

# Fuel Economy Guide

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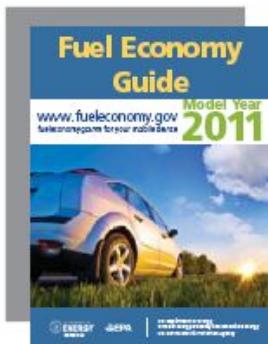
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Model Year  
**2011**



U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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## USING THE FUEL ECONOMY GUIDE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) produce the *Fuel Economy Guide* to help car buyers choose the most fuel-efficient vehicle that meets their needs. The Guide is published in print and on the Web at [www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov). For additional print copies, please call the EERE Information Center at 1-877-337-3463 or mail your request to EERE Information Center, 20440 Century Boulevard, Suite 150, Germantown, MD 20874.

## Fuel Economy Estimates

Each vehicle in this guide has two fuel economy estimates:

- A city estimate that represents urban driving, in which a vehicle is started in the morning (after being parked all night) and driven in stop-and-go traffic
- A highway estimate that represents a mixture of rural and interstate highway driving in a warmed-up vehicle, typical of longer trips in free-flowing traffic

These fuel economy estimates are based on laboratory testing. All vehicles are tested in the same manner to allow fair comparisons. For answers to frequently asked questions about fuel economy estimates, visit [www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov).

## Annual Fuel Cost Estimates

This Guide provides annual fuel cost estimates for each vehicle. The estimates are based on the assumptions that you travel 15,000 miles per year (55% under city driving conditions and 45% under highway conditions) and that fuel costs \$3.30/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and \$3.66/gallon for premium. Cost-per-gallon assumptions for vehicles that use other fuel types are discussed at the beginning of those vehicle sections. The fuel costs were determined in advance to allow time for printing fuel economy labels and the Guide and may not reflect current fuel prices.

Visit [www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov) to personalize fuel costs based on current fuel prices and your driving habits.

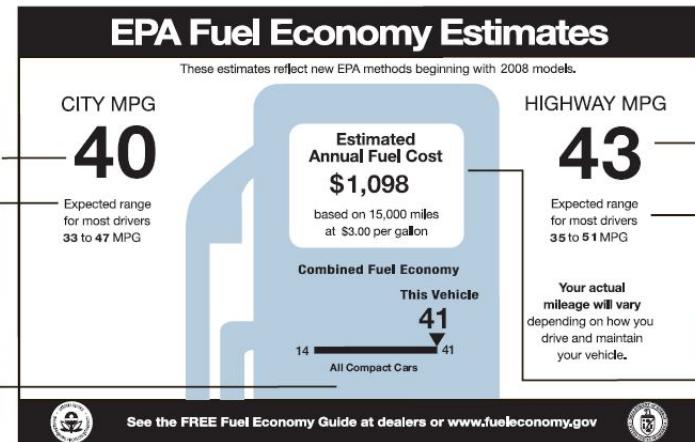
## Your Fuel Economy Will Vary

Even though EPA recently improved its methods for estimating fuel economy, your vehicle's fuel economy will almost certainly vary from EPA's estimate. Fuel economy is not a fixed number; it varies significantly based on where you drive, how you drive, and other factors. Thus, it is impossible for one set of estimates to predict fuel economy precisely for all drivers in all environments. For example, the following factors can lower your vehicle's fuel economy:

- Aggressive driving (hard acceleration and braking)

### Sample Fuel Economy Label

(Attached to New Vehicle Window)



Check the fuel economy label on the vehicle at the dealer showroom for its specific fuel economy (MPG) ratings. The ratings may vary slightly from the values in this guide because of engine and fuel system differences not listed here.

- Excessive idling, accelerating, and braking in stop-and-go traffic
  - Cold weather (engines are more efficient when warmed up)
  - Driving with a heavy load or with the air conditioner running
  - Improperly tuned engine or under-inflated tires

In addition, small variations in vehicle manufacturing can cause MPG variations in the same make and model, and some vehicles don't attain maximum fuel economy until they are "broken in" (around 3,000–5,000 miles).

