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## MODEL YEAR 2001 FUEL ECONOMY LEADERS IN POPULAR VEHICLE CLASSES

Listed below are the vehicles with the highest fuel economy for the most popular classes, including both automatic and manual transmissions and gasoline, diesel, and alternative fuel vehicles. Please be aware that many of these vehicles come in a range of engine sizes and trim lines, resulting in different fuel economy values. Check the fuel economy guide or the fuel economy sticker on new vehicles to find the values for a particular version of a vehicle.

### MOST FUEL-EFFICIENT VEHICLES

Look for the  which indicates specific make and model.

**Honda Insight (hybrid electric)** ..... **Toyota Rav4 (electric)\***

#### TWO-SEATER CARS

Honda Insight (hybrid electric)  
Mercedes-Benz SLK230 Kompressor

#### MINICOMPACT CARS

Audi TT Coupe  
Mercedes-Benz CLK320 (Cabriolet)

#### SUBCOMPACT CARS

Honda Civic HX  
Volkswagen New Beetle (diesel)

#### COMPACT CARS

Toyota Echo  
Toyota Prius (hybrid electric)  
Volkswagen Golf/Jetta (diesel)

#### MIDSIZE CARS

Honda Accord  
Mazda 626  
Saturn L100/200

#### LARGE CARS

Chevrolet Impala  
Toyota Avalon

#### SMALL STATION WAGONS

Saturn SW  
Suzuki Esteem Wagon

#### MIDSIZE STATION WAGONS

Ford Focus Station Wagon  
Saturn LW200

#### CARGO VANS

Chevrolet Astro 2WD  
GMC Safari 2WD

#### MINIVANS

Chrysler Voyager 2WD  
Chrysler Town and Country 2WD

#### PASSENGER VANS

Chevrolet Astro 2WD  
GMC Safari 2WD

#### SMALL SUVs

(engine smaller than 3.0 liters)  
Suzuki Vitara 2-DR  
Toyota Rav4 2WD

#### LARGE SUVs

(3.0 liter engines and larger)  
Ford Explorer Sport 2WD  
Pontiac Aztek FWD

#### SMALL PICKUP TRUCKS

Chevrolet S10 Pickup (flex-fuel)  
GMC Sonoma (flex-fuel)  
Isuzu Hombre (flex-fuel)

#### STANDARD PICKUP TRUCKS

Ford Ranger Pickup 2WD  
Mazda B2500 2WD  
Nissan Frontier Truck 2WD  
Toyota Tacoma 2WD

\* Rav4 electric vehicles are available nationwide, initially to fleet buyers only.

## HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES: High Tech for High MPG

It's no accident that the two highest fuel economy gasoline vehicles for 2001 are hybrid vehicles. Hybrid electric vehicles combine the best features of internal combustion engines (1) and electric motors (3).

In the Honda Insight and Toyota Prius both the engine (1) and the electric motor (3) are connected to the wheels by the same transmission (2) with the electric motor to assist, the engine can be smaller.

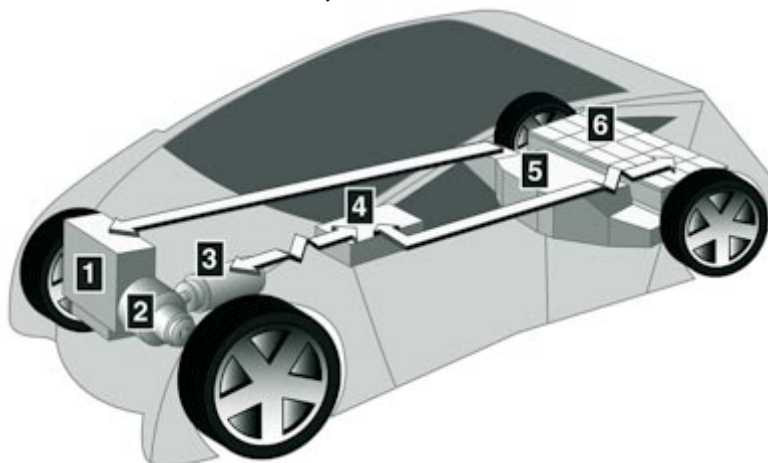
Intelligent power electronics (4) decide when to use the motor and engine and when to store electricity in advanced batteries (6) for future use. The electric motor is used primarily for low speed cruising or to provide extra power for acceleration or hill climbing.

