



# YOUR DRIVING COSTS



1994  
EDITION



AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION  
Corporate Communications  
1000 AAA Drive  
Heathrow, FL 32746-5603

©AAA 1994    Stock 2717    Printed in USA

# DRIVING COSTS



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

	MILES PER YEAR		
	10,000	15,000	20,000
1994 Ford Escort LX 4-cyl. (1.9 liter) 4-door hatchback	39.8 cents	34.5 cents	31.2 cents
1994 Ford Taurus GL 6-cyl. (3 liter) 4-door sedan	46.6 cents	39.8 cents	35.7 cents
1994 Chevrolet Caprice Classic 8-cyl. (3 liter) 4-door sedan	58.4 cents	44.0 cents	39.3 cents
Composite cost	48.3 cents	39.4 cents	35.4 cents

*Detailed driving costs can be found on pages 4 and 5.*

AAA's analysis covers vehicles equipped with standard and optional accessories, including automatic transmission, air conditioning, power steering, power disc brakes, AM/FM stereo, driver air bag, anti-lock brakes, cruise control, tilt steering wheel, tinted glass and rear-window defogger.

Fuel costs were based on an average price of \$1.19 per gallon of regular unleaded gasoline, weighted 20 percent full-serve and 80 percent self-serve.

Insurance figures were based on personal use of vehicles driven less than 10 miles to or from work, with no young drivers.

Normal depreciation costs were based on the vehicle's trade-in value at the end of four years or at 60,000 miles. For vehicles driven 10,000 miles per year, depreciation was based on six years or 60,000 miles.

*The American Automobile Association acknowledges Runzheimer International for help in preparing the automotive costs presented in this booklet.*

*Contents may be reprinted in part or in their entirety with attribution.*

Driving costs for a 1994 Chevrolet S10 pickup truck and a 1994 Dodge Caravan SE are listed on page 6. Costs for these two vehicles are not part of the composite national average. They are included as information to help car buyers estimate operating costs for these two vehicles only.

## YOUR EXPENSES



How can you figure your own expenses?

Vehicle costs fall into two categories: operating and ownership. (See pages 4-6.)

**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 vehicle parked in the garage.

To accurately determine vehicle 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 .....	odometer 8850
Buy 9.3 gallons .....	cost \$11.07 .....
Buy 9.5 gallons .....	cost \$11.30 .....
Buy 7.6 gallons .....	cost \$ 9.04 .....
Total: 26.4 gallons .....	cost \$31.41 .....
	odometer 9456
	—8850

Miles per gallon:  $606 \div 26.4 = 23$  mpg  
 Cost of gas per mile:  $\$31.41 \div 606 = 5$  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 vehicle'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 vehicle's purchase price.

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

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

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:

OPERATING COSTS	YEARLY TOTALS
Gas and oil per mile.....	_____
Number of miles driven.....	_____
Cost per year (multiply miles driven by gas and oil per mile).....	_____
Maintenance .....	_____
Tires .....	_____
<b>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS .....</b>	_____
<b>OWNERSHIP COSTS</b>	
Depreciation (divide by number of years of vehicle ownership).....	_____
Insurance.....	_____
Taxes.....	_____
License and Registration .....	_____
Finance Charge .....	_____
<b>TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS .....</b>	_____
<b>OTHER COSTS</b>	
(washes, repairs and accessories).....	_____
<b>TOTAL DRIVING COSTS PER YEAR ....</b>	_____
<b>COST PER MILE</b>	
(divide total costs by total miles driven)	_____

# YOUR DRIVING COSTS



4-year/60,000 mile cycle	1994 Ford Escort LX 4-cyl. (1.9 liter) 4-door hatchback	1994 Ford Taurus GL 6-cyl. (3 liter) 4-door sedan	1994 Chevrolet Caprice 8-cyl. (3 liter) 4-door sedan	Average cost
--------------------------	--	--	---	--------------