So, please remember that the EPA ratings are a useful tool for comparing vehicles when car buying, but they may not accurately predict the MPG you will get. This is also true for annual fuel cost estimates. For more information on fuel economy ratings and factors that affect fuel economy, visit [www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov).

## **UNDERSTANDING THE GUIDE LISTINGS**

We hope you'll find the *Fuel Economy Guide* easy to use! Fuel economy and

annual fuel cost data are organized by vehicle class (see page 2 for a list of classes). Within each class, vehicles are listed alphabetically by manufacturer and model.

Vehicle models with different features, such as engine size or transmission type, are listed as different vehicles—engine and transmission attributes are shown in columns 2 and 3. Additional attributes needed to distinguish among vehicles are listed in the “Notes” column (e.g., fuel type, suggested fuel grade). A legend for abbreviations is provided on page 6.

A "P" in the "Notes" column indicates that the manufacturer recommends that the vehicle be fueled with premium-grade gasoline, and a "PR" indicates that the manufacturer requires premium. The higher price of premium fuel is reflected in the annual fuel cost.

The most fuel-efficient vehicles in each class and alternative fuel vehicles are indicated with special markings (see diagram below). Vehicles that can use more than one kind of fuel have an entry for each fuel type.

Interior passenger and cargo volumes are located in the index at the back of the Guide.

## WHY SOME VEHICLES ARE NOT LISTED

Fuel economy regulations currently do not apply to

- Sport utility vehicles (SUVs) and passenger vans with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of more than 10,000 pounds—GVWR is the vehicle weight plus carrying capacity
  - Other vehicles with a GVWR of 8,500 pounds or more or a curb weight over 6,000 pounds

Therefore, those vehicles are not tested, and fuel economy labels are not posted on their windows.

Also, for some vehicles, fuel economy information is not available in time to be printed in the Guide. However, you can find more up-to-date information at [www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov).

Sample Vehicle Listing (Not Actual Data)						
Manufacturer	Model	Trans Type/ Speeds	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG City / Hwy	Annual Fuel Cost	Notes
<b>MINI</b>	Cooper S Clubman	A-S6 M-6	1.6/4 1.6/4	26/34 27/36	\$1,656 \$1,598	P T P T
<b>CHEVROLET</b>	Aveo	A-4 M-5	1.6/4 1.6/4	25/34 27/35	\$1,606 \$1,498	
	Camaro	A-S6 M-6	3.6/6 3.6/6	18/29 17/28	\$2,048 \$2,250	
<b>FORD</b>	Fiesta FWD	A-S6 M-5	1.6/4 1.6/4	29/38 28/37	\$1,364 \$1,404	
<b>MIDSIZE CARS</b>						
<b>MERCURY</b>	Milan FWD	A-6 M-6	2.5/4 2.5/4	23/33 22/29	\$1,732 \$1,876	
	Milan FWD FFV	A-S6	3.0/6	14/21 20/28	\$2,438 \$1,958	E85 Gas

## VEHICLE CLASSES USED IN THIS GUIDE

CARS		TRUCKS	
CLASS	Passenger and Cargo Volume (cu. ft.)	CLASS	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating* (pounds)
<b>TWO-SEATER CARS</b>		<b>PICKUP TRUCKS</b>	
<b>SEDANS</b>		Small	Under 6,000
Minicompact	Under 85	Standard	6,000 to 8,500
Subcompact	85 to 99	<b>VANS</b>	
Compact	100 to 109	Passenger	Under 10,000
Midsize	110 to 119	Cargo	Under 8,500
Large	120 or more	<b>MINIVANS</b>	Under 8,500
<b>STATION WAGONS</b>		<b>SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES</b>	Under 10,000
Small	Under 130	<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES</b>	Under 8,500
Midsize	130 to 159		
Large	160 or more		

\*Gross Vehicle Weight Rating = vehicle weight plus carrying capacity.

