OE/EIA-0321/1

esidential Energy onsumption Survey:

Consumption and Expenditures April 1980

Through March 1981



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September 1982



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Residential Energy Consumption Survey:

Consumption and Expenditures

April 1980 Through March 1981



Part 1: National Data Energy Information Administration Office of Energy Markets and End Use **U.S. Department of Energy**

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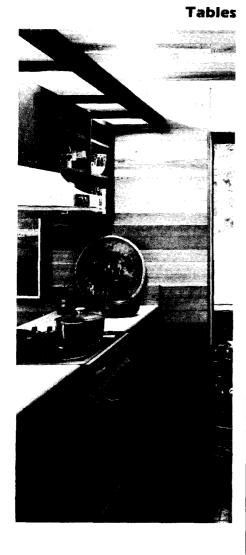
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	Contents	
Summary of Findings	Introduction. Trends in Consumption and Expenditures. Consumption of Specific Fuels. Regional Variations in Energy Use. Consumption by Weather and Housing Characteristics. Energy Consumption by Socioeconomic Groups. Wood Consumption.	1 2 7 12 13
Appendixes	 A. How the Survey Was Conducted B. Estimates of the Size of U.S. Housing Units in Square Feet C. Limitations of the Data D. Survey Forms E. United States Weather Zone Map F. United States Census Regions and Divisions G. Residential Energy Consumption Data Items 1978 to 1981 Glossary 	109 115 159 221 225 229
	 Average Household Total Energy Consumption of all Fuels and of Specific Fuels1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu Per Household) Total Residential Energy Consumption by Fuel Type1978, 1979, and 1980 (Quadrillion Btu) Average Household Total Energy Consumption by Main Heating Fuel Used-1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu Per Household) Average Electricity Use by Households Whose Main Heating Fuel Is Electricity1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu Per Household) Average Household Expenditures for all Fuels and for Specific Fuels-1978, 1979, and 1980 (1980 Dollars Per Household) Average Household Total Energy Expenditures by Main Heating Fuel Used1978, 1979, and 1980 (1980 Dollars Per Household) Average Household Total Energy Expenditures by Main Heating Fuel Used1978, 1979, and 1980 (1980 Dollars Per Household) Average Household Total Energy Expenditures by Main Heating Fuel Used1978, 1979, and 1980 (1980 Dollars Per Household) Average Household Total Energy Expenditures by Fuel Type1978, 1979, and 1980 (1980 Dollars) Average Household Total Energy Consumption by Region1978, 1979 	2 3 4 5 5 6 7
	 and 1980 (Million Btu Per Household). 9. United States and Regional Heating and Cooling Degree-Days and 49-year Norms1978, 1979, and 1980. 10. Percent of Total Households, Percent of Fuels and Specific Fuels Consumed Within Each Census Region1980. 	8 9 10

Contents (Continued)

	F	age
11.	Average Total Energy Expenditures by Region1978, 1979, and 1980 (1980 Dollars Per Household)	11
12.	Average Total Energy Consumption by Year House Built1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu Per Household)	13
13.	Average Total Energy Consumption by Income Class1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu Per Household)	14
14.	Average Total Energy Expenditures by Income Class1978, 1979, and 1980 (Nominal Dollars Per Household)	15
15.	Average Total Energy Consumption by Racial Origin1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu Per Household)	16



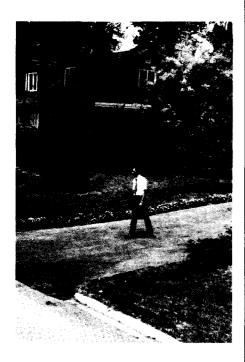
Α.	Average Total Consumption by Size of House (Heated Area) and Heating Degree-Days1980 (Million Btu Per Household)	12
1.	U.S. Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures——April 1980 through March 1981	21
2.	U.S. Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures——April 1980 through March 1981 (Percent)	26
3.	U.S. Residential Proportionate Energy Consumption of Fuels April 1980 through March 1981 (Percent of Total Btu)	31
4.	U.S. Residential Proportionate Energy Expenditures for Fuels April 1980 through March 1981 (Percent of Total Dollars)	35
5.	U.S. Average Residential Energy Consumption of All Fuels Used in the Household, by Main Heating Fuel TypeApril 1980 through March 1981 (Million Btu Per Household)	39
6.	U.S. Average Residential Energy Expenditures for All Fuels Used in the Household, by Main Heating Fuel TypeApril 1980 through March 1981 (Dollars Per Household)	43
7.	U.S. Residential Natural Gas Consumption and Expenditures April 1980 through March 1981	47
8.	U.S. Residential Natural Gas Consumption and Expenditures for House- holds Using or Not Using Natural Gas as Main Heating Fuel April 1980 through March 1981	52
9.	U.S. Residential Electricity Consumption and Expenditures April 1980 through March 1981	56
10.	U.S. Residential Electricity Consumption and Expenditures for House- holds Using Electricity as Main Heating FuelApril 1980 through March 1981	61
11.	U.S. Residential Electricity Consumption and Expenditures for House- holds Using Electricity But Not as Main Heating FuelApril 1980 through March 1981	65

Contents (Continued)

	I	Page
12.	U.S. Residential Fuel Oil or Kerosene Consumption and ExpendituresApril 1980 through March 1981	70
13.	U.S. Residential Liquid Petroleum Gas Consumption and Expenditures April 1980 through March 1981	75
14.	U.S. Residential Energy Consumption, Not Including Wood, by Climate Zone and Heated Square FootageApril 1980 through March 1981 (Million Btu Per Household)	78
15.	U.S. Residential Energy Expenditures, Not Including Wood by Climate Zone and Heated Square FootageApril 1980 through March 1981 (Dollars Per Household)	81
16.	U.S. Average Residential Energy PricesApril 1980 through March 1981 (Dollars Per Million Btu)	84
17.	U.S. Residential Consumption of Wood as a Percentage of the Consumption of All FuelsNatural Gas, Electricity, Fuel Oil/ Kerosene, LPG, and Wood (Percent of Btu)	88
A1.	Population Estimates Used as Controls in Ratio Estimates	95
A2.	Interviews Completed by Stage	97
A3.	Response Rates by Region, Location, Type of Structure	98
A4.	1980 RECS Items Most Frequently Imputed	100
A5.	Companies in Fuel Supplier Survey and Number of Households Supplied	102
A6.	Energy Consumption Records and Missing Data for Survey Households Using Electricity, Natural Gas, Fuel Oil/Kerosene, or LPG (Percent of Households Using the Fuel)	104
A7.	Energy Consumption Records and Missing Data for Survey Households Using Electricity, Natural Gas, Fuel Oil/Kerosene, or LPG by Type of Housing Structure (Percent of Households Using the Fuel)	106
в1.	Completeness of Data on Square Footage of Housing Units	112
B2.	Variables in the Regression Equation Used to Impute the Total Square Footage of the Housing Unit	113
C1.	Clustering Factor for Calculation of Sampling Errors	120
C2.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 1 (Percent)	124
C3.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 5 (Percent)	129
C4.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 6 (Percent)	133
C5.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 7 (Percent)	137
C6.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 8 (Percent)	139
C7.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 9 (Percent)	141
C8.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 10 (Percent)	143
C9.	Relative Standard Errros (RSE) for Estimates in Table 11 (Percent)	145



Contents (Continued)



C10.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 12 (Percent) 147
C11.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 13 (Percent) 149
C12.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 14 (Percent) 151
C13.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 15 (Percent) 154
C14.	Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 16 (Percent) 157
G1.	Energy Consumption from Fuel Supplier Records by Individual Survey 232
G2.	Weather Data by Individual Survey 233
G3.	End Uses of Energy by Fuel Type 234
G4.	Equipment and Appliance Type by Individual Survey
G5.	Structural Characteristics by Individual Survey
G6.	Conservation Activities by Individual Survey
G7.	Data Items by Individual Survey and Year 238
н. 1	efinition of Poor

Page

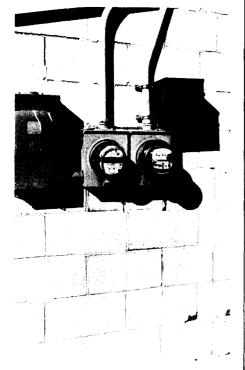


Summary of Findings

Introduction

"Energy consumption...was lower than in the previous year, the second time average consumption has fallen."

Trends in Consumption and Expenditures



"For 1980, the average household consumed 114 million Btu." This is the second report of the 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Survey, which covers consumption for the period April 1980 through March 1981. It contains data on energy consumption and expenditures. The previous report, <u>Residential Energy Consumption Survey</u>: <u>Housing Characteristics</u>, 1980, provides information on the characteristics of the housing stock, fuel use, and appliances.¹

The 1980 survey is the third in a series of surveys of residential energy use. These three surveys provide a detailed three-year record of residential energy use patterns for 1978, 1979, and 1980.² Each survey is based on a different sample of households. This summary gives highlights of a comparison of the findings for the three years.

This report contains detailed tabulations of total consumption and expenditures and of consumption and expenditures per household for all fuels and for specific fuels. These data are given by significant energy-related characteristics of the household. Energy use by the measured area of the house is also included. This report also contains results of an effort to measure consumption of wood fuels.

Energy consumption per household for the year ending March 1981 was lower than in the previous year, the second time average consumption has fallen. For 1980, the average household consumed 114 (\pm 3) million Btu, while in 1979 and 1978, the figures were 126 (\pm 6) and 138 (\pm 5) million Btu, respectively.³ Over the three-year period, average consumption has dropped by 24 million Btu, or by 18 percent, from the 1978 value.

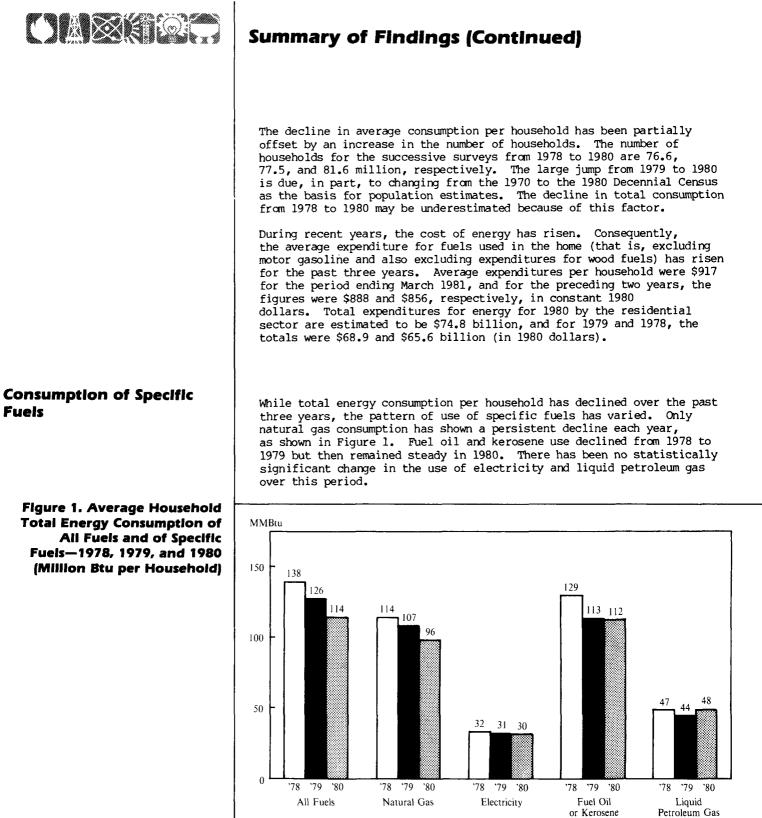
In 1980, the residential sector consumed an estimated total of 9.3 (+0.3) quadrillion Btu (excluding wood), which was 12 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States.⁴ The total amount of energy consumed by the residential sector declined by 1.3 (+ 0.8) quadrillion Btu between 1978 and 1980.

¹The report is <u>Residential Energy Consumption Survey</u>: <u>Housing</u> <u>Characteristics</u>, 1980, DOE/EIA-0314, June 1982, 445pp.

²Throughout this summary, 1978 refers to the period April 1978 through March 1979, 1979 to April 1979 through March 1980; and 1980 to April 1980 through March 1981. A separate analysis indicates there is little difference in estimates of consumption for these heating year periods compared to the calendar year; see "April 1980 through March 1981" in the Glossary.

 3 The <u>+</u> value in the parenthesis after a statistic quoted in the text represents two standard errors of the statistic. The standard error is a measure of the variability of an estimate that is based on a sample survey. For further explanation of standard errors, see Appendix C.

⁴A total of 74.80 quadrillion Btu were consumed from April 1980 through March 1981--Monthly Energy Review, July 1982, DOE/EIA-0035 (82/07). Electricity consumption is converted at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour. This Btu value of electricity is at the household level and excludes electrical energy losses. If electrical energy losses are included, then the residential sector consumed about 19.2 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States.



Note: For specific fuels, the average is for all households using the fuel except for fuel oil and kerosene where the average is only for households using them as the main heating fuel.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Tables 5, 7, 9, 12, and 13.

"Only natural gas consumption has shown a persistent decline each year."



"The comparison of homes heated by electricity with homes heated by other fuels is misleading."

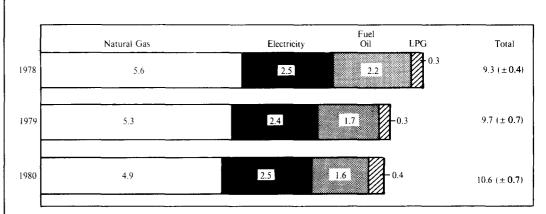
Figure 2. Total Residential Energy Consumption by Fuel Type—1978, 1979, and 1980 (Quadrillion Btu)

Summary of Findings (Continued)

The number of households using natural gas has increased each year, and the total energy consumption per household for natural gas has declined. Therefore, there has not been a significant change in the total amount of natural gas consumed. The changes in the total amounts of the other fuels consumed are also not statistically significant, although the total decline in consumption is significant. Total consumption for all fuels and for each specific fuel for the three years are shown in Figure 2.

The total amount of energy used in the home varies considerably with the main heating fuel, as shown in Figure 3. In 1980, households that used natural gas as the main heating fuel consumed an average of 131 million Btu; electricity users consumed 60 million; fuel oil and kerosene users, 145 million; and liquid petroleum gas users, 105 million. From 1978 to 1980, average total energy consumption declined for all types of heating fuel except liquid petroleum gas, where the change is not statistically significant.

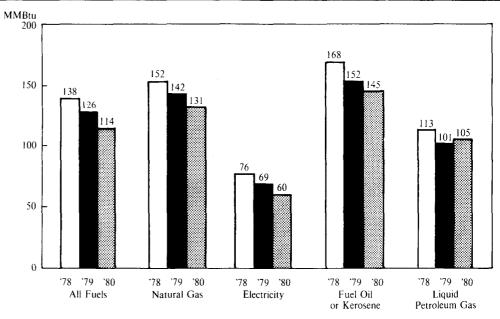
The comparison of homes heated by electricity with homes heated by other fuels is misleading. Electricity arrives in the home ready to be used as a source of heat. The other fuels must be burned to obtain their heat content. Because the burning process is inefficient, more of these fuels must be consumed to provide comparable heat. In addition, electricity has often been generated by burning a fossil fuel, and this fact is not reflected in the comparisons. There are other factors that also affect this comparison: a higher concentration of electrically heated homes are in the warmest weather zone; electrically heated homes are newer and smaller.



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Table 1.



Figure 3. Average Household Total Energy Consumption by Main Heating Fuel Used—1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu per Household)



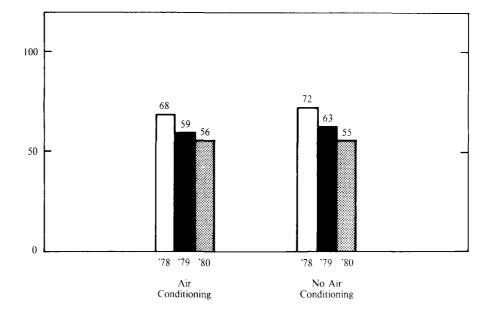
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Table 5.

"The total amount of energy used in the home varies considerably with the main heating fuel." While the average use of electricity, for all households that use it, has not changed, there has been a decline in its use by those households that use it as their main heating fuel. Figure 4 shows average electricity consumption per household for households that used electricity for air conditioning and those that did not. For both groups, there has been a persistent decline in electricity usage for the three-year period. The decline is apparently slightly larger for households that do not have air conditioning, although this difference is not statistically significant. Average consumption is lower for households that use electricity for both heating and air conditioning—lower than for households that use it only for heating. Households that use electricity for both heating and air conditioning are concentrated in the South (64 percent of these households in 1980) where total space conditioning requirements (including cooling) are low.

There have been wide differences in the patterns of expenditures of households for different fuels, as shown in Figure 5. The average household's expenditures for natural gas have not changed significantly over this period. The average expenditures for electricity increased slightly, while expenditures for liquid petroleum gas increased by one-third and fuel oil by one-half.

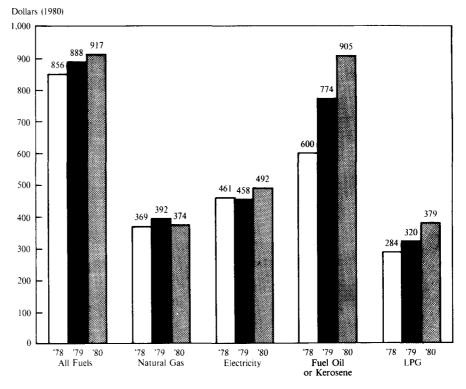


Figure 4. Average Electricity Use by Households Whose Main Heating Fuel is Electricity—1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu per Household)





igure 5. Average Household Expenditures for All Fuels and for Specific Fuels—1978, 1979, and 1980 980 Dollars per Household)

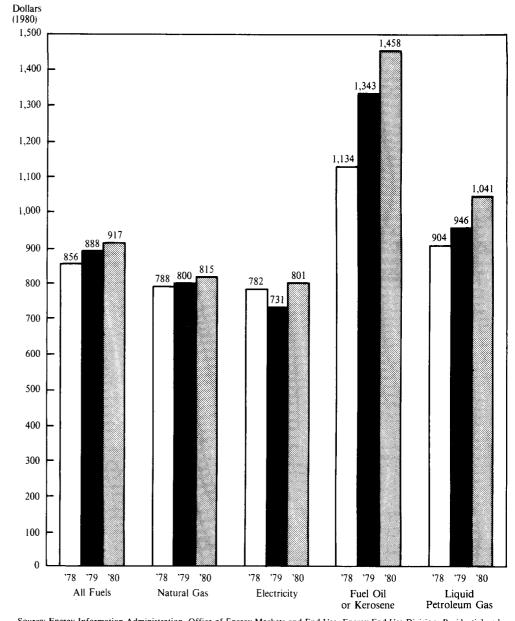


Note: For specific fuels, the average is for all housholds using fuels, except for fuel oil and kerosene where the average is only for households using them as the main heating fuel. The average for all fuels is an average of specific fuels weighted by the proportion of households that use each fuel. To approximate the average for all fuels, multiply the average for a specific fuel by the proportion of households using the fuel, and add the totals for the four fuels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch; 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Tables 6, 7, 9, 12, and 13.



Figure 6 gives average total expenditures (in 1980 dollars) for energy by main heating fuel for the three surveys. Households that heat with fuel oil and kerosene or with liquid petroleum gas have experienced an increase in total energy costs, which largely reflects the increases in costs for the heating fuels. This is not unexpected since heating costs are the largest component of total in house energy costs. Households that heat with natural gas or electricity have had very modest increases in their total energy bills.



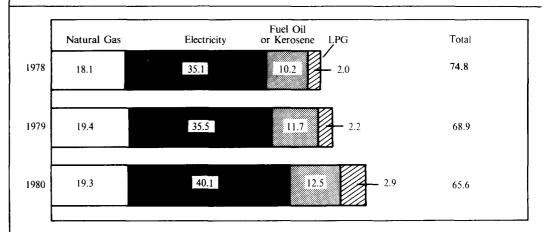
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Table 6.

Figure 6. Average Household Total Energy Expenditures by Main Heating Fuel Used—1978, 1979, and 1980 (1980 Dollars per Household)

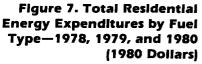
"There have been wide differences in the patterns of expenditures for different fuels."



