

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

January 2011

TABLE VM-1

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-miles) Interstate Rural	134,466	1,164	978	79,088	8,236	44,248	213,554	52,484	268,180
2000	Other Arterial Rural	234,743	1,680	1,270	141,257	13,644	28,005	376,000	41,649	420,599
2000	Other Rural	224,182	1,663	2,241	140,010	13,722	12,555	364,192	26,277	394,373
2000	All Rural	593,391	4,507	4,489	360,355	35,602	84,808	953,746	120,410	1,083,152
2000	Interstate Urban	230,510	1,692	791	128,291	8,716	23,465	358,801	32,181	393,465
2000	Other Urban	776,386	4,270	2,310	434,413	26,182	26,747	1,210,799	52,929	1,270,308
2000	All Urban 4/	1,006,896	5,962	3,101	562,704	34,898	50,212	1,569,600	85,110	1,663,773
2000	Total Rural and Urban	1,600,287	10,469	7,590	923,059	70,500	135,020	2,523,346	205,520	2,746,925
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 miles traveled per vehicle	11,976	2,409	10,173	11,672	11,897	64,399	11,863	25,617	12,164
2000	Person-miles of travel 6/ (millions)	2,544,457	11,516	160,919	1,467,664	70,500	135,020	4,012,121	205,520	4,390,076
2000	Fuel consumed 7/ (thousand gallons)	73,065,208	209,380	1,112,034	52,938,805	9,563,044	25,665,693	126,004,013	35,228,737	162,554,164
2000	Average fuel consumption per vehicle (gallons) 7/	547	48	1,490	669	1,614	12,241	592	4,391	720
2000	Average miles traveled per gallon of fuel consumed 7/	21.9	50.0	6.8	17.4	7.4	5.3	20.0	5.8	16.9

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.