## TAX INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES

### Federal Tax Credits

You may be eligible for a federal income tax credit if you purchase one of the following vehicle types in 2010–11.

Vehicle Type	Credit
Hybrid or Diesel (purchased before 2011)	Up to \$3,400
Alternative Fuel Vehicle (purchased before 2011)	\$4,000
Plug-in Electric Drive Vehicle (e.g., plug-in hybrid or battery electric vehicle)	Up to \$7,500

\*As of this publication, compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles are the only commercially available alternative fuel vehicles that qualify for this incentive. Flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs) are not eligible.

Visit [www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov) for more information on qualifying models, credit amounts, and phase-out dates.

### Gas Guzzler Tax

The Energy Tax Act of 1978 requires auto companies to pay a gas guzzler tax on the sale of cars with exceptionally low fuel economy. Such vehicles are identified in the guide by the word "Tax" in the "Notes" column. In the dealer showroom, the words "Gas Guzzler" and the tax amount are listed on the vehicle's fuel economy label. The tax does not apply to light trucks.

## WHY CONSIDER FUEL ECONOMY?

### Save Money

You could save as much as \$1,400 in fuel costs each year by choosing the most fuel-

efficient vehicle in a particular class. This can add up to thousands over a vehicle's lifetime. Fuel-efficient models come in all shapes and sizes, so you need not sacrifice utility or size.

Each vehicle listing in the *Fuel Economy Guide* provides an estimated annual fuel cost (see page i). The online guide at [www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov) features an annual fuel cost calculator that allows you to insert your local gasoline prices and typical driving conditions (percentage of city and highway driving) to obtain the most accurate fuel cost information for your vehicle.

### Reduce Oil Dependence Costs

Buying a more fuel-efficient vehicle can help reduce our dependence on petroleum. More than half of the oil used to produce the gasoline you put in your tank is imported. The United States uses about 19 million barrels of oil per day, two-thirds of which is used for transportation. Petroleum imports cost us about \$207 billion a year—that's money that could be used to fuel our own economy.

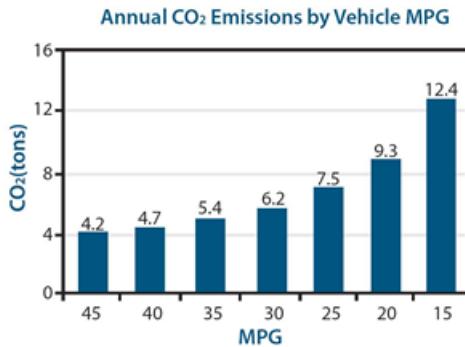
### Reduce Climate Change

Climate change is widely viewed as the most significant long-term threat to the global environment, and man-made emissions of greenhouse gases are very likely the cause of most of the observed global warming over the last 50 years.

Burning fossil fuels such as gasoline and diesel releases carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere, contributing to global climate change. CO<sub>2</sub> is the most important human-made GHG, and highway vehicles account for 27% (1.5 billion tons) of U.S. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions each year.

Every gallon of gasoline your vehicle burns puts about 20 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere—the average vehicle emits around 6 to 9 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> each year. Unlike other forms of vehicle pollution, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions cannot be reduced by pollution control technologies. They can only be reduced by burning less fuel or by burning fuel that contains less carbon.

One of the most important things you can do to reduce your contribution to climate change is to buy a vehicle with better fuel economy. The difference between 25 miles per gallon and 20 miles per gallon can prevent the emission of 10 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> over a vehicle's lifetime, more than a year's worth of use.



You can also reduce your contribution to climate change by

- Getting the best fuel economy out of your car
- Using a low-carbon fuel, such as compressed natural gas (CNG) or electricity from a renewable resource such as wind or hydropower
- Walking, biking, or taking public transit more often

New fuel economy and CO<sub>2</sub> tailpipe emissions standards will go into effect starting with model year 2012 vehicles.