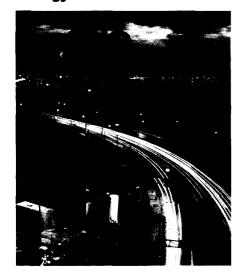
Total expenditures for each fuel and for total energy use are shown in Figure 7. Expenditures for natural gas have not changed significantly. Expenditures for electricity have increased somewhat, and expenditures for fuel oil and liquid petroleum gas have increased the most.



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Survey. See Table 1.



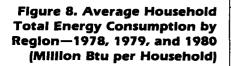
Regional Variations in Energy Use

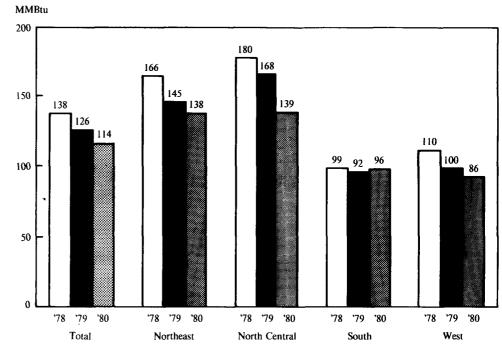


Energy use varied substantially among the four Census regions of the country, although the differences narrowed substantially over the three years of the residential survey. Figure 8 gives the average amount of total energy consumed per household by region. The North Central and Northeast regions had the highest consumption in 1980, with average consumptions of 180 and 166 million Btu per household, respectively. The West had the lowest average of 99 million Btu per household. Both the Northeast and North Central regions showed substantial declines in energy consumption per household over the past three years, while there has been a modest decline in consumption in the West. In the South, consumption did not change significantly.

These consumption data depend heavily upon the climatic conditions, as well as conservation changes in the housing unit. Figure 9 shows the average annual heating degree-days and cooling degree-days for each year for each region. The Northeast's winter in 1980 was more severe than in the preceding year, but the region still used less energy per household. This reduction most likely reflects the effects of conservation improvements and changes in use patterns (such as lowering thermostats). Part of the large drop in consumption in the North Central region from 1979 to 1980 can be attributed to a milder winter, although it is likely that some of the change is also due to other factors, perhaps conservation. Consumption in the South and the West seems to have followed the changes in the weather patterns.







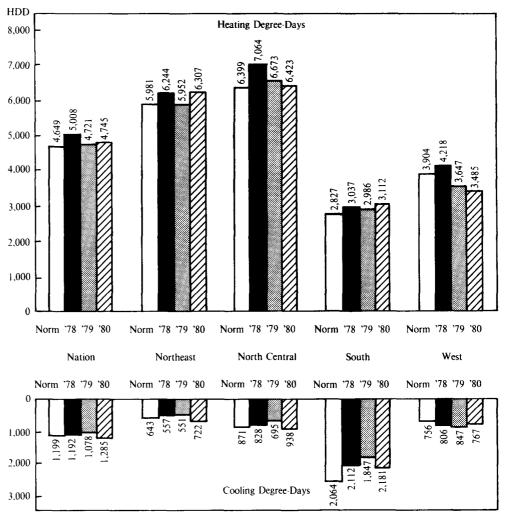
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Table 5.

"Both the Northeast and North Central regions showed substantial declines in energy consumption per household over the past three years."



Figure 9. United States and Regional Heating and Cooling Degree-Days and 49 Year Norms—1978, 1979, and 1980



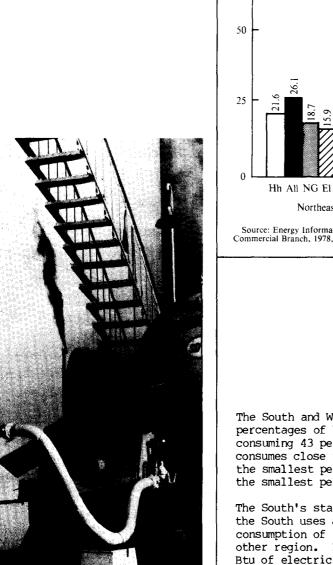


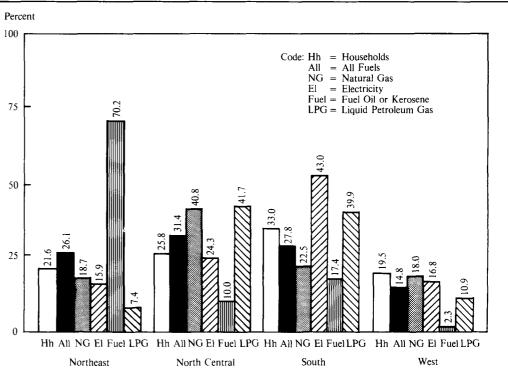
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. State, Regional, and National Monthly and Seasonal Heating Degree Days Weighted by Population (1980 Census) (July 1931-June 1981), September 1981. U.S. Department of Commerce. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, <u>State, Regional, and National Monthly and</u> Seasonal Cooling Degree Days Weighted by Population (1980 Census) (July 1931-June 1981), September 1981.

Figure 10 shows the percent of each fuel consumed, of total fuel consumption and of households by region. The Northeast region, for example, has 21.6 percent of the households and consumes 26.1 percent of the total energy consumed by the residential sector. The North Central region also consumes a higher proportion of energy than the percentage of households located in the region. The North Central region consumes slightly more than 40 percent of the national consumption of natural gas and liquid petroleum gas.



Figure 10. Percent of Total Households, Percent of All Fuels and Specific Fuels Consumed Within Each Census Region—1980





Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Table 1.

The South and West both consume a lower percentage of energy than their percentages of households. The South is the largest consumer of electricity, consuming 43 percent of total residential supply of electricity. It also consumes close to 40 percent of all liquid petroleum gas. The West has the smallest percentage of households, 19.5 percent, and also consumes the smallest percentge of energy 14.8 percent.

The South's status as a relatively low user of energy is misleading, because the South uses a large amount of electricity per household. The average consumption of electricity per household in the South is higher than in any other region. Electricity arrives in the home ready to be used, so fewer Btu of electricity must be consumed compared to other fuels which must be burned, to provide comparable service. Electricity is generated from a variety of sources. An adjustment of the Btu value of electricity can be made by including the energy content of fossil fuels burned to generate it. Such an adjustment would raise the relative energy consumption in the South to a level close to that of the Northeast.



While the regions have become more similar in their average amount of energy consumed per household, they have moved apart in average expenditures for energy. Figure 11 gives average expenditures (in 1980 dollars) per household for all energy in each region for the three years. In the Northeast, expenditures increased by over 20 percent (in constant dollars) over the three-year period. In the North Central region, expenditures declined, while in the South and West, expenditures increased in the neighborhood of 10 percent. The large increase in the Northeast resulted from that region's heavy dependence upon fuel oil as the major heating fuel. The North Central region uses natural gas and its expenditures were lower because of the relative stability of the price of natural gas and the decline in consumption.

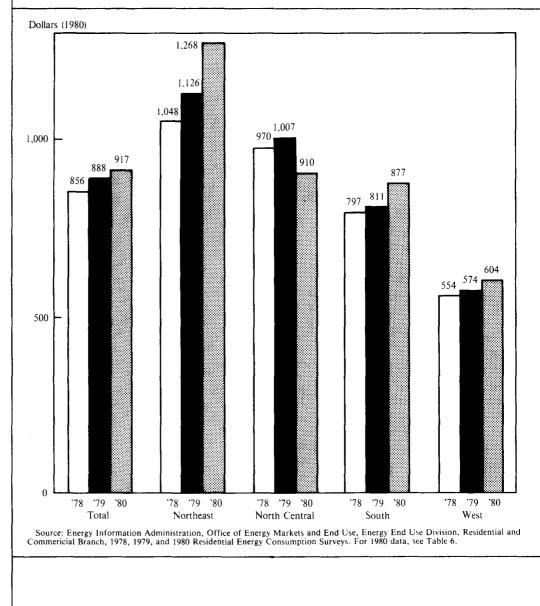


Figure 11. Average Total Energy Expenditures by Region—1978, 1979, and 1980 (1980 Dollars per Household)



Consumption by Weather and Housing Characteristics

Table A. Average Total Consumption by Size of House (Heated Area) and Heating Degree-Days—1980 (Million Btu per Household)

"The characteristics of the housing unit and the ambient climatic conditions have a great deal to do with the amount of energy consumed by a household."

Summary of Findings (Continued)

The characteristics of the housing unit and the ambient climatic conditions have a great deal to do with the amount of energy consumed by a household. For most households, the largest component of their energy bill is space heating (and possibly cooling in some parts of the country).⁵ The amount of energy required to heat a home depends upon its size and the external temperature, among other factors.

Table A gives average energy consumption by size of housing unit and number of heating degree-days in 1980. Housing units which heated areas less than 1,000 square feet consume approximately 60 million Btu less than homes that are larger than 2,000 square feet. This difference is roughly the same for each of the temperature zones. There is an increase in energy consumed with increased heating degree-days for units of the same size category.

Heating Degree- Day Zone	Less than 1,000 Sq.Ft.	1,000 to 1,999 Sq.Ft.	2,000 Sq.Ft. or More
More than 5,499 HDD	108	139	168
4,000 to 5,499 HDD	78	111	145
Less Than 4,000 HDD	66	93	126

Age of the unit is another factor that is related to energy consumption. Figure 12 shows average consumption by age of the unit for the three different surveys. Newest homes, those built after 1974, consume the least energy and have shown the largest decrease in consumption. In 1980, these homes consumed about one-third less energy than homes built before 1940. From 1978 to 1980, consumption in the newest homes declined 27 percent. Average consumption has fallen by 15 percent for homes built between 1970 and 1974 and before 1960. The decline in consumption for homes built in the 1960's is the lowest, from 6 to 7 percent, and is not statistically significant.

⁵The first results of the analysis of the components of energy usage in the home were published in the <u>National Interim Energy Consumption</u> <u>Survey: Exploring the Variability in Energy Consumption</u>, DOE/EIA-0272, July 1981 and the supplement DOE/EIA0272, October 1981.



MMBtu

Figure 12. Average Total Energy Consumption by Year House Built—1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu per Household)

"Homes...built after 1974 consume the least energy and have shown the largest decrease in consumption."

Energy Consumption by Socioeconomic Groups

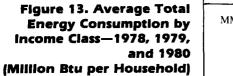
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Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Table 6.

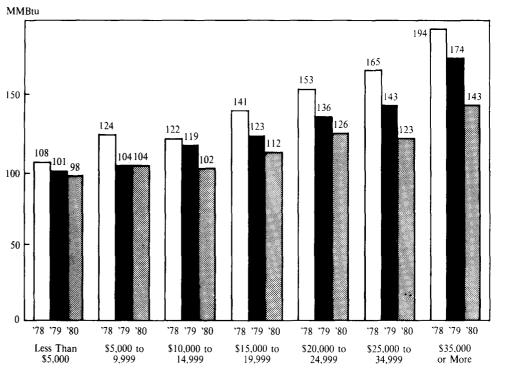
In 1980, as in previous years, energy consumption is larger for households with large incomes. However, the difference in average consumption levels between different income groups has narrowed from 1978 to 1980.

Figure 13 shows average consumption of all fuels per household by income class for the three years. (Unlike the previous figures, dollar amounts in Figure 13 and 14 have not been normalized to constant 1980 dollars. Rather, they have been left in the nominal values for each year.) Average consumption has declined in each income group, with the larger decreases occurring in the higher income groups. Consumption by the lowest income group declined by 8 percent over the period, while it declined by 24 percent for the highest income group. In 1978, the highest income group consumed about 63 percent more energy than the lowest income group. In 1980, this difference had fallen to 34 percent. These differences in consumption levels between households of different income groups are largely eliminated when households in the same climate zone and with similarly sized houses are compared. (See Table 14.)





"Average consumption has declined in each income group with the larger decreases occurring in the higher income groups."

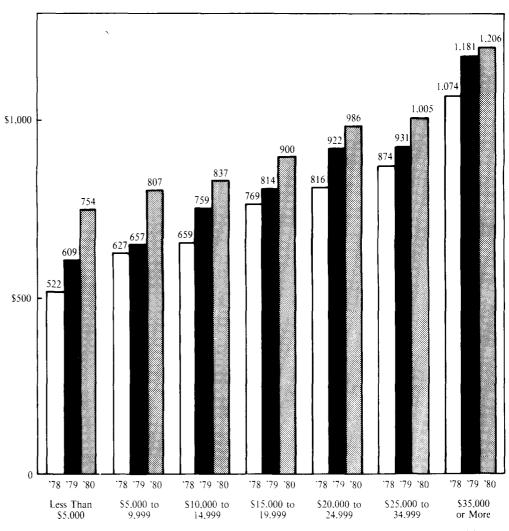


Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Table 5.



Expenditures, on the other hand, increased much more for the lower income groups than for the higher. Figure 14 gives average expenditures per household for all energy for the three years. Expenditures for the lowest income group increased 48 percent (in nominal dollars) while expenditures for the higher income group increased only 17 percent. Thus the reduction in consumption by the higher income groups significantly reduced the impact of increased energy prices of this period.

There has been a dramatic change in the relative energy consumption patterns of blacks and whites. In 1978, the average white household consumed more energy than the average black household, while in 1980, blacks consumed more, as shown in Figure 15. This difference is accentuated when size of house and climate zone are considered. Blacks consumed more than whites for households living in similar sized houses in the coldest region. (See Table 14.) Consumption by whites has declined each year since 1978, but there has been no statistically significant change in average consumption by blacks over this period.



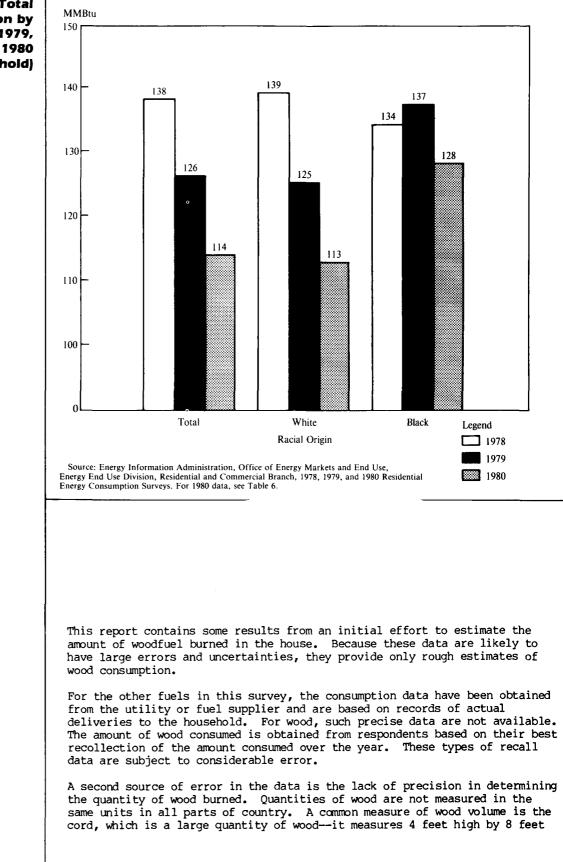
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy End Use Division, Residential and Commercial Branch, 1978, 1979, and 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. For 1980 data, see Table 6.

Figure 14. Average Total Energy Expenditures by Income Class—1978, 1979, and 1980 (Nominal Dollars per Household)

"Expenditures, on the other hand, increased much more for the lower income groups than for the higher."



Figure 15. Average Total Energy Consumption by Racial Origin—1978, 1979, and 1980 (Million Btu per Household)



Consumption and Expenditures, April 1980-March 1981 Energy information Administration

Wood Consumption



"Wood comprised an average of 8 percent of all energy...consumed by the household." wide by 4 feet deep. Most people do not know exactly how much wood is in the unit they do purchase. In some parts of the country, a face cord--4 feet high by 8 feet wide by 16 inches deep--is referred to as a cord, although it only contains one-third the volume of a standard cord. Wood is also purchased by the truck load, the quantity of which can vary considerably depending on the size of the truck and the manner in which the wood is loaded in the truck.

Summary of Findings (Continued)

A third source of uncertainty in the data lie in the conversion of quantity of wood burned into Btu. The amount of energy that can be obtained from burning wood varies considerably, depending upon the type of wood and how well it has been dried. For this report, a conversion factor of 20 million Btu per cord has been assumed.

Efforts are underway to provide better estimates of wood consumption in future surveys. The estimates from this survey give some idea of the magnitude of the importance of wood relative to other fuels used in the residential sector.

Data in this report are for households that reported burning at least one-third cord of wood. For these households, wood comprised an average of 8 (\pm 3) percent of all the energy (including wood) consumed by the household. For certain groups of the population, wood comprised a significant portion of energy consumed. Among households that reported using wood as the main heating fuel, wood consumption was at least 50 percent of all the energy used in the home, and in the coldest region of the country, wood averaged over 70 percent of the energy used in the home. Households that used natural gas or fuel oils as the primary heating fuel tended not to use large amounts of wood. However, households that used electricity or liquid petroleum gas as their main heating fuel, but also burned wood, tended to use a large amount of wood as a secondary heating fuel.



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Tables

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Residential Consumption and Expenditures

Table 1. U.S. Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures—April 1980 Through March 1981

HODDS SUMED ITTUPES SUMED ITTUPES </th <th></th> <th colspan="2">ALL PUBLS</th> <th></th> <th colspan="2">NATURAL GRS [</th> <th colspan="2">ELECTRICITY</th> <th colspan="2">FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE</th> <th colspan="2">LIQUID Petroleun GAS</th>		ALL PUBLS			NATURAL GRS [ELECTRICITY		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE		LIQUID Petroleun GAS	
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION NORTHFAST		OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	A MOUNT CON- SUMED QUAD- RILLION	EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION	AMOUNT CON- SUMED QUAD- RILLION	EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION	AMOUNT CON- SUMED QUAD- RILLION	EXPEND-	AMOUNT CON- SUMED (QUAD- RILLION	EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION	A MOUNT CON- SUMED QUAD- RILLION	EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION
NOBT HFAST	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	81.6	9.32	74.8	4.94	19.3	2.46	40.1	1.55	12.5	0.36	2.9
NORTHFAT	CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION											
NEW FNGLAND		17.7	2.43	22.4	. 92	4.7	.39	8.6	1.09	8.8	.03	. 3
NO RTH CENTRAL												
NORTH CENTRAL	MIDDLE ATLANTIC											.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	NO RTH CENTRAL	21.1		19.2	2.02	7.2		9.7	. 16	1.2	. 15	1.1
SD UTH ALLANTIC	EAST NORTH CENTRAL	14.8	2.08	13.6	1.47	5.4	.40	6.6		. 9	.09	.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC	WEST NORTH CENTRAL	6.3	.84	5.5	.54	1.8	. 20	3.0	- 04	.3	.06	. 4
BAST SOUTH CENTRAL	SO UTH	27.0	2.59	23.6	1.11	4.3	1.06	16.0	. 27	2.2	. 15	1.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	SOUTH ATLANTIC	14.0	1.29	13.2	. 42	1.9	.52	8.5	. 26	2.1	.09	.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	5.2	.47	4.0	. 20	.7	.24	3.0	0	0	.03	.2
MOUNTAIN	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	7.7	.83	6.4	.50	1.7	. 30	4.4	ŏ		.03	.2
MOUNTAIN	WE ST.		1.38	9.6	. 89	3.1	.41	5.9	. 0 4		. 04	.3
AREA TYPE URBAN	MOUNTAIN	4.1	.43	2.9	.29	1.0	. 11	1.7		Q	.02	. 2
URBAN	PACIFIC	11.8	.95	6.7	.60	2.1	. 30	4.2	. 03	.2	.01	. 1
RURAL	AREA TYPE											
SHSA	UR BAN	56.0	6.75	50.3	4.18	16.5	1.47	24.9	1.06	8.5	.04	.3
SMSA 55.6 6.55 51.4 3.76 14.9 1.56 26.6 1.12 9.0 .10 . NON-SMSA 26.0 2.77 23.4 1.18 4.4 .90 13.6 1.12 9.0 .10 . ANNUAL BEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) 1.18 4.4 .90 13.6 .43 3.5 .26 2. AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) 1.06 8.1 .54 2.0 .24 3.8 .22 1.7 .07 . C2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD 20.9 2.95 20.7 1.88 7.1 .54 9.3 .45 3.6 .07 . S,500 TO 7,000 HDD 20.9 2.95 20.7 1.88 7.1 .54 9.3 .45 3.6 .07 . C2,000 CDD AND 4.000 TO 5,499 HDD 21.1 2.59 22.2 1.12 5.1 .63 10.4 .76 6.1 .08	RURA L	25.6	2.57	24.5	.76	2.8	.99	15.3	.49	3.9	. 32	2.5
NON-SMSA	SIISA											
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) I.ONG-TERM AVERAGE <2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD 8.5 1.06 8.5 1.06 8.5 2.0 .2000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD 20.9 2.95 20.7 1.88 7.1 .54 9.3 .45 3.6 .07 <2,000 CDD AND	SMSA	55.6	6.55	51.4	3.76	14.9	1.56	26.6	1.12			.8
AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) I.ONG-TERN AVERAGE <2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD 8.5 1.06 8.5 1.06 8.5 1.06 8.5 1.06 8.5 1.06 8.5 1.06 8.5 1.06 8.5 1.06 8.5 1.06 8.7 1.06 8.7 1.06 8.7 1.06 8.7 1.06 8.7 1.06 8.7 1.06 8.7 1.07 9.3 .45 9.3 .45 9.45 3.6 9.7 1.88 9.8 .45 9.9 .45 9.9 .45 9.3 .45 9.45 .07 9.45 .07 9.45 .07 9.45 .07 9.45 .07 9.45 .07 9.45 .07 9.45 .07	NON-SMSA	26.0	2.77	23.4	1.18	4.4	• 90	13.6	.43	3.5	.26	2.0
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD 8.5 1.06 8.1 .54 2.0 .24 3.8 .22 1.7 .07 . <2,000 CDD AND	AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD)											
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD 20.9 2.95 20.7 1.88 7.1 .54 9.3 .45 3.6 .07 . <2,000 CDD AND 4,000 TO 5,499 HDD 21.1 2.59 22.2 1.12 5.1 .63 10.4 .76 6.1 .08 .	<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD	8,5	1.06	8.1	.54	2.0	.24	3.8	.22	1.7	.07	• 5
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD 21.1 2.59 22.2 1.12 5.1 .63 10.4 .76 6.1 .08	5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	20.9	2.95	20.7	1.88	7.1	.54	9.3	. 45	3.6	.07	.6
		21.1	2.59	22.2	1.12	5.1	. 67	10.4	.76	6.1	.08	.6
	<2.000 CDD AND <4.000 HDD	19.0	1.70	13.4	.96	3.4	.56	8.6	. 10	.8		.6
												ĴŠ



Residential Consumption and Expenditures

Table 1.

