How much does it cost to drive?
Here are the national-average, per-mile costs and the composite national average for three different cars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES PER YEAR</th>
<th>10,000</th>
<th>15,000</th>
<th>20,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990 Ford Escort LX 4-cyl. (114 CID) 4-door hatchback</td>
<td>33.0 cents</td>
<td>28.0 cents</td>
<td>25.1 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 Ford Taurus L 6-cyl. (182 CID) 4-door sedan</td>
<td>41.0 cents</td>
<td>34.2 cents</td>
<td>30.4 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 Chevrolet Caprice 8-cyl. (305 CID) 4-door sedan</td>
<td>44.0 cents</td>
<td>36.8 cents</td>
<td>32.6 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite cost</td>
<td>39.3 cents</td>
<td>33.0 cents</td>
<td>29.4 cents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detailed driving costs can be found on pages 4 and 5.
AAA’s analysis covers cars equipped with standard and optional accessories, including automatic transmission, air conditioning, power steering, power disc brakes, AM/FM stereo, cruise control, tilt steering wheel, tinted glass and rear-window defogger.
Gasoline costs were based on a $1.144 per-gallon charge for regular unleaded fuel.
Insurance figures were based on personal use of vehicles—cars driven less than 10 miles to or from work, with no young drivers.
Normal depreciation costs were based on the car’s trade-in value at the end of four years or at 60,000 miles. For cars driven 10,000 miles per year, depreciation was based on six years or 60,000 miles.
YOUR EXPENSES

How can you figure your own expenses?

Car costs fall into two categories: operating and ownership (see pages 4 and 5).

OPERATING COSTS—Gas, oil, maintenance and tire expenditures are operating costs related to the number of miles you drive.

OWNERSHIP COSTS—Taxes, depreciation, finance charges, registration, insurance and license fees are ownership costs. These costs are incurred even if you keep your car parked in the garage.

To accurately determine car costs, keep personal records.

GAS AND OIL—Begin with a full tank of gasoline. Record the mileage on the odometer. Each time you buy gasoline, note the number of gallons, how much you pay, and the odometer reading.

Tank filled: 8850
Buy 9.3 gallons: cost $10.64
Buy 9.5 gallons: cost $10.87
Buy 7.6 gallons: cost $8.69

TOTAL: 26.4 gallons cost $30.20 miles 9456

Miles per gallon: 606 + 26.4 = 23
Cost of gas per mile: $30.20 / 606 = 5 cents

Figure oil consumption the same way. Remember to add the cost of every oil change.

MAINTENANCE AND TIRES—Jot down what you spend for tune-ups, repairs and tires.

INSURANCE—Total the premiums of property damage and liability, comprehensive and collision policies that directly relate to your car’s operation.

LICENSE, REGISTRATION FEES, AND PROPERTY OR USE TAXES—Record these as once-a-year costs. Don’t include sales or excise taxes paid—they are part of the car’s purchase price.

DEPRECIATION—To calculate depreciation—the difference between what you pay for your car and what you sell it for—subtract the projected trade-in value of your car from its purchase price. Divide the difference by the number of years you plan to keep the car.

FINANCE CHARGE—Note interest charges if you borrowed money to buy the car.

At the end of the year, total all costs. Divide by the number of miles you drove during the year. The following computation sheet may be helpful:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING COSTS</th>
<th>YEARLY TOTALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas and oil per mile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of miles driven.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per year (multiply miles driven by gas and oil per mile).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tires.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWNERSHIP COSTS</th>
<th>YEARLY TOTALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation (divide by number of years of car ownership).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License and Registration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Charge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER COSTS (Car wash, repairs and accessories).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL DRIVING COSTS PER YEAR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST PER MILE (Divide total costs by total miles driven)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Your Driving Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details of Car Costs</th>
<th>1990 Ford Escort LX 4-cyl. (114 CID) 4-door hatchback</th>
<th>1990 Ford Taurus L 6-cyl. (182 CID) 4-door sedan</th>
<th>1990 Chevrolet Caprice 8-cyl. (305 CID) 4-door sedan</th>
<th>Average Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost Per Mile</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost Per Mile</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost Per Mile</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost Per Mile</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline and Oil</td>
<td>4.3 cents</td>
<td>5.4 cents</td>
<td>6.5 cents</td>
<td>5.4 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>1.9 cents</td>
<td>2.1 cents</td>
<td>2.3 cents</td>
<td>2.1 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tires</td>
<td>.8 cents</td>
<td>.9 cents</td>
<td>1.0 cents</td>
<td>.9 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.0 cents</td>
<td>8.4 cents</td>
<td>9.8 cents</td>
<td>8.4 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ownership Costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost Per Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost Per Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost Per Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost Per Year</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive insurance ($100 deductible)</td>
<td>$ 87</td>
<td>$ 110</td>
<td>$ 110</td>
<td>$ 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision insurance ($250 deductible)</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property damage and liability</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License, registration, taxes</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>2,357</td>
<td>2,748</td>
<td>2,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance charge (20% down; loan @ 11.0% 4 yrs.)</td>
<td>$511</td>
<td>$680</td>
<td>$722</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(or $8.63 per day)</td>
<td>(or $10.62 per day)</td>
<td>(or $11.09 per day)</td>
<td>(or $10.12 per day)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation for excess mileage per 1,000 miles annually</td>
<td>$92</td>
<td>$106</td>
<td>$103</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Cost Per Mile

