### Page 110

# EIA Statistics Detail How Energy Is Used in Homes

Virtually every home in the United States was using electricity in 1997—0.2% of the homes in the West were not—and natural gas also was employed in more than three out of five with a 46.6% presence in the South holding the average down, according to preliminary figures released by Energy Information Administration, an arm of Department of Energy (see top table at right).

Wood was used more in the West (19.4% of homes) and the South (15.9%) than in other regions while fuel oil's presence was strongest by far in the Northeast (37.0% of homes). Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was used much less, more in the Midwest and South than elsewhere. Kerosene was used only slightly and solar was used in about 1% of the homes in the South and West, EIA said.

## Daytime Winter Temps Kept at 70°F

A slight plurality of the country's households said they set their daytime winter thermostatic setting when someone is at home at 70°F—25.2% in all compared to 23.0% at 67-69°F, 17.8% at 74°F or more, 14.5% at 71-73°F, 8.1% at 64-68°F and 3.8% at 63°F or less. Viewed by climate zone, the homes in the coldest areas (those with more than 7,000 heating degree-days, HDD) mostly had their thermostats set at 67-69°F (31.8%) and at 70°F (30.4%).

Those numbers trailed off as EIA's survey reviewed daytime winter at-home settings by ever-warmer climate zones until in regions with fewer than 4,000 HDD, the percentage of homes with settings of 70°F had dropped to 25.2% and the percentage of homes with settings of 67-69°F had dropped to 21.2%. Curiously, the percentages of homes with a relatively low daytime, athome setting of 64-67°F were 8.7% for homes in regions with 5,500-7,000 HDD and dropped to 8.2% for homes in regions with 4,000-5,499 HDD and at 10.4% in climates with fewer than 4,000 HDD. The category of homes with thermostatic settings of 63°F or less was at its largest (4.8%) with homes in a climate having fewer than 4,000 HDD and at its lowest (3.7%) with homes in a climate zone with 5,500-7,000 HDD.

### Vacancy v. Sleeping Temperatures

In the coldest climate category, the thermostat was set more often at the coldest survey category of 63°F or less when no one