When braking or coasting to a stop, the hybrid uses its electric motor (3) as a generator to produce electricity, which is then stored in its battery pack (6).

Unlike all-electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles do not need to be plugged into an external source of electricity. Gasoline stored in a conventional fuel tank (5) provides all the energy the hybrid vehicle needs.

Additional information on Hybrid Electric Vehicles may be found at these websites:

[www.ott.doe.gov/hev/](http://www.ott.doe.gov/hev/)  
[www.honda2000.com/models/insight/index.html](http://www.honda2000.com/models/insight/index.html)  
[www.prius.toyota.com](http://www.prius.toyota.com)  
[www.howstuffworks.com/hybrid-car.htm](http://www.howstuffworks.com/hybrid-car.htm)



## HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

### HOW WE GET THE FUEL ECONOMY ESTIMATES

The fuel economy estimates are the average of test results conducted for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The vehicles are driven by professional drivers in controlled laboratory conditions. The results are adjusted to account for differences between the controlled

laboratory conditions and real-world driving. Using these procedures ensures that all testing is fair so that you may compare the results of different vehicles with confidence. The U.S. Department of Energy prints the results in this guide as an aid to consumers.

### THERE ARE TWO FUEL ECONOMY ESTIMATES FOR EACH VEHICLE

“City” represents urban driving where the vehicle is started in the morning after being parked all night and driven in stop-and-go rush-hour traffic.

“Highway” represents a mixture of rural and interstate highway driving in warmed-up vehicles typical for longer trips.

### USE THIS GUIDE BEFORE BUYING A VEHICLE

Use the fuel economy values to compare different vehicles. You need not sacrifice utility or size to make a difference. Within the same class of vehicles (e.g., midsize car, SUV, or minivan) there is a range of fuel economy. The most fuel-efficient vehicles in each class are based on gasoline fuel economy and have been printed in bold ink and preceded by a marker (👉). By paying attention to fuel economy, as well as to the other features you want, you can help protect the environment and save yourself money.

*Choosing the most fuel-efficient vehicle in a class could save you more than \$1,500 in costs and prevent over 15 tons of greenhouse gas pollution over the lifetime of your vehicle.*

### WHY YOUR FUEL ECONOMY CAN VARY

No test can simulate all possible combinations of conditions: climate, driver behavior, and car care habits. Actual fuel economy depends on how, when, and where a vehicle is driven. The EPA has found that the fuel economy obtained by most drivers will be within a few miles per gallon (mpg) of the estimates in this booklet.

## VEHICLE CLASSES USED IN THIS GUIDE

CARS (based on interior passenger and cargo volume)		TRUCKS (based on body style and load-bearing capacity)	
<b>TWO-SEATER CARS</b>		<b>PICKUP TRUCKS</b>	<b>Gross Vehicle Weight Rating</b>
<b>SEDANS</b>	<b>Passenger and Cargo Volume</b>	Small	Under 4,500 Pounds
Minicompact	Under 85 Cubic Feet	2 Wheel Drive	
		4 Wheel Drive	
Subcompact	85 to 99 Cubic Feet	Large	4,500 to 8,500 Pounds
Compact	100 to 109 Cubic Feet	2 Wheel Drive	
Midsize	110 to 119 Cubic Feet	4 Wheel Drive	
Large	120 or More Cubic Feet		
<b>STATION WAGONS</b>	<b>Passenger and Cargo Volume</b>	<b>VANS</b>	
Small	Under 130 Cubic Feet	Passenger	
Midsize	130 to 159 Cubic Feet	Cargo	
Large	160 or More Cubic Feet		
		<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES</b>	
		<b>MINIVANS</b>	
		2 Wheel Drive	
		4 Wheel Drive	
		<b>SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES</b>	
		2 Wheel Drive	
		4 Wheel Drive	

The passenger volume and trunk interior volumes for sedans and station wagons may be found in the Internet version of the Fuel Economy Guide at [www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov).

## WHY SOME VEHICLES ARE NOT IN THE GUIDE

Some larger van, pickup truck, and sport utility vehicle models belong to the heavy-duty vehicle category (vehicles above 8,500 pounds GVWR). Fuel economy regulations do not apply to heavy-duty vehicles. These models do not have fuel economy labels in the window and are not included in this guide. Detailed information regarding heavy-duty vehicles may be found at <http://www.otd.doe.gov/ohvt/>.

