## U.S. Census Bureau the Officie-Statisticin

## CURRENT BUSINESS REPORTS

## Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey: 1995



## Acknowledgments

Services Division prepared this report under the general direction of James M. Aanestad, former Assistant Division Chief for the Current Service and Transportation Programs, and Thomas E. Zabelsky, current Assistant Division Chief. Planning, implementation, and compiling of this report were under the supervision of Thomas E. Zabelsky, former Chief, Current Services Branch, assisted by Ruth Bramblett, Christine Tucker, Ann H. Daniele, and James Warden.

Sarah W. Baumgardner, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Surveys in the Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, supervised the development of the processing system and computer programs. Barry F. Sessamen, Chief, Annual Services Branch, directed the development of the processing system and computer programs with assistance from Jeffery B. Burton, Tatiana A. Gallagher, Kimberly Bankard, Neil Gray, Matt Grinberg, Clarence Hill, and Robert D. Sands.

Howard Hogan, Assistant Division Chief, Research and Methodology, directed the development of sample design and statistical methodology. Patrick Cantwell, Chief, Program Research and Development Branch, supervised the development of the sample design, including estimation and variance methodology, with assistance from Julia Bienias, William C. Davie, Jr., and M. Cristina Ibanez. Carl A. Konschnik, Chief, Statistical Methods Branch, supervised the development of sample control, imputation, and quality control procedures with assistance from Linda Moore, Carol S. King, and Philip Steel.

Coordination of data collection efforts was under the direction of Judith N. Petty, Chief, Data Preparation Division and Matthew P. Aulbach, Chief, Census and Economic Projects Branch, assisted by Jack R. Miller, Kenneth R. Miller, Arthur B. Stewart, and Services Division's on-site analysts, Carlene Bottorff and Michael Lutz.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, under the direction of Walter C. Odom, Chief, performed publication planning, design, composition, editorial review, printing planning, and procurement. Nelsa D. Brown provided publication coordination and editing.

Special acknowledgment also is due to the many businesses whose cooperation was essential to the publication of this report.

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## Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey: 1995



Issued February 1997

U.S. Department of Commerce

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## SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Business Reports, BT/95, Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey: 1995, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1997.

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## Introduction

## Coverage

This report presents the results from the 1995 Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey. This annual sample survey represents all employer firms with one or more establishments that are primarily engaged in providing commercial motor freight transportation or public warehousing services. This includes firms furnishing local or long-distance trucking or transfer services, and those firms engaged in the storage of farm products, furniture or other household goods, or commercial goods of any nature.

This survey excludes private motor carriers that operate as auxiliary establishments to nontransportation companies, as well as independent owner-operators with no paid employees. As a result, the dollar volume estimates and estimates of year-to-year percentage change presented in this report should not be interpreted as representing measurements of total trucking industry activity.

Statistics in this report are summarized by kind-ofbusiness classification based on the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Appendix A provides estimated measures of sampling variability (coefficients of variation) for the dollar volume estimates and estimates of year-to-year ratios presented in the report. An explanation of the survey coverage, sampling, and estimation methodology appears in appendix B. Appendix C provides a description of each kind of business included in this report. Copies of the 1995 report forms are provided in appendix $D$.

## Dollar Values

All dollar values presented in this report are expressed in current dollars, that is, the estimates are not adjusted to a constant dollar series. Consequently, when comparing data to prior years, users also should consider price level changes.

## Unpublished Data

Estimates for some kinds of business not separately shown in this report are produced as a by-product of the published statistics. These additional data are not published because of their high sampling variability, poor response quality, or other factors that result in their failure to meet Census Bureau standards for publication. The Bureau of the Census, upon written request, will release such figures for individual use.

Note that some unpublished figures can be derived from this report by subtracting published data from their respective totals. However, such figures are subject to the limitations described above. These unpublished estimates are for internal use only.

## Census Disclosure Rules

In accordance with Federal law governing Census reports, no data are published that would disclose the operation of an individual firm.

Table 1. Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Services (SIC 42)—Summary Statistics, by Kind of
Business: 1991 Through 1995

| Item | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Motor } \\ \text { freight } \\ \text { transporta- } \\ \text { tion and } \\ \text { ware- } \\ \text { housing } \\ \text { services } \\ \text { (SIC 42) } \end{array}$ | Trucking and courier services, except by (SIC 421) | Local trucking without storage (SIC 4212) | Trucking, except local (SIC 4213) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Local } \\ \text { trucking } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { storage } \\ \text { (SIC 4214) } \end{array}$ | Courier services, except by (SIC 4215) | Public warehousing and storage (SIC 422) | Farm product warehousing and storage (SIC 4221) | Refriger- ated ware- housing and storage (SIC 4222) | General warehousing and storage (SIC 4225) | Special warehousing and storage (SIC 4226) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Operating Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 176,259 | 165,271 | 41,393 | 95,814 | 4,410 | 23,654 | 10,941 | 781 | 2,271 | 5,060 | 2,829 |
| 1994 | 167,865 | 157,910 | 39,400 | 91,971 | 4,282 | 22,257 | 9,911 | 773 | 1,970 | 4,652 | 2,516 |
| 1993 | 152,694 | 143,601 | 35,953 | 82,558 | 4,259 | 20,831 | 9,056 | 718 | 1,805 | 4,352 | 2,181 |
| 1992 | 143,793 | 135,437 | 33,554 | 78,358 | 4,191 | 19,334 | 8,329 | 656 | 1,745 | 3,919 | 2,009 |
| 1991 | 134,259 | 126,772 | 30,890 | 73,982 | 4,022 | 17,878 | 7,440 | 566 | 1,554 | 3,568 | 1,752 |
| Percent change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995/1994 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 1.0 | 15.3 | 8.8 | 12.4 |
| 1994/1993 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 11.4 | 0.5 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 15.4 |
| 1993/1992 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 8.6 |
| 1992/1991 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 14.7 |
| Total Operating Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 165,089 | 155,920 | 38,677 | 91,883 | 4,172 | 21,188 | 9,120 | 667 | 1,879 | 4,183 | 2,391 |
| 1994 | 156,227 | 147,911 | 36,444 | 87,078 | 4,131 | 20,258 | 8,271 | 652 | 1,667 | 3,803 | 2,149 |
| 1993 | 142,803 | 135,144 | 33,383 | 78,716 | 4,052 | 18,993 | 7,622 | 615 | 1,541 | 3,597 | 1,869 |
| 1992 | 134,752 | 127,687 | 31,047 | 75,061 | 3,930 | 17,649 | 7,041 | 573 | 1,482 | 3,242 | 1,744 |
| 1991 | 125,246 | 118,855 | 27,887 | 70,828 | 3,838 | 16,302 | 6,375 | 505 | 1,328 | 3,022 | 1,520 |
| Percent change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995/1994 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 2.3 | 12.7 | 10.0 | 11.3 |
| 1994/1993 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 15.0 |
| 1993/1992 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 11.0 | 7.2 |
| 1992/1991 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 11.6 | 7.3 | 14.7 |
| Annual Payroll |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 49,347 | 46,535 | 9,853 | 26,590 | 1,360 | 8,732 | 2,794 | 160 | 599 | 1,278 | 757 |
| 1994 | 46,137 | 43,580 | 9,193 | 24,658 | 1,362 | 8,367 | 2,540 | 152 | 522 | 1,170 | 696 |
| 1993 | 42,266 | 39,889 | 8,434 | 22,277 | 1,351 | 7,827 | 2,364 | 144 | 488 | 1,120 | 612 |
| 1992 | 39,896 | 37,761 | 8,044 | 20,975 | 1,346 | 7,396 | 2,127 | 129 | 464 | 983 | 551 |
| 1991 | 37,914 | 36,012 | 7,521 | 20,043 | 1,324 | 7,124 | 1,896 | 116 | 423 | 885 | 472 |
| Percent change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995/1994 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.8 | -0.1 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 5.3 | 14.8 | 9.2 | 8.8 |
| 1994/1993 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 13.7 |
| 1993/1992 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 13.9 | 11.1 |
| 1992/1991 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 16.7 |
| Employer Contributions to Social Security and Other Supplemental Benefits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 12,488 | 11,857 | 2,228 | 6,428 | 288 | 2,913 | 627 | 40 | 139 | 282 | 166 |
| 1994 | 12,101 | 11,502 | 2,159 | 6,228 | 301 | 2,814 | 596 | 39 | 135 | 265 | 157 |
| 1993 | 11,309 | 10,745 | 1,959 | 5,863 | 301 | 2,622 | 561 | 38 | 128 | 256 | 139 |
| 1992 | 10,647 | 10,125 | 1,835 | 5,583 | 310 | 2,397 | 520 | 36 | 131 | 226 | 127 |
| 1991 | 9,861 | 9,393 | 1,686 | 5,304 | 303 | 2,100 | 466 | 32 | 111 | 208 | 115 |
| Percent change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995/1994 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | -4.3 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| 1994/1993 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 12.9 |
| 1993/1992 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 5.0 | -2.9 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 5.6 | -2.3 | 13.3 | 9.4 |
| 1992/1991 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 14.1 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 18.0 | 8.7 | 10.4 |