# Energy and Housing Report

**July 1998** 

Housing Unit Characteristics by Census Region Million U.S. Housholds (Percent), 1997—Preliminary												
Housing Characteristics Fuels Used for Any Use	To			theast		lwest		outh	West			
Electricity	101.4 (	(100.0)	19.7	(100.0)	24.1	(100.0)	35.9	(100.0)	21.8	(99.8)		
Natural gas		(61.1)		(60.2)		(76.4)		(46.6)				
Wood	15.0	(14.8)	2.5	(12.6)	2.6	(10.9)	5.7	(15.9)	4.2	(19.4)		
Fuel oil	9.8	(9.7)	7.3	(37.0)	1.1	(4.4)	1.2	(3.4)		(1.2)		
Lique. pet. gas (LPG)	7.7	(7.6)	1.5	(7.4)	2.2	(9.2)	3.1	(8.6)	0.9	(4.3)		
Kerosene	3.5	(3.4)	0.9	(4.7)	0.5	(1.9)	1.8	(5.1)		(1.1)		
Solar	0.7	(0.7)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	0.3	(1.0)	0.2	(0.9		
Main Heating Fuel	53.2	(52.4)	0.2	(167)	177	(73.4)	12.0	(29 4)	12.5	(57 5)		
Natural gas	30.1	(52.4) (29.6)	9.2 2.4	(46.7) (12.2)	17.7 3.0	(12.4)		(38.4) (48.7)		(33.0)		
Electricity Fuel oil	9.3	(29.0)	6.9	(35.0)	1.0	(4.3)	1.2	(3.2)	0.2	(1.0)		
LPG	4.5	(4.4)	0.9	(1.2)	1.7	(7.1)	2.0	(5.5)	0.6	(2.6)		
Wood	2.3	(2.2)	0.4	(2.2)	0.5	(1.9)	0.7	(1.9)		(3.1)		
Kerosene	1.0	(0.9)	0.4	(1.9)	Q	(Q)	0.4	(1.2)	Q	(Q)		
Solar	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	ÌÒ	(Q)	Q	(Q)	ÌQ	(Q)		
Other/none	0.3	(0.3)	-	(0.7)	-	(Q)		(Q)		(Q)		
Space Heating by Census Region, Million U.S. Households (Percent), 1997—Prelimi												
Heat. Characteristics	To	tal	Nor	theast	Mid	lwest	So	uth	West			
Main Fuel and Equip.								"				
Total		(100.0)		(100.0)								
Natural gas		(52.4)		(46.7)		1. 1		(38.4)				
Central warm-air furn.	37.9	(37.3)		(25.8)		(61.3)	9.5	(26.5)	8.5	(39.1)		
For 1 housing unit	36.6	(36.0)		(24.4)		(58.3)	9.4	(26.1)	8.4	(38.3)		
For 2/+ housing units	1.3 7.2	(1.3)	3.7	(1.4) (18.7)	0.7	(3.0)	Q 0.5	(Q) (1.5)	0.2	(0.8)		
Steam or hot-water sys. For 1 housing unit	5.0	(7.1) (4.9)		(13.3)	1.5	(6.1)	0.5	(1.3) $(1.4)$	0.7	(3.0) (1.8)		
For 2/+ housing units	2.2	(2.2)		(5.4)	0.9	(3.6)	Q	(Q)	0.3	(1.2)		
Floor, wall, pipeless	4.1	(4.0)	- I	(Q)	0.2	(1.0)	1.3	(3.5)		(11.4)		
Room heater/other	4.0	(3.9)		(1.6)	0.3	(1.3)	2.5	(6.9)		(3.9)		
Electricity	30.1	(29.6)	2.4	(12.2)	3.0	(12.4)	17.5	((48.7)	7.2	(33.0)		
Built-in units	7.5	(7.4)	1,4	(7.0)	1.3	(5.4)	2.2	(6.0)	2.7	(12.3)		
Central warm-air furn.	11.0	(10.9)		((2.0)	1.2	(5.1)	6.5	(18.2)		(13.2)		
For 1 housing unit	10.5	(10.3)	I	(1.5)	1.1	(4.7)	6.3	(17.5)	-	(12.8)		
For 2/+ housing units	0.5	(0.5)		(Q)	Q	(Q)	0.3	(0.7)	Q	Q		
Heat pump	9.7	(9.6)		(1.9)	0.3	(1.2)	8.0	(22.4)	1.0	(4.7)		
Other	1.8	(1.8)	N	(1.2)		Q	0.8	(2.1)	0.6	(2.8)		
Fuel oil Steam or hot-water sys	9.3 5.1	(9.2)		(35.0)		· · · ·	1.2	(3.2)	I	(1.0)		
Steam or hot-water sys. For 1 housing unit	3.4	(5.0) (3.3)		(23.7) (15.1)	Q	(Q) (Q)	0.3	(0.8) (0.8)	1 2	(Q) (Q)		
For 2/+ housing units		(1.7)		(13.1)			Q.5	(0.8) (Q)		(Q)		
Central warm-air furn.	3.8	(3.8)		(10.4)		(3.6)	0.8	(2.2)		(0.6)		
Other	0.4	(0.4)								(Q)		
Wood	2.3	(2.2)				(1.9)				(3.1)		
Heating stove	1.5	(1.5)				(0.9)	0.5	(1.3)	0.6	(2.5)		
Other	0.7	(0.7)		• •				• •		(Q)		
LPG	4.5	(4.4)		• •		• •				(2.6)		
Central warm-air furn.	3.0			• •		• •		• •		(2.0)		
Room heater	0.9							• •	1 2	(Q)		
Other	0.6		1 7					• •				
Kerosene	1.0	• •		• •				• •				
Other	0.4		- I		1 2							
None Amt.of Heat Provided	0.8	(0.8)	el d	Q	Q	(Q)	0.5	(0.8)	0.5	(2.1)		
by Main Heating Equip							1					
All or almost all	93.2	(91.8)	18.4	(93.3)	22.9	(9.5)	22.9	(91.2)	19.2	(87.9)		
About three-fourths	4.3	• •	· I	•								
Closer to half	3.2											
No main equipment	0.8											

was at home than during sleeping hours (24.1% versus 22.3%). The same pattern held up in the warmest winter climate zone of fewer than 4,000 HDD (22.0% of the homes set the no-one-home temperature at63°F or less compared to 19.7% with the same setting during sleeping hours). However, in the coldest climate almost no one turned off the heat at either time compared to 21.1% of the homes in the fewer-than-4,000-HDD climate zone with the heat off in winter when no one was at home and 18.1% with the heat turned off at night (Continued on following page) ×,

# Low Incomes Did Not Induce **Turning Down Heat (Cont.)**

Lack of income did not appear to spur very many people to turn the heat down, according to the EIA survey. For example, 7.0% of the households with 1997 income of less than \$10,000 per year set the daytime winter at-home temperature as low as 63°F or less, a proportion less than twice that of the 6.4% of such households with incomes of \$50,000 per year. Only 3.0% of households with incomes of \$10,000-24,999 had the thermostat set as low as 63°. The percentage for households with incomes below the poverty line was only 6.4%; for households eligible for federal assistance, the percentage was 4.5%, which could point to the value of Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program although there was no mention of LIHEAP in the tables EIA released. The subagency has not released its own analysis.

### Heat Not Turned Off when Occupied

Few people turned the heat off in 1997 when they were at home in winter, EIA's figures show. Only 2.3% of the lowest-income category did so and only 0.8% of the richest households did. Similarly, only 3.0% of households below the poverty income and only 3.2% of the households eligible for federal assistance turned off the heat while someone was at home.