(Continu	ied)

	ALL FOBLS			NATURAL GAS		BLECTRICITY		 FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE 		LIQUID Petroleun Gas	
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		I AMOUNT I CON- I SUMED I (QUAD-	I TOTAL EXPEND- I ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	(QUAD-	I TURES	CON- SUMED QUAD-		(QUAD-		CON- SUMED QUAD-	
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	69.3	8.12	65.2	4.34	16.6	2.28	36.6	1.15	9.2	0.35	2.7
RENT	6.7	.68	5.3	.36	1.6	.08	1.8	. 22	1.8	-	-
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	4.2	.38	3.1	. 18	. 8	.06	1.2	. 14	1.1	Q	Q
OTHER	1.5	. 14	1.3	.06	.2	.03	.6	Q	Q	.01	.1
TIPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE											
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	53.0	6.61	52.2	3.59	13.3	1.86	29.6	.90	7.2	. 26	2.0
OW N	45.5	5.80	45.9	3.15	11.7	1.65	26.1	.79	6.4	.22	1.7
RENT	7.5	.81	6.2	.45	1.6	. 21	3.4	. 11	.9	.04	.3
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	3.3	. 39	3.3	.21	1.0	.08	1.5	.09	.7	Q	Q
OW N	2.2	.29	2.4	. 15	.7	. 05	1.0	.08	.7	Q	Q
RENT.	1.1	.10	.8	.07	. 3	.03	• 5	.01	.1	Q	0
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	9.9	1.09	8.2	.70	3.1	. 17	3.3	. 21	1.7	.01	. 1
OW N	2.0	. 29	2.4	. 17	.8	.04	.9	.08	.6	Q	Q
RENT. BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	7.9	-80	5.8	.53	2.3	. 13	2.4	.13	1.1	.01	-
UNITS	10.8	.83	7.6	.33	1.5	.20	3.6	. 30	2.4	Q	Q
OW N	1.0	. 10	1.0	.03	.1	.03	.5	.04	.4	-	-
RENT	9.8	.74	6.6	. 30	1.4	. 17	3.1	.26	2.1	Q	Q
MOBILE HOME	4.6	.39	3.7	. 11	- 4	. 15	2.2	.05	.4	.08	. 7
07N	3.6 1.0	.30	2.9 .8	.09	.3	.12	1.8	.03	.3	.07 .02	.5
NUMBER OF ROOMS											
	.7	.05	.5	.02	. 1	.01	.2	.03	.2	0	Q
2	2.0	. 12	1.0	.06	.2	.03	.5	.03	.2	.0ĭ	. ĭ
3	7.9	.60	5.0	. 29	1.3	.14	2.3	. 14	1. 1	.03	. 2
4	16.3	1.46	11.9	.74	2.9	. 38	6.2	.26	2.1	.09	.7
5	18.8	2.08	16.4	1.15	4.4	.56	9.0	. 28	2.2	.09	.7
6	17.6	2.23	17.6	1.24	4.7	.59	9.6	. 34	2.7	.07	.5
7	9.5	1.32	10.7	.70	2.7	. 36	5.8	.22	1.8	.04	. 3
8 OR MORE	8.9	1.46	11.8	. 76	2.9	.40	6.5	.26	2.1	.04	.3



Residential Consumption and Expenditures

Table 1.

(Continued)	I
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		ALL PUBLS			NATUBAL GRS		BLECTRICITY		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE		I LIQUID 1 PETROLEUM 1 GAS	
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	NUMPER OF ROUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)		I TOTAL I TOTAL I EXPEND- I ITURES I (BILLION I DOLLARS)	SUMED (QUAD-		CON- SUMED QUAD-	I TOTAL IEXPEND- I TURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	SUMED (QUAD-		CON- I SUMED I (QUAD-		
NUMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED												
ALL	29.8	3.26	27.8	1.72	6.5	1.20	18.6	0.24	1.9	0.10	0.8	
SOM E	16.9	2.17	17.4	1.14	4.7	. 44	8.0	.53	4.3	.05	. 4	
NONE	34.9	3.90	29.6	2.08	8.1	.82	13.5	.78	6.3	.21	1.7	
MEASURED HEATED SPACE OF RESI- DENCE (IN SQUARE PEET)												
LESS THAN 600	7.5	.57	5.0	.25	1.1	. 11	2.2	- 17	1.4	.04	.3	
600 TO 999	21.1	1.87	15.2	.96	3.9	.48	7.9	. 32	2.6	.10	.8	
1,000 TO 1,599	24.0	2.67	21.2	1.45	5.6	.74	11.8	. 39	3.1	. 10	. 8	
1,600 TO 1,999	10.0	1.26	10.1	.70	2.7	.36	5.8	- 17	1.4	.03	.3	
2,000 TO 2,399	7.8	1.08	8.7	.58	2.2	.31	5.0	. 16	1.3	.03	.2	
2,400 TO 2,999	6.1	.92	7.2	.49	1.9	. 22	3.7	- 16	1.3	.03	.3	
3,000 OR MORE	5.2	.95	7.4	:51	1.9	.24	3.8	. 18	1.5	.03	. 2	
TEAR HOUSE BUILT												
1939 OR EARLIER	23.3	3.08	22.9	1.71	6.9	.50	9.1	.74	6.0	.12	. 9	
1940 TO 1949	7.5	.89	6.7	.49	2.0	. 19	3.1	. 18	1.5	.02	.2	
1950 TO 1959	13.7	1.67	12.6	.98	3.6	. 39	6.5	. 27	2.1	.04	.3	
1960 TO 1964	7.2	-86	6.7	.48	1.9	- 22	3.6	. 13	1.0	.03	.2	
1965 TO 1969	8.1	. 87	7.0	.49	1.9	- 27	4.1	- 08	.6	- 04	.3	
1970 TO 1974	10.5	1.02	9.5	.45	1.8	.41	6.4	.09	• 7	.07	.6	
1975 OR LATER	11.3	.93	9.5	. 34	1.3	.48	7.4	.06	.5	.05	. 4	
OWN/RENT												
OWN	54.3	6.79	54.6	3.58	13.7	1.89	30.3	1.03	8.3	.29	2.3	
R ENT	27.3	2.53	20.3	1.37	5.6	.57	9.8	.52	4.2	.07	.6	



Residential Consumption and Expenditures

Table 1.

(Continued)

HOUSBHOLD CHARACTBRISTICS	ALL POBLS			BATURAL GAS		ELECTRICITY		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE		I LIQUID I PETROLEUM GAS	
		SUMED I (QUAD-	EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION	CON- SUMED (QUAD-		SUMED (QUAD-	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION (DOLLARS)	SUMED (QUAD-		CON- SUMED (QUAD-	
		***	*	• • • • • • • • • • • •	****	*~~~~~	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		******		*******
1979 PARILY INCOME											
LESS THAN \$5,000	10.4	1.02	7.8	0.54	2.2	0.21	3.5	0.22	1.8	0.05	0.4
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	13.9	1.44	11.2	.76	3.0	. 32	5.3	.29	2.3	.07	.5
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	13.8	1.41	11.6	.71	2.9	. 36	6.0	.26	2.1	.08	.6
\$15,000 10 \$19,999	11.9	1.32	10.7	.71	2.7	. 37	5.9	.20	1.6	.04	• 4
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	9.9	1.25	9.B	.71	2.7	.35	5.5	. 16	1.3	.04	.3
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	12.4	1.52	12.4	.80	3.1	.44	7.1	.23	1.9	.05	. 4
\$35,000 OR MORE	9.4	1.35	11.4	.72	2.7	.41	6.9	. 19	1.5	.04	.3
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	10.9	1.14	8.7	.65	2.6	. 25	4.2	. 19	1.5	.05	. 4
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	14.8	1.55	11.9	.85	3.4	.34	5.6	. 30	2.4	.07	.6
ORIGIN											
WHITE	71.0	8.03	65.0	4.18	16.2	2.21	35.7	1.31	10.5	. 33	2.6
BLACK	9.2	1.17	8.8	.70	2.9	.21	3.8	. 24	1.9	.02	.2
OTHER	1.4	. 12	1.0	.07	. 2	.04	.7	.01	-	.01	. 1
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD UNDER 25 YEARS	6.6	.57	4.4	.31	1.2	. 15	2.4	.07	.6	.03	. 2
25 TO 34 YEARS	20.2	2.07	16.9	1.12	4.4	.60	9.7	. 27	2.2	.03	.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	14.1	1.78	14.7	. 94	3.7	.50	8.5	.25	2.0	.06	.5
45 TO 59 YEARS	18.9	2.45	19.7	1.31	5.1	.64	10.5	.41	3.3	.09	.7
60 YEARS AND OVER	21.8	2.45	19.1	1.25	4.9	.55	9.0	.55	4.4	. 10	. 8
HOUSEBOLD HENBERS											
	15.7	1.36	10.8	. 69	2.8	. 30	5.0	. 32	2.5	.05	.4
2	26.8	2.88	22.9	1,49	5.8	.30	11.9	.54	4.3	. 11	.9
3	14.9	1.77	14.3	.93	3.6	.73	8.0	.27	2.1	.07	.6
4	13.4	1.75	14.1	.98	3.9	.49	8.0	.21	1.7	.06	.5
5	6.8	.95	7.8	.52	2.0	.28	4.6	. 12	.9	.03	.3
6 OR MORE	4.0	. 62	5.0	. 32	1.2	.16	2.7	. 10	. 6	.03	.3



Table 1. (Continued)

ROUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FORLS			NATURAL GAS		BLECTRICITY		 FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE 		I LIQUID Petroleun GAS	
	· · · · · ·	SUMED QUAD-	EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION	CON- SUMED (QUAD-	(BILLION	CON- SUMED (QUAD-	I TOTAL EXPEND- I ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	CON- SUMED (QUAD-		CON- SUMED (QUAD-	
FUEL COMBINATIONS USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN											
HEATING	44.6	5.84	36.3	4.77	18.2	1.05	18.0	0.01	0.1	Q	0
NATURAL GAS	25.1	3.22	19.7	2.72	10.6	.50	9.1	Q	Q	-	-
AND COOR WITH ELECTRICITY WATER HEAT WITH ELECTRICITY	15.7	2.18	13.4	1.74	6.4	.43	7.1	Q	Q	0	Q
AND COOR WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	.9	. 10	. 8	.07	.3	.03	•4		-	-	-
ELECTRICITY	2.6	.31	2.2	. 21	. 9	- 10	1.3	Q	Q	-	-
OTHERUSE ELECTRICITY FOR MAIN	. 3	.03	.2	.02	.1	-	.1	Q	Q	Q	0
HEATING	14.3	.86	11.4	.05	. 2	.79	11.0	.01	-	0.01	0.1
ELECTRICITY	12.3	.73	10.0	-	-	.72	10.0	-	-	-	-
OTHERUSE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN	2.0	.13	1.4	-05	. 2	.07	1.0	Q	Q	.01	.1
HEATING	12.6	1.85	18.5	.09	.7	.30	6.0	1.45	11.6	.02	. 2
COOK WITH ELECTRICITY WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND	2.9	.48	4.8	Q	Q	.07	1.5	. 41	3.3	Q	0
COOK WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	3.3	.51	5.1	.04	. 4	.03	1.1	. 44	3.5	-	-
ELECTRICITY	3.7	.46	4.7	Q	Q	. 14	2.2	. 32	2.6	-	-
NATURAL GAS	1.1	.18	1.7	.04	. 3	. 02	_4	. 12	1.0	-	-
OTHER	1.6	.22	2.3	.01	. 1	.04	.8	. 16	1.3	.01	. 1
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	4.7	.26	3.1	.02	.1	.17	2.5	.03	•2	-04	.3
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	3.7	. 39	3.8	-	-	. 10	1.7	Q	Q	. 28	2.2
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	.3	-01	.2	Q	Q	.01	- 1			Q	Q
OTHER	.9	.09	1.0	Q	Q	.03	.5	.05	-4 0	- 01	.1
NO HEATING	• 3	.02	.3	-	-	.01	• 3	Q	Ŷ	-	-

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEPINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Percentage Residential Consumption and Expenditures

Table 2. U.S. Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures—April 1980 Through March 1981

HOUSBHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FUELS			NATURAL GAS		ELECTRICITY		† FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE 		I LIQUID I PETROLEUE I GAS	
	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	A MOUNT CON- SUMED QUAD-		SUMED QUAD-			TOTAL EXPEND- I ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	SUMED (QUAD-		QUAD-	
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION											
NO RT HEAST.	21.6	26.1	29.9	18.7	24.6	15.9	21.4	70.2	70.3	7.4	9.3
NEW ENGLAND	5.2	6.1	7.5	2.9	4.4	3.9	5.2	20.5	20.6	2.9	3.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	16.4	20.0	22.4	15.8	20.2	12.0	16.3	49.7	49.7	Q	5.6
NORTH CENTRAL	25.8	31.4	25.6	40.8	37.1	24.3	24.0	10.0	9.9	41.7	38.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	18.1	22.4	18.2	29.8	28.0	16.4	16.5	7.5	7.5	24.4	23.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	7.7	9.0	7.4	11.0	9.1	7.9	7.6	2.5	2.4	17.3	15.3
SO UTH	33.0	27.8	31.6	22.5	22.2	43.0	39.8	17.4	17.6	39.9	40.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC	17.2	13.8	17.7	8.4	9.7	21.1	21.1	17.0	17.1	23.8	25.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	6.3	5.1	5.4	4.0	3.7	9.8	7.6	Q	Q	7.6	7.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	9.5	8.9	8.5	10.1	8.8	12.0	11.0	Q	Q	8.5	8.1
WE ST	19.5	14.8	12.9	18.0	16.1	16.8	14.7	2.3	2.3	10.9	10.9
MOUNTAIN	5.0	4.6	3.9	5.9	5.0	4.5	4.2	Q	Q	6.8	6.2
PACIFIC	14.5	10.1	9.0	12.1	11.1	12.3	10.5	1.9	1.9	4.1	4.7
AREA TIPE											
UR BA N	68.6	72.4	67.2	84.6	85.7	59.6	62.0	68.3	68.4	11.0	11.9
RURAL	31.4	27.6	32.8	15.4	14.3	40.4	38.0	31.7	31.6	89.0	88.1
SHSA											
SMSA	68.1	70.3	68.7	76.1	77.4	63.5	66.2	72.2	72.4	28.2	29.3
NON-SMSA	31.9	29.7	31.3	23.9	22.6	36.5	33.8	27.8	27.6	71.8	70.7
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAIS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAIS (CDD) LONG-TERM AVERAGE											
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD	10.4	11.4	10.8	10.9	10.4	9.8	9.5	13.9	13.8	18.8	18.3
<2,000 CDD AND 5,500 TO 7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND	25.7	31.6	27.6	38.0	36.9	21.9	23.3	29.2	29.2	20.5	20.3
4.000 TO 5.499 HDD	25.9	27.8	29.7	22.7	26.4	25.4	25.9	49.1	49.1	21.1	20.8
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	23.3	18.3	18.0	19.5	17.5	23.4	21.5	6.5	6.6	21.6	21.7
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	14.8	11.0	13.9	8.9	8.9	20.2	19.9	1.2	1.3	18.1	18.8



Percentage Residential Consumption and Expenditures

Table 2. (Continued)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FURLS			NATUBAL GAS		BLECTRICITY		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE		I LIQUID I PETROLEUM I GAS	
	(MIL-	CON- SUMED QUAD-	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	SUMED (QUAD-	EXPEND- ITURES {BILLION	SUMED		QUAD-	BILLION	CON- SUMED QUAD-	
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	84.9	87.1	87.1	87.9	86.1	92.8	91.1	74.1	74.1	94.8	94.8
RENT	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.4	8.5	3.4	4.6	14.3	14.3	1. 1	1. 1
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	5.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	2.9	8.7	8.7	Q	1.8
OTHER	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	Q	Q	2.4	2.4
TIPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE											
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	64.9	70.9	69.7	72.7	69.1	75.6	73.6	58.0	57.9	70.7	70.3
OW N	55.7	62.3	61.4	63.7	60.8	67.0	65.1	51.0	50.9	59.5	58.6
RENT	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.6	8.5	7.0	7.0	11.2	11.7
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	5.0	3.2	3.7	5.8	5.8	Q	Q
OH N	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.1	2.6	5.4	5.3	Q	Q
RENT.	1.3	1-1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2		.5 13.7	2.6	2 3.0
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	12.2	11.7	10.9	14.1	15.9	7.0	8.2 2.3	13.6 5.0	5.0	2.0	5.0
RENT.	9.7	8.6	7.7	10.7	11.8	5.3	5.9	8.6	8.7	1. 4	1.5
BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	3.1	0.0		10.7	11.0	5.5	J. J	0.0	9 • 1	•• •	•• 5
UNITS	13.2	9.0	10.1	6.6	7.9	8.1	8.9	19.5	19.5	Q	Q
OW N	1.2	1.0	1.3	.6	. 8	1.0	1.2	2.8	2.8		-
RENT	12.0	7.9	8.8	6.0	7.1	7.0	7.7	16.7	16.7	Q	Q
MOBILE HOME	5.7	4.2	4.9	2.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	3.1	3.1	22.6	22.5
OWN	4_4	3.3	3.8	1.7	1.6	4.9	4.4	2.1	2.2	18.0	17.9
RENT.	1.3	.9	1.1	.6	.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.6
NUMBER OF ROOMS											
l	. 9	.6	.7	.3	. 5	- 3	.5	1.8	1.8	Q	Q
2	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6
3	9.7	6.5	6.7	6.0	6.7	5.6	5.8	9.1 16.7	9.1 16.8	7.8 23.5	8.2 23.5
4	19.9 23.1	15.7 22.3	15.9 21.9	14.9 23.2	15.2 22.8	15.4 22.9	15.4	17.7	10.0	23.5	23.5
5 6	21.5	22.3	23.5	25.0	24.5	24.0	22.5	21.7	21.8	18.5	18.4
7	11.6	23.9	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.4	11.4	11.7
8 OR MORE	10.9	15.7	15.7	15.3	14.9	16.3	16.2	16.8	16.7	10.8	10.3



Percentage Residential Consumption and Expenditures

Table 2.