[^0]
## Trucking and Courier Services

## Summary of Data

Total operating revenue in 1995 for the for-hire trucking and courier services industry (excluding air courier services) was estimated at $\$ 165.3$ billion, up 4.7 percent from 1994. Long-distance trucking, which accounted for more than 74 percent of all motor carrier revenue, was up 4.4 percent from 1994. Local trucking revenue rose 5 percent from 1994 to approximately $\$ 40.1$ billion in 1995. Truckload shipments accounted for approximately 63 percent of motor carrier revenue in 1995 and increased 4.4 percent from 1994.

Approximately 47 percent of motor carrier revenue came from transporting manufactured products, such as furniture, hardware, glass products, textiles and apparel, and the delivery of small packages. Revenue in 1995 from the transport of household goods rose 11.4 percent from 1994.

Total operating expenses were estimated at $\$ 155.9$ billion in 1995, up 5.4 percent from 1994. Annual payroll accounted for nearly 30 percent of all trucking expenses, totaling $\$ 46.5$ billion for 1995. Purchased transportation rose 3.6 percent from 1994, while the cost of purchased fuels rose 5.5 percent.

Total operating revenue for long-distance trucking, SIC 4213 , rose 4.2 percent from 1994 to approximately $\$ 96$ billion in 1995. Total operating expenses were estimated at $\$ 91.9$ billion in 1995 and were up 5.5 percent over 1994. Annual payroll accounted for nearly 29 percent of the industry's expenses in 1995 and was up 7.8 percent from 1994.

## Figure 1.

Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)—Estimated Revenue,
Revenue
Expenses, and Annual Payroll, by Kind of Business: 1995
Expenses
Billions of dollars
Annual payroll


[^1]Table 2. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)—Estimated Operating Revenue and Expenses for All Carriers, by Kind of Business: 1991 Through 1995
[Millions of dollars.]

| Item | Trucking and courier services, except by air (SIC 421) |  |  |  |  | Local trucking without storage (SIC 4212) |  |  |  |  | Trucking, except local (SIC 4213) |  |  |  |  | Local trucking with storage (SIC 4214) |  |  |  |  | Courier services, except by air (SIC 4215) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1995 | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 | 1991 | 1995 | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 | 1991 | 1995 | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 | 1991 | 1995 | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 | 1991 | 1995 | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 | 1991 |
| Operating Reven |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 165,271 | 157,910 | 143,601 | 135,437 | 126,772 | 41,393 | 39,400 | 35,953 | 33,554 | 30,890 | 95,814 | 91,971 | 82,558 | 78,358 | 73,982 | 4,410 | 4,282 | 4,259 | 4,191 | 4,022 | 23,654 | 22,257 | 20,831 | 19,334 | 17,878 |
| Motor carrier | 155,971 | 149,160 | 135,383 | 127,049 | 117,732 | 38,244 | 36,342 | 33,026 | 30,450 | 27,322 | 90,950 | 87,553 | 78,533 | 74,386 | 69,800 | 3,350 | 3,192 | 3,133 | 3,030 | 2,845 | 23,427 | 22,073 | 20,691 | 19,183 | 17,765 |
| Local trucking | 40,062 | 38,157 | 34,086 | 31,120 | 27,281 | 24,882 | 23,487 | 20,886 | 19,318 | 17,150 | 10,249 | 10,317 | 9,293 | 8,244 | 7,047 | 2,157 | 2,026 | 1,892 | 1,787 | 1,543 | 2,774 | 2,327 | 2,015 | 1,771 | 1,541 |
| Long-distance trucking . | 115,909 | 111,003 | 101,297 | 95,929 | 90,451 | 13,362 | 12,855 | 12,140 | 11,132 | 10,172 | 80,701 | 77,236 | 69,240 | 66,142 | 62,753 | 1,193 | 1,166 | 1,241 | 1,243 | 1,302 | 20,653 | 19,746 | 18,676 | 17,412 | 16,224 |
| Operating Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 155,920 | 147,911 | 135,144 | 127,687 | 118,855 | 38,677 | 36,444 | 33,383 | 31,047 | 27,887 | 91,883 | 87,078 | 78,716 | 75,061 | 70,828 | 4,172 | 4,131 | 4,052 | 3,930 | 3,838 | 21,188 | 20,258 | 18,993 | 17,649 | 16,302 |
| Annual payroll | 46,535 | 43,580 | 39,889 | 37,761 | 36,012 | 9,853 | 9,193 | 8,434 | 8,044 | 7,521 | 26,590 | 24,658 | 22,277 | 20,975 | 20,043 | 1,360 | 1,362 | 1,351 | 1,346 | 1,324 | 8,732 | 8,367 | 7,827 | 7,396 | 7,124 |
| Employer contributions to Social Security and other supplemental benefits | 11,857 | 11,502 | 10,745 | 10,125 | 9,393 | 2,228 | 2,159 | 1,959 | 1,835 | 1,686 | 6,428 | 6,228 | 5,863 | 5,583 | 5,304 | 288 | 301 | 301 | 310 | 303 | 2,913 | 2,814 | 2,622 | 2,397 | 2,100 |
| Purchased fuels | 14,018 | 13,287 | 12,119 | 11,345 | 10,203 | 3,835 | 3,727 | 3,389 | 2,922 | 2,376 | 8,428 | 7,968 | 7,179 | 6,941 | 6,558 | 210 | 199 | 214 | 210 | 187 | 1,545 | 1,393 | 1,337 | 1,272 | 1,082 |
| Purchased transportation. | 30,379 | 29,329 | 26,678 | 24,760 | 22,507 | 5,689 | 5,294 | 4,930 | 4,256 | 3,731 | 21,869 | 21,141 | 19,038 | 18,055 | 16,622 | 714 | 699 | 636 | 601 | 596 | 2,107 | 2,195 | 2,074 | 1,848 | 1,558 |
| Lease and rental | 2,894 | 2,732 | 2,545 | 2,521 | 2,501 | 680 | 649 | 610 | 648 | 689 | 1,374 | 1,309 | 1,203 | 1,177 | 1,177 | 238 | 254 | 237 | 239 | 236 | 602 | 520 | 495 | 457 | 399 |
| Insurance | 5,617 | 5,489 | 5,097 | 4,801 | 4,637 | 1,576 | 1,618 | 1,547 | 1,460 | 1,245 | 3,359 | 3,251 | 2,945 | 2,819 | 2,834 | 198 | 196 | 202 | 182 | 184 | 484 | 424 | 403 | 340 | 374 |
| Maintenance and repair | 9,636 | 9,442 | 8,542 | 7,985 | 7,138 | 3,290 | 3,181 | 2,841 | 2,600 | 2,148 | 5,349 | 5,250 | 4,760 | 4,504 | 4,203 | 219 | 223 | 212 | 195 | (S) | 778 | 788 | 729 | 686 | 582 |
| Depreciation | 8,948 | 8,218 | 7,450 | 6,998 | 6,610 | 2,570 | 2,478 | 2,253 | 2,062 | 1,808 | 5,070 | 4,551 | 4,061 | 3,860 | 3,764 | 172 | 148 | 163 | 170 | 152 | 1,136 | 1,041 | 973 | 906 | 886 |
| Taxes and licenses | 3,931 | 3,676 | 3,351 | 3,212 | 2,839 | 909 | 885 | 808 | 732 | 593 | 2,552 | 2,385 | 2,161 | 2,116 | 1,932 | 76 | 78 | 75 | 69 | 59 | 394 | 328 | 307 | 295 | 255 |
| Drug and alcohol testing and rehabilitation programs | 98 | 82 | 64 | 53 | 39 | 24 | 26 | 19 | 13 | 8 | 70 | 52 | 41 | 37 | 29 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Other operating expenses | 22,007 | 20,574 | 18,664 | 18,126 | 16,976 | 8,023 | 7,234 | 6,593 | 6,475 | 6,082 | 10,794 | 10,285 | 9,188 | 8,994 | 8,362 | 694 | 668 | 658 | 606 | 590 | 2,496 | 2,387 | 2,225 | 2,051 | 1,942 |