The highest temperature settings were used by 24.7% of households with less than \$10,000 annual income, 22.8% of the homes with incomes below the poverty line and 21.3% of households eligible for federal assistance.

Only 13.8% of homes with household incomes of \$50,000 had their thermostats set at 74°F or more. This statistic could reflect the insulation ratings of the respective income-category homes in that richer peoples' better-built homes might not need so high a setting to maintain a comfortable temperature. EIA's tables are silent on the matter.

## **Income Matters Some if No One Home**

Income seems to have made only a modest difference in heating thermostatic settings in winter when no one was at home, the EIA figures show. Homes with household incomes of less than \$10,000 had noone-home, winter thermostatic settings of 63°F or less in 17.4% of the cases. This was the case in 17.9% of the homes with household incomes below the poverty level compared to 21.2% of the homes with incomes of more than \$50,000.

(Continued on following page)

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Space Cooling by Census Region, Million U.S. Households (Percent), 1997—Preliminary AC Characteristics Total   Northeast   Midwest   South   West											
Total households AC				(100.0)						(100.0)	
Type of Air Condit.		····/		····/		(/		(,		(	
Central AC	47.8	(65.0)	4.4	(35.2)	12.4	(65.7)	25.0	(75.0)	6.0	(67.6)	
Electric	47.1	(64.0)	4.4	(34.8)	12.2	(64.9)	24.8	(74.4)	5.7	(64.0)	
W/o heat pump	36.4	(49.5)	3.9	(30.9)				(48.7)	4.5	(50.9)	
With heat pump	10.7	(14.5)	0.5	(4.00	0.4	(2.2)	8.6	(25.7)	1.2	(13.1)	
Other <sup>2</sup>	0.7	(1.0)	Q	Q	Q	Q	0.2	(0.6)	0.3	(3.6)	
Room AC	26.5			(65.3)		(35.0)	8.7			(33.9)	
1 unit	15.9	(21.6)		(34.1)	4.6	(24.5)		(13.5)	2.5	(27.9)	
2 units	7.5	· ·		(22.2)	1.6	(8.4)		(8.2)	0.4	(4.9)	
3 or more units	3.1	(4.2)	1.1	(9.0)	0.4	(2.1)	1.5	(4.4)	Q	(Q)	
No. of Rooms AC								- 1			
in Summer 1997 <sup>1</sup>						(C - C)					
None	8.1	· ·		(8.2)	1.7	(9.2)		(11.6)		(16.9)	
One or two	11.0	(14.9)	4.4	(34.8)		(13.8)		(7.6)		(16.6)	
Three	7.5 10.1	(10.1)		(10.2)	1.7	(8.9)	3.5	(10.5)		(11.2)	
Four Five or more	36.9	(13.8) (50.2)	1.7 4.1	(14.0)		(14.6)		(13.6)		(12.2)	
Percentage of rooms	30.9	(30.2)	4.1	(32.9)	10.1	(55.4)	10.9	(56.7)	5.0	(43.1)	
Air-conditioned				- 1							
100%	45.0	(61.2)	5.5	(43.9)	11.7	(62 4)	22.5	(67.5)	53	(59.0)	
50-99%	11.1	(15.1)		(17.6)		(160)		(14.4)		(12.3)	
25-49%	5.6	(7.7)		(15.4)	1.4	(7.5)		(4.9)	0.7	(7.5)	
1-24%	3.7	(5.0)	1.9	(15.0)	0.9	(4.9)	0.5	(1.5)		((4.3)	
Large trees that shade	8.1	(11.1)		(8.2)	1.7	(9.2)		(11.6)		(16.9)	
the home		1 0				•••					
Yes	36.0	(48.9)	5.4	(43.1)		(50.0)	17.8	(53.5)	3.3	(37.5)	
No	37.6	(51.1)	7.1	(56.9)	9.4	(50.0)	15.5	(46.5)	5.6	(62.5)	
Central AC age (exclud.											
systems for more than											
one housing unit											
Less than 2 years	5.9	(8.0)	0.5	(4.3)	1.6	(8.3)	3.1	(9.2)	0.7	(7.8)	
2-4 years	7.2	(9.7)	0.7	(5.7)	1.9	10.3)		(11.7)	0.6	(7.0)	
5-9 years	14.2	(19.3)	1.4	(11.2)		(19.0)		· · · ·		(21.1)	
10-19 years 20 years or more	12.8 4.1	(17.5) (5.6)		(9.1) (3.4)	1.3	(16.3)		(21.0)	1.0 ().8	(18.2) (9.4)	
Don't know	2.7	(3.7)	Q	Q	0.7	(7.0) (3.9)		(5.1)	0.2	(2.2)	
Central AC use	2.1	(5.7)	V V	×	0.7	(3.9)	1	(5.1)	0.2	(2.2)	
All summer	24.6	(33.5)	1.4	(11.0)	4.1	(22.0)	17.2	(51.5)	2.0	(21.9)	
Quite a bit	10.4	• •		(8.6)		(18.9)		(13.0)		(16.4)	
Only a few times	12.4			(15.4)		(24.6)		(10.1)		(27.6)	
Not at all	0.3	(0.5)	Q	(Q)		` (Q)	Q	(Q)	0.2	(1.7)	
No central system	25.8	(35.0)	8.1	(64.8)		(34.3)	8.3	(25.0)	2.9	(32.4)	
Pays for electricity							· · ·				
for central AC											
Yes		(60.8)		(33.4)	11.6	(61.4)	23.9	(71.5)	5.2	(57.8)	
No	2.3	(3.2)						(2.9)			
Appliances by Census I	Region	, мшо	on US	. House	noias	(Perce	nt), 15	//—ri	eimi	nary	
Appliance types and characteristics											
Clothes washer	78.5	(77.4)	150	(76 M	190	(78 0)	204	(81.9)	152	(69 6)	
Clothes dryer		(71.1)		(66.7)	18.2	(10.9)	26.6	(74.2)	14.2	(65.0)	
Electric		(55.0)						(66.3)			
Natural gas	15.6	• •		(17.9)		(23.9)			3.6	(16.6)	
LPG	0.8	(0.8)		(0.6)			0.2	(0.5)	Q	ÌΩ)	
Dishwasher	50.9			(48.5)	11.3			(51.5)	11.6	(53.1)	
Ceiling fans	61.0	(60.1)	10.1	(51.3)	15.3	(63.6)	25.5	(71.2)			
One	23.6			(26.0)	6.4	(26.6)	6.8	(18.9)	5.3	(24.4)	
Two	14.0	• •		(11.9)				(16.0)		(9.6)	
Three or more		(23.0)		(13.3)				(36.3)		(12.0)	
Freezer	33.7	• •						(36.9)		(24.2)	
One Two comes	30.7	· ·		(24.2)				(33.1)		(22.0)	
Two or more Most-used freez defrost	3.0	(2.9)	0.3	(1.5)	0.8	(3.4)	1.4	(3.8)	0.5	(2.2)	
Most-used freez. defrost Frost-free	10.7	(10 5)	1 6	/7 E	1 27	(11.0)	47	(12.1)	10	(0 5)	
Manual	23.0			(7.5) (18.3)		• •	A	(13.1) (23.7)			
Type of freezer	25.0	(22.0)	5.0	(10.5)	/.4	(50.8)	0.5	(1.1.)	5.4	(15.7)	
Upright	16.5	(16.3)	2.7	(13.9)	4.1	(17.0)	6.0	(16.8)	3.7	(16.8)	
Chest	17.1		-	(11.8)				(20.0)			
				,		(		()	2.2	()	