(Continued)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL PURLS			I NATURAL I GAS		BLECTRICITY		FUBL OIL OR KEROSENE		I LIQUID I PETROLEUM I GAS	
	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)			CON- SUMED QUAD-		QUAD-	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	SUMED (QUAD-	I TOTAL EXPEND- I ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)		EXPEND- I ITURES (BILLIC
NURBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE											
AIR CONDITIONED											
ALL	36.5	35.0	37.2	34.7	33.5	48.8	46.4	15.3	15.2	28.7	27.7
SOME	20.7	23.2	23.3	23.1	24.3	17.8	20.0	34.3	34.4	14.2	14.6
NONE	42.8	41.8	39.5	42.1	42.2	33.5	33.6	50.4	50.3	57.1	57.7
MEASURED HEATED SPACE OF RESI- DENCE (IN SQUARE FEET)											
LESS THAN 600	9.1	6.2	6.6	5.2	5.8	4.4	5.4	10.9	10.8	11.3	11.9
600 TO 999	25.8	20.1	20.3	19.5	20.1	19.6	19.7	20.6	20.7	28.1	28.7
1,000 TO 1,599	29.4	28.6	28.4	29.2	28.9	30.0	29.3	25.1	25.2	26.6	26.2
1,600 TO 1,999	12.3	13.6	13.6	14.2	14.1	14.6	14.4	10.9	10.9	9.3	9.2
2,000 TO 2,399	9.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.3	12.6	12.4	10.2	10.2	7.8	7.7
2,400 TO 2,999	7.5	9.8	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.1	9.2	10.6	10.5	9.3	9.1
3,000 OR MORE	6.4	10.2	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.5	11.7	11.7	7.5	7.1
TEAR HOUSE BUILT											
1939 OR BARLIER	28.6	33.0	30.6	34.7	35.8	20.4	22.6	47.9	47.9	32.0	31.9
1940 TO 1949	9.1	9.5	8.9	10.0	10.1	7.7	7.7	11.8	11.8	6.0	6.0
1950 TO 1959	16.8	18.0	16.8	19.8	18.8	15.8	16.2	17.2	17.1	11.6	12.1
1960 TO 1964	8.8	9.2	9.0	9.7	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.8
1965 TO 1969	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.9	9.8	10.9	10.3	5.1	5.1	9.6	9.7
1970 TO 1974	12.9	11.0	12.7	9.2	9.2	16.7	16.0	5.7	5.7	19.9	19.6
1975 OR LATER	13.9	10.0	12.7	6.8	6.6	19.6	18.4	3.9	3.9	13.3	13.0
OWN/RENT											
OWN	66.5	72.8	72.9	72.4	70.8	76.8	75.6	66.2	66.2	79.7	79.1
RENT	33.5	27.2	27.1	27.6	29.2	23.2	24.4	33.0	33.8	20.3	20.9



Percentage Residential Consumption and Expenditures

Table 2.

-		-	
(Con	tin	ue	d}

		ALL FUELS			URAL As	I BLECI	TRICITY		OIL OR SENE	PETS	UID OLEUN As
BOUS EHOID CHARACTERISTICS	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (NIL-	SUMED		SUMED (QUAD-	EXPEND- ITURES SILLION	SUMED	 TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS) 	CON- SUMED (QUAD-	BILLION	CON- I SUMED I (QUAD-	I TOTAL EIPEND- ITURES (BILLIO) DOLLARS)
1979 FAHILY IBCOBE											
LESS THAN \$5,000	12.7	10.9	10.4	11.0	11.2	8.5	8.7	14.2	14.3	12.5	12.6
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	17.0	15.4	14.9	15.3	15.5	13.2	13.2	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.7
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 \$15,000 TO \$19,999	16.9	15.2 14.2	15.5 14.3	14.4 14.3	14.8	14.7 14.9	14.9	16.8 13.2	16.8	21.9	22.5
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	14.5	13.4	13.1	14.3	14.2	14.9	14.8 13.7	10.2	13.2 10.2	10.3	12.4 10.0
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	15.1	16.3	16.6	16.1	16.0	17.9	17.6	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.4
\$35,000 OR MORE.	11.6	14.5	15.2	14.6	14.2	16.6	17.1	12.0	12.0	10.0	9.4
·											
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	13.3 18.1	12.2 16.6	11.6 15.9	13.1 17.1	13.3 17.5	10.2 13.7	10.3	12.4 19.2	12.3 19.2	14.1 19.1	14.2 19.5
OBIGIN											
WHITE	86.9	86.1	86.8	84.5	83.8	89.7	88.9	84.2	84.1	91.3	90.8
BLACK	11.3	12.6	11.8	14.1	14.9	8.6	9.5	15.5	15.5	6.6	6.8
OTHE R	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	2.1	2.5
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD											
UNDER 25 YEARS	8.1	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	4.7	4.7	8.2	8.0
25 TO 34 YEARS	24.7	22.2	22.6	22.7	22.8	24.2	24.1	17.7	17.7	21.8	21.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	17.2	19.1	19,6	19.1	19.1	21.3	21.1	15.9	15.9	16.7	17.0
45 TO 59 YEARS	23.2	26.3	26.3	26.6	26.7	25.8	26.2	26.5	26.5	25.2	25.1
60 YEARS AND OVER	26.7	26.3	25.6	25.3	25.4	22.4	22.5	35.2	35.2	28.1	28.1
ROUSEBOLD NENBERS											
1	19.3	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.5	12.2	12.6	20.3	20.4	13.4	13.8
2	32.8	30.9	30.6	30.2	30.1	29.7	29.6	34.8	34.7	31.1	30.7
3	18.2	19.0	19.1	18.9	18.6	20.2	19.9	17.2	17.1	20.5	20.3
4	16.4	18.7	18.8	19.9	20.0	19.8	19.9	13.8	13.9	16.7	17.1
5	8.4	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.4	7.5	7.5	9.3	9.1
6 OR MORE	5.0	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	9.0	9.0



Percentage Residential Consumption and Expenditures

Table 2. (Continued)

		ALL PUBLS			URAL AS	i 1 BLECI	RICITY		OIL OR Sene	PETR	UID OLEUN AS
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		AMOUNT CON- SUMED QUAD-		CON- SUMED QUAD-	ITURES (BILLION	CON- SUMED QUAD-	 TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS) 	CON- SUMED (QUAD-	BILLION	CON- SUMED QUAD-	
UEL CONBINATIONS											
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN											
HEAT ING	54.6	62.6	48.5	96.5	94.4	42.9	44.9	0.6	0.6	Q	0
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH											
NATURAL GAS	30.7	34.5	26.4	55.0	54.7	20.2	22.7	Q	Q	-	-
WATER HEAT WITH NATURAL GAS								_			_
AND COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	19.2	23.3	18.0	35.3	32.9	17.5	17.6	Q	Q	Q	Q
WATER HEAT WITH ELECTRICITY	1.1	1. 1	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1		_	_	_
AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	1. 1	1. 1	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.2		-	-	-	-
ELECTRICITY	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.2	0	Q	-	-
OT HER.	.4	.3	.2	.5	.5	. 1	.2	ŏ	Q	0	0
USE ELECTRICITY FOR MAIN						-		-	-		-
HEAT IN G	17.5	9.2	15.2	1.0	1.1	32.2	27.4	. 4	. 4	3.8	3.9
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH											
ELECTRICITY	15.0	7.9	13.4	- 1	- 1	29.5	24.8	. 2	.2	• 5	.5
OTHER.	2.5	1.4	1.8	. 9	1.0	2.7	2.6	Q	Q	3.3	3.4
USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN		19.9	24 0	1.8	3.8	12.2	15 0	02 1	93.3	4.3	5.8
HEATING	15.4	19.9	24.8	1.0	3.0	12.2	15.0	93.4	53. 3	4.3	1.0
COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	3.5	5.1	6.4	0	0	2.7	3.7	26.3	26.1	0	Q
WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND	5.5			×	×			2010		¥	•
COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	4.0	5.5	6.8	.8	2.1	1.3	2.8	28.3	28.4	-	-
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH											
EL ECTRICITY	4.5	4.9	6.3	Q	Q	5.7	5.4	20.6	20.5	. 3	.4
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH						•					
NATURAL GAS	1.4	2.0	2.2	.9	1.3	.8 1.6	1.1	7.8 10.4	7.8	3.7	5.0
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	5.8	2.4	4.2	.5	.5	6.7	6.1	1.9	1.8	11.1	11.6
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	5.8 4.5	4.2	5.1	• 7	• 7	4.1	4.1	0	0	77.9	74.8
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	.4	-1	.2	Q	Q	.3	.3	.2	.2	0	/4.0 Q
OT HER.	1.0	.9	1.3	ŏ	ŏ	1.1	1.2	3.4	3.6	1. 6	2.0
NO HEATING.	.6	.2	.5	. ĭ	. 1	.3	.7	0	0	1.2	1.7

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table 3. U.S. Residential Proportionate Energy Consumption of Fuels—April 1980 Through March 1981 (Percent of Total Btu)

EOUSEHOLD Characteristics	ALL FUELS	NATURAL GRS	BLECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENK	LIQUID Petroleun Gas
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	53.0	26.4	16. 7	3.9
CBNSUS REGION AND DIVISION					
NORTHEAST	100.0	38.0	16.1	44.8	1.1
NEW ENGLAND	100.0	25.0	16.9	56.3	1.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	100.0	41.9	15.9	41.3	0
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	69.0	20.5	5.3	5.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	70.7	19.4	5.6	4.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	64.6	23.2	4.6	7.5
SOUTH	100.0	43.1	40.9	10.4	5.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	100.0	32.4	40.4	20.5	6.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	100.0	41.9	51.0	0	5.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	100.0	60.3	35.8	ŏ	3.7
WE ST.	100.0	64.5	30.0	2. 6	2.9
MOUNTAIN	100.0	67.3	25.4	0	5.8
PACIFIC	100.0	63.3	32.0	3.1	1.6
AREA TYPE					
URBAN	100.0	62.0	21.7	15.7	.6
RURAL	100.0	29.6	38.7	19.1	12.6
SHSA					
SM SA	100.0	57.5	23.8	17.1	1.6
NON-SMSA	100.0	42.6	32.4	15.5	9.4
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) Long-Tern Avenage					
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD <2.000 CDD AND	100.0	50.6	22.6	20.3	6.5
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	100.0	63.8	18.3	15.4	2.5
4,000 то 5,499 НDD	100.0	43.4	24.2	29.5	3.0
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	100.0	56.6	32.8	6.0	4.6
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	100.0	43.2	48.5	1.9	6.4
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD					
ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	100.0	53.5	28.1	14.2	4.3
RENT.	100.0	54.0	12.5	32.9	.6
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	100.0	46.9	15.8	35.6	Q
OTHER	100.0	40.1	22.0	0	6.2



Table 3. (Continued)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL PUBLS	NATURAL GAS	BLECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS
		******	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	**	
TPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE					
SINGLE-FANILY DETACHED	100.0	54.3	28.1	13.6	3.9
OWN	100.0	54.2	28.4	13.6	3.7
RENT.	100.0	55.3	26.3	13.4	5.1
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	100.0	54.3	20.3	23.2	Q
OWN	100.0	51.2	18.4	29.0	Q
RENT.	100.0	62.8	25.8	7.0	Q
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	100.0	64.0	15.9	19.3	. 9
OWN	100.0	57.9	14.5	26.1	Q
RENT BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	100.0	66.2	16.3	16.8	.7
UNITS	100.0	39.0	23.8	36.4	Q
OWN	100.0	29.1	26.3	44.7	-
RENT	100.0	40.4	23.5	35.3	Q
MOBILE HOME	100.0	29.0	37.8	12.2	21.1
OW N	100.0	28.2	39.5	10.8	21.6
RENT	100.0	31.6	31.9	17.2	19.3
UNBER OF ROOMS					
1	100.0	30.6	14.3	52.9	Q
2	100.0	49.3	21.3	21.4	8.0
3	100.0	49.0	22.8	23.5	4.7
4	100.0	50.4	25.9	17.8	5.9
5	100.0	55.2	27.1	13.3	4.4
6	100.0	55.4	26.4	15.1	3.0
7	100.0	52.7	27.1	17.0	3.2
B OR MORE	100.0	51.9	27.5	17.9	2.7
UNBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE					
IR CONDITIONED					
ALL.	100.0	52.7	36.8	7.3	3.2
SONE	100.0	52.8	20.2	24.6	2.4
NONE	100.0	53.4	21.1	20.1	5.3
EASURED HEATED SPACE OF BEST-					
ENCE (IN SQUARE FEET)					_
LESS THAN 600	100.0	44.4	19.1	29.4	7.2
600 TO 999	100.0	51.5	25.8	17.1	5.5
1,000 TO 1,599	100.0	54.1	27.6	14.6	3.6
1,600 TO 1,999	100.0	55.6	28.3	13.4	2.7
2,000 TO 2,399	100.0	53.8	28.9	14.7	2.6
2,400 TO 2,999	100.0	53.8	24.5	18.0	3.7
3,000 OR MORE	100.0	53.1	24.9	19.1	2.9



Table 3. (Continued)

HOUSEROLD CHARACTBRISTICS	ALL PUBLS	WATURAL GAS	BLECTRICITY	FUEL CIL OR KEROSENE	LIQUID Petroleun Gas
				* <u></u>	
BAR HOUSE BUILT		<i></i>		0 / 0	
1939 OR EARLIER	100.0	55.7 55.5	16.3	24.2	3.8
			21.4	20.6	2.5
1950 TO 1959	100.0	58.4	23.1	15.9	2.5
1960 TO 1964	100.0	56.0	25.7	15.1	3.2
1965 TO 1969	100.0	56.1	30.7	9.2	4.0
1970 то 1974	100.0	44.2	40.1	8.6	7.1
1975 OR LATER	100.0	36.3	52.0	6, 6	5.2
WN/RBNT					
OW N	100.0	52.7	27.8	15. 1	4.3
RENT	100.0	53.9	22.5	20.7	2.9
979 FARILY INCOME					
LESS THAN \$5,000	100.0	53.2	20.7	21.7	4.5
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	100.0	52.6	22.5	20.2	4.7
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	100.0	50.2	25.6	18.5	5.7
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	100.0	53.4	27.8	15.5	3.3
\$20,000 TO \$24,999		56.6	27.8	12.6	3.0
	100.0				3.5
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	100.0	52.4	29.0	15.1	
\$35,000 OR MORE	100.0	53.3	30.2	13.8	2.7
OTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	100.0	56.6	22.0	16.8	4.5
OTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	100.0	54.6	21.7	19.2	4,5
RIGIN					
WHITE	100.0	52.1	27.5	16.3	4.1
BL ACK	100.0	59.4	18.1	20.5	2.1
OTHER.	100.0	55.6	33.8	4.4	6.2
UNDER 25 YEARS	100.0	54.6	27.3	12.9	5.3
				13.2	3.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	54.2	28.7	13.9	3.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	53.2	29.5		
45 TO 59 YEARS	100.0	53.5	25.9	16.8	3.7
60 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	51, 1	22.5	22.3	4.2
OUSEROLD MEMBERS					
1	100.0	51.1	22.0	23.2	3.6
2	100.0	51.9	25.4	18.8	3.9
3	100.0	52.7	28.1	15.0	4.2
4	100.0	56.2	28.0	12.3	3.5
5	100.0	54.4	29.7	12.3	3.6
6 OR MORE	100.0	52.2	26.5	16.0	5.3



Table 3. (Continued)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FORLS	DATUBAL GRS		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	LIQUID Petroleu GAS
BEL COMBINATIONS		-			
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN					
HEAT ING	100.0	81.8	18.1	0.2	0
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH		00			e
NATURAL GAS	100.0	84.5	15.4	0	-
WATER HEAT WITH NATURAL GAS				•	
AND COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	100.0	80.1	19.8	0	0
WATER HEAT WITH ELECTRICITY				~	-
AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	100.0	72.5	27.5	-	-
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH					
ELECTRICITY	100.0	68.7	30.9	Q	-
OTHER	100.0	81.9	11.9	6.1	Q
USE ELECTRICITY FOR MAIN					
HEAT IN G	100.0	5.8	91.9	.6	1.6
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH					
ELECTRICITY	100.0	.7	98.7	. 4	•2
OT HER	100.0	35.6	52.8	Q	9.5
USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN					
HEATING	100.0	4.8	16.1	78.2	.8
WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND					
COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	100.0	Q	14.1	85.4	Q
WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND					
COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	100.0	7.3	6.5	86.2	-
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	100.0			(a b	•
ELECTRICITY	100.0	Q	30.3	69.4	.2
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	100 0	23.7	10 5	65 0	_
OTHER	100.0 100.0	23.7	10.5	65.9 72.6	6.0
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	100.0	3.5 9.4	63.8	11.3	15.6
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	100.0	9.4	26.2	0	73.0
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	100.0	13.0	64.3	20.5	/3.0
OT HER.	100.0	.3.0	31.3	61.7	6.8
NO HEATING	100.0	23. 3	50.4	01.7	24.8

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCE, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table 4. U.S. Residential Proportionate Energy Expenditures for Fuels—April 1980 Through March 1981 (Percent of Total Dollars)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL PUBLS	NATURAL GAS	ELECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENR	LIQUID Petroleun Gas
TOTAL ROUSEHOLDS	100.0	25.8	53.7	16.7	3.9
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION					
NORTHEAST	100.0	21.2	38.4	39.2	1.2
NEW ENGLAND	100.0	15.0	37.2	45.9	1.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	100.0	23.2	38.9	36.9	1.0
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	37.4	50.3	6.4	5.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	39.7	48.5	6.9	5.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	31.7	54.9	5.4	8.0
SOUTH	100.0	18.1	67.6	9.3	5.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC	100.0	14.1	64.1	16.2	5.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	100.0	17.6	75.8	0.2	5.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	100.0	26.7	69.5	ő	3.7
WEST.	100.0	32.3	61.5	2.9	3.3
HOUNTAIN.	100.0	33.3	58-8		6.2
PACIFIC.	100.0	31.9		0 3.5	
FACIFIC	100.0	31.9	62.6	3.5	2.0
REA TYPE					
U R BAN	100.0	32.9	49.5	17.0	.7
RU RA L	100.0	11.2	62.3	16.1	10.4
SASA					
SM S A	100.0	29.1	51.7	17.6	1.6
NON-SMSA	100.0	18.6	57.9	14.7	8.7
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) And Cooling Degree-Days (CDD) Long-Term Average					
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND	100.0	24.9	47.2	21.4	6.6
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	100.0	34.4	45.2	17.6	2.8
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	100.0	22.9	46.8	27.6	2.7
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	100.0	25.1	64.1	6.2	4.7
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	100.0	16.5	75.7	1.5	5.2
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD					
ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	100.0	25.5	56.1	14.2	4.2
RENT.	100.0	31.1	34.6	33.8	.6
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	100.0	25.9	37.5	35.0	1.6
OT HER.	100.0	19.3	46.5	0	5.5



Table 4. (Continued)

EOUSBHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FUELS	WATURAL GRS	BLECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR REROSEWE	LIQUID Petroleun Gas
TPE OF BOUSING STRUCTURE				•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	100.0	25.6	56.7	13.9	3.9
OWN	100.0	25.6	56-9	13.8	3.7
RENT.	100.0	25.8	54.8	14.0	5.4
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	100.0	29.5	46.2	22.3	0
OW N	100.0	27.9	43.0	27.7	ŏ
RENT.	100.0	33.8	55.3	6.9	õ
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	100.0	37.7	40.4	20.9	1.0
OW N	100.0	33.7	38.2	26.3	Q
RENT BUILDING WITH 5 CR MORE	100.0	39.3	41.3	18.7	. Ť
UNITS	100.0	20.0	47.1	32, 2	Q
OW N	100.0	14.8	49.4	35.8	- '
RENT	100.0	20.8	46.7	31.7	0
MOBILE HOME	100.0	11.1	60.5	10.7	17.8
OFN	100.0	10.7	61.8	9.4	18.1
RENT.	100.0	12.5	55.7	15.2	16.6
UNBER OF ROOMS					
	100.0	18.8	35.7	43.7	Q
2	100.0	24.2	47.6	20.7	7.6
3	100.0	25.8	46.6	22.8	4.8
4	100.0	24.7	52.0	17.6	5.7
5	100.0	26.8	55.3	13.5	4.4
6	100.0	26.9	54.6	15.5	3.0
7	100.0	25.6	54.4	16.8	3.2
8 OR MORE	100.0	24.4	55.3	17.7	2.5
UMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE IR CONDITIONED					
ALL	100.0	23.3	67.0	6.8	2.9
SO ME	100.0	26.9	46.0	24.7	2.4
NON B	100.0	27.5	45.6	21.3	5.6
EASURED HEATED SPACE OF BESI- ENCE (IN SQUARE FEET)					
LESS THAN 600	100.0	22.4	43.4	27.2	6.9
600 TO 999	100.0	25.5	52.0	17.0	5.5
1,000 TO 1,599	100.0	26.2	55.4	14.8	3.6
1,600 TO 1,999	100.0	26.8	57.2	13.4	2.6
2,000 TO 2,399	100.0	25.2	57.5	14.7	2.6
2,400 TO 2,999	100.0	26.3	51.7	18.3	3.7
3,000 OR MORE	100.0	26.1	51.3	19.8	2.8



Table 4. (Continued)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FUBLS	WATURAL GAS	BLECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	LIQUID Petroleun Gas
			-#	1	
TEAR HOUSE BUILT					
1939 OR EARLIER.	100.0	30.2	39.6	26.2	4.0
1940 TO 1949	100.0	29.2	46.3	22.0	2.6
1950 TO 1959	100.0	28.8	51.5	17.0	2.8
1960 TO 1964	100.0	27.9	53.2	15.6	3.4
1965 TO 1969	100.0	27.3	59.5	9.2	4.0
1970 TO 1974	100.0	18.8	67.7	7.5	6.0
1975 OR LATER	100.0	13.3	77.6	5.2	4.0
WN/RENT					
OW N	100.0	25.0	55.6	15.1	4.2
RENT	100.0	27.8	48.4	20.8	3.0
979 FAMILY INCOME					
LESS THAN \$5,000	100.0	27.8	44.7	22.8	4.7
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	100.0	26.7	47.5	20.9	4.8
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	100.0	24.7	51.6	18.1	5.6
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	100.0	25.6	55.6	15.4	3.4
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	100.0	27.9	56.1	13.0	3.0
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	100.0	24.8	56.9	14.9	3.3
\$35,000 OR MORE.	100.0	24.1	60.3	13.2	2.4
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	100.0	29.7	47.9	17.7	4.7
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	100.0	28.3	46.8	20.2	4.7
BIGIN					
WHITE	100.0	24.9	54.9	16.2	4.0
BLACK	100.0	32.7	43.2	21.9	2.2
OTHER	100.0	23.9	65.0	4.1	6.9
GE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
UNDER 25 YEARS	100.0	26.5	55.1	13.2	5.2
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	26.0	57.3	13.0	3.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	25.2	57.9	13.6	3.3
45 TO 59 YEARS	100.0	26.1	53.4	16.8	3.7
60 YEARS ANE OVER	100.0	25.6	47.2	23.0	4.2
NOUSEROLD HENBERS					
1	100.0	26.0	46.7	23.6	3.7
2	100.0	25.4	51.8	18.9	3.9
3	100.0	25.1	55.9	14,9	4.1
4	100.0	27.4	56.7	12.3	3.5
5	100.0	25.8	58.8	12.0	3.4
6 OR MORE	100.0	24.6	54.0	16.2	5.3



Table 4.

BOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FUELS	WATURAL GRS	BLECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	LIQUID PETROLEUE GAS
UEL COMBINATIONS					
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN					
HEATING	100.0	50.2	49.6	0.2	0
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH					•
NATURAL GAS	100.0	53.5	46.3	Q	-
WATER HEAT WITH NATURAL GAS					
AND COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	100.0	47.2	52.7	Q	Q
WATER HEAT WITH ELECTRICITY					
AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	100.0	40.3	59.7	-	-
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH			5 a <i>b</i>		
ELECTRICITY	100.0	41.1	58.4	Q 7.4	-
OTHER USE ELECTRICITY FOR MAIN	1,00.0	54.6	37.8	/. 4	Q
HEATING	100.0	1.9	96.7	.4	1.0
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	100.0	1.9	50-7	. 4	1.0
ELECTRICITY	100.0	.2	99.4	. 2	. 2
OTHER.	100.0	14.4	76.8	·õ	7.2
USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN		144 1	70.0	8	
HEATING	100.0	3.9	32.4	62.8	.9
WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND					
COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	100.0	Q	31.4	68.2	0
WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND		-			
COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	1,00.0	8.1	22.1	69.9	-
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH					
ELECTRICITY	100.0	Q	45.6	54.2	-2
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	•				
NATURAL GAS	100.0	15.5	25.6	58.9	-
OTHER	100.0	2.2	35.1	56.5	6.3
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	100.0	3.3	78.8	7.3	10.7
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	100.0	-	43.2	Q	56.2
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	100.0	6.3	80.1	12.3	2
OTHER	100.0	Q	49.0	45.1	5.7
NO HEATING	10010	3.8	81.7	Q	14.0

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.

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Average Residential Fuel Consumption

Table 5. U.S. Average **Residential Energy Consumption of All Fuels** Used in the Household, by Main Heating Fuel Type-April 1980 Through March 1981 (Million Btu per Household)

		1		HOUSEHOLDS US	SING:				
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL HOUSEROLDS	I I I NATURAL GAS AS IMAIN HEATING FUEL	İ	CITY AS TING FUEL	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	LIQUID PETROLEUN GAS AS MAIN			
		ł ł ł		WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING		GAS AS MAIN			
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	114	131	61	59	145	105			
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION									
NORTH EAST	138	146	52	64	158	101			
NEW ENGLAND	132	131	45	57	161	Q			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	139	149	54	66	156	93			
NORTH CENTRAL	139	156	65	70	132				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	141	160	62	70	132				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	134	146	79	68	133				
SOUTH	96	122	63	55	123				
SOUTH ATLANTIC	92	125	59	53	124				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	92	122	71	57	101				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	107	121	65	58	Q				
WEST	86	97	51	55	111				
MOUNTAIN	105	123	46	59	Q	• •			
PACIFIC	80	88	54	54	110	99			
ABEA TYPE									
URBAN	120	130	56	51	152	71			
RURAL	10 1	138	67	67	133	111			
5115 A									
SMSA	118	129	57	54	150				
NON-SMSA	107	135	70	64	134	111			
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) LONG-TERM AVERAGE									
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND	125	147	70	59	142	133			
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	141	157	57	68	155	. 119			
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	122	141	65	61	147	124			
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	90	99	62	49	125	93			
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	85	110	59	34	90	82			



Average Residential Fuel Consumption

Table 5.

(Continued)

		1		HOUSEHOLDS US	SIWG:	
HOUSBHOLD Characteristics		I I I I NATURAL GAS AS IMAIN HEATING PUEL			PUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	LIQUID PETROLEUM
		 		WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING	MAIN HEATING FUEL	GAS AS MAIN HEATING FUEL 106 122 71 105 115 116 111 158 0 0 72 0 9 72 0 9 69 0 72 0 87 88 86 86 92 105
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	117	137	65	61	147	106
RENT	10 1	96	38	36	139	122
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	91	92	35	33	14 1	
OTHER	95	97	48	30	145	105
TIPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE						
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	125	145	77	71	146	115
OWN	128	147	77	72	149	
RENT	108	129	74	69	131	111
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	118	115	60	54	170	158
O WN	128	117	69	57	173	Q
RENT	98	111	53	53	146	
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	110	114	44	44	156	-
OWN	148	162	Q	62	177	•
RENT	10 1	105	44	43	146	69
BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE		70				-
UNITS	77	78	38	27	141	Q
0 WN	97 75	72 79	57	27	2	-
NOBILE HOME	84	106	36 54	58	135 94	
OWN	84	100	55	64	92	
RENT	85	101	50	39	98	
NUMBER OF ROOMS						
	71	45	Q	0	116	0
2	60	69	29	37	105	
3	76	89	34	31	125	76
4	90	99	48	52	128	92
5	110	127	64	62	135	
6	127	143	74	75	152	118
7	139	160	81	85	158	143
8 OR MORE	164	193	98	87	182	173



Table 5.

		_	-	-
(Conti	nı	le	d)

				ROUSEHOLDS U	SING:	
HOUSEHOLD Characteristics	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	I I I NATURAL GAS AS IMAIN HEATING FUEL			FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	LIQUID PETROLEUM
		ł	WITH AIR	WITHOUT AIR	MAIN HEATING FUEL	GAS AS MAIN
NUMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED						
A LL	109 128 112	132 139 126	63 51	- - 59	141 154 141	89
1EASURED BEATED SPACE OF BESI- Dence (in square fret)						
LESS THAN 600	77	81	30	33	124	
600 TO 999	89	99	42	50	129	
1,000 TO 1,599	111	128	61	65	137	
1,600 TO 1,999	126	146	74	70	142	
2,000 TO 2,399	138	160	91 91	83 62	168 160	
2,400 TO 2,999 3,000 OR MORE	149 182	171 209	104	86	203	207
IBAR BOUSE BUILT						
1939 OR EARLIER	132	14 1	75	59	154	125
1940 TO 1949	119	126	74	52	139	97
1950 TO 1959	122	131	72	52	138	105
1960 TO 1964	119	130	68	66	143	97
1965 TO 1969	108	126	59 59	62 65	139 132	81 107
1970 TO 1974 1975 OR LAIER	97 82	123 118	59	51	124	98
DWN/BENT						
OWN	125	144	73	70	150	107
RENT	93	104	42	43	135	98



Average Residential Fuel Consumption

Table 5. (Continued)

				HOUSEHOLDS US	SING:					
HOUSBHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	I I I NATURAL GAS AS IMAIN HEATING FUEL	i	CITY AS TING FUEL	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS					
		1	WITH AIR	RITHOUT AIR	MAIN HEATING PUEL	92 89 103 103 125 118 139 92 95 106 97 0 94 101 106				
1979 FAMILY INCOME										
LESS THAN \$5,000	98	111	43	51	135	92				
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	104	117	49	52	144	89				
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	10 2	118	54	48	132	103				
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	112	128	57	59	145	103				
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	126	143	71	77	148	125				
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	123	142	66	67	151					
\$35,000 OR MORE	143	16 1	82	71	172	139				
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL) Total poor (125 Percent Level)	105 105	123 121	48 48	57 57	138 138					
ORIGIN										
WHITE	113	130	61	60	143	106				
BLACK	128	138	54	49	157	97				
OTHER	84	106	66	57	128					
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD										
UNDER 25 YEARS	85	103	41	44	136	94				
25 TO 34 YEARS	10 3	121	58	54	135	10 1				
35 TO 44 YEARS	126	148	.79	71	143	106				
45 TO 59 YEARS	129	146	71	67	152	122				
60 YEARS AND OVER	112	123	56	59	147	101				
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
1	86	95	43	37	133	82				
2	108	122	53	54	139	101				
3	119	135	72	63	152	102				
4	131	153	77	74	145	114				
5	138	163	94	76	160	143				
6 OR MORE	154	175	92	101	192	151				

NOTE: AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO READ THIS TABLE, THE VALUE "131" UNDER NATURAL GAS REPRESENTS THE AVERAGE BTU CONSUMPTION FOR ALL THE FUELS USED BY A HOUSEHOLD IF THE MAIN HEATING FUEL WAS NATURAL GAS. GASOLINE, WOOD, COAL AND OTHER HINOR FUELS ARE NOT INCLUDED. A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OF GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table 6. U.S. Average Residential Energy Expenditures for All Fueis Used in the Household, by Main Heating Fuel Type— April 1980 Through March 1981

(Dollars per Household)

		1 1 1		HOUSEHOLDS U	SING:					
HOUSBHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL HOUSEROLDS	I I I NATURAL GAS AS IMAIN HEATING FUEL	ELECTRICITY AS MAIN HEATING PUEL		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	I I I LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS AS MAIN				
			WITH AIR	 WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING	MAIN HEATING FUEL	GAS AS MAIN HEATING FUEL 1041 1137 0 1032 1278 1329 1211 921 895 954 957 872 822 1118 820 1076 967 1074				
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	917	815	839	674	1458	1041				
CBNSUS REGION AND DIVISION										
NORTHEAST.	1268	1026	987	997	1580	1137				
NEW ENGLAND	1311	1023	855	1135	1606					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1254	1027	1022	962	1569					
NORTH CENTRAL.	910	861	806	997	1309					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	921	881	755	1017	128 1					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	883	814	980	793	1393	1211				
SOUTH	877	827	873	769	1303					
SOUTH ATLANTIC	942	86 0	915	851	1312					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	781	773	833	683	981					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	823	825	807	453	0					
WEST.	604	613	573	398	892					
MOUNTAIN	706	696	712	655	0					
PACIFIC	568	585	468	375	8 8 1					
ARBA TYPE										
URBAN	898	811	76 1	502	1501	820				
RURAL	959	835	944	858	1381					
SIISA										
5 MS A	924	817	818	577	1503	967				
NON-SMSA	901	805	890	795	1357	1074				
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD)										
LONG-TERM AVERAGE <2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD	951	803	983	862	1379	1215				
<2,000 CDD AND 5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	988	874	746	958	1548	1121				
<2,000 CDD AND	1050	04.1	02.1	671	1#70	1100				
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	1052	941	921	571	1479	1190				
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	707	65 0	756	528	1276	931				
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	861	831	885	556	1223	909				

Average Residential

Fuel Expenditures



Average Residential Fuel Expenditures

Table 6. (Continued)

		1		HOUSEROLDS US	51 W G:	
HOUS BHOLD CHARACTBRISTICS	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	I I I NATURAL GAS AS IMAIN HEATING FUEL	ELECTRICITY AS MAIN HEATING FUEL		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	LIQUID PETROLEUN GAS AS MAIN
			WITH AIR	WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING	MAIN HEATING FUEL	GAS AS MAIN LI HEATING FUEL 1 1053 1121 654 945 1111 1116 1085 Q Q Q 749 Q 675 Q -
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	94 1	855	896	717	1484	1053
RENT.	791	588	476	314	1371	1121
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	745	578	452	288	1355	654
OT H ER	837	669	608	331	1477	945
TIPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE						
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	985	889	1055	869	1493	1111
OWN.	1010	910	1071	890	15 19	
RENT	83.0	753	876	760	1334	
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	985	795	871	705	1589	
O WN	1074	818	1048	912	1610	
REN T	799	749	0	656	1420	~
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	822	714	615	386	1536	
OWN	1190	1070	655	323	1786	
RENT BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	729	641	603	391	1415	
UNITS	703	519	531	265	1384	n
OWN	981	622	765	-	0	
R EN T	674	50.8	505	265	1326	0
MOBILE HOME	789	684	728	615	10 1 1	912
OWN	790	687	739	651	979	924
RENT	786	677	645	495	1073	863
NUMBER OF ROOMS						
1	688	366	459	0	1212	Q
2	504	424	381	347	1062	690
3	631	543	484	310	1207	790
4	730	61,5	652	526	1267	916
5	869	780	882	749	1368	10 30
6	1003	891	1012	973	1550	1199
7	1132	1016	1123	991	1588	1334
B OR MORE	1320	1190	1377	1020	1837	1648



Average Residential Fuel Expenditures

Table 6.

(Continued)

		1		HOUSEHOLDS U	51 8 6:	
BOUSBHOLD CHARACTBRISTICS	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	I I I NATURAL GAS AS IMAIN BEATING PUEL	I MAIN HB) I	CITY AS TING PUBL	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	LIQUID PETROLEUN GAS AS MAIN
			WITH AIR	WITHOUT AIR	MAIN HEATING FUEL	
NUMBEE OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED						
A LL	934	890	869	-	1473	1110
SOME	1030	868	684	-	1580	944
NON E	84 7	720	-	674	1376	1031
1EASURED HEATED SPACE OF BESI- Dence (In Square Feet)						
LESS THAN 600	669	513	437	316	1223	784
600 TO 999	722	619	577	516	1297	912
1,000 TO 1,599	887	795	849	729	1399	1068
1,600 TO 1,999	1014	927	1015	1029	1471	1297
2,000 TO 2,399	1116	992	1245	1067	1683	1205
2,400 TO 2,999	1167	1052	1245	749	1592	1346
3,000 OR MCRE	1417	1261	1371	1025	2004	1866
TEAR BOUSE BUILT						
1939 OR EARLIER	981	804	899	619	1512	1170
1940 TO 1949	898	767	945	540	1392	930
1950 TO 1959	920	817	856	596	1429	1022
1960 TO 1964	933	846	890	736	1451	999
1965 TO 1969	858	834	780	657	1425	826
1970 TO 1974	900	847	818	849	1369	1130
1975 OR LATER	840	802	847	568	1395	956
DWN/RBAT						
OWN	1004	900	1013	845	1523	1059
RENT	742	640	574	447	1338	973



Average Residential Fuel Expenditures

Table 6.

(Continued)

		I 1		BOUSEBOLDS US	51 H G:					
HOUSBBOLD CHARACTERISTICS	AIL HOUSEHOLDS	NATURAL GAS AS			FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS AS MAIN				
		i I	WITH AIR	WITHOUT AIR	MAIN HEATING FUEL	HEATING FUEL				
1979 FAHILY INCOME										
LESS THAN \$5,000	754	650	564	543	1310	885				
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	807	684	662	607	1397	896				
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	837	736	739	604	1299	1022				
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	900	813	772	672	1467	10				
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	986	890	970	789	15 10	1207				
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	1005	896	883	798	1555	1209				
\$35,000 OR MORE	1206	1065	1226	923	1855	1360				
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	797	725	673	640	1349	893				
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	807	710	658	641	1349	942				
ORIGIN										
NHITE	915	815	840	683	1449	1042				
BLACK	959	836	786	680	1522	1002				
OT N ER	716	628	889	347	1058	Q				
AGE OF NOUSEBOLD BEAD										
UNDER 25 YEARS	669	614	567	430	1314	910				
25 TO 34 YEARS	838	755	805	635	1386	10 26				
35 TO 44 YEARS	1043	945	1110	766	1500	1094				
45 TO 59 YEARS	1039	930	966	878	1552	1185				
60 YEARS AND OVER	877	73 8	753	641	1425	968				
BOUSEBOLD NEMBERS										
1	686	565	595	383	1271	800				
2	855	752	724	631	1382	981				
3	962	849	991	678	1553	1031				
4	1053	986	1119	855	1495	1142				
5	1138	1045	1226	965	1720	1371				
6 OR MORE	1231	1044	1222	1289	1966	1519				

NOTE: AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO READ THIS TABLE, THE VALUE "815" UNDER NATURAL GAS REPRESENTS THE AVERAGE DOLLAR EXPENDITURE FOR ALL THE FUELS USED BY A HOUSEHOLD IF THE MAIN HEATING FUEL WAS NATURAL GAS. GASOLINE, WOOD, COAL AND OTHER HINOR FUELS ARE NOT INCLUDED. A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICAPLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA HAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTRAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REFORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table 7. U.S. Residential Natural Gas Consumption and Expenditures—April 1980 Through March 1981

) 			NATURAL GAS	USED:									
	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)		TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)		AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	A VG AMOUNT CONSUMED (HILLION BTU)	I AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOLI (DOLLARS)						
TOTAL HOUSEBOLDS	51.6	4.84	4.94	19.3	3,99	94	96	374						
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION														
NOR THEAST	10.9	.90	.92	4.7	5.25	83	85	436						
NEW ENGLAND	1.9	. 14	. 14	.8	6.08	75	76	455						
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	9.0	. 77	.78	3.9	5.10	85	87	4 3 2						
NORTH CENTRAL	15.5	1.97	2.02	7.2	3.63	127	130	461						
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10.9	1.44	1.47	5.4	3.75	132	135	495						
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4.6	.53	.54	1.8	3.30	115	118	381						
SOUTH.	13.3	1.09	1.11	4.3	3,92	82	84	322						
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4.9	.41	. 42	1.9	4.58	84	85	383						
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2.3	. 19	.20	.7	3.65	83	85	302						
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	6.1	.49	.50	1.7	3.48	80	82	280						
WEST.	11.9	.87	. 89	3.1	3.57	73	75	261						
MOUNTAIN	3.0	.28	. 29	1.0	3.38	96	98	324						
PACIFIC	8.9	.59	.60	2.1	3.67	65	67	240						
AREA TIPE														
U RBAN	44.6	4.10	4.18	16.5	4.04	92	94	371						
RURAL	7.1	.75	.76	2.8	3.69	105	108	389						
SISA														
SMSA	40.5	3.69	3.76	14.9	4.05	91	93	369						
NON-SHSA	11.2	1.16	1.18	4.4	3.77	103	106	390						
ANNUAL BEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) Long-Term Average														
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND	4.4	.53	, 54	2.0	3.81	118	121	451						
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	15.0	1.84	1.88	7.1	3.86	123	125	474						
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	12.8	1.10	1.12	5.1	4.63	86	88	399						
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	13.1	.94	. 96	3.4	3.58	72	74	258						
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	6.4	.43	.44	1.7	3.97	68	70	271						
GAS PAID BY HOUSEBOLD														
¥ ES	42.3	4.27	4.36	16.8	3.92	10 1	103	396						
NO	9.3	.57	. 58	2.5	4.46	61	62	272						



Table 7.