## FUELING OPTIONS

### Ethanol Blends – E85 & E10

Ethanol is an alcohol fuel made by fermenting and distilling starch crops, such as corn. It may also be made from "cellulosic biomass" such as trees and grasses in the near future. The use of ethanol can reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil and reduce greenhouse gases.

E10 or "gasohol" is a blend of 10% ethanol and 90% gasoline sold in many parts of the country. All auto manufacturers approve the use of blends of 10% ethanol or less in their gasoline vehicles.

E85, a blend of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline, can be used in flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs), which are specially designed to run on gasoline, E85, or any mixture of the two. FFVs are offered by several vehicle manufacturers. To determine if your vehicle is an FFV, check the inside of your car's fuel filler door for an identification sticker or consult your owner's manual. More than 2,000 filling stations in the United States currently sell E85. Visit

<http://www.afdc.energy.gov/afdc/locator/stations/> for locations near you.

There is no noticeable difference in vehicle performance when low-level ethanol blends are used. However, FFVs operating on E85 usually experience a 25–30% drop in MPG due to ethanol's lower energy content.

### Biodiesel

Biodiesel is a commercially available diesel-replacement fuel manufactured from vegetable oils or animal fats. It produces fewer greenhouse gases than petroleum diesel and, since it is made domestically from renewable resources, increases national energy security.

Biodiesel can be blended at any ratio with petroleum diesel, but it is most commonly sold at ratios of 2%, 5%, or 20%, denoted as B2, B5, and B20. The vehicle manufacturers that produce the diesels listed in the *Fuel Economy Guide* currently approve the use of biodiesel blends of up to 5% (B5) in their vehicles and state that vehicle damage caused by using higher blends will not be covered under the

manufacturer's warranty. Check your owner's manual or with your vehicle manufacturer to determine the right blend for your vehicle.

Use of biodiesel blends may reduce fuel economy slightly, less than 1% for B5.

**Purchase commercial-grade biodiesel from a reputable dealer. Never refuel with recycled grease or vegetable oil that has not been converted to biodiesel. It will damage your engine.**

Visit

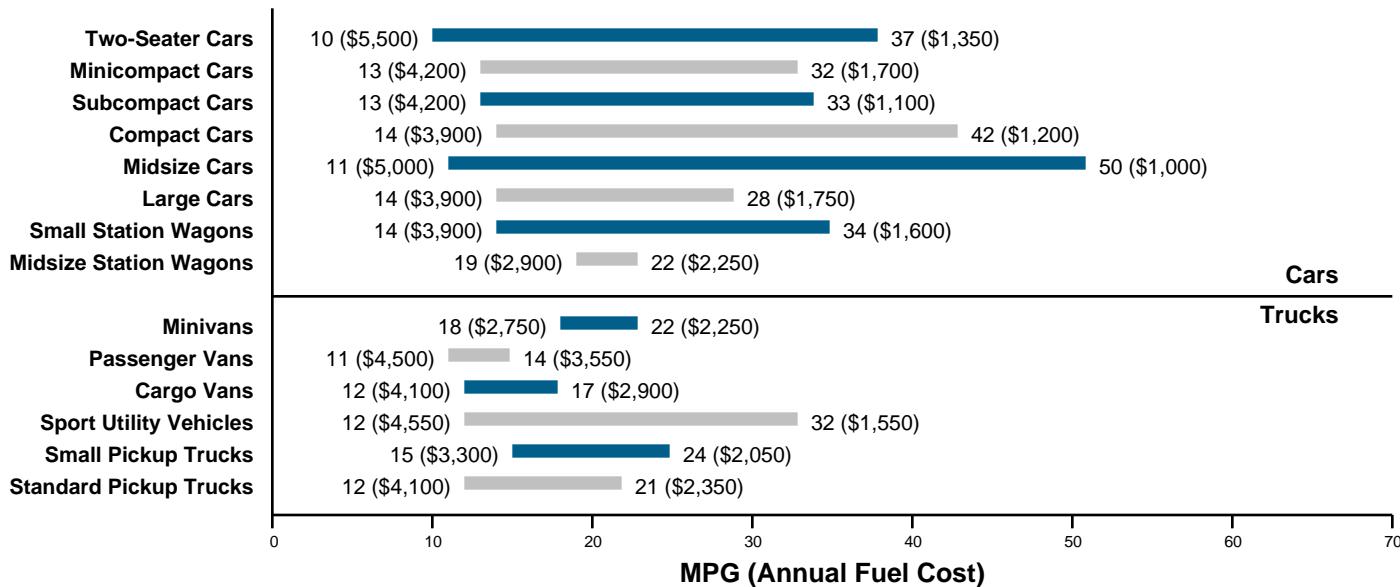
<http://www.afdc.energy.gov/afdc/locator/stations/> for locations of service stations selling biodiesel.