<sup>1</sup> About 0.7 million households have both a central air conditioner and room air conditioners <sup>2</sup>Other includes LPG, natural gas and district chilled water. <sup>3</sup> About 0.7 million homes have room AC in addition to central AC. 4 LPG, natural gas and district chilled water. Q data withheld because statistical relative standard error was greater than 50% or there were fewer than 10 households sampled. Source: statistical tables from Energy Information Administration's upcoming triennial Housing Characteristics 1997 report. Tables arranged and assembled by E&HR.

# Most Homes Shun Highest Thermostat Settings (Cont.)

The thermostat was set at 74°F or more in 8.1% of households with incomes of less than \$10,000 and in 17.1% of the households with incomes below poverty level compared to only 6.0% of the households with incomes of \$50,000. However, when the household income category of \$25,000-\$49,999 was viewed, the percentage of homes with 74°or-higher settings rose to 9.7%.

### Poor Turn Heat Off with No One Home

In a modest departure from this pattern, the heat was on when no one was at home in 69.1% of the homes with household incomes of less than \$10,000 and 69.3% of the homes with households eligible for federal assistance compared to 91.3% of the time for homes with household incomes of more than \$50,000 and 85.9% of the homes with household incomes of \$25,000-\$49,000.

The difference in temperature settings for rich and poor households was less diverse when considering winter settings at night, the EIA figures show. EIA reported that the heat was on at night in 74.3% of the homes with household incomes of less \$10,000 and 79.2% of homes with households eligible for federal assistance compared to 94.4% of the homes with household incomes of \$50,000 and 89.9% of the homes with household incomes of \$25,000-\$49,999.

Nighttime thermostat was set at 63°F or less in 15.0% of the homes with household incomes of less than \$10,000 and 15.1% of homes with persons eligible for federal assistance contrasted with 18.0% of the homes with household incomes of \$50,000 or more and only 15.2% of the homes with household incomes of \$25,000-49,000.

The highest nighttime thermostatic setting was found in 13.3% of homes with household incomes of less than \$10,000 and 14.9% of homes with persons eligible for federal assistance. This percentage was somewhat higher than the 8.4% of homes with household incomes of \$50,000 or more and higher than the 9.8% of homes with household incomes of \$25,000-49,999.