 from their respective totals. However, the figures obtained by such subtraction are subject to these same limitations. These unpublished data are for internal use only.
 total due to rounding. Estimates are not adjusted for price changes. Appendix A, table A-2 provides estimated measures of sampling variability (coefficients of variation).

Table 3. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)—Estimated Operating Revenue and Expenses, by Type of
Carrier: 1991 Through 1995

| Item | Millions of dollars |  |  |  |  | Percent change |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1995 | 1994 | 1993 | 1992 | 1991 | 1995/1994 | 1994/1993 | 1993/1992 | 1992/1991 |
| ALL CARRIERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 165,271 | 157,910 | 143,601 | 135,437 | 126,772 | 4.7 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 |
| Motor carrier | 155,971 | 149,160 | 135,383 | 127,049 | 117,732 | 4.6 | 10.2 | 6.6 | 7.9 |
| Local trucking | 40,062 | 38,157 | 34,086 | 31,120 | 27,281 | 5.0 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 14.1 |
| Long-distance trucking | 115,909 | 111,003 | 101,297 | 95,929 | 90,451 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Operating Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 155,920 | 147,911 | 135,144 | 127,687 | 118,855 | 5.4 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 7.4 |
| Annual payroll | 46,535 | 43,580 | 39,889 | 37,761 | 36,012 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Employer contributions to Social Security and other supplemental benefits | 11,857 | 11,502 | 10,745 | 10,125 | 9,393 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Purchased fuels | 14,018 | 13,287 | 12,119 | 11,345 | 10,203 | 5.5 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 11.2 |
| Purchased transportation | 30,379 | 29,329 | 26,678 | 24,760 | 22,507 | 3.6 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 10.0 |
| Lease and rental | 2,894 | 2,732 | 2,545 | 2,521 | 2,501 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Insurance | 5,617 | 5,489 | 5,097 | 4,801 | 4,637 | 2.3 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 3.5 |
| Maintenance and repair | 9,636 | 9,442 | 8,542 | 7,985 | 7,138 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 11.9 |
| Depreciation | 8,948 | 8,218 | 7,450 | 6,998 | 6,610 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Taxes and licenses | 3,931 | 3,676 | 3,351 | 3,212 | 2,839 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 4.3 | 13.1 |
| Drug and alcohol testing and rehabilitation programs | 98 | 82 | 64 | 53 | 39 | 19.5 | 28.1 | 20.8 | 35.9 |
| Other operating expenses | 22,007 | 20,574 | 18,664 | 18,126 | 16,976 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 3.0 | 6.8 |
| SPECIALTY CARRIERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 42,944 | 41,205 | 38,335 | 36,729 | 34,884 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Motor carrier | 38,411 | 37,015 | 34,279 | 32,690 | 30,604 | 3.8 | 8.0 | 4.9 | 6.8 |
| Local trucking | 20,353 | 19,231 | 17,442 | 16,366 | 14,668 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 11.6 |
| Long-distance trucking | 18,058 | 17,784 | 16,837 | 16,324 | 15,936 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| Operating Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 40,325 | 38,403 | 35,902 | 34,101 | 32,072 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| Annual payroll | 9,961 | 9,349 | 8,735 | 8,362 | 8,126 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| Employer contributions to Social Security and other supplemental benefits | 2,317 | 2,283 | 2,042 | 1,973 | 1,876 | 1.5 | 11.8 | 3.5 | 5.2 |
| Purchased fuels | 2,566 | 2,498 | 2,314 | 2,111 | 1,923 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| Purchased transportation | 7,977 | 7,906 | 7,586 | 6,805 | 6,093 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 11.5 | 11.7 |
| Lease and rental | 792 | 765 | 719 | 711 | 715 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 1.1 | -0.6 |
| Insurance | 1,565 | 1,577 | 1,473 | 1,383 | 1,328 | -0.8 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 4.1 |
| Maintenance and repair | 2,818 | 2,645 | 2,367 | 2,298 | 2,128 | 6.5 | 11.7 | 3.0 | 8.0 |
| Depreciation | 2,197 | 2,016 | 1,950 | 1,886 | 1,847 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.1 |
| Taxes and licenses | 803 | 746 | 688 | 667 | 584 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 3.1 | 14.2 |
| Drug and alcohol testing and rehabilitation programs | 25 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 8.7 | 27.8 | 20.0 | 36.4 |
| Other operating expenses | 9,304 | 8,595 | 8,010 | 7,890 | 7,441 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 6.0 |
| GENERAL CARRIERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 122,327 | 116,705 | 105,266 | 98,708 | 91,888 | 4.8 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 7.4 |
| Motor carrier | 117,560 | 112,145 | 101,104 | 94,359 | 87,128 | 4.8 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 8.3 |
| Local trucking | 19,709 | 18,926 | 16,644 | 14,754 | 12,613 | 4.1 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 17.0 |
| Long-distance trucking | 97,851 | 93,219 | 84,460 | 79,605 | 74,515 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| Operating Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 115,595 | 109,508 | 99,242 | 93,586 | 86,783 | 5.6 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 7.8 |
| Annual payroll | 36,574 | 34,231 | 31,154 | 29,399 | 27,886 | 6.8 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| Employer contributions to Social Security and other supplemental benefits | 9,540 | 9,219 | 8,703 | 8,152 | 7,517 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 8.4 |
| Purchased fuels | 11,452 | 10,789 | 9,805 | 9,234 | 8,280 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 11.5 |
| Purchased transportation | 22,402 | 21,423 | 19,092 | 17,955 | 16,414 | 4.6 | 12.2 | 6.3 | 9.4 |
| Lease and rental | 2,102 | 1,967 | 1,826 | 1,810 | 1,786 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Insurance | 4,052 | 3,912 | 3,624 | 3,418 | 3,309 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 3.3 |
| Maintenance and repair | 6,818 | 6,797 | 6,175 | 5,687 | 5,010 | 0.3 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 13.5 |
| Depreciation | 6,751 | 6,202 | 5,500 | 5,112 | 4,763 | 8.9 | 12.8 | 7.6 | 7.3 |
| Taxes and licenses | 3,128 | 2,930 | 2,663 | 2,545 | 2,255 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 4.6 | 12.9 |
| Drug and alcohol testing and rehabilitation programs | 73 | 59 | 46 | 38 | 28 | 23.7 | 28.3 | 21.1 | 35.7 |
| Other operating expenses . . . . . . . . . . | 12,703 | 11,979 | 10,654 | 10,236 | 9,535 | 6.0 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 7.4 |