### Premium- vs. Regular-Grade Gasoline

The recommended gasoline for most cars is regular unleaded. Using a higher-octane gasoline than recommended by the owner's manual does not improve performance or fuel efficiency; it only costs more money. Check your owner's manual to determine the lowest grade of fuel you can use.

## FUEL ECONOMY AND ANNUAL FUEL COST RANGES FOR VEHICLE CLASSES

The graph below provides the fuel economy and annual fuel cost ranges for the vehicles in each class so you can see where a given vehicle's fuel economy and cost fall within its class. Combined city and highway MPG estimates are used; these assume you will drive 55% in the city and 45% on the highway. Annual fuel costs assume you travel 15,000 miles each year and fuel costs \$3.30/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and \$3.66/gallon for premium. Visit [www.fueleconomy.gov](http://www.fueleconomy.gov) to calculate annual fuel cost for a specific vehicle based on your own driving conditions and per-gallon fuel costs.



Fuel economy estimates on this chart do not include vehicles operating on compressed natural gas (CNG), electricity, or E85.

## MODEL YEAR 2011 FUEL ECONOMY LEADERS

Listed below are vehicles with the highest fuel economy in the most popular classes, including vehicles with both automatic and manual transmissions. Please note that many vehicle models come in a range of engine sizes and trim lines, resulting in different fuel economy values.

Trans Type/ Speeds	Eng Size/ Cylinders	MPG City / Hwy	MPG Combined	Trans Type/ Speeds	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG City / Hwy	MPG Combined
<b>TWO-SEATER CARS</b>							
<b>SMART</b>							
fortwo electric drive cabriolet	A-1	4/4	94/79	87‡			
fortwo electric drive coupe	A-1	4/4	94/79	87‡			
<b>MINICOMPACT CARS</b>							
<b>MINI</b>							
Cooper	M-6	1.6/4	29/37	32			
	A-S6	1.6/4	28/36	31			
<b>SUBCOMPACT CARS</b>							
<b>BMW</b>							
Active E	A-1	4/4	107/96	102‡			
<b>TOYOTA</b>							
Yaris	M-5	1.5/4	29/36	32			
<b>COMPACT CARS</b>							
<b>CHEVROLET</b>							
Volt §	AV	1.4/4	35/40	37*‡			
			95/90	93†			
<b>VOLKSWAGEN</b>							
Golf (diesel)	M-6	2.0/4	30/42	34			
Jetta (diesel)	M-6	2.0/4	30/42	34			
<b>MIDSIZE CARS</b>							
<b>NISSAN</b>							
Leaf	A-1	4/4	106/92	99‡			
<b>CHEVROLET</b>							
Cruze Eco	M-6	1.4/4	28/42	33			
<b>LARGE CARS</b>							
<b>HYUNDAI</b>							
Sonata	M-6	2.4/4	24/35	28			
<b>HONDA</b>							
Accord	A-5	2.4/4	23/34	27			
<b>SMALL STATION WAGONS</b>							
<b>AUDI</b>							
A3 (diesel)	A-S6	2.0/4	30/42	34			
<b>VOLKSWAGEN</b>							
Jetta SportWagen (diesel)	M-6	2.0/4	30/42	34			
<b>MIDSIZE STATION WAGONS</b>							
<b>KIA</b>							
Rondo	A-4	2.4/4	20/27	22			
<b>SMALL PICKUP TRUCKS</b>							
<b>FORD</b>							
Ranger 2WD	M-5	2.3/4	22/27	24			
<b>TOYOTA</b>							
Tacoma 2WD	A-4	2.7/4	19/25	21			