There was little difference in thermostat settings for heating by climate zone with someone home(see last table on page 113). That evenness among climate zones faded when EIA looked at times with no one home and at night.

#### **AC** Avoided More than Heating

Even with more than 150 people dead so far in the Southwest from the heat this hot summer, low-income families tended to (Continued on following page)

### Energy al

Through-the-door ice

Color television sets

13.1

88.3

1002 32.3 37.9

19.4

2.8

(13.0)

(87.0)

(98.7) (31.9) (37.4)

(19.1) (7.6)

(2.8)

1.6

18.1 19.5 6.3 7.1

4.1

0.5

Yes

No

2

5 or more

nergy and Housing	n Rep	ort					_	J	uly 1	998		
Appliances by Census Region, Million U.S. Households (Percent), 1997—Preliminary   Appliance types Total Northeast Midwest South West												
and character. (cont.)												
Age of freezer												
Less than 2 years	2.4	(2.4)	0.4	(2.2)	0.7	(2.9)	1.0	(2.8)	0.3	(1.2)		
2-4 years	4.2	(4.1)	0.5	(2.6)	1.3	(5.3)	1.8	(5.1)	0.6	(2.7)		
5-9 years	7.5	(7.4)	1.0 1.9	(5.3)	2.1	(8.6)	3.1	(8.5)	1.4 1.8	(6.3) (8.2)		
10-19 years 20 years or more	12.3 6.7	(12.2) (6.6)	1.9	(9.9) (5.4)	3.6 2.2	(15.0)	2.1	(5.9)	1.8	(5.7)		
Don't know	0.5	(0.5)	Q	(Q)	0.2	(0.9)	0.2	(0.5)	Q	(Q)		
Freezer size	0.0	(0.0)	•			(0.27)			•			
Very small (>11 cf)	2.7	(2.7)	0.6	(3.0)	0.8	(3.5)	0.8	. (2.3)	0.5	(2.1)		
Small (11-14 cf)	6.7	(6.6)	1.1	(5.4)	2.4	(9.8)	2.5	(7.0)	0.8	(3.6)		
Medium (15-18 cf)	13.5	(13.3)	1.8	(9.0)	3.9	(16.1)		(15.9)	2.1 1.5	(9.6)		
Large (19-22 cf) Very large (23/+ cf)	9.0 1.7	(8.9) (1.7)	1.3 0.3	(6.7)	2.6 0.4	(10.6)	3.6 0.5	(10.2) (1.4)	0.4	(6.9) (2.0)		
Heaters (other)	1.7	(1.7)	0.5	(1.7)	0.4	(1.0)	0.5	(1.4)	0.4	(2.0)		
Hot tub or spa	4.0	(3.9)	0.5	(2.8)	0.7	(3.1)	1.4	(4.0)	1.3	(5.8)		
Electric	2.7	(2.6)	0.5	(2.4)	0.5	(2.0)	0.9	(2.5)	0.8	(3.7)		
Natural gas	1.2	(1.2)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	0.4	(1.9)		
LPG/other	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)		
Portable space Electric	14.1 12.3	(13.9) (12.1)	2.5 2.1	(12.6) (10.7)	3.4 3.2	(14.3) (13.1)	5.7 4.7	(16.0) (13.0)		(11.2) (10.7)		
Kerosene	2.1	(2.1)	0.4	(2.0)	0.4	(1.5)	1.2	(3.4)	2.3 Q	(Q)		
Swimming pool	1.1	(1.1)	0.2	(0.8)	Q	(Q)	0.5	(1.4)	0.3	(1.3)		
Natural gas	0.7	(0.7)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	0.4	(1.0)	0.2	(0.9)		
Electric, LPG, other	0.4	(0.4)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)		
Waterbed heaters	8.4	(8.3)	1.2	(6.1)	2.7	(11.2)	2.9	(8.2)	1.5	(7.1)		
One	6.9	(6.8)	1.1	(5.4)	2.3	(9.4)	2.4	(6.7)	1.2	(5.5)		
Two or more Used all year	1.5 7.4	(1.4) (7.3)	Q 1.1	(Q) (5.5)	0.4 2.4	(1.8)	0.5 2.5	(1.5) (6.9)	.0.3	(1.5) (6.5)		