Note: Excludes private motor carriers that operate as auxiliary establishments to nontransportation companies and independent owner-operators with no paid employees. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Estimates are not adjusted for price changes. Appendix A, table A-3 provides estimated measures of sampling variability (coefficients of variation).

# Table 4. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)—Components of Operating Expense Estimates, by Type of Carrier: 1991 Through 1995 


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)—Components of Operating Expense Estimates, by Type of Carrier: 1991 Through 1995-Continued


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)—Components of Operating Expense Estimates, by Type of Carrier: 1991 Through 1995-Continued


Z Less than .05 percent. S Data do not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality. Some unpublished estimates can be derived from this table by subtracting published data from their respective totals. However, the figures obtained by such subtraction are subject to these same limitations. These unpublished data are for internal use only.

Note: Excludes private motor carriers that operate as auxiliary establishments to nontransportation companies and independent owner-operators with no paid employees. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Estimates are not adjusted for price changes. Appendix A, table A-4 provides estimated measures of sampling variability (coefficients of variation).

Table 5. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)-Estimated Motor Carrier Revenue, by Size of Shipments,
Commodities Handled, and Origin and Destination of Shipments: 1991 Through 1995


## NA Not available.

Note: Excludes private motor carriers that operate as auxiliary establishments to nontransportation companies and independent owner-operators with no paid employees. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Estimates are not adjusted for price changes. Appendix A, table A-5 provides estimated measures of sampling variability (coefficients of variation).

Table 6. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)-Estimated Inventories of Revenue Generating Equipment, by Type of Carrier, as of December 31: 1991 Through 1995

| Equipment | All carriers |  |  | Specialty carriers |  |  | General carriers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Owned | Leased | Total | Owned | Leased | Total | Owned | Leased |
| Trucks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Units (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 295 | 252 | (S) | 154 | 124 | (S) | 141 | 128 | 13 |
| 1994 | 287 | 247 | (S) | 147 | 120 | (S) | 140 | 127 | 13 |
| 1993 | 260 | 224 | (S) | 131 | 105 | (S) | 129 | 119 | 10 |
| 1992 | 246 | 211 | (S) | 112 | 89 | (S) | 134 | 122 | 12 |
| 1991 | 235 | 197 | 38 | 103 | 79 | 24 | 132 | 118 | 14 |
| Percent change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995/1994 | 2.8 | 2.0 | (S) | 4.8 | 3.3 | (S) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| 1994/1993 | 10.4 | 10.3 | (S) | 12.2 | 14.3 | (S) | 8.5 | 6.7 | 30.0 |
| 1993/1992 | 5.7 | 6.2 | (S) | 17.0 | 18.0 | (S) | -3.7 | -2.5 | -16.7 |
| 1992/1991 | 4.7 | 7.1 | (S) | 8.7 | 12.7 | (S) | 1.5 | 3.4 | -14.3 |
| Truck-tractors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Units (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 758 | 593 | 165 | 150 | 117 | 33 | 608 | 476 | 132 |
| 1994 | 681 | 535 | 146 | 133 | 103 | 30 | 548 | 432 | 116 |
| 1993 | 622 | 491 | 131 | 129 | 100 | 29 | 493 | 391 | 102 |
| 1992 | 575 | 453 | 122 | 110 | 85 | 25 | 465 | 368 | 97 |
| 1991 | 538 | 430 | 108 | 110 | 86 | 24 | 428 | 344 | 84 |
| Percent change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995/1994 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 13.8 |
| 1994/1993 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 13.7 |
| 1993/1992 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 16.0 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.2 |
| 1992/1991 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 13.0 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 4.2 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 15.5 |
| Trailers (Full and semi) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Units (Thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 1,583 | 1,316 | 267 | 222 | 183 | 39 | 1,361 | 1,133 | 228 |
| 1994 | 1,456 | 1,227 | 229 | 212 | 178 | 34 | 1,244 | 1,049 | 195 |
| 1993 | 1,337 | 1,118 | 219 | 200 | 170 | 30 | 1,137 | 948 | 189 |
| 1992 | 1,276 | 1,055 | 221 | 202 | 175 | 27 | 1,074 | 880 | 194 |
| 1991 | 1,227 | 1,018 | 209 | 210 | 182 | 28 | 1,017 | 836 | 181 |
| Percent change |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995/1994 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 16.6 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 14.7 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 16.9 |
| 1994/1993 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 13.3 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 3.2 |
| 1993/1992 | 4.8 | 6.0 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -2.9 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 7.7 | -2.6 |
| 1992/1991 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 5.7 | -3.8 | -3.8 | -3.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 7.2 |

S Data do not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality. Some unpublished estimates can be derived from this table by subtracting published data from their respective totals. However, the figures obtained by such subtraction are subject to these same limitations. These unpublished data are for internal use only.

Note: Excludes private motor carriers that operate as auxiliary establishments to nontransportation companies and independent owner-operators with no paid employees. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Estimates are not adjusted for price changes. Appendix A, table A-6 provides estimated measures of sampling variability (coefficients of variation).

