

**ANNUAL VEHICLE DISTANCE TRAVELED IN MILES AND RELATED DATA - 2000 1/  
BY HIGHWAY CATEGORY AND VEHICLE TYPE**

January 2011

TABLE VM-1M

YEAR	ITEM	PASSENGER CARS	MOTOR- CYCLES	BUSES	OTHER 2-AXLE 4-TIRE VEHICLES 2/	SINGLE-UNIT 2-AXLE 6-TIRE OR MORE TRUCKS 3/	COMBINATION TRUCKS	SUBTOTALS		ALL MOTOR VEHICLES
								PASSENGER CARS AND OTHER 2-AXLE 4-TIRE VEHICLES	SINGLE-UNIT 2-AXLE 6-TIRE OR MORE AND COMBINATION TRUCKS	
2000	Motor-Vehicle Travel: (millions of vehicle-kilometers) Interstate Rural	216,402	1,873	1,574	127,280	13,255	71,210	343,682	84,465	431,594
2000	Other Arterial Rural	377,782	2,704	2,044	227,331	21,958	45,070	605,113	67,028	676,888
2000	Other Rural	360,786	2,676	3,607	225,324	22,083	20,205	586,110	42,289	634,682
2000	All Rural	954,970	7,253	7,224	579,935	57,296	136,485	1,534,905	193,781	1,743,164
2000	Interstate Urban	370,970	2,723	1,273	206,464	14,027	37,763	577,434	51,790	633,221
2000	Other Urban	1,249,472	6,872	3,718	699,120	42,136	43,045	1,948,592	85,181	2,044,363
2000	All Urban	1,620,442	9,595	4,991	905,584	56,163	80,808	2,526,026	136,971	2,677,583
2000	Total Rural and Urban	2,575,412	16,848	12,215	1,485,519	113,459	217,294	4,060,932	330,752	4,420,747
2000	Number of motor vehicles registered 5/	133,621,420	4,346,068	746,125	79,084,979	5,926,030	2,096,619	212,706,399	8,022,649	225,821,241
2000	Average kilometers traveled per vehicle	19,274	3,877	16,371	18,784	19,146	103,640	19,092	41,227	19,576
2000	Person-kilometers of travel 6/ (millions)	4,094,907	18,533	258,973	2,361,976	113,459	217,294	6,456,883	330,752	7,065,142
2000	Fuel consumed 7/ (thousand liters)	276,581,899	792,590	4,209,507	200,395,176	36,200,059	97,155,217	476,977,076	133,355,276	615,334,448
2000	Average fuel consumption per vehicle (liters) 7/	2,071	182	5,640	2,532	6,110	46,337	2,241	16,622	2,725
2000	Average kilometers traveled per liter of fuel consumed 7/	9.3	21.3	2.9	7.4	3.1	2.2	8.5	2.5	7.2

1/ The 50 states and the District of Columbia report travel by highway category, number of motor vehicles registered, and total fuel consumed. The travel and fuel data by vehicle type and stratification of trucks, as well as related data, are calculated by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Entries for 2000 may have been revised based on the availability of more current data. Estimation procedures include use of the 1997 Census of Transportation Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey (VIUS) and independent analysis of light truck travel.

2/ Other 2-Axle 4-Tire Vehicles which are not passenger cars. These include vans, pickup trucks, and sport/utility vehicles.

3/ Single-Unit 2-Axle 6-Tire or More Trucks on a single frame with at least two axles and six tires.

4/ Urban consists of travel on all roads and streets in urban places with 5,000 or greater population.

5/ Stratification of the truck figures is made by the FHWA based on State-supplied data and the 1997 VIUS. Combination trucks represent approximately the number of tractors with semi-trailer(s) and a majority of heavy single-unit trucks used regularly in combination with trailer(s).

6/ As estimated by the FHWA using the 1995 Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey (NPTS).

7/ Total fuel consumption figures are derived from state fuel tax records and reflect latest available data. Distribution by vehicle type is estimated by the FHWA based on miles per gallon for both diesel and gasoline powered vehicles using State-supplied data, the 1997 VIUS, and other sources as a baseline.

*The data now on the website for 2000-2006 were estimated using a methodology developed in the late 1990s. FHWA recently developed a new methodology and used it for this year's Highway Statistics. This methodology takes advantage of additional and improved information available beginning in 2007 when states were first required to report motorcycle data – before that time, the reporting was not mandatory and the data were missing for a few states. Also, the new methodology does not rely on data from the national vehicle inventory and use survey which provided critical data for the original methodology but was not collected in 2007 as planned. In April 2011, FHWA recalculated the 2000-2008 data along with the 2009 data to estimate trends. However, after further review and consideration, the agency determined that it is more reliable to retain the original 2000-2006 estimates because the information available for those years does not fully meet the requirements of the new methodology. Thus, the original 2000-2006 estimates are now used, whereas the 2007-2009 data are still based on the new methodology.*