(Continued)

CBARACTERISTICS NOTHER AMOUNT CONSURED CONSURED		 			NATURAL GAS	USED:									
SINCLE-FAMILY DTACHED. 32.3 3.52 3.59 13.3 3.79 109 111 41 OWN. 27.8 3.08 3.15 11.7 3.61 111 113 42 RENT. 4.4 44 .45 1.6 3.67 79 900 36 SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED. 2.6 .21 .21 1.0 4.61 80 81 36 OWN. 1.9 .14 .15 .7 4.67 77 78 35 RENT. .7 .06 .07 .3 4.48 87 88 38 BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS. 7.9 .68 .70 3.1 4.49 87 88 38 OWN. 1.5 .17 .17 .17 .8 4.79 113 115 53 RENT. 6.4 .52 .53 2.3 4.39 81 82 35 BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE .03 .03 .1 5.27 34 35 18 OWN. .66	CHARACTERISTICS	OF HOUSEROLDS	A HOUNT CONSUMED	AMOUNT CONSUMED QUADRILLION	EXPENDITURES (SILLION	PRICE (DOLLARS PER THOUSAND	A MOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND	AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION	I AVG EXPEND- I TURES PER (HOUSEHOLD (COLLARS)						
SINCLE-FAMILY DTACHED. 32.3 3.52 3.59 13.3 3.79 109 111 41 OWN. 27.8 3.08 3.15 11.7 3.61 111 113 42 RENT. 4.4 44 .45 1.6 3.67 79 900 36 SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED. 2.6 .21 .21 1.0 4.61 80 81 36 OWN. 1.9 .14 .15 .7 4.67 77 78 35 RENT. .7 .06 .07 .3 4.48 87 88 38 BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS. 7.9 .68 .70 3.1 4.49 87 88 38 OWN. 1.5 .17 .17 .17 .8 4.79 113 115 53 RENT. 6.4 .52 .53 2.3 4.39 81 82 35 BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE .03 .03 .1 5.27 34 35 18 OWN. .66															
09N															
RENT. 4.4 .44 .45 1.6 3.67 98 100 36 SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED. 2.6 .21 .21 1.0 4.61 80 81 35 OWN									413						
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED. 2.6 21 21 1.0 4.61 80 81 36 OWN. 1.9 114 .15 .7 4.67 77 78 35 RENT. .7 .06 .07 .3 4.48 87 88 38 BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS 7.9 .68 .70 3.1 4.49 87 88 38 BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS 7.9 .68 .70 3.1 4.49 87 88 38 BUILDING WITH 5 OF MORE 1.5 .17 .17 .8 4.79 113 115 53 BUILDING WITH 5 OF MORE 6.4 .52 .53 2.3 4.39 81 82 35 BUNTS									422						
OHN									361						
RENT									367						
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS 7.9 .68 .70 3.1 u.49 87 88 38 OWN			• • •						358						
OWN 1.5 .17 .17 .8 4.79 113 115 53 RENT 6.4 .52 .53 2.3 4.39 81 82 35 BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE 7.4 .32 .33 1.5 4.76 43 44 20 OWN .9 .03 .03 .1 5.27 34 35 18 RENT .6 .29 .30 1.4 4.71 44 45 20 OWN .9 .03 .03 .1 5.27 34 35 18 RENT .6.6 .29 .30 1.4 4.71 44 45 20 OWN .14 .11 .11 .4 3.66 77 79 28 OWN .4 .03 .03 .1 3.71 71 73 26 HUMBER OF ROOBS .4 .03 .03 .1 3.71 71 73 26 1.10 .72 .74 .29 .06 .72									388						
RENT							• •		388						
BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE 7.4 .32 .33 1.5 4.76 43 44 20 OWN. .8 .03 .03 .1 5.27 34 35 18 RENT. .66 .29 .30 1.4 4.71 44 45 20 MOBILE HOME. 1.4 .11 .11 .4 3.67 77 79 28 OWN									539						
OWN .8 .03 .03 .1 5.27 34 35 18 RENT. 6.6 .29 .30 1.4 4.71 44 45 20 MOBILE HONE 1.4 .11 .11 .4 3.67 77 79 28 OWN 1.4 .11 .11 .4 3.66 79 81 29 OWN .1.1 .08 .09 .3 3.66 79 81 29 NUNDER OF ROOMS .4 .03 .03 .1 3.71 71 73 26 NUNDER OF ROOMS .4 .03 .03 .1 3.71 71 73 26 1		6.4	.52	. 53	2.3	4.39		82	354						
RENT	UNITS	7.4	.32	. 33	1.5	4.76	43		205						
HOBILE HOHE	OWN	.8			.1	5.27	34		181						
OWN	RENT	6.6	.29	.30		4.71			207						
RENT. .4 .03 .03 .1 3.71 71 73 26 BUBBER OF ROORS 1 .6 .02 .02 .1 6.07 26 26 15 2 .13 .06 .06 .2 4.17 43 44 18 3	MOBILE HOME								283						
BURBER OF ROOMS .6 .02 .02 .1 6.07 26 26 15 1	OWN		.08		.3				290						
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	RENT	- 4	.03	.03	. 1	3.71	71	73	264						
2	NUMBER OF ROOMS														
3	1								157						
4 10.1 .72 .74 2.9 4.06 72 73 29 5 12.0 1.12 1.15 4.4 3.91 94 96 36 6 11.6 1.21 1.24 4.7 3.91 104 106 40 7 5.6 .68 .70 2.7 4.03 121 124 48 8 OR HORE 5.4 .74 .76 2.9 3.87 139 142 53	2								180						
5	3								257						
6	4								291						
7	5								365						
8 OR MORE 5.4 .74 .76 2.9 3.87 139 142 53									408						
									487						
NUMBER OF BOOMS THAT CAN BE	8 OR MORE	5.4	.74	.76	2.9	3.87	139	142	537						
AIR CONDITIONED															
		18.5	1.68	1.72	6.5	3.85	91	93	350						
	SOME								406						
		21.6	2.04				94	96	377						



Table 7.

(Continued)

	NATURAL GAS USED:								
	NUMEER OF Households (Million)		TOTAL ANOUNT CONSUMED QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	I AVG PRICE I (DOLLARS PER THOUSAND I CU.FT.)	AVG ANOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.) 1	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMEC (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)	
MEASURED HEATED SPACE OF RESI- DENCE (IN SQUARE FEET)									
LESS THAN 600	4.8	0.25	0.25	1.1	4.48	52	53	232	
600 TO 999	13.6	.94	.96	3.9	4.11	70	71	286	
1,000 TO 1,599	15.0	1.42	f. 45	5.6	3.94	94	96	371	
1,600 TO 1,999	6.4	.69	.70	2.7	3.95	107	109	422	
2,000 TO 2,399	4.8	,57	.58	2.2	3.86	118	121	457	
2,400 TO 2,999	3.9	.48	.49	1.9	3.91	124	127	486	
3,000 OR MORE	3.1	.49	.51	1.9	3.90	157	16 1	614	
YEAR BOUSE BUILT									
1939 OR EARLIER.	16.7	1.68	1.71	6.9	4.11	100	102	413	
1940 TO 1949	5.4	.48	.49	2.0	4.05	89	91	360	
1950 TO 1959	10.0	.96	.98	3.6	3.78	96	98	361	
1960 TO 1964	5.0	.47	. 48	1.9	3.98	94	96	374	
1965 TO 1969	5.1	.48	.49	1.9	3.96	94	96	371	
1970 TO 1974	5.3	.44	.45	1.8	4.02	83	85	334	
1975 OR LATER	4.0	.33	.34	1.3	3.83	82	84	315	
1975 OR DRIDK	4.0	• 5 5	• 54	1. 5	3+03	04	04	315	
OWN/RENT									
OWN	33.0	3.50	3.58	13.7	3.90	106	108	413	
R EN T	18.6	1.34	1.37	5.6	4.22	72	73	303	
1979 FANILY INCOME LESS THAN \$5,000	6.6	.53	.54	2.2	4.09	80	82	327	
	8.9	.74	.76	3.0	4.09	83	85	339	
\$5,000 TO \$9,999 \$10,000 TO \$14,999	8.4	.70	.70	2.9	4.02	83	84	339	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	7.6	.69	.71	2.7	3.95	91	93	361	
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	5.4	.69	. 71	2.7	3.93	108	110	423	
\$25,000 10 \$34,999	7.5	.78	.80	3.1	3.94	104	106	408	
\$35,000 OR MORE	6.1	.71	. 72	2.7	3.89	116	118	451	
40.400 AU HOUMERENEEREE	~	• • •	• • •						
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	7.0	.63	.65	2.6	4.07	90	92	367	
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	9.5	.83	.85	3.4	4.07	87	89	353	



Table 7.

(Continued)

	NATURAL GAS USED:								
BOUSEBOLD CHARACTERISTICS	NUMEBR OF Households (Million)		TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS) (AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER THOUSAND (CU.FT.)	(THOUS AND	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)	
ORIGIN									
WHITE	43.3	4.09	4.18	16.2	3.95	94	96	373	
BLACK	7.5	.68	.70	2.9	4.22	91	93	384	
OTHER	-8	.07	.07	.2	3.75	81	83	304	
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD									
UNDER 25 YEARS	4.0	.30	. 31	1.2	3.88	76	78	296	
25 TO 34 YEARS	12.6	1.10	1.12	4.4	3.99	88	89	349	
35 TO 44 YEARS	8.8	.92	. 94	3.7	3.99	105	108	420	
45 TO 59 YEARS	12.3	1.29	1.31	5.1	4.00	104	106	417	
			1.25	4.9	3.99	88	90	350	
60 YEARS AND CVER	14.0	1.23	1.25	4.9	3.99	00	90	350	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
1	10.3	.68	.69	2.8	4.12	66	67	272	
2	16.7	1.46	1.49	5.8	3.96	87	89	347	
3	9.3	.91	. 93	3.6	3.93	99	101	388	
4	8.5	.96	. 98	3.9	4.02	113	115	454	
5	4.2	.50	. 52	2.0	3.99	119	121	474	
6 OR NORE	2.6	.32	. 32	1.2	3.85	124	126	476	
FUEL COMBINATIONS									
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN									
HEATING	44.6	4.67	4.77	18.2	3.90	105	107	409	
NATURAL GAS	25.1	2.66	2.72	10.6	3.96	106	108	421	
AND COOK WITH ELECTRICITY WATER HEAT WITH ELECTRICITY	15.7	1.71	1.74	6.4	3.72	109	111	404	
AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	.9	.07	.07	. 3	4.15	81	83	335	
BLECTRICITY	2.6	.21	.21	.9	4.38	80	81	350	
OTHER.	.3	.02	.02	.1	4.38	77	78	339	
USE ELECTRICITY FOR MAIN	• 3	• • 2	• • • 2	• 1	4.42	77	10	237	
HEATING	1.7	.05	.05	• 2	4.39	30	30	130	
HEATING	4.8	.09	.09	.7	8.27	18	19	153	
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	.5	.02	.02	.1	4.31	50	51	215	
OTHER/NONE	.2	.01	. 01	-	4.63	36	36	165	
	••		• • •		4.00		00		



Table 7.

				e		
(Co	n	ti	n	u	ed)

	NATURAL GAS USED:								
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF Households (Million)		TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CU.FT.)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	A VG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)		
OWNERSHIP OF UTILITY									
PRIVATELY OWNED	31.4	3.20	3.26	12.8	4.01	102	104	408	
D NK NOWN	20.2	1.64	1.68	6.5	3.95	81	83	321	
MAIN BEATING EQUIPHENT USING NATURAL GAS									
CENTRAL WARM AIR FURNACE	28.1	3.14	3.21	11.9	3.80	112	114	425	
STEAM OR HOT-WATER SISTEM FLOOR, WALL OR PIPELESS	5.8	.71	.72	3.2	4.53	122	124	550	
FURNACE	6.0	.44	. 45	1.6	3.57	73	75	261	
ROOM HEATER	4.0	. 34	. 34	1.3	3.94	83	85	328	
NON E/OT HER	7.7	.21	. 22	1.3	5.95	28	28	164	

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APFLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 FERCINT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO FOUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table 8. U.S. Residential Naturai Gas Consumption and Expenditures for Households Using or Not Using Natural Gas as Main Heating Fuel—April 1980 Through March 1981

	NATURAL GAS USED:									
		AS MAIN HE	ATING FUEL		NOT AS MAIN HEATING FUEL					
BOUSEBOLD CHARACTERISTICS	NUNBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)	AVG AHOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (NILLION BTU)	I AVG I EXPEND- I ITURES I PER I HOUSEHOLD I (DOLLARS)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (HILLION)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- I TURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)		
TOTAL HOUSEBOLDS	44.6	105	107	409	7.1	24	24	152		
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION										
NORTHEAST	6.6	125	128	618	4.3	17	18	153		
NEW ENGLAND	1.1	113	115	654	. 8	19	20	165		
MIDDLE AILANTIC	5.5	128	131	611	3.5	17	17	150		
NORTH CENTRAL	15.0	131	133	472	.5	32	33	151		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10.4	137	140	511	.5	31	32	150		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4.5	116	119	383	. 1	44	45	16 0		
SO UTH	11.8	88	90	342	1.5	32	32	154		
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4.0	95	97	430	.9	28	29	161		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2.2	86	88	313	.2	36	36	152		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5.6	84	86	291	.5	36	37	142		
WE ST	11.1	76	77	269	.8	38	39	146		
MOUNTAIN	2.9	99	101	331	.1	32	32	137		
PACIFIC	8.3	68	69	247	.7	39	40	148		
ARBA TYPE										
UR BA N	37.9	104	106	410	6.7	22	23	149		
RURA L	6.7	108	111	399	. 4	47	48	20 3		
58 5A										
S#SA	34.1	104	106	410	6.3	22	22	148		
NON-5MSA	10.5	108	110	404	.7	39	39	185		
ANNGAL BEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) LONG-TERM AVERAGE										
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD	4.3	122	125	464	. 2	35	36	172		
<2,000 CDD AND 5,500 TO 7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND	13.5	134	136	509	1.5	22	23	157		
4,000 TO 5,499 HED	9.0	114	117	502	3.8	19	19	153		
<2.000 CDE AND <4.000 HDD	12.1	75	76	266	1.0	41	41	149		
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	5.7	73	74	287	.7	26	27	133		



Table 8. (Continued)

	NATURAL GAS USED:									
	 	AS MAIN HE	ATING FURL		NOT AS MAIN HEATING FUEL					
BOUSEBOLD CHARACTERISTICS	I NUMEER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EIPEND- ITURES PER HOUSENOLD (DOLLARS)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (NILLION)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.PT.)	AVG ANOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG EXPEND- I ITURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)		
GAS PAID BY BOUSPROLD										
YE S	37.9	109	112	422	4.5	29	30	172		
NO	6.7	79	81	331	2.6	14	15	118		
TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE										
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	30.1	115	117	431	2.2	34	35	175		
OW N	26.0	116	119	439	1.8	34	34	178		
RENT	4.1	104	106	380	. 4	36	37	159		
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	1.9	94	96	422	.7	38	39	20.6		
OW N	1.3	95	97	424	.6	36	37	209		
RENT	.6	93	95	419	.1	48	49	192		
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	6.6	98	100	429	1.3	25	25	175		
OW N	1.1	141	144	652	.3	22	22	175		
RENT.	5.5	90	92	383	. 9	26	26	175		
BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE										
UN ITS	4.6	62	64	261	2.8	12	12	113		
OW N	.4	49	50	214	.4	17	17	140		
RENT	4.1	64	65	266	2.5	11	11	110		
MOBILE HOME	1.4	80	82	295	Q	Q	Q	67		
NUMBER OF ROOMS										
1 OR 2 ROOMS	1.2	52	53	216	.7	15	16	10 3		
3	3.7	74	75	307	1.3	13	14	120		
4	8.7	80	81	314	1.4	22	22	150		
5	10.8	101	103	389	1.2	24	24	149		
6	10.4	113	116	437	1.2	29	29	166		
7	5.2	128	131	511	.4	31	32	186		
8 OR MORE	4.6	154	157	584	.7	43	44	231		
NUMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED										
ALL	16.6	98	100	373	1.9	25	25	136		
SOME	9.4	114	116	461	2.1	23	24	162		
NON E	18.5	106	108	414	3.1	23	24	155		



Table 8.