## Public Warehousing Services

## Summary of Data

Total operating revenue for public warehousing services (SIC 422) increased 10.4 percent from 1994 to $\$ 10.9$ billion. Total operating expenses rose 10.3 percent to $\$ 9.1$ billion. Annual payroll was up 10 percent to 2.8 billion and represented more than 30 percent of the warehousing industry's total operating expenses.

More than 46 percent of all public warehousing services revenue (SIC 422) was from general warehousing and storage (SIC 4225). Revenue from refrigerated warehousing and storage (SIC 4222) increased 15.3 percent to $\$ 2.3$ billion. It accounted for more than 20 percent of the warehousing industry's total operating revenue in 1995. Total operating revenue in 1995 for farm product warehousing and storage (SIC 4221) represents approximately 7.1 percent of the warehousing industry's total operating revenue.

Figure 2.
Public Warehousing Services (SIC 422)-Estimated Revenue,
Revenue
Expenses, and Annual Payroll, by Kind of Business: 1995
Billions of dollars
Expenses
Annual payroll


[^2]Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey: 1995

Table 7. Public Warehousing Services (SIC 422)—Estimated Operating Revenue and Expenses, by Kind of Business: 1991 Through 1995



# Appendix A. Measures of Sampling Variability 

## RELIABILITY OF DATA

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey-sampling and nonsampling. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources in the collection and processing of the data. The accuracy of a survey result is determined by the joint effect of sampling and nonsampling errors.

## MEASURES OF SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Because the estimates were based on a sample, exact agreement with the results that would be obtained from a complete census of the trucking and warehousing industries using the same enumeration procedure was not expected. However, because each firm in the United States in the specified Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC's) had a chance of being selected for the sample and because the probability of selection for each firm in the sample was known, it was possible to estimate the sampling variability of the estimates made from the sample.

The standard error of the estimate is a measure of the variability among the estimates from all possible samples of the same size and design and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the results of a complete enumeration. The coefficient of variation (expressed as a percent) is the standard error of the estimate times 100 percent divided by the value being estimated. Note that measures of sampling variability, such as the standard error or coefficient of variation, are estimated from the sample and are also subject to sampling variability. Coefficients of variation for dollar volume estimates and year-to-year ratios are shown in tables A-1 through A-7 in this appendix.

The coefficients of variation presented in these tables permit certain confidence statements about the sample estimates. The particular sample used in this survey was one of a large number of samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same design. In about two out of three of these samples, the estimates would differ from a complete enumeration by less than the corresponding percentages for that estimate shown in the sampling variability tables. In about 9 out of 10 of these samples, the estimates would differ from the results of a complete enumeration by less than 1.65 times the percentages shown.

To illustrate the computations involved in the above confidence statements as related to dollar volume estimates, assume that an estimate of revenue published in table 1 of this publication is $\$ 10.7$ million for a particular year and that the coefficient of variation for this estimate, as given in table A-1 of this appendix, is 1.8 percent or 0.018 . Multiplying $\$ 10.7$ million by 0.018 yields $\$ 193$ thousand. Therefore, a 67-percent confidence interval is $\$ 10.5$ million to $\$ 10.9$ million ( $\$ 10.7$ million plus or minus $\$ 193$ thousand). If corresponding confidence intervals were constructed for all possible samples of the same size and design, approximately 2 out of 3 ( 67 percent) of the intervals would contain the figure obtained from a complete enumeration. Typical practice is to construct a 90 - or 95 -percent confidence interval. Using the same illustration, a 90 -percent confidence interval would be $\$ 10.4$ million to $\$ 11.2$ million ( $\$ 10.7$ million plus or minus $\$ 318$ thousand. The $\$ 318$ thousand is computed by multiplying $\$ 10.7$ million by 0.018 by 1.65 ).

## NONSAMPLING ERRORS

As calculated for this report, the coefficient of variation measures sampling errors but does not measure all nonsampling error in the data. Nonsampling error consists of both a variance component and a bias component. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples of the same size and design, between the estimate and the true value being estimated.

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: (1) inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, (2) response errors, (3) definitional difficulties, (4) differences in the interpretation of questions, (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained, and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses.

Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

The major source of bias in the published estimates is due to imputing for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data which failed edit. For all kinds of business combined, imputed revenue amounts to about 17 percent of the national revenue estimates.

Table A-1. Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Services (SIC 42)—Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Summary Statistics, by Kind of Business: 1994 and 1995


Note: Estimated coefficients of variation have not been computed for estimates prior to 1994 but approximate those previously published.

Table A-2. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)-Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Operating Revenue and Expenses for All Carriers, by Kind of Business: 1994 and 1995

| Item | All carriers (Dollar volume) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trucking and courier services, except by air (SIC 421) |  | Local trucking without storage (SIC 4212) |  | Trucking, except local (SIC 4213) |  | Local trucking with storage (SIC 4214) |  | Courier services, except by air (SIC 4215) |  |
|  | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 |
| Operating Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2.0 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Motor carrier | 2.2 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Local trucking | 4.1 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 18.2 |
| Long-distance trucking | 2.4 | 2.2 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Operating Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2.0 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Annual payroll | 2.0 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Employer contributions to Social Security and other supplemental benefits | 2.1 | 1.8 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Purchased fuels | 3.5 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Purchased transportation ....... | 2.9 | 3.1 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| Lease and rental | 3.1 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Insurance | 3.0 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 9.4 | 8.6 |
| Maintenance and repair | 3.0 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Depreciation ......... | 3.6 | 3.4 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Taxes and licenses | 2.9 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Drug and alcohol testing and rehabilitation programs | 7.8 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 15.9 | 10.2 | 4.6 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Other operating expenses ...... | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 |

S Data do not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.
Note: Estimated coefficients of variation have not been computed for estimates prior to 1994 but approximate those previously published.

Table A-3. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)-Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Operating Revenue and Expenses, by Type of Carrier: 1994 and 1995

|  |
| :--- | :--- |

Note: Estimated coefficients of variation have not been computed for estimates prior to 1994 but approximate those previously published.

Table A-4. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)-Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Components of Operating Expenses, by Type of Carrier: 1994 and 1995

| Item | All carriers |  |  |  | Specialty carriers |  |  |  | General carriers |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollar volume |  | Percent of total operating expenses |  | Dollar volume |  | Percent of total operating expenses |  | Dollar volume |  | Percent of total operating expenses |  |
|  | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 | 1995 | 1994 |
| Operating Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total . | 2.0 | 1.9 | (X) | (X) | 3.8 | 3.5 | (X) | (X) | 2.8 | 2.7 | (X) | (X) |
| Annual payroll | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Employer contributions to Social Security and other supplemental benefits | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Plans required under Federal and State legislation | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Other fringe benefit plans | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Purchased fuels | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Trucks, truck-tractors, and other motor vehicles | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Heat, power, and generating electricity | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Purchased transportation | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and other motor vehicles rented or leased with drivers | 4.3 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and other motor vehicles rented or leased without drivers | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| Transportation purchased from railroads, airlines, water, and other motor carriers | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Lease and rental | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Buildings, offices, and structures | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Machinery and equipment (other than motor vehicles) | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Insurance | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Public liability and property damage insurance | 3.9 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Insurance for loss of, or damage to, motor vehicles and their cargos | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Insurance for buildings, offices, structures, and machinery and equipment (other than motor vehicles) | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 10.5 |
| Maintenance and repair | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Motor vehicle parts for self-repair | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and other motor vehicles | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Buildings, offices, and structures . . . | 4.6 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| Machinery and equipment (other than motor vehicles) | 4.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 4.2 |
| Depreciation | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and other motor vehicles | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Buildings, offices, and structures . . . | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Machinery and equipment (other than motor vehicles) | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Taxes and licenses | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Drug and alcohol testing and rehabilitation programs | 7.8 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 6.8 |
| Other operating expenses . . . . . . . | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 |

X Not applicable.
Note: Estimated coefficients of variation have not been computed for estimates prior to 1994 but approximate those previously published.