\* When operated on gasoline.

† When operated on electricity.

‡ Mileage figures are expressed as Miles per gallon equivalent (MPGe -- 1 gallon of gasoline = 33.7 kWh).

§ The Chevrolet Volt is ranked based on a combined electricity and gasoline value of 60 MPGe.

## MODEL YEAR 2011 FUEL ECONOMY LEADERS

Listed below are vehicles with the highest fuel economy in the most popular classes, including vehicles with both automatic and manual transmissions. Please note that many vehicle models come in a range of engine sizes and trim lines, resulting in different fuel economy values. DOES NOT include plug-in hybrids nor electric vehicles.

	Trans Type Speeds	Eng Size/ Cylinders	MPG City / Hwy	MPG Combined		Trans Type Speeds	Eng Size/ Cylinders	MPG City / Hwy	MPG Combined
<b>TWO-SEATER CARS</b>									
<b>HONDA</b>									
CR-Z	AV-S7	1.5/4	35/39	<b>37</b>					
	M-6	1.5/4	31/37	<b>34</b>					
<b>MINICOMPACT CARS</b>									
<b>MINI</b>									
Cooper	M-6	1.6/4	29/37	<b>32</b>					
	A-S6	1.6/4	28/36	<b>31</b>					
<b>SUBCOMPACT CARS</b>									
<b>FORD</b>									
Fiesta SFE	AM-6	1.6/4	29/40	<b>33</b>					
<b>TOYOTA</b>									
Yaris	M-5	1.5/4	29/36	<b>32</b>					
<b>COMPACT CARS</b>									
<b>LEXUS</b>									
CT 200h	AV	1.8/4	43/40	<b>42</b>					
<b>VOLKSWAGEN</b>									
Golf (diesel)	M-6	2.0/4	30/42	<b>34</b>					
Jetta (diesel)	M-6	2.0/4	30/42	<b>34</b>					
<b>MIDSIZE CARS</b>									
<b>TOYOTA</b>									
Prius	AV	1.8/4	51/48	<b>50</b>					
<b>CHEVROLET</b>									
Cruze Eco	M-6	1.4/4	28/42	<b>33</b>					
<b>LARGE CARS</b>									
<b>HYUNDAI</b>									
Sonata	M-6	2.4/4	24/35	<b>28</b>					
<b>HONDA</b>									
Accord	A-5	2.4/4	23/34	<b>27</b>					
<b>SMALL STATION WAGONS</b>									
<b>AUDI</b>									
A3 (diesel)	A-S6	2.0/4	30/42	<b>34</b>					
<b>VOLKSWAGEN</b>									
Jetta SportWagen (diesel)	M-6	2.0/4	30/42	<b>34</b>					
<b>MIDSIZE STATION WAGONS</b>									
<b>KIA</b>									
Rondo	A-4	2.4/4	20/27	<b>22</b>					
<b>SMALL PICKUP TRUCKS</b>									
<b>FORD</b>									
Ranger 2WD	M-5	2.3/4	22/27	<b>24</b>					
<b>TOYOTA</b>									
Tacoma 2WD	A-4	2.7/4	19/25	<b>21</b>					

\* When operated on gasoline.





















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