One	6.4	(6.3)	1.0	(4.8)	2.1	(8.8)	2.2	(6.2)	1.1	(5.2)		
Two or more	1.0	(1.0)	Q	(Q)	0.3	(1.4)	0.2	(0.7)	0.3	(1.4)		
Oven	1002	(98.8)	19.6	(99.3)	23.8	(99.1)	35.4	(98.6)	21.4	(98.2)		
Electric	62.4	(61.5)	9.8	(49.7)	13.6	(56.6)	25.8	(72.0)				
Natural gas	33.7	(33.2)	8.8	(44.8)	9.2	(38.1)	7.9	(22.1)	7.8	(35.7)		
LPG Other	4.1 Q	(4.0) (Q)	0.9 Q	(4.8) (Q)	1.0 Q	(4.3) (Q)	1.6 Q	(4.4) (Q)	0.5 Q	(2.3) (Q)		
Self-cleaning oven	44.7	(44.0)	9.6	(48.5)	10.8	(45.0)		(41.8)	9.3	(42.7)		
Continuous	10.1	(9.9)	1.9	(9.6)	2.4	(10.1)	3.9	(11.0)	1.8	(8.3)		
Manual start	34.6	(34.1)	7.7	(38.9)	8.4	(34.9)		(30.8)		(34.4)		
Pumps (electric)	20.1	(19.8)		(26.1)	5.0	(20.6)		(19.3)		(14.2)		
Hot tub or spa	4.0 5.5	(4.0)	0.6 1.5	(3.0)	0.8	(3.1)	1.4 2.4	(4.0)	1.3 0.9	(5.8)		
Swimming pool Well water	14.3	(5.4) (14.1)	3.7	(7.6) (18.9)	4.2	(2.9) (17.7)		(6.6) (13.7)	1.5	(4.1) (6.7)		
Range	100.6	(99.2)		(99.6)		(99.4)	35.5	(99.0)		(98.8)		
Electric	61.2	(60.3)	9.6	(48.8)	13.4	(55.6)		(70.9)		(58.4)		
Natural gas	35.1	(34.6)	9.0	(45.5)	9.5	(39.4)	8.4	(23.5)		(37.7)		
LPG	4.3	(4.3)	1.0	(5.3)	1.0	(4.4)		(4.5)		(2.7)		
Other	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q) (99.9)	Q	(Q)	217	(Q)		
Refrigerators One	101.3 85.9	(99.9) (84.7)		(99.9) (84.6)			33.0	(99.9)		(99.7) (84.6)		
Two or more	15.4	(15.2)		(15.3)				(13.1)		(15.1)		
Most-used refrig. defro		(13.2)	5.0	(15.5)		()		(13.1)	0.0	(15.1)		
Frost-free	88.1	(86.8)	16.8	(85.2)	20.5	(85.1)	32.3	(90.0)	18.5	(84.7)		
Manual	13.3	(13.1)	2.9	(14.7)	3.5	(14.7)	3.6	(9.9)	3.3	(15.0)		
Type of refrigerator		(60 M)	140	<b>74</b> 22	176	(72.1)	22 6	ICE O	122	<i>(</i> <b>((</b> ))		
2-door (top and bottom		(68.0)	3.0	(74.2) (15.2)		(73.1) (17.6)		(05.0) (22.2)	13.2	(60.6)		
2-door (side-by-side) Regular (single door)	20.7 10.8	(20.4) (10.7)		(9.8)				(11.4)	2.8	(25.2) (12.7)		
Half-size/other	0.8	(0.7)		(0.6)	I -		0.2	(0.6)				
Age of refrigerator		(/		(/	1	()				(/		
Less than 2 years	13.4	(13.2)		(12.4)		(13.0)		(13.3)		(14.2)		
2-4 years	21.4	(21.1)		(21.1)		(19.1)		(24.0)	4.0	(18.3)		
5-9 years	30.3	(29.8)		(28.9)		(29.1)			1.0	(32.0)		
10-19 years	24.2 7.1	(23.8)		(24.1) (7.8)			2.2	(22.6) (6.1)		(24.5)		
20 years or more Don't know	5.0	(7.0) (4.9)		(7.8)			1.6	(4.4)		(6.5) (4.2)		
Size of refrigerator	5.0	()		(0.0)		(2.7)		()	0.0	(7.2)		
Very small (>11 cf)	0.9	(0.9)		(1.4)			0.2	(0.7)		(0.9)		
Small (11-14 cf)	7.7	(7.6)		(8.5)			2.5	(7.1)		(8.9)		
Medium (15-18 cf) Large (19-22 cf)	45.7 45.5	(45.0) (44.8)		(48.8)		(47.0) (43.8)				(39.3) (48.9)		
Very large (23/+ cf)	1.5	(1.5)		(1.6)				(1.2)	0.4	(48.9)		

