

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

Expected Sample by State

Sample per State	No. of States	Total	States
4,000	2	8,000	Calif., Tex.
3,000	9	27,000	Fla., Ga., Ill., 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:

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	26,001 and over

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,[1] 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
- Under 10 feet of load space ..... Light
- 10 to 19 feet of load space ..... Medium
- 20 to 27 feet of load space ..... Light-heavy
- 28 feet of load space or more ..... Heavy-heavy

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 dry 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 ..... Medium
Winch or crane, pole or logging ..... Light-heavy
Dump truck
- 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 ..... Medium
- Capacity 300 to 599 cubic feet ..... Light-heavy
- Capacity 600 cubic feet or more ..... Heavy-heavy

[1] Non-gross vehicle weight States include—

Alabama	Florida	Ohio
Alaska	Hawaii	Oklahoma
Arizona	Louisiana	Oregon
California	Michigan	South Carolina
Colorado	Nebraska	South Dakota
District of Columbia	Nevada	Wyoming
	New Mexico	Washington

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

State	FHWA total truck inventory of private and commercial trucks		State	FHWA total truck inventory of private and commercial trucks	
	Estimated 1972 (Table V, Oct. 1972)[1] (thousands)	Revised 1972 (Table MV-1, June 1973)[2] (thousands)		Estimated 1972 (Table V, Oct. 1972)[1] (thousands)	Revised 1972 (Table MV-1, June 1973)[2] (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
Idaho	151	155	Pennsylvania	765	804
Illinois	695	688	Rhode Island	56	57
Indiana[3]	553	577	South Carolina	257	273
Iowa	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[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

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

[3] Final motor-vehicle registration data for 1972 were unavailable at the time of publication. The figures shown are estimates by the State.

[4] The State was unable to provide motor-vehicle registration data for 1972. The figures shown are estimates by the Federal Highway Administration.