Based on the above figures, the motorist driving 15,000 miles a year would pay:

- **15,000 miles**: @ 7.0¢
  - $1,050
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $1,260
  - @ 9.8¢
  - $1,470
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $1,260
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $1,260
  - @ 9.8¢
  - $1,470
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $1,260

#### Cost Per Mile

The same person driving 20,000 miles a year would pay:

- **20,000 miles**: @ 7.0¢
  - $1,400
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $1,680
  - @ 9.8¢
  - $1,960
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $1,680
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $1,680
  - @ 9.8¢
  - $1,960
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $1,680

#### Cost Per Mile

The same person driving 10,000 miles a year would pay:

- **10,000 miles**: @ 7.0¢
  - $700
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $840
  - @ 9.8¢
  - $980
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $840
  - @ 9.8¢
  - $980
  - @ 8.4¢
  - $840

#### Cost Per Mile

*Ownership costs based on a four-year/60,000-mile retention cycle

**Ownership costs based on a six-year/60,000-mile retention cycle
Realistic budgeting can make the difference between a great vacation and one cut short for lack of funds.

AAA's suggested budget for a family of four—two adults and two children—is $173 per day for lodging and meals, plus $8.40 per 100 miles for gas, oil, tires and maintenance with the car averaging 23 miles per gallon.

The average cost for lodging is $80 a night, based on the rates charged by approved accommodations listed in AAA Tourbooks. This rate includes $5 nightly per child. However, if children are within an age limit set by the management—usually up to 14—there may not be an extra charge.

Vacation spending depends on a family's preferences and means, but costs vary by area. Higher rates can be expected in large metropolitan areas and at resorts in season.

To save on lodging, it's best to make reservations. If that is not possible, plan to arrive early to have a wider selection of accommodations at a price you want to pay without sacrificing quality.

AAA suggests that a family plan to spend $93 a day for meals, not including tips and cocktails.

Meal costs can be reduced by having the main meal at midday, to take advantage of lower lunch prices at restaurants. An increasing number of restaurants offer children's menus and "early bird" dinner specials at reduced prices. Eating at fast-food restaurants and picnicking also offer savings.

In addition to lodging, food and driving costs, a family should budget for amusements, admission fees, road and bridge tolls, recreation and shopping. If you do not carry credit cards, include a reserve fund for emergencies in your vacation budget.
he American Automobile Association is a federation of motor clubs serving more than 31 million members in the United States and Canada through more than 1,000 offices.

Founded in 1902, AAA is a not-for-profit, fully tax-paying corporation. Its purpose is two-fold: to give members a full range of auto- and travel-related services, and to promote the interests of motorists and travelers through legislative and educational activities.

AAA has published “Your Driving Costs” since 1950. That year, driving a car 10,000 miles a year cost 9 cents a mile, and gasoline sold for 27 cents per gallon.

AAA headquarters is located at 1000 AAA Drive, Heathrow, FL 32746-5063
Telephone number: (407) 444-7000.
Local AAA clubs are listed in telephone directories under “AAA.”

runzheimer International is a management consulting firm that specializes in travel and living costs.

Founded in 1933, the firm serves more than 2,000 businesses and government agencies worldwide. The Runzheimer Plan of Automobile Standard Costs forms the basis for the reimbursement of car expenses to 260,000 client employees.

Organizations that operate fleets of 10 or more cars can contact Runzheimer directly to learn about individual schedules. Firms with less than 10 cars may find the national averages in the cost charts helpful.

Runzheimer International is located at Runzheimer Park, Rochester, Wis. 53167. Telephone number: (414) 534-3121.

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