Table A-5. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)—Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Motor Carrier Revenue, by Size of Shipments, Commodities Handled, and Origin and Destination of Shipments: 1994 and 1995

| Item | Dollar volume |  | Year-to-year ratio 1995/1994 | Percent of total motor carrier revenue |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1995 | 1994 |  | 1995 | 1994 |
| Total Motor Carrier Revenue | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | (X) | (X) |
| Size of Shipments |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less-than-truckload | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Truckload | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Commodities Handled |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and food products | 4.8 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Mining products, unrefined | 17.3 | 16.4 | 5.9 | 17.4 | 16.5 |
| Building materials | 6.1 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 8.8 |
| Forestry, wood, and paper products | 6.7 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 4.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 4.9 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products | 8.2 | 8.6 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 8.6 |
| Metals and metal products | 6.5 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| Household goods | 6.2 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| Other manufactured products | 4.6 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Other goods ......... | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Origin and Destination of Shipmen |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. to U.S. | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| U.S. to Canada | 7.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 5.0 |
| Canada to U.S. | 9.1 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 9.1 | 8.5 |
| Other | 11.7 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 9.5 |

X Not applicable.
Note: Estimated coefficients of variation have not been computed for estimates prior to 1994 but approximate those previously published.

Table A-6. Trucking and Courier Services (SIC 421)-Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Inventories of Revenue Generating Equipment, by Type of Carrier, as of December 31: 1994 and 1995

| Equipment | All carriers |  |  | Specialty carriers |  |  | General carriers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Owned | Leased | Total | Owned | Leased | Total | Owned | Leased |
| Trucks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 5.1 | 5.0 | (S) | 8.4 | 8.5 | (S) | 5.8 | 5.9 | 14.6 |
| 1994 | 6.1 | 6.4 | (S) | 11.4 | 12.2 | (S) | 4.6 | 5.0 | 16.0 |
| Year-to-year ratio 1995/1994 | 3.9 | 4.0 | (S) | 6.8 | 7.6 | (S) | 2.8 | 2.6 | 16.1 |
| Truck-tractors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 20.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 7.9 |
| 1994 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 15.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 6.0 |
| Year-to-year ratio 1995/1994 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 4.9 |
| Trailers (Full and semi) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 10.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 16.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 12.6 |
| 1994 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 14.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 8.1 |
| Year-to-year ratio 1995/1994 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 7.0 |

S Data do not meet publication standards because of high sampling variability or poor response quality.
Note: Estimated coefficients of variation have not been computed for estimates prior to 1994 but approximate those previously published.

Table A-7. Public Warehousing Services (SIC 422)-Estimated Coefficients of Variation for Operating Revenue and Expenses, by Kind of Business: 1994 and 1995


Note: Estimated coefficients of variation have not been computed for estimates prior to 1994 but approximate those previously published.

## Appendix B. Explanatory Material

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

## Firm

A firm is a business entity consisting of one or more domestic establishments/locations under common ownership or control.

## Operating Revenue

Billings for services rendered and any sales of merchandise during the survey year, even though payments may be received at a later date. Excludes income from interest, investments, gifts, loans, contributions or grants; the sale of securities, real estate, etc; sales taxes or other taxes collected from customers and remitted directly by the firm to a local, State, or Federal tax agency; revenue from the sale of merchandise and equipment from retail establishments; and revenue from a domestic parent organization, or from franchise locations owned by others and any franchise or license fees.

Motor carrier revenue. Billings for the transportation of freight by motor vehicles including the rental and leasing of vehicles with drivers.

Warehousing, storage, and handling revenue. Warehousing and storage revenue refers to billings for the storage of shipments in transit or permanent storage. Includes rental receipts from the operation of mini-warehouses and self-service storage facilities. Excludes revenue from subleasing of warehousing space to others. Warehouse handling revenue refers to amounts billed separately for labor, packing and crating, handling, loading and unloading, and other accessory services.

## Other operating revenue

Trucking firms. Includes sales from the operation of lunchrooms and restaurants; revenue from parking and storage of vehicles; revenue from snowplow work; revenue from other carriers for the use of terminal facilities operated by the firm including amounts billed separately for repair services; revenue from the short-term rental or extendedterm leasing (with or without maintenance) of trailers, trucks, and truck-tractors, without drivers; fair sales value of merchandise marketed under capital, finance or fullpayout leases; revenue from commissions for providing
brokerage services, making payroll deductions, or collecting freight charges from other carriers. Excludes nonoperating revenue, such as income from investments, loans, the sale of securities, real estate, etc.

Warehousing firms. Includes revenue from compressing, bailing, etc., and the leasing of vehicles without drivers. Excludes the value of used equipment or vehicles sold, as well as revenue received from any equity or full-payout leasing arrangement (finance leasing); and nonoperating revenue, such as income from investments, loans, the sale of securities, real estate, etc.

## Operating Expenses

Costs incurred during the survey year, even though payment may be made at a later date. Excludes interest on loans and sales taxes and other taxes collected from customers and paid directly to a taxing authority.

Annual payroll. All salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, and allowances for vacation, holiday, and sick leave paid to employees during the survey year. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include payments to proprietors or partners. Annual payroll is reported before employee deductions for Social Security, withholding taxes, insurance, union dues, etc.

## Employer contributions for employee benefit plans

Plans required under Federal and State legislation. The employer's cost for all legally required programs, such as Social Security, and Medicare (FICA), worker's compensation insurance, unemployment tax, State disability insurance programs, etc.

Other fringe benefit plans. The employer's cost for programs not required by law, such as pension plans, stock purchase plans, union-negotiated benefits, life insurance benefits, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, etc.

Purchased fuels. The cost of gasoline and other fuels (including all applicable Federal and State gasoline, diesel fuel and oil taxes) used for trucks and other motor vehicles. Warehousing firms include fuels consumed for heat, power, or generating electricity; trucking firms report these costs separately.

## Purchased transportation (trucking firms only)

Trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and other motor vehicles rented or leased with drivers. Payments made to other carriers for the rental of motor vehicles (trucks, trucktractors, and trailers) with drivers for the exclusive use and control of the firm.

Trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and other motor vehicles rented or leased without drivers. Payments made to other carriers for the rental of motor vehicles (trucks, trucktractors, and trailers) without drivers for the exclusive use and control of the firm.