*NOTE: This guide is based on the latest information available at press time. As more data are received, they will be posted on the Web site ([www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov)).*

## FUEL ECONOMY AND YOUR ANNUAL FUEL COSTS

You can use this chart to compare estimated annual fuel costs among vehicles. This will allow you to get an idea of the money you can save each year by choosing a vehicle with better fuel economy. To estimate your annual fuel cost based on driving 15,000 miles per year, look up the city fuel economy of the vehicle in the guide. Find that mpg in the left column of this chart and move across the line to find the estimated total annual fuel cost based on your fuel cost per gallon. If the vehicle listing indicates “P” for premium gasoline, be sure to use a higher cost per gallon than for vehicles using regular gasoline.

### ANNUAL FUEL COSTS BASED ON 15,000 MILES PER YEAR

mpg	Dollars per Gallon								
	\$2.60	\$2.40	\$2.20	\$2.00	\$1.80	\$1.60	\$1.40	\$1.20	\$1.00
70	\$557	\$514	\$471	\$429	\$386	\$343	\$300	\$257	\$214
65	\$600	\$554	\$508	\$462	\$415	\$369	\$323	\$277	\$231
60	\$650	\$600	\$550	\$500	\$450	\$400	\$350	\$300	\$250
55	\$709	\$655	\$600	\$545	\$491	\$436	\$382	\$327	\$273
50	\$780	\$720	\$660	\$600	\$540	\$480	\$420	\$360	\$300
45	\$867	\$800	\$733	\$667	\$600	\$533	\$467	\$400	\$333
40	\$975	\$900	\$825	\$750	\$675	\$600	\$525	\$450	\$375
39	\$1,000	\$923	\$846	\$769	\$692	\$615	\$538	\$462	\$385
38	\$1,026	\$947	\$868	\$789	\$711	\$632	\$553	\$474	\$395
37	\$1,054	\$973	\$892	\$811	\$730	\$649	\$568	\$486	\$405
36	\$1,083	\$1,000	\$917	\$833	\$750	\$667	\$583	\$500	\$417
35	\$1,114	\$1,029	\$943	\$857	\$771	\$686	\$600	\$514	\$429
34	\$1,147	\$1,059	\$971	\$882	\$794	\$706	\$618	\$529	\$441
33	\$1,182	\$1,091	\$1,000	\$909	\$818	\$727	\$636	\$545	\$455
32	\$1,219	\$1,125	\$1,031	\$938	\$844	\$750	\$656	\$563	\$469
31	\$1,258	\$1,161	\$1,065	\$968	\$871	\$774	\$677	\$581	\$484
30	\$1,300	\$1,200	\$1,100	\$1,000	\$900	\$800	\$700	\$600	\$500
29	\$1,345	\$1,241	\$1,138	\$1,034	\$931	\$828	\$724	\$621	\$517
28	\$1,393	\$1,286	\$1,179	\$1,071	\$964	\$857	\$750	\$643	\$536
27	\$1,444	\$1,333	\$1,222	\$1,111	\$1,000	\$889	\$778	\$667	\$556
26	\$1,500	\$1,385	\$1,269	\$1,154	\$1,038	\$923	\$808	\$692	\$577
25	\$1,560	\$1,440	\$1,320	\$1,200	\$1,080	\$960	\$840	\$720	\$600
24	\$1,625	\$1,500	\$1,375	\$1,250	\$1,125	\$1,000	\$875	\$750	\$625
23	\$1,696	\$1,565	\$1,435	\$1,304	\$1,174	\$1,043	\$913	\$783	\$652
22	\$1,773	\$1,636	\$1,500	\$1,364	\$1,227	\$1,091	\$955	\$818	\$682
21	\$1,857	\$1,714	\$1,571	\$1,429	\$1,286	\$1,143	\$1,000	\$857	\$714
20	\$1,950	\$1,800	\$1,650	\$1,500	\$1,350	\$1,200	\$1,050	\$900	\$750
19	\$2,053	\$1,895	\$1,737	\$1,579	\$1,421	\$1,263	\$1,105	\$947	\$789
18	\$2,167	\$2,000	\$1,833	\$1,667	\$1,500	\$1,333	\$1,167	\$1,000	\$833
17	\$2,294	\$2,118	\$1,941	\$1,765	\$1,588	\$1,412	\$1,235	\$1,059	\$882
16	\$2,438	\$2,250	\$2,063	\$1,875	\$1,688	\$1,500	\$1,313	\$1,125	\$938
15	\$2,600	\$2,400	\$2,200	\$2,000	\$1,800	\$1,600	\$1,400	\$1,200	\$1,000
14	\$2,786	\$2,571	\$2,357	\$2,143	\$1,929	\$1,714	\$1,500	\$1,286	\$1,071
13	\$3,000	\$2,769	\$2,538	\$2,308	\$2,077	\$1,846	\$1,615	\$1,385	\$1,154
12	\$3,250	\$3,000	\$2,750	\$2,500	\$2,250	\$2,000	\$1,750	\$1,500	\$1,250
11	\$3,545	\$3,273	\$3,000	\$2,727	\$2,455	\$2,182	\$1,909	\$1,636	\$1,364
10	\$3,900	\$3,600	\$3,300	\$3,000	\$2,700	\$2,400	\$2,100	\$1,800	\$1,500
9	\$4,333	\$4,000	\$3,667	\$3,333	\$3,000	\$2,667	\$2,333	\$2,000	\$1,667
8	\$4,875	\$4,500	\$4,125	\$3,750	\$3,375	\$3,000	\$2,625	\$2,250	\$1,875