(Continued)

	NATURAL GAS USED:								
	AS HAIN HEATING FUEL				NOT AS MAIN HEATING FUEL				
HOUSEBOLD CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (NILLION)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	AVG AHOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU) 1	I AVG I EXPEND- I TURES I PER I HOUSEHOLD I (DOLLARS)	NUMBER OP HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	A VG ANOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AYG EXPEND- I TURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)	
WERRED RESERVE CELCE OF EVET-									
HEASURED HEATED SPACE OF RESI- DENCE (IN SQUARE FEET)									
LESS THAN 600	3.5	67	68	276	1.3	13	13	118	
600 TO 999	11.2	80	82	316	2.4	20	21	145	
1,000 TO 1,599	13.5	102	104	396	1.5	25	26	152	
1,600 TO 1,999	5.9	115	118	451	.6	23	23	139	
2,000 10 2,399	4.3	127	130	485	.5	44	45	228	
2,400 TO 2,999	3.4	136	139	525	.5	35	35	185	
3,000 OR NORE	2.8	170	173	656	.3	39	40	213	
Syou on honderteresteres	2.0	.,,	175	050	• 5	55	40	215	
YEAR BOUSE BUILT									
1939 OR EARLIER	13.3	120	122	476	3.4	25	26	172	
1940 TO 1949	4.6	101	103	397	.8	20	20	148	
1950 TO 1959	9.1	103	105	384	. 9	24	24	140	
1960 TO 1964	4.6	101	104	397	. 4	Q	0	125	
1965 TO 1969	4.8	97	99	385	.3	29	30	141	
1970 TO 1974	4.6	93	95	369	.7	20	21	110	
1975 OR LATER	3.6	89	90	337	. 4	29	30	129	
OWN/RENT									
OWN	29.9	114	116	438	3.2	31	31	178	
RENT.	14.7	86	88	349	3.9	18	18	131	
1979 FAMILY INCOME									
LESS THAN \$5,000	5.5	93	95	368	1.2	20	20	137	
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	7.3	97	99	373	1.6	22	22	157	
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	6.9	96	98	385	1.5	20	21	131	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	6.6	101	103	388	.9	28	28	168	
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	6.0	114	116	443	.5	31	31	172	
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	6.7	113	115	438	.8	30	30	170	
\$35,000 OR HORE	5.6	124	126	476	.5	25	26	155	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
TOTAL POOR (100 FERCENT LEVEL)	5.9	103	105	410	1.1	21	22	141	
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	7.8	10 1	104	400	1.8	22	22	147	



Table 8. (Continued)

	NATURAL GAS USED:									
	1 	AS MAIN HE	ATING PUEL		T NOT AS NAIN HEATING FUEL					
HOUSEBOLD CHARACTEBISTICS	I NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ((MILLION)	AVG A HOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	AVG AHOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG I EXPEND- I ITURES I PER I HOUSEHOLD I (DOLLARS)	I NUMBER I OP HOUSEHOLDS I (NILLION)	AVG A HOU NT CON SUMED (THOUS AND CU.FT.)	AVG ANOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- I TURES PER HOUSEHOLD I (DOLLARS)		
ORIGIN										
WHITE	38.2	104	106	404	5.1	24	24	146		
BLACK	5.7	113	115	454	1.8	23	24	170		
OTHER	.7	86	87	319	.1	33	34	147		
ASE OF ROUSBHOLD HEAD										
UNDER 25 YEARS	3.5	84	86	320	.5	23	23	133		
25 TO 34 YEARS	10.9	97	99	380	1.7	25	25	150		
35 TO 44 YEARS	7.7	116	119	456	1.1	26	26	162		
45 TO 59 YEARS	10.8	116	118	454	1.5	26	26	163		
60 YEARS AND OVER	11.7	101	103	390	2.3	21	21	146		
BOUSENOLD MEMBERS										
1	8.2	79	80	311	2.1	16	16	117		
2	14.4	98	100	380	2.3	19	20	136		
3	8.3	106	109	411	1.0	31	32	191		
4	7.7	121	124	481	• 8	35	36	198		
5	3.8	129	131	508	.5	39	40	197		
6 OR MORE	2.1	142	145	534	.4	29	30	185		
OWNEBSHIP OF UTILITY										
PRIVATELY OWNED	27.8	111	113	437	3.6	29	30	178		
UN KNOWN	16.8	94	96	362	3.5	18	18	125		

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA NAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FCRM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table 9. U.S. Residential Electricity Consumption and Expenditures—April 1980 Through March 1981

	i Blectricity								
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL AHOUNT CONSUMED (BILLION KWH)	TOTAL A HOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRIL- LION BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AV G PRICE (CENTS PER KWH)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLICN)	AVG AHOUNT CONSUHED (THOUSAND KWH)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLIOK BTU)	I AVG I EXPEND- I ITURES I PER I HOUSEHOLD I (DOLLARS)	
TOTAL HOUSE BOLDS	721	2.46	40.1	5.6	81.6	8.8	30	492	
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION						2			
NORTHEAST	115	.39	8.6	7.5	17.7	6.5	22	487	
NEW ENGLAND	28	. 10	2.1	7.5	4.3	6.5	22	487	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	87	.30	6.5	7.5	13.4	6.5	22	487	
NORTH CENTRAL	176	.60	9.7	5.5	21.1	8.3	28	458	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	118	.40	6.6	5.6	14.8	8.0	27	447	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	57	. 20	3.0	5.3	6.3	9.1	31	485	
SOUTH	310	1.06	16.0	5.2	26.9	11.5	39	593	
SOUTH ATLANTIC	152	.52	8.5	5.6	14.0	10.8	37	604	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	71	. 24	3.0	4.3	5.1	13.7	47	592	
	87	. 24	4.4	5.1	7.7	11.2	38	572	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	121	.30	5.9	4.9	15.9	7.6	26	371	
WEST	32	.11	1.7	5.3	4.1	7.9	27	416	
PACIFIC	32 89	. 30	4.2	4.8	11.8	7.5	26	356	
ABBA TYPE									
UR BAN	430	t. 47	24.9	5.8	56.0	7.7	26	444	
RU RAL	292	.99	15.3	5.2	25.6	11.4	39	597	
58 SA									
SM SA	458	1.56	26.6	5.8	55.6	8.2	28	478	
NON-SMSA	264	.90	13.6	5.1	26.0	10.1	35	522	
ANNUAL BEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) Long-TEEM AVERAGE									
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND	70	. 24	3.8	5.4	8.5	8.3	28	449	
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	158	. 54	9.3	5.9	20.9	7.6	26	446	
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	184	63	10 5	5.7	21.1	8.7	30	493	
		.63	10.4				29	493	
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	164	-56	8.6	5.3	19.0	8.6	29		
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	146	- 50	8.0	5.5	12.1	12.1	41	66 1	



Table 9.

(Continued)

	BLECTRICITY									
BOUSEBOLD CHARACTEBISTICS	TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (BILLION KWH)		TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (CENTS PER KWH)	I NUM BER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLICM)	I AVG I AMOUNT I CONSURED I (THOUSAND I KWH)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG I EXPEND- I ITURES I PER I HOUSEHOLI I (DOLLARS)		
ELECTRICITY PAID BY HOUSEHOLD	693	2.37	38.3	5.5	75.8	9.1	31	506		
YE S	28	. 10	1.8	6.5	5.8	4.8	16	312		
NU	20	. 10	1.0	0.5	5.0	4.0	10	312		
TIPE OF BOUSING STRUCTURE										
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	545	1.86	29.6	5.4	53.0	10.3	35	558		
OWN	483	1.65	26.1	5.4	45.5	10.6	36	575		
RENT	62	.21	3.4	5.5	7.5	8.3	28	455		
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	23	.08	1.5	6.5	3.3	7.1	24	455		
OWN	15	.05	1.0	6.7	2.2	6.9	24	462		
RENT	8	.03	.5	6.0	1.1	7.4	25	441		
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	51	. 17	3.3	6.5	9.9	5.1	17	332		
OWN	13	.04	.9	7.2	2.0	6.3	21	455		
RENT	38	. 13	2.4	6.2	7.9	4.8	16	301		
UN ITS	58	.20	3.6	6.1	10.8	5.4	18	331		
OWN	7	.03	.5	6.5	1.0	7.5	25	484		
RENT	51	. 17	3.1	6.1	9.8	5.2	18	315		
MOBILE HOME	43	. 15	2.2	5.1	4.6	9.3	32	477		
OW N	35	. 12	1.8	5.0	3.6	9.7	33	488		
RENT	8	.03	.4	5.5	1.0	8.0	27	438		
NUMBER OF ROOMS										
1	2	.01	. 2	8.3	.7	3.0	10	246		
2	7	.03	.5	6.4	2.0	3.8	13	240		
3	40	. 14	2.3	5.8	7.9	5.1	17	294		
4	111	. 38	6.2	5.6	16.3	6.8	23	380		
5	165	.56	9.0	5.5	18.8	8.8	30	481		
6	173	.59	9.6	5.6	17.5	9.8	34	54 8		
7	105	. 36	5.8	5.6	9.5	11.1	38	616		
8 OR MORE	118	. 40	6.5	5.5	8.9	13.2	45	730		
NUMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED										
ALL	352	1.20	18.6	5.3	29.8	11.8	40	626		
SONE	128	.44	8.0	6.3	16.9	7.6	26	474		
NO NE	241	.82	13.5	5.6	34.9	6.9	24	386		



Table 9.

(Continued)

HOUSEROLD CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL ABOUNT CONSUMED (BILLION KWH)	TOTAL AMOUNT I CONSUMED (QUADRIL- I LION I BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (CENTS PER KWH)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (HILLION)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND KWH)	A VG ANOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG I EXPEND~ I ITURES I PER I HOUSEHOLD I (DOLLARS)	
MEASURED HEATED SPACE OF RESI-									
DENCE (IN SQUARE FEET)									
LESS THAN 600	32	0.11	2.2	6.7	7.4	4.3	15	291	
600 TO 999	142	.48	7.9	5.6	21.1	6.7	23	376	
1,000 TO 1,599	216	.74	11.8	5.4	24.0	9.0	31	491	
1,600 TO 1,999	105	. 36	5.8	5.5	10.0	10.5	36	580	
2,000 TO 2,399	91	.31	5.0	5.5	7.8	11.7	40	642	
2,400 TO 2,999	66	. 22	3.7	5.6	6.1	10.7	37	604	
3,000 OR MORE	69	. 24	3.8	5.5	5.2	13.3	45	728	
YEAR BOUSE BUILT									
1939 OR EARLIER	147	.50	9.1	6.2	23.3	6.3	22	389	
1940 TO 1949	55	. 19	3.1	5.6	7.5	7.4	25	415	
1950 то 1959	114	. 39	6.5	5.7	13.7	8.3	28	473	
1960 TO 1964	65	. 22	3.6	5.5	7.2	9.0	31	496	
1965 TO 1969	78	.27	4.1	5.3	8.1	9.7	33	510	
1970 TO 1974	120	. 4 1	6.4	5.3	10.5	11.4	39	609	
1975 OR LATER	142	. 48	7.4	5.2	11.3	12.5	43	652	
OWN/RENT									
OW N	554	1.89	30.3	5.5	54.3	10.2	35	559	
RENT	167	.57	9.8	5.9	27.3	6.1	21	359	
1979 PAHILI INCOBE									
LESS THAN \$5,000	62	.21	3.5	5.7	10.4	5.9	20	337	
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	95	.32	5.3	5.6	13.8	6.9	23	383	
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	106	.36	6.0	5.6	13.8	7.7	26	432	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	108	.37	5.9	5.5	11.9	9.1	31	501	
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	102	.35	5.5	5.4	9.9	10.2	35	553	
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	129	.44	7.1	5.5	12.4	10.5	36	572	
\$35,000 OR MORE	119	. 4 1	6.9	5.7	9.4	12.7	43	727	
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	74 99	.25	4.2	5.6 5.6	10.9 14.7	6.8 6.7	23 23	38 I 378	
	,,	• • •	3.0	2.0	1781	0.,		5.0	
ORIGIN WHITE	647	2.21	35.7	6 6	71.0	9.1	31	503	
BLACK	647	.21	35.7	5.5 6.1	9.2	9.1 6.8	23	503 414	
OTHER.	12	.04	3.8	5.6	9.2	8.3	23	414	
······································	12		• /	1.0	1.4	C • O	20	400	



Table 9.

(Continued)

	ELECTRICITY											
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (BILLION KWH)	TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRIL- LION BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (CENTS PER KWH)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND KVH)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG EXPEND- I TURES PER I HOUSEHOLD I (DOLLARS)				
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
UNDER 25 YEARS	45	0.15	2.4	5.4	6.6	6.8	23	369				
25 TO 34 YEARS	174	.60	9.7	5.6	20.2	8.6	29	480				
35 TO 44 YEARS	154	.52	8.5	5.5	14.1	10.9	37	604				
45 TO 59 YEARS	186	.64	10.5	5.6	18.9	9.8	34	555				
60 YEARS AND OVER	162	.55	9.0	5.6	21.8	7.4	25	414				
HOUSEHOLD NEMBERS												
1	88	.30	5.0	5.7	15.7	5.6	19	320				
2	214	.73	11.9	5.5	26.8	8.0	27	443				
3	146	.50	8.0	5.5	14.9	9.8	33	538				
4	143	.49	8.0	5.6	13.4	10.7	36	597				
5	82	. 28	4.6	5.6	6.8	12.0	41	668				
6 OR MORE	48	. 16	2.7	5.6	4.0	12.0	4 1	664				
TYPE OF ELECTRIC UTILITY												
PRIVATELY OWNED	448	1.53	26.0	5.8	51.9	8.6	29	500				
PUBLICLY CWNED	99	. 34	4.5	4.6	9.6	10.3	35	476				
CUSTOMER OWNED	75	.25	3.6	4.8	5.9	12.7	43	612				
UN KNOW N	100	.34	6.0	6.0	14.3	7.0	24	423				
ALL-BLECTRIC HOME												
YES BURNS 1/3 CORD OF WOOD OR	212	.72	10.0	4.7	12.3	17.3	59	814				
MORE	49	. 17	2.2	4.5	2.2	22.3	76	1008				
BURNS LITTLE OF NO WOOD	163	.56	7.8	4.7	10.1	16.2	55	771				
NO	509	1.74	30.2	5.9	69.4	7.3	25	435				

Table 9.

(Continued)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	BLECTRICITY											
	TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (BILLION KWH)	TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRIL- 1 LION BTU)	I TOTAL IEXPENDITURES (BILLION) DOLLARS) I	AVG PRICE (CENTS PER KWH)	NUM BER OF HOUSEHOLDS (HILLION)	A VG ANOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND KWH)	A VG A HOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)				
TUEL CONBINATIONS												
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN												
HEAT IN G	309	1.05	18.0	5.8	44.6	6.9	24	404				
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	145	.50	9.1	6.3	25.1	5.8	20	364				
WATER HEAT WITH NATURAL GAS												
AND COOK WITH ELECTRICITY WATER HEAT WITH ELECTRICITY	126	.43	7.1	5.6	15.7	8.0	27	451				
AND COOR WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	8	.03	.4	5.4	.9	9.2	31	498				
ELECTRICITY	28	. 10	1.3	4.6	2.6	10.7	37	496				
OTHER.	20	- 10	.1	7.0	.3	3.3	11	235				
USE ELECTRICITY FOR MAIN	•		• •		• •	3.3		200				
HEAT IN G	232	.79	11.0	4.7	14.3	16.2	55	771				
BLECTRICITY	212	. 72	10.0	4.7	12.3	17.3	59	814				
OTHER	20	.07	1.0	5.3	2.0	9.7	33	513				
USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN												
HEATING	88	.30	6.0	6.9	12.6	7.0	24	478				
COOK WITH ELECTRICITY WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND	20	.07	1.5	7.6	2.9	6.9	23	523				
COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	10	.03	1.1	11.5	3.3	3.0	10	344				
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH BLECTRICITY	41	.14	2.2	5.3	3.7	11.2	38	588				
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH												
NATURAL GAS	6 12	.02	.4 .8	7.5	1.1	5.0	17 24	374 495				
OTHER USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	48	. 17	2.5	6.9 5.1	1.6 4.7	7.1	35	525				
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	30	. 10	1.7	5.6	3.7	8.1	28	450				
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	2	.01	.1	5.6	.3	7.8	20	440				
OT HER.	8	.03	.5	6.1	.9	9.2	31	565				
NO HEATING	3	.01	.3	11.3	.5	5.1	17.	574				
	-											

NOTE: A DASH "-" REFRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 FERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEFARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.

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Table 10. U.S. Residential Electricity Consumption and Expenditures for Households Using Electricity as Main Heating Fuel—April 1980 Through March 1981

	ELECTBICITY USED: AS MAIN BEATING FUEL												
		1		 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1 FO	R AIR CO	NDITION	[N G	NOT FOR AIR CONDITIONING				
BOUSEBOLD	•	AVG ANOUNT CON-	I AVG AMOUNT CON-	EXPEND- ITURES PER	i	I AVG I ANOUNT	AVG ANOUNT	I AVG I EXPEND-	I I NUMBER	AVG AMOUNT	I AVG AMOUNT	T AVG EXPEND	
	HOLDS	SUMED	SUMED	HOUSE-	OF	CON-	CON-	ITURES	OF	CON-	CON-	ITURES	
	(HIL-	(180U-	(MIL-	HOLD	HOUSE-	SUMED	SUMED	PER	HOUSE-	SUMED	SUMED	PER	
	LION)	SAND	LION			1		HOUSE-			(MIL-	HOUSE-	
	1	KWH)	1 BTU)	LARS)	• •		•		• •	1 SAND	LION	HOLD	
	1	1	1	1	LION)	[KWH)	BTU)	(DOL-		1 K#H)	1 BTU)	(DOL-	
	[Į.	1	I	1	1	1	LARS)	1	1	1	LARS)	
TOTAL BOUSEROLDS	14.3	1	I55	1	10.7	16.3	56	810	3.6	1	155	654	
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION													
NO RTHEAST	1.6	16.0	55	975	1.0	15.2	52	982	. 6	17.5	60	963	
NEW ENGLAND	.3	13.4	46	925	. 2	12.3	42	831	-1	15.3	52	1088	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1.3	16.7	57	988	- 8	15.9	54	1022	.5	18.0	61	930	
NORTH CENTRAL	2. 1	18.2	62	829	1.6	17.6	60	776	.5	20.2	69	988	
SOUTH	7.7	16.7	57	8 34	6.9	17.0	58	845	.9	14.4	49	745	
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4.3	15.8	54	877	3.8	15.9	54	884	.6	14.7	50	833	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1.8	19.7	67	807	1.6	20.2	69	825	.2	16.7	57	683	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1.6	15.7	54	744	1.5	16.3	56	768		6.1	21	322	
WEST	2.9	13.6	46	445	1.2	11.5	39	526	1.6	15.2	52	382	
MOUNTAIN	.7	13.7	47 46	690 370	.5	12.9	44 36	702 393	.1	16.6 15.1	56 51	643 358	
		1310		5.0	• ·	1015	20	0,00			51	000	
AREA TYPE			. –										
URBAN	8.0	13.9	47	661	6.2	14.1	48	718	1.9	13.3	45	475	
RU RA L	6.3	19.3	66	911	4.5	19.3	66	937	1.7	19.1	65	844	
SHSA													
SM SA	9.6	14.9	51	736	7.6	15.0	51	785	2.0	14.3	49	550	
NON-SHSA	4.7	19.1	65	842	3.1	19.4	66	873	1.6	18.4	63	784	
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) Long-Tere Average													
<2,000 CDE AND >7,000 HDD	.6	17.8	61	894	.2	19.7	67	972	. 4	16.6	57	844	
<2,000 CDE AND			- /	7.0.0				774	-		<i></i>	0.7.4	
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD <2,000 CDE AND	2.5	16.5	56	784	1.7	15.5	53	721	.7	18.8	64	931	
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	3.6	17.9	61	7 39	1.8	18.2	62	902	1.7	17.6	60	566	
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	3.1	15.2	52	688	2.7	16.1	55	726	.5	10.5	36	474	
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	4.5	15.3	52	831	4.2	15.7	54	851	. 3	8.6	29	515	
ELECTRICITY PAID BY HOUSEHOLD													
Y ES	12.9	17.1	58	809	9.6	17.2	59	850	3.3	16.9	58	690	
NO	1.4	7.9	27	405	1.1	8.2	28	449	.3	6.8	23	249	



Table 10. (Continued)

							·····-		·					
	i 	ELECTRICITY USED: AS HAIN BEATING FUEL												
!	 	1 	1 1	HOUSE-	F0	R AIR CO	NDITIONI	N G	NOT FOR AIR CONDITIONING					
BOUSEBOLD	HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	A BOUNT CON-	A NOUNT CON- SUMED		INUMBER I OF IHOUSE- I HOLDS	AMOUNT CON- SUMED (THOU- SAND	CON- SUMED (MIL- LION	HOUSE-	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (NIL-	CON- SUMED (THOU- SAND	CON-	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSE- HOLD (DOL- LARS)		
TIPE OF BOUSING STRUCTURE														
TIPE OF MOUSING STRUCTUBE SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED. OWN. RENT. SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED. BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE UNITS. NOBILE HONE. NUMBER OF ROOMS 1 OR 2 ROOMS. 3. 	7.7 6.9 .8 1.3 3.7 1.1 .8 2.3 3.0 2.4 1.3 1.4	20.9 21.2 17.9 14.2 11.2 9.2 14.8 5.5 8.5 12.8 17.4 20.8 23.4 25.6	71 72 61 38 31 51 29 44 59 80 87	982 1005 785 792 510 462 648 304 412 596 824 987 1084 1240	5.6 5.2 .9 3.1 .7 .5 1.7 2.4 2.1 1.9 1.1	21.1 21.5 17.2 14.5 11.5 9.5 14.7 5.4 8.5 12.5 12.5 20.6 23.3 26.0	72 73 59 39 32 50 18 29 43 59 70 79 89	1028 1048 815 594 500 694 324 451 626 861 994 108 1322	2.0 1.7 .3 .5 .6 .4 .2 .6 .8 .9 5 .2 .3	20.2 20.4 18.9 13.4 10.8 7.7 14.9 5.8 8.6 13.8 17.3 21.7 24.2 24.3	69 70 64 37 26 5 29 47 59 43 83	853 875 742 667 356 258 575 260 301 503 736 962 974 991		
RUBBER OF ROODS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED ALL. SONE	9.0 1.7 3.6	16.9 13.0 16.1	58 44 55	842 649 654	9.0 1.7	16.9 13.0	58 44	842 649	- - 3.6	-	- - 55	- - 654		
HEASURED HEATED SPACE OF RESI- DENCE (IN SQUARE FEET) LESS THAN 600	1.2	7.4	25	347 533	.7 3.4	7.2 10.5	24 36	398 545	.5	7.7	26	276		
1,000 T0 1,599 1,600 T0 1,599 2,000 T0 1,999 2,400 T0 2,399 3,000 OR MORE	4.0 4.2 1.6 1.3 .7 .7	16.9 20.4 24.7 21.3 28.9	58 70 84 73 99	800 1002 1181 1050 1294	3.4 3.2 1.2 1.0 .5	16.6 20.4 24.9 22.9 30.0	57 70 85 78	828 997 1217 1167 1364	1.0 .3 .2 .1	17.9 20.3 24.2 16.6 24.4	61 69 83 56 83	498 715 1020 1064 704 1001		