Transportation purchased from railroads, airlines, water, and other motor carriers. Payments made for individual shipments and part loads in the vehicles of other carriers when the hauling carrier retains control of the vehicle and driver; payments to railroads, water carriers, airlines, and others for the transportation of this firm's loaded or empty vehicles and containers; and payments for the delivery of small shipments by parcel post or messenger.

Lease and rental. Payments made to other companies for the rental and leasing of assets owned by them. Excludes payments to a parent company or organization or any of its subsidiaries, and installment payments for assets obtained through capital lease agreements.
Buildings, offices, and structures. Payments made to other companies for the rental or leasing of buildings, offices, and structures.
Machinery and equipment. Payments made to other companies for the rental and leasing of machinery and equipment. Warehousing firms include payments for the rental and leasing of motor vehicles. Trucking firms report these payments under purchased transportation.

Insurance. Trucking firms report these costs separately, while warehousing firms report a combined total.

Public liability and property damage insurance. The cost of commercial insurance to protect the company against liability for deaths or injuries of persons (excluding worker's compensation premiums) and damages to property of others resulting from the operation of owned and leased vehicles.

Insurance for loss of, or damage to, motor vehicles and their cargos. The cost of commercial insurance to protect the company against liability for claims resulting from loss, damage, or delay of property entrusted to it for transportation or storage; and losses from fire, theft, or collision damage to owned or leased vehicles.

Insurance for buildings, offices, structures, and machinery and equipment (other than trucks and other motor vehicles). The cost of commercial insurance to protect the company against loss or damage to buildings, structures, offices, machinery, and equipment (other than motor vehicles) caused by fire, flood, wind, boiler explosion, or any other cause.

Maintenance and repair. Excludes repair costs included as part of a lease or rental agreement, and improvements for which depreciation accounts are maintained.

Motor vehicle parts for self-repair (including tires and tubes) (trucking firms only). The amount paid for tires and tubes and parts used in repairs to company owned or leased vehicles by company employees.

Purchased repairs for trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and other motor vehicles (trucking firms only). The amount paid to others for repair of company owned or leased vehicles, including parts and labor.

Purchased repairs for buildings, offices, and structures.
The amount paid to others for repair of company owned or leased buildings, structures, and offices.

Purchased repairs for machinery and equipment. The amount paid to others for repair of company owned or leased machinery and equipment. Warehousing firms report repairs to motor vehicles here; trucking firms report these costs in the first two maintenance and repair costs above.

Depreciation. Depreciation charges on assets owned by the company. Includes depreciation on assets rented or leased to others by the company under an operating lease agreement. Also includes depreciation against assets owned by the company within leaseholds and assets obtained through capital lease agreements. Excludes depreciation by the company on intangible assets and assets leased to others under a capital lease agreement. These charges are not adjusted for the value of depreciable assets sold or traded for replacement purposes.
Motor vehicles (trucking firms only). Depreciation charges on trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and other motor vehicles.

Buildings, offices, and structures. Depreciation charges on buildings, offices, and structures owned by the company (except machinery and equipment).

Machinery and equipment. Depreciation charges for machinery and equipment. Warehousing firms include depreciation of motor vehicles with other machinery and equipment. Trucking firms report motor vehicle charges separately.

Taxes and licenses. Includes payments for vehicle licensing and registration, tolls, and other vehicle use taxes. Also includes the cost of taxes, including real and personal property taxes (such as taxes on real estate, motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and inventories). Excludes gasoline, diesel fuel, oil taxes and income, sales, payroll, excise taxes, and other taxes collected from customers and paid to local, State, or Federal government agencies.

Drug and alcohol testing and rehabilitation programs. The cost of testing employees for drugs and alcohol and employer-sponsored rehabilitation programs.

Other operating expenses. All other operating expenses not reported above, including booking commissions, landfill expenses, the cost of purchased utilities (including electricity, water, sewer, etc.), communication services, advertising, office supplies, losses by damage or theft not covered by insurance, bad debt losses, etc. Excludes interest on loans, as well as sales taxes and other taxes collected directly from customers and paid directly to a taxing authority.

## Classification of Carrier (Trucking Firms Only)

Specialty freight. Carriers limited to transporting articles which, because of their size, shape, weight, or other inherent characteristics, require special equipment for loading, unloading, or transporting. These commodities include:

- Household goods
- Heavy machinery
- Refrigerated products
- Agricultural commodities
- Motor vehicles
- Building materials
- Dangerous or hazardous materials
- Forest products

General freight. Carriers capable of handling a wide variety of commodities including all or some of those listed above.

## Classification of Distance Traveled (Trucking Firms Only)

Local trucking. Carriers primarily engaged in furnishing trucking or transfer services, with or without storage, within a city, town, or other local area including adjoining municipalities or suburban areas.

Long-distance trucking. Carriers primarily engaged in furnishing "over-the-road" trucking services either as a common carrier or under special or individual contract or agreement.

## Classification of Shipment Size (Trucking Firms Only)

Less-than-truckload. Shipments with an actual weight of less than 10,000 pounds.

Truckload. Shipments with an actual weight of 10,000 pounds or more.

## Classification of Commodities Handled (Trucking Firms Only)

Agricultural and food products. Includes live animals (cattle, horses, poultry, hogs, etc.), seafood, fresh farm products (grain, flowers, nursing stocks, raw milk, etc.), and processed food and tobacco products (canned goods, prepared meats, frozen foods, beverages, cigarettes, etc.).

Mining products, unrefined. Includes crude oil, coal and metal ores.

Building materials. Includes gravel, sand, concrete, flat glass, etc. Excludes cut lumber.

Forestry, wood, and paper products. Includes logs and forest products, lumber and fabricated wood products (except furniture), paper and paper products.

Chemicals and allied products (except petroleum). Includes chemicals and drugs (fertilizers, pesticides, cosmetics, paints, etc.), plastics, and rubber products.

Petroleum and petroleum products. Includes paving and roofing materials.

Metals and metal products. Includes primary metal products (pipes, ingots, billets, sheets, etc.), fabricated metal products, machinery, and transportation equipment, vehicles, and parts.

Household goods. Includes household and office furniture from homes, offices, etc.

Other manufactured products. Includes furniture and hardware (not involved in household moving), glass products, textiles and apparels (fibers, leather products, carpets, clothing, etc.), and miscellaneous manufactured products (photographic goods, watches, clocks, jewelry, toys, etc.).

Other. Includes scrap, garbage, trash, septic tank waste, industrial water, mixed cargo (including delivery of small packages), etc.

## Classification of Shipments by Origin and Destination (Trucking Firms Only)

U.S. to U.S. Includes shipments that originated from and were destined to locations in the United States.
U.S. to Canada. Includes shipments that originated from the U.S. and were destined to locations in Canada.

Canada to U.S. Includes shipments that originated from Canada and were destined to locations in the U.S.

Other. Includes shipments that originated from and were destined to locations in each of the following country combinations: U.S. to Mexico, Canada to Canada, Canada to Mexico, Mexico to U.S., Mexico to Canada, and Mexico to Mexico.