(8.4) (91.6)

(98.8) (31.8)

(36.1)

(20.8) (7.5)

2.5

21.6

23.8 7.7 8.7

4.9

1.9

0.6

(10.4)

(89.6) (99.0) (32.1) (36.2)

(20.4)

(7.8) (2.5)

5.9 (16.3)

30.0

35.4 10.5

14.0

6.6 (18.4)

3.2

(83.7)

(98.7) (29.1) (38.9)

(8.9) (3.4)

(98.

(36.1 (37.2

3.1 (14.4)

18.7 (85.6

21.4 7.9 8.1 3.8 1.2

# Air Conditioning Use Avoided More than Heating (Cont.)

avoid using air conditioning far more often than higher income families. Most utilities are forbidden from cutting off the heat in winter when bills are not paid and some power companies are similarly prohibited from doing so in summer. Texas Utilities is one such utility that will not cut off a customer's power in summer even if bills are in arrears. Most of the causalities from the heat are occurring in Texas.

Despite the dangers, a mere 1.7% of households with annual incomes below \$10,000 used their central air conditioner "all summer" compared to 9.1% for households with incomes of \$50,000 or more per year and 7.8% for households with incomes of \$25,000-49,999. EIA reported that 1.8% of sub-poverty-level households used a central air conditioner that much.

### Assisted Households Use AC

With federal assistance available to help pay for utility bills, the number of households using air conditioning all summer rose to 5.4%. Conversely, the subagency reported that virtually no one in any of the surveyed income categories avoided using any air conditioning in summer. The number using central air conditioning "quite a bit" ranged from 0.8% of the homes in the under-\$10,000/yr. category to 4.2% for households with incomes of \$50,000 or more per year.

For use of window units, the ranges were flatter and use actually declined as a percentage of homes as income levels increased, perhaps indicating a preference among higher-income families for use of a central air conditioner. Such efficiency features as set-back thermostats were not found very often in low-income households.

All findings were for homes that had air conditioning. EIA noted slightly less than three in four homes nationwide had cooling. The income breakdown of homes with air conditioning compared to homes with heating is as follows: less than \$10,000/yr.-13.3 million heated homes and 8.2 million airconditioned homes (61.7%); \$10,000-24,999/yr. —19.6 million with air conditioning out of 29.1 million with heat (67.4%); \$25,000-49,000/yr.-23.4 million with air conditioning out of 31.1 million with heat (75.2%); \$50,000/yr. or more, 22.4 million homes with air conditioning out of 27.9 million homes with heat (80%); below the poverty line-8.5 million homes with air conditioning out of 14.7 million homes with heat (57.8%); and homes eligible for federal assistance-21.3 million with air conditioning out of 34.7 million with heat (61.4%).

ELA plan - - - - - -

Appliances by Census Region, Million U.S. Households (Percent), 1997—Preliminary											
Appliance types		otal		theast		lwest	South		West		
and character. (cont.)	-										
Video cassette recorders	88 9	(87.6)	17.0	(86.1)	21.6	(89.7)	30.0	(86.0)	104	(80 0)	
One	56.3	(55.5)		(57.5)		(56.4)	18.9				
Two	25.2	(24.9)	4.2	(21.5)	6.3	(26.0)		(25.8)		(25.1)	
Three	7.3	(7.2)	1.4	(7.1)	1.8	(7.3)	2.6	(7.4)	1.5	(6.7)	
	1015										
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)	
Electric	40.0	(39.5)	5.2	(26.5)		(27.6)	20.9		7.3		
For one housing unit	37.9	(37.4)	4.8	(24.5)	6.0	(25.0)	20.2	(56.4)	6.8		
For two or more units	2.1	(2.1)	0.4	(2.0)	0.6	(2.5)	0.7	(1.9)	0.5	(2.1)	
Natural gas	52.4	(51.7)	9.2	(46.8)	16.0	(66.4)	13.4			(63.2)	
For one housing unit	46.4	(45.7)	7.6	(38.3)	14.0	(58.0)	12.9	(36.0)	12.0		
For two or more units	6.0	(5.9)	1.7	(8.4)	2.0	(8.4)	0.5	(1.4)	1.8	(8.3)	
Fuel oil	4.9	(4.9)	4.7	(23.8)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	
For one housing unit	3.1	(3.1)	2.9	(14.6)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	
For two or more units	1.8	(1.8)	1.8	(9.2)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	
LPG	3.2	(3.1)	0.4	(1.9)	1.2	(4.9)	1.1	(3.0)	0.5	(2.4)	
Other	0.7	(0.7)	0.2	(0.9)	Q	`(Q́)	Q	(Q)	0.2	(0.7)	
No water heater	0.2	(0.2)	Q	(Q)	Ò	Ì	Ò	ίÕ	0	(Q)	
Water heater for 1 unit		(89.7)		(79.7)	21.3	(88.4)				(89.0)	
Age	/1.0	(0).1)	13.7	(,,,,,)	21.5	(00.1)	5 1.0	(20.1	17.1	(0).0)	
Less than 2 years	11.2	(11.1)	2.0	(10.0)	2.7	(11.1)	4.2	(11.7)	24	(11.1)	
	17.0	(16.8)	3.0	(15.0)	3.9	(16.3)	6.9			(14.7)	
2-4 years	25.3				5.6	(10.3) (23.3)				(14.7) (24.2)	
5-9 years		(25.0)		(20.9)							
10-19 years	20.2	(19.9)	2.8	(14.4)	5.4	(22.5)	7.5	(20.9)	4.5	(20.6)	
20 years or more	7.1	(7.0)		(6.2)	1.6	(6.7)	2.4	(6.6)		(8.8)	
Don't know	7.1	(7.0)	0.9	(4.3)	1.8	(7.6)	3.0	(8.3)	1.5	(6.7)	
No separate heater	3.0	(2.9)		(8.9)	Q	(Q)	0.4	(1.1)		(2.8)	
No water heater	0.2	(0.2)		(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	
Water heat. for 2/+ units	10.3	(10.1)	4.0	(20.1)	2.8	(11.5)	1.2	(3.3)	2.3	(10.6)	
Size											
Small	15.5	(15.3)		(11.1)	3.4	(14.3)	7.0			(13.0)	
Medium	47.1	(46.4)	8.0	(40.3)	12.2	(50.6)	18.0			(41.4)	
Large	21.7	(21.3)	3.1	(15.6)	4.5	(18.8)	7.9	(22.1)	6.1	(28.1)	
Dont't know	3.7	(3.7)	0.7	(3.8)	0.9	(3.9)	1.3	(3.5)	0.8	(3.7)	
No separate heater	3.0	(2.9)	1.8	(8.9)	Q	(Q)	0.4	(1.1)	0.6	(2.8)	
No water heater	0.2	(0.2)	Q	`(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	l o	(Q)	
Water heat, for 2/+ units	10.3	(10.1)		(20.1)	2.8	(11.5)	1.2	(3.3)	2.3	(10.6)	
Other appliances	10.5	(/		(/		()		(0.0)		(10.0)	
Aquarium	3.9	(3.8)	0.6	(3.3	1.0	(4.0)	1.2	(3.4)	1.0	(4.7)	
Microwave oven	84.2	(83.0)		(78.7)	20.9	(86.9)				(83.3)	
Outdoor gas light	0.9	(0.9)		(78.7) (Q)	0.3	(1.2)	0.3	(1.0)		`	
Rechargeable tools/appl.				(43.2)	11.2			(41.7)			
Stereo equipment	69.8	(68.8)				(40.5)					
••						• •				(/4.4)	
Daytime Winter Temperatures when Someone is Home, by Climate Zone											
	11	Fewer th				00000-1	Dave	nd _		e than	
		rewer li	1411 Z,	WU C00	ning r	egree-	Jays a	iiu —	12 000	תתים ו	