## DETAILS OF CAR COSTS

OPERATING COSTS	COST PER MILE	COST PER MILE	COST PER MILE	COST PER MILE
Gasoline and Oil .....	4.7 cents	5.6 cents	6.5 cents	5.6 cents
Maintenance .....	2.3 cents	2.5 cents	2.7 cents	2.5 cents
Tires .....	0.7 cents	1.1 cents	1.1 cents	1.0 cents
	<u>7.7 cents</u>	<u>9.2 cents</u>	<u>10.3 cents</u>	<u>9.1 cents</u>

OWNERSHIP COSTS	COST PER YEAR	COST PER YEAR	COST PER YEAR	COST PER YEAR
Comprehensive insurance (\$250 deductible) .....	\$143	\$91	\$134	\$123
Collision insurance (\$500 deductible) .....	272	206	260	246
Bodily injury and property damage (\$100,000, \$300,000, \$50,000) .....	400	400	400	400
License, registration, taxes .....	162	204	218	194
Depreciation .....	2,527	2,988	3,303	2,940
Finance charge (20% down; loan @ 10.0%/4 yrs.) .....	515	695	734	648
	<u>\$4,019</u>	<u>\$4,584</u>	<u>\$5,049</u>	<u>\$4,551</u>
	(or \$11.01 per day)	(or \$12.56 per day)	(or \$13.83 per day)	(or \$12.47 per day)
Depreciation for excess mileage per 1,000 miles over 15,000 miles annually .....	\$136	\$144	\$150	\$143

## COST PER MILE

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

10,000 miles .....	@7.7¢ \$770	@9.2¢ \$920	@10.3¢ \$1,030	@9.1¢ \$910
**365 .....	@\$8.80 3,212	@\$10.26 3,745	@\$13.19 4,814	@\$10.75 3,924
	<u>\$3,982</u>	<u>\$4,665</u>	<u>\$5,844</u>	<u>\$4,834</u>
COST PER MILE .....	39.8 cents	46.6 cents	58.4 cents	48.3 cents

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

15,000 miles .....	@7.7¢ \$1,155	@9.2¢ \$1,380	@10.3¢ \$1,545	@9.1¢ \$1,365
*365 days .....	@\$11.01 4,019	@\$12.56 4,584	@\$13.83 5,049	@\$12.47 4,551
	<u>\$5,174</u>	<u>\$5,964</u>	<u>\$6,594</u>	<u>\$5,916</u>
COST PER MILE .....	34.5 cents	39.8 cents	44.0 cents	39.4 cents

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

20,000 miles .....	@7.7¢ \$1,540	@9.2¢ \$1,840	@10.3¢ \$2,060	@9.1¢ \$1,820
*365 days .....	@\$11.01 4,019	@\$12.56 4,584	@\$13.83 5,049	@\$12.47 4,551
Added depreciation per 1,000 miles over 15,000 miles .....	@\$136 680	@\$144 720	@\$150 750	@\$143 715
	<u>\$6,239</u>	<u>\$7,144</u>	<u>\$7,859</u>	<u>\$7,086</u>
COST PER MILE .....	31.2 cents	35.7 cents	39.3 cents	35.4 cents

\*Ownership costs based on a 4-year/60,000-mile retention cycle

\*\*Ownership costs based on a 6-year/60,000-mile retention cycle



	★1994	★1994
	Chevrolet S10	Dodge Caravan SE
	4-cyl. (2.2 L)	6-cyl. (3.0 L)
4-year/60,000-mile cycle	SB pickup	passenger van

### DETAILS OF VEHICLE COSTS

OPERATING COSTS	COST PER MILE	COST PER MILE
Gasoline and Oil .....	6.0 cents	6.0 cents
Maintenance .....	2.6 cents	2.6 cents
Tires .....	1.0 cents	1.0 cents
	9.6 cents	9.6 cents