## WHY FUEL ECONOMY IS IMPORTANT

### HOW FUEL ECONOMY AFFECTS CLIMATE CHANGE

Burning a fossil fuel like petroleum adds greenhouse gases to the earth's atmosphere. Scientific evidence strongly suggests that the rapid buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is raising the earth's temperature and changing the earth's climate, with many potentially serious consequences.

Vehicles with lower fuel economy create more carbon dioxide—the most important human-made greenhouse gas—than vehicles with higher fuel economy. **Every gallon of gasoline your vehicle burns puts 20 pounds of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.**

One of the most important things you can do to reduce your contribution to global warming is to buy a vehicle with higher fuel economy. Choosing a vehicle that gets 25 rather than 20 miles to the gallon will prevent 10 tons of carbon dioxide over the lifetime of your vehicle.

### HOW FUEL ECONOMY AFFECTS OIL DEPENDENCE AND ENERGY SECURITY

How much oil we import affects our economy and our national security. Today, half of the oil we use is imported. This level of dependence on imports (50%) is the highest in our history and will increase as we use up domestic resources. The vast majority of the world's oil reserves (65 to 75%) are concentrated in the Middle East and controlled by the members of the OPEC oil cartel.

The United States depends on oil to move people and goods. Ninety-five percent of the energy for transportation in the United States comes from oil. Transportation accounts for two-thirds of total U.S. petroleum use and for nearly all of the high-value petroleum products, like gasoline and distillate fuel.

Buying a more fuel-efficient vehicle can help reduce U.S. petroleum dependence today and create incentives for carmakers to produce cleaner, more energy-efficient technologies in the future.

### TO SAVE FUEL AND MONEY

- ◆ Combine errands into one trip.
- ◆ Turn your engine off rather than letting it idle for more than a minute.
- ◆ Keep tires inflated to the manufacturer's recommended maximum pressure and the wheels properly aligned.
- ◆ Anticipate situations and avoid unnecessary braking.
- ◆ Keep your engine tuned, your air filter cleaned, and use low friction fuel-saver engine oils.

### AVOID THESE FUEL-WASTING HABITS

- ◆ Jackrabbit starts and hard braking.
- ◆ Speeding—Obey posted speed limits. Traveling at 80 instead of 70 mph reduces your mileage by over 10%.
- ◆ Carrying excess weight.

*Drive safely, use your seatbelts, and do your part to conserve energy.*

### GAS GUZZLER TAX

The Gas Guzzler Tax (marked with "\$" in the Guide listings) applies to cars (not trucks) of exceptionally low fuel economy. To discourage the production and sale of these cars, the government requires the manufacturer to pay a tax. The words "Gas Guzzler" and the amount of the tax are listed on the vehicle's fuel economy label.