			Fewe	2.000								
	To	tal	Моге	than	5,5	500-	4,0	000-	Less	than	· ·	
			7,000	HDD	7,000	HDD	5,500	HDD	4,000	HDD	4,000	HDD
Heat is turned on	93.9	(92.5)	9.0	(97.7)	26.9	(96.0)	20.8	(92.5)	17.8	(91.0)	19.3	(87.2)
63°F or less	3.8	(3.8)	0.4	(4.1)	1.0	(3.7)	1.0	(4.3)	0.9	(4.8)	0.5	(2.2)
64-66°F	8.3	(8.1)	0.7	(8.1)	2.4	(8.7)	1.8	(8.2)	2.0	(10.4)	1.2	(5.4)
67-69°F	23.4	(23.0)	2.9	(31.8)	7.9	(28.2)	5.3	(23.4)	4.1	(21.2)	3.1	(14.2)
70°F	25.6	(25.2)	2.8	(30.4)	7.1	(25.2)	5.9	(26.2)	4.9	(25.2)	4.9	(22.3)
71°F	14.7	(14.5)	1.2	(13.5)	5.0	(17.7)	3.0	(13.3)	2.3	(11.6)	3.3	(14.8)
74°F or more	18.1	(17.8)	0.9	(9.9)	3.5	(12.6)	3.9	(17.1)	3.5	(17.8)	6.3	(28.4)
Heat turned off	2.1	(2.1)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	Q	(Q)	1.1	(5.6)	0.8	(3.8)
Unknown/no ans.	5.5	(5.4)	Q	(Q)	1.0	(3.7)	1.6	(7.0)	0.7	(3.4)	2.0	(9.0)

# Carrier Combines Thermidstat, Puron In New, More Efficient Heat Pump Models

Carrier Corp., New York, N.Y., has begun marketing its Comfort Heat Pump System<sup>TM</sup> including the company's Thermidstat<sup>TM</sup> control component that maintains humidity levels much like a thermostat maintains temperature. Compared to conventional heat pumps, the new system offers 15-20° higher supply air temperatures, 100° minimum supply air temperatures and up to 30 times more humidity removal, the company said.

"This new system meets the needs of homeowners who want warmer air from their heating system and greater humidity control in summer," said Nathan Wright, marketing manager at Carrier for heat pumps.

Carrier heat pumps are available with seasonal energy-efficiency ratio (SEER) and heating seasonal performance factor (HSPF) ratings ranging from the industry standard 10.0 SEER/6.8 HSPF to 16.1 SEER/9.4 HSPF, the company said. The heat pump also is available with Carrier's new non-ozone-depleting Puron<sup>TM</sup> refrigerant (R-410A), which replaces R-22.

Contact Carrier at its Web site of www.carrier.com or write to ACLS, Dept. 840-025, 108 Metropolitan Dr., Liverpool, N.Y. 13088-5112

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