OWNERSHIP COSTS	COST PER YEAR	COST PER YEAR
Comprehensive insurance (S250 deductible) .....	\$91	\$91
Collision insurance (S500 deductible) .....	206	206
Bodily injury and property damage (S100,000, S300,000, S50,000) .....	400	400
License, registration, taxes .....	233	342
Depreciation .....	2,420	3,069
Finance charge (10% down; loan @ 10.0%/4 yrs.) .....	501	773
	3,851	4,881
	(or \$10.55 per day)	(or \$13.37 per day)

Depreciation for excess mileage per  
1,000 miles over 15,000 miles annually .. \$138 ..... \$137

### COST PER MILE

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

10,000 miles .....	@9.6¢	\$960	@9.6¢	960
**365 days .....	@\$8.36	3,050	@\$10.82	3,949
		4,010		4,909

**COST PER MILE** ..... 40.1 cents ..... 49.1 cents

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

15,000 miles .....	@9.6¢	\$1,440	@9.6¢	\$1,440
*365 days .....	@\$10.55	3,851	@\$13.37	4,881
		\$5,291		\$6,321

**COST PER MILE** ..... 35.3 cents ..... 42.1 cents

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

20,000 miles .....	@9.6¢	\$1,920	@9.6¢	\$1,920
*365 days .....	@\$10.55	3,851	@\$13.37	4,881

Added depreciation per 1,000  
miles over 15,000 miles ..... @\$138 690 ..... @\$137 685

**COST PER MILE** ..... 32.3 cents ..... 37.4 cents

\* Ownership costs based on a 4-year/60,000-mile retention cycle

\*\* Ownership costs based on a 6-year/60,000-mile retention cycle

★ Costs for pickup truck and passenger van are not part of the composite national average.  
They are included as information to help buyers estimate operating costs for these two vehicles.

# VACATION PLANNING



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 \$188 per day for lodging and meals, plus 9.10 per 100 miles for gas, oil, tires and maintenance with the car averaging 21 miles per gallon.

The average cost for lodging is \$88 a night, based on rates charged by approved accommodations listed in AAA TourBook® guides. This rate includes \$6 nightly per child. However, if children are within an age limit set by 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 \$100 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 an emergency fund in your vacation budget. For added security, you may wish to carry travelers cheques.

## BUSINESS TRAVEL



What about business travel?

Although some firms continue to provide vehicles to full-time business travelers, a growing number let employees use personally owned vehicles for company business.

Companies use three primary methods to reimburse employees for the business use of their personal vehicles.

**FLAT MILEAGE ALLOWANCE** — Many companies give a flat allowance per mile, plus allowances for such charges as tolls and parking. The system involves a minimum of bookkeeping and office control, but it can result in overpayment or underpayment when compared to actual costs.

**FIXED PERIODIC REIMBURSEMENT** — Some companies give a flat dollar reimbursement per day, week, or month to cover business use of a personal vehicle. This, too, may result in overpayment or underpayment when compared to actual costs.

**FIXED PERIODIC AND A FLAT MILEAGE RATE** — Many companies realize that some automobile costs relate to miles driven (fuel, oil, tires and maintenance), and some relate to time (insurance, taxes, interest and depreciation). These companies provide a periodic fixed rate to cover time-related factors and a per-mile rate to cover business miles reported.

The per-mile rates listed in this pamphlet represent the national average of owning and operating a vehicle for a year. Because employees who use their own vehicles for company business also use their vehicles for personal driving, reimbursement should not amount to 100 percent of the total costs.

## AAA



The American Automobile Association is a federation of motor clubs serving 35 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's National Office is located at 1000 AAA Drive, Heathrow, FL 32746-5063; telephone: (407) 444-7000. Local AAA clubs are listed in telephone directories under "AAA."

## RUNZHEIMER INTERNATIONAL



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 vehicles can contact Runzheimer directly to learn about individual schedules. Firms with less than 10 vehicles may find the national averages in the cost charts helpful.

Runzheimer International is located at Runzheimer Park, Rochester, WI 53167; telephone: (414) 767-2200.