## SAMPLE DESIGN

The Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey is based on a probability sample, selected from employers contained on the Census Bureau's Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL). The SSEL includes all employer businesses that make Social Security payments for employees under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA). The sample is updated quarterly to account for new employer businesses (births) and employers which go out of business (deaths). The sample was originally drawn from establishments on the SSEL as of December 31, 1989. The SSEL consisted of two lists. One list was composed of all Employer Identification Numbers (EIN's) for businesses with reported payroll for at least one quarter of 1989. The EIN is the primary taxpayer identifier used by employer business firms. The second list consisted of all establishments of known multiestablishment companies as of December 31, 1989. These lists contained information on sales or receipts, payroll, employment, name and address, kind-of-business classification, etc.

Before the sampling frame was available, a study was made using files from the 1989 SSEL and 1987 Census of Transportation. This study determined the stratification of the sampling units based on payroll and kind of business, and the optimal allocation of the sample necessary to meet specified sampling variability objectives for revenue of different kind-of-business groups. The primary stratum boundary determined in the study was the certainty cutoff to be used for each kind of business. The cutoff was particularly important since it often determined the type of sampling unit.

The sampling units consist of both companies and EIN's. If a company had total revenue (estimated from payroll) above the corresponding cutoff for its major kind of business, or total revenue for any minor kind of business above the corresponding cutoff for the minor kind of business, the company was selected into the sample with certainty. The company, which might consist of many EIN's, was then the sampling unit; therefore, any new establishments that the company might acquire, even if under new or different EIN's, were in the sample with certainty. The EIN was the sampling unit for all single-establishment companies, whether or not selected with certainty. All multiestablishment companies not selected with certainty were treated on an EIN basis; that is, the EIN was the sampling unit.

To be eligible for the initial sampling, an EIN had to be active (i.e., had payroll in 1989 and was on the latest available Internal Revenue Service (IRS) active mailing list for FICA taxpayers). The EIN's were then stratified according to their major kind of business and their estimated revenue. Within each stratum, a simple random sample of EIN's was selected. The sampling rates for these strata varied between 1 in 3 and 1 in 481.

For all EIN "births" after the initial selection, a two-phase selection procedure is used. EIN births are all new EIN's recently assigned by the IRS and on the latest available IRS mailing list for FICA taxpayers. In the first phase, births are arranged by kind of business and size (expected employment or quarterly payroll). A relatively large sample is then drawn and canvassed in order to obtain a more reliable measure of size (revenue of two recent months) and to correct or obtain a more detailed kind-of-business code, if needed.

Using this more reliable information, the births selected in phase one are subjected to probability proportional-tosize sampling with overall probabilities equivalent to those used in drawing the initial sample from the 1989 SSEL. Because of the lag in identifying births and the time needed to accomplish the two-phase birth selection procedures, births are actually added to the sample on an average of 9 to 12 months after they begin operation. The birth selection procedure is carried out quarterly.

The EIN births that are selected in the quarterly birth selection procedure in early November of the annual survey year are included in the main mailing of the annual survey questionnaires early in the following year.

To account for all EIN births in the annual survey year, we mail EIN births selected in subsequent quarterly birth selection procedures in June and August to supplement the main survey mailing.

Selected EIN's that were reactivated in the quarterly processing, were not included in the main mailing and had payroll in the annual survey year are treated in a similar manner to the EIN births.

To be eligible for the sample canvass and tabulation, a business must meet both of the following requirements:
a. It must be on the latest available IRS mailing list for FICA taxpayers from the previous quarter.
b. It must have been selected from the SSEL or the file of employer births.

In the case of businesses that were selected into the sample with certainty, the first requirement is changed. These sampling units are not dropped from canvass and tabulation if they are no longer on the IRS mailing list.

Rather, these businesses are contacted, and if there are successor businesses, they are added to the survey.

## ESTIMATION

Annual estimates of revenue, expenses and inventories from the Motor Freight Transportation and WarehousingSurvey are based upon the summation of weighted data reported by the sampling units in the survey. The assigned weights of the sampling units are the reciprocal of the probability of selection (or, equivalently, the inverse of the sampling rate).

# Appendix C. Kind-of-Business Classifications 

The motor freight transportation and warehousing industries included in the report are classified in accordance with the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Office of Management and Budget for purposes of providing a standard for the classification and presentation of data by all Federal agencies. Each establishment, firm, or organization is classified according to the major service (determined by the volume of revenue) it provides. Establishments, firms, and organizations owned and operated by Federal, State, or local governments are excluded. The following is a description of each kind-of-business classification presented in this report.

## MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING (SIC MAJOR GROUP 42)

Establishments furnishing local or long-distance trucking or transfer services, or those engaged in the storage of farm products, furniture and other household goods, or commercial goods of any nature. The operation of terminal facilities for handling freight, with or without maintenance facilities, is also included.

## Local Trucking Without Storage (SIC 4212)

Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing trucking or transfer services without storage for freight generally weighing more than 100 pounds, in a single municipality, contiguous municipalities, or a municipality and its suburban areas.

## Trucking, Except Local (SIC 4213)

Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing longdistance (over-the-road) trucking services or trucking services and storage services, including household goods either as common carriers or under special or individual contracts or agreements, for freight generally weighing more than 100 pounds.

## Local Trucking With Storage (SIC 4214)

Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing both trucking and storage services, including household goods.

## Courier Services, Except by Air (SIC 4215)

Establishments primarily engaged in the delivery of individually addressed letters, parcels, and packages (generally under 100 pounds), except by means of air transportation or by the United States Postal Service. Delivery is usually made by street or highway within a local area or between cities.

## Farm Product Warehousing and Storage (SIC 4221)

Establishments primarily engaged in the warehousing and storage of farm products.

## Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage (SIC 4222)

Establishments primarily engaged in the warehousing and storage of perishable goods under refrigeration. The establishments may also rent locker space for the storage of food products for individual households and provide incidental services for processing, preparing, or packaging such food for storage.

## General Warehousing and Storage (SIC 4225)

Establishments primarily engaged in the warehousing and storage of a general line of goods. General merchandise is defined as material or goods of many varieties which are packaged or are readily handled and do not require refrigeration, controlled humidity, or other special facilities.

## Special Warehousing and Storage, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 4226)

Establishments primarily engaged in the warehousing and storage of special products, not elsewhere classified, such as household goods, automobiles (dead storage only), furs (for the trade), textiles, whiskey, and goods at foreign trade zones.

## Terminal and Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities For Motor Freight Transportation (SIC 4231)

Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of terminal facilities used by highway-type property carrying vehicles. Also included are terminals which provide maintenance and service for motor vehicles.

## Appendix D. Report Forms




[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes terminal and joint terminal maintenance facilities for motor carrier transportation (SIC 4231) not shown separately.
    ${ }^{2}$ Excludes private motor carriers that operate as auxiliary establishments to nontransportation companies and independent owner-operators with no paid employees.

    Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Estimates are not adjusted for price changes. Appendix A, table A-1 provides estimated measures of sampling variability (coefficients of variation).

[^1]:    Note: See appendix A, table A-1 for estimated measures of sampling variability (coefficients of variation).
    Estimates are not adjusted for price changes. Expenses include annual payroll.

[^2]:    Note: See appendix A, table A-7 for estimated measures of sampling variability (coefficients of variation)
    Estimates are not adjusted for price changes. Expenses include annual payroll.