Table 10. (Continued)

	ELECTBICITY USED: AS MAIN BEATING FUEL											
HOUSEBOLD		l 	 1 1	1 1 1 AVG	 PO	R AIR CO	NDI TIONJ	I NG	 Not	FOR AIR	CONDITION ING	
	HOUSE- HOLDS	SUMED (THOU- SAND	ANOUNT CON- SUMED	HOUSE- HOLD (DOL-	I I NUMBER OF I HOUSE-	CON- SUMED THOU- SAND	CON-	HOUSE-	OF HOUSE- HOLDS	CON- SUHEC THOU- SAND	CON- SUMED	ITURES PER
TEAR HOUSE BUILT												
1939 OR EARLIER	0.8	15.9	54	714	0.4	16.8	57	613	0.3	14.8	50	579
1940 TO 1949	.5	15.9	54	682	.2	18.0	61	870	. 2	14.0	48	510
1950 TO 1959	1.1	15.7	54	713	. 7	16.6	57	789	. 4	14.1	48	576
1960 TO 1964	. 8	18.5	63	800	.5	18.4	63	855	.3	18.8	64	722
1965 TO 1969	1.7	16.2	55	719	1.2	16.2	55	765	.5	16.3	56	615
1970 TO 1974	3.7	16.4	56	802	2.8	15.7	54	791	.9	18.5	63	838
1975 OR LATER	5.7	16.0	55	788	4.8	16.3	56	82 9	.9	14,4	49	561
OR N/BENT												
OWN	8.5	20.0	68	948	6.4	20.0	68	986	2.1	19.7	67	827
R BNT	5.8	10.8	37	512	4.2	10.6	36	544	1.6	11.3	39	425
1979 FAHILY INCORE												
LESS THAN \$5,000	1.8	11.2	38	5 12	1.2	10.5	36	521	.6	12.5	43	493
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	2.1	13.2	45	615	1.4	12.6	43	628	.7	14.4	49	589
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	2.5	14.3	49	687	1.9	14.5	49	714	.6	13.7	47	600
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	2.0	15.5	53	722	1.5	15.2	52	750	.6	16.3	56	648
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	1.7	19.7	67	905	1.4	19.3	66	939	. 4	21.2	72	773
\$25,000 TC \$34,999	2.4	18.0	62	843	1.8	17.7	60	858	.5	19.3	66	788
\$35,000 OR MORE	1.8	22.6	77	1163	1.5	22.9	78	1204	.3	20.8	71	921
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	1.8	13. 1	45	620	1.1	12.6	43	637	.7	14.1	48	593
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	2.3	13.1	45	611	1.4	12.4	42	621	.8	14.3	49	595
ORIGIN									_		_	
WHITE	13.0	16.4	56	777	9.9	16.4	56	813	3.2	16.5	56	664
BLACK	.9	13.2	45	707	.6	13.7	47	748	. 4	12.3	42	642
OT HER	.3	17.0	58	716	.2	17.1	58	860	. 1	16.6	57	347
AGE OF HOUSEROLD HEAD									-		20	
UNDER 25 YEARS	1.9	10.6	36	504	1.4	10.5	36	538	.5	11.1	38	403
25 TO 34 YEARS	4.3	15.3	52	738	3.1	15.7	53	786	1.2	14.5	49	612
35 TO 44 YEARS	2.3	21.2	72	1005	1.8	21.6	74	1078	• 5	19.8	67	744
60 YEARS AND OVER.	2.5	19.2 15.0	65 51	917 697	1.8	19.3 14.5	66 49	939 716	.7	18.9 16.8	65 57	862 629
OV IDARS AND UVER	3.3	15.0	51	0.31	2.0	14.5	49	110	• /	10.8	57	029



Table 10. (Continued)

	I													
		ELECTRICITY OSED: AS MAIN BEATING FUEL												
		1	1 1 1	I I AVG	I PO	R AIR CO	NDITION	NG	I NOT	FOR AIR	CON DIT IO	NING		
BOUSEBOLD	HOUSE- HOLDS	A VG FAMOUNT CON- SUMED I (THOU- I SAND I RWH) I	AMOUNT CON- SUMED (MIL- LION	EX PEND- ITURES PER HOUSE-	INUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS	CON- SUMED THOU- SAND	CON-	HOUSE-	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	CON- SUMEC (THOU- SAND	CON- SUMED	ITURES		
HOUSEHOLD BENBERS														
1	3.6	10.6	36	515	2.8	10.9	37	564	0.9	9.8	34	363		
2	4.8	14.4	49	680	3.7	14.0	48	698	1.2	15.4	53	623		
3	2.3	19.3	66	893	1.8	20.0	68	972	.6	17.3	59	656		
4	1.8	21.1	72	1023	1.3	21.6	74	1102	.5	19.8	68	811		
5	1. 1	22.9	78	1103	.8	24.0	82	1163	.3	20.0	68	938		
6 OR MORE	.6	26.8	91	1223	. 4	25.5	87	1194	. 2	29.1	99	1274		
TYPE OF BLECTRIC UTILITY														
PRIVATELY OWNED	7.9	16.2	55	832	5.9	16.2	55	853	1.9	16.2	55	770		
PUBLICLY CWNED	2.2	17.6	60	694	1.7	17.1	59	778	.5	18.9	65	425		
CUSTOMER OWNED	1.7	20.3	69	881	1.2	20.8	71	936	.5	19.1	65	729		
UNKNOWN	2.5	12.2	42	572	1.8	12.6	43	618	.7	11.4	39	447		
ALL-BLECTRIC HOME														
TES	12.3	17.3	59	814	9.1	17.3	59	856	3.2	17.3	59	691		
MORE	2.2	22.3	76	1008	1.5	22.8	78	1110	.7	21.2	72	782		
BURNS LITTLE OR NO WOOD	10.1	16.2	55	771	7.6	16.2	55	805	2.5	16.3	55	666		
ИО	2.0	9.7	33	513	1.6	10.3	35	549	. 4	7.5	25	389		
MAIN HEATING BQUIPHENT USING BLECTRICITY														
CENTRAL WARM AIR FURNACE	5.6	16.4	56	776	4.9	16.0	55	794	.7	18.7	64	646.		
BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS	5.3	15.5	53	714	2.9	14.8	50	735	2.4	16.5	56	689		
HEAT PUMP	2.1	20.4	70	1028	2.1	20.4	70	1028	_	-	-	-		
OTHER.	1.3	11.9	40	568	. 8	12.4	42	613	.5	11.0	37	501		

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 FERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO REUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEFARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table 11. U.S. Residential Electricity Consumption and Expenditures for Households Using Electricity But Not as Main Heating Fuel—April 1980 Through March 1981

	l 1 1			ELECT	RICI TY U	SED: N	OT AS MAID	HEATING	FUEL			
	1 1 1	I I I A∀G	! 	i 1 1	 P 	OR AIR	CONDITIONI	N G	1 Not	FOR AI	R CONDITIO	NI NG
BOUSEHOLD	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	PER HOUSE- HOLD (THOU-	AMOUNT	HOUSE- HOLD	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS MIL-	SUMED PER HOUSE-	I AMOUNT I CONSUMED I PER I HOUSEHOLD I (MILLION I BTU) I	ITURES PER HOUSE- HOLD	OF HOUSE- Holds (Mil-	SUMED PER HOUSE-	A MOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION	PER
TOTAL HOUSEBOLDS	67.3	7.3	25	433	34.3	8.5	29	501	33.0	6.0	20	362
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION NORTHEAST	16.1 3.9 12.1 18.9 13.1 5.9 19.2 9.7 3.3 6.2 13.1 3.4 9.7 48.0	5.6 6.0 5.4 6.8 9.6 10.1 6.3 6.1 6.6	19 20 19 25 23 28 32 29 36 34 21 23 21 23	439 451 436 400 453 496 473 529 355 355 353 407	$\begin{array}{c} 7.6\\ 1.5\\ 6.0\\ 0.2\\ 6.1\\ 4.1\\ 12.6\\ 2.4\\ 4.6\\ 3.9\\ 1.2\\ 2.7\\ 2.7\\ 26.1 \end{array}$	6.0 6.7 5.8 8.0 7.4 8.9 10.9 10.9 12.0 11.5 7.0 7.8 6.7	20 23 20 27 25 30 37 34 41 39 24 27 23 27	501 500 502 437 476 565 554 535 593 421 431 417 480	8.5 2.4 6.1 8.8 7.0 1.8 6.6 4.1 9.2 2.2 6.9 21.9	5.2 5.5 5.03 6.8 6.6 6.6 5.9 5.1 5.9	18 19 17 22 21 23 23 23 23 21 20 21 20 21 20	384 420 370 368 400 364 345 316 345 327 324 328 321
RU RAL	19.3 46.0 21.3	8.8 6.8 8.2	30 23 28	495 424 452	8.2 24.8 9.5	10.3 8.1 9.5	35 28 33	567 495 518	11.1 21.2 11.8	7.7 5.3 7.1	26 18 24	442 341 399
ANNUAL BEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) LONG-TERM AVERAGE <2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND 5,500 TO 7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND 4,000 TO 5,499 HDD <2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD >2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	7.9 18.5 17.6 15.9 7.6	7.6 6.4 6.8 7.3 10.1	26 22 23 25 35	414 401 443 407 559	2.4 8.9 10.1 7.4 5.6	7.8 7.2 7.4 9.4 11.7	27 25 25 32 40	4 17 44 9 505 497 6 17	5.5 9.6 7.5 8.5 2.0	7.5 5.6 6.0 5.5 5.7	25 19 21 19 20	413 356 359 328 399



Table 11.

(Continued)

	l 1 1			BLECT	BICITY O	SBD: N	OT AS NAID	REATING	FUEL			
	1 1 1	l 1 I AVG	 		l P	OR AIR	CONDITIONI	NG	I NOT	FOR AI	R CONDITIO	N ING
	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	AMOUNT CON- SUMED PER HOUSE- HOLD	AMOUNT CONSUMED	HOUSE- HOLD (DOL-	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (HIL-	SUMED PER HOUSE-	AHOUNT ICONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION	ITURES PER HOUSE- HOLD	HOUSE- HOLDS	SUMED PER HOUSE- HOLD	AHOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION BTU)	I PER
ELECTRICITY PAID BY HOUSEHOLD												
YE S	62.9	7.5	26	443	32.3	8.7	30	511	30.6	6.2	21	371
NO	4.4	3.9	13	284	2.0	4.6	16	331	2.5	3.3	11	246
TIPE OF BOUSIEG STRUCTURE												
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	45.3	8.5	29	487	23.6	9.8	33	556	21.7	7.1	24	411
OF N	38.6	8.8	30	499	21.1	9.9	34	561	17.5	7.4	25	423
RENT	6.7	7.1	24	4 15	2.5	9.1	31	510	4.2	6.0	21	361
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	2.8	5.8	20	395	1.6	6.4	22	451	1.2	4.9	17	319
OW N	2.0	5.9	20	409	1.3	6.4	22	461	.7	5.0	17	316
RENT	48	5.4	18	356	. 3	6.3	21	407	.5	4.8	16	323
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	8.6	4.2	14	304	3.4	5.2	18	377	5.2	3.5	12	256
OW N	1.8	5.4	19	435	1.1	6.0	20	496	7	4.6	16	342
RENT BUILDING WITH 5 CR MORE	6.8	3.8	13	271	2.4	4.8	17	324	4.5	3.3	11	242
UNITS	7.1	3.4	12	261	3.9	4.0	14	298	3.2	2.7	9	217
OW N		5.1	17	389	.6	5.0	17	402	Q	5.2	18	331
RENT	6.4	3.2	11	247	3.3	3.8	13	280	3.0	2.6	9	212
MOBILE HOME	3.6	7.7	26	426	1.8	9.3	32	499	1.8	6.0	20	351
0WN	2.7	7.8 7.2	27 25	428 418	1.4	9.5 8.7	32 30	506 475	1.3	6.0 5.9	20 20	344 369
NUMBER OF ROOMS												
	.6	2.5	8	234	.4	2.5	8	251	.3	2.5	8	209
2	1.3	3.0	10	210	.6	3.2	- 11	247	.8	2.8	9	183
3	5.6	3.7	13	246	2.5	4.6	16	296	3.1	2.9	10	205
4	13.1	5.4	18	327	6.3	6.4	22	379	6.8	4.5	15	278
5	15.9	7.2	24	417	7.7	8.4	29	477	8.1	6.0	21	359
6	15.2	8.1	28	479	8.3	9.2	31	536	6.9	6.9	23	410
7	8.1	9.0	31	538	4.5	10.2	35	606	3.6	7.6	26	455
8 OR MORE	7.5	10.9	37	6 38	4.1	12.5	43	729	3.4	9.1	31	528



Table 11. (Continued)

	l 1 1			ELECT	RICITY D	SED: N	OT AS NAID	HEATING	PUEL			
	 	Ι Ι Ι λΨG	 1	 	F	OR AIR	CONDITIONI	NG	 NOT	FOR AI	R CONDITIO	NING
HOUSBHOLD	(MIL-	PER HOUSE- HOLD	A HOUNT CONSUMED	HOUSE- HOLD (DOL-	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	SUMED PER HOUSE-	I ANOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION BTU)	PER HOUSE- Hold	OF HOUSE- HOLDS	SUMED PER HOUSE- HOLD	A HOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEBOLD (MILLION BTU)	PER HOUSE-
NUMBER OF ROOES THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED		•		E 22	10.2							
A L L	20.8 15.2 31.3	9.6 6.9 5.9	33 24 20	533 454 355	19.2 15.1 -	9.7 6.9 -	33 24 -	538 454 -	1.6 Q 31.3	8.1 8.5 5.9	28 29 20	480 473 355
NEASURED MEATED SPACE OF RESI- DENCE (IN SQUARE FEET)												
LESS THAN 600	6.2 16.5	3.7 5.4	13	280 332	2.4 8.0	4.4	15 22	312 382	3.8 8.5	3.3 4.5	11	260 285
600 TO 999 1.000 TO 1.599	19.7	7.3	25	425	10.0	8.5	22	491	9.8	6.2	21	200 358
1,600 TO 1,999	8.4	8.7	30	502	4.6	9.7	33	562	3.8	7.4	25	429
2,000 TO 2,399	6.4	9.0	31	529	3.8	9.7	33	570	2.6	7.9	27	469
2,400 TO 2,999	5.5	9.4	32	548	3.1	10.7	37	625	2.4	7.6	26	446
3,000 OR MORE	4.5	10.9	37	639	2.4	12.5	43	738	2.1	9.0	31	524
YEAR BOUSE BUILT												
1939 OR EARLIER	22.5	6.0	20	377	9.4	.7.0	24	941	13.2	5.3	18	332
1940 TO 1949	7.0	6.9	24	398	3.3	8.3 8.7	28 30	482 518	3.7 5.3	5.7	19 21	323 361
1950 TO 1959 1960 TO 1964	12.6	7.6 7.8	26 27	452 457	7.2 3.5	8.7	30	497	2.8	6.6	23	408
1960 TO 1969	6.4	8.0	27	456	3.6	9.2	31	525	2.8	6.3	22	364
1970 TO 1974	6.8	8.7	30	503	4.1	9.7	33	555	2.7	7.2	25	425
1975 OR LATER	5.6	9.0	31	514	3.1	10.2	35	567	2.5	7.5	26	449
O W N / BE WT												
OF N	45.8	8.4	29	487	25.5	9.4	32	547	20.4	7.1	24	411
RE NT	21.5	4.9	17	318	8.8	5.8	20	369	12.7	4.2	14	282
TIPE OF ELECTRIC UTILITY												
PRIVATELY OWNED	44.1	7.3	25	441	22.7	8.3	28	506	21.4	6.1	21	372
PUBLICLY OWNED	7.3	8.1	28	410	4.4	9.8	34	503	3.0	5.6	19	272
CUSTOMER OWNED	4.2 11.8	9.6 5.9	33 20	502 391	1.7	11.5	39 25	566 458	2.5 6.2	8.4	29 16	459 331
	11.8	5.9	20	331	5.6	1.3	23	430	0.2	ч. / 		



Table 11. (Continued)

	1 1 1			ELECT	RICITT U	SED: N	OT AS MAIN	HEATING	FUEL			
	1	 ∧∀G	1 1 1	 	 	OR AIR	CONDITIONI	NG	I NOT	FOR AL	R CONDITIO	NING
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	(BIL-	AMOUNT CON- SUMED PER HOUSE- HOLD	A HOUNT CONSUMED	HOUSE- HOLD (DOL-	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	SUMED PER HOUSE-	AHOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION	HOLD	NUMBER OF HOUSE-	PER HOUSE- HOLD	A MOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION BTU)	PER
1979 PANILY INCOME												
LESS THAN \$5,000	8.6	4.9	17	301	3.3	5.9	20	351	5.3	4.2	14	270
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	11.7	5.7	20	342	5.1	6.7	23	391	6.6	5.0	17	302
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	11.4	6.2	21	376	5.6	7.0	24	425	5.8	5.5	19	329
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	9.8	7.8	26	455	5.3	8.8	30	514	4.5	6.5	22	387
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	8.2	8.2	28	479	4.9	9.1	31	527	3.3	7.0	24 25	405
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	10.0	8.7	30 35	508 626	5.3 4.8	9.9	34 39	572 691	4.7	8.3	25	437 516
\$35,000 OR BORE	/./	10.3	35	020	4.8	11.5	39	691	2.9	8.3	28	516
TOTAL POOR (100 PEBCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PEBCENT LEVEL)	9. 1 12. 5	5.5 5.5	19 19	335 335	3.2 4.6	6.8 6.7	23 23	397 391	5.9 7.8	4.8 4.8	16 16	301 301
ORIGIN												
WHITE	57.9	7.5	25	441	30.5	8.5	29	503	27.4	6.3	21	371
BLACK	8.3	6.1	21	381	3.5	8.2	28	482	4.8	4.5	15	308
OF HER	1.1	5.6	19	389	.3	7.8	27	477	. 8	4.9	17	358
AGE OF HOUSEBOLD BEAD												
UNDER 25 YEARS	4.8	5.3	18	315	2.0	6.7	23	369	2.8	4.3	15	276
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.9	6.8	23	409	7.6	8.2	28	481	8.3	5.6	19	344
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.8	8.9	30	527	6.0	10.1	34	599	5.8	7.7	26	451
45 TO 59 YEARS	16.5	8.4	29	500	9.2	9.8	33	575	7.3	6.8	23	407
60 YEARS AND OVER	18.5	6.0	21	363	9.6	6.9	24	412	8.9	5.1	17	310
EOUSEHOLD NEBBERS												
1	12.1	4.1	14	262	5.8	4.8	16	302	6.3	3.4	12	225
2	21.9	6.6	23	391	12.2	7.7	26	457	9.7	5.2	18	310
3,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	12.5	8.0	27	471	6.6	9.4	32	542	6.0	6.5	22	394
4	11.6	9.1	31	530	5.7	10.7	37	622	5.9	7.5	26	443
5	5.7 3.5	9.9 9.5	34 33	584	2.7	11.5	39 41	662	3.0	8.5 7.9	29	514
	3.5	7.5	33	573	1.4	12.0	41	724	2.1	1.9	27	473



Table 11. (Continued)

	1 1			BLECT	RICITY U	SED: R	OT AS BAIN	BEATIDG	PUEL			
	1	1 1 1 AVG	 	 	 F	OR AIR	CONDITIONI	NG	NOT	FOR ALL	R CONDITIO	NING
BOUSEHOLD CHARACTEBISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	AMOUNT CON- SUMID PER HOUSE- HOLD	A MOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILL ION	HOUSE- HOLD (DOL-	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	I SUMED PER HOUSE-	ANOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION BTU)	PER HOUSE- HOLD	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	SUMEC PER Houst- Hold	A MOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION BTU)	PER HOUSE-
YUEL CONBINATIONS												
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN HEATING	44.6	6.9	24	404	24.4	8.3	28	474	20.2	5.3	18	320
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	44.0	0.7	24	404	24.4	0.5	20		20.2	5.5	10	520
NATURAL GAS	25.1	5.8	20	364	12.8	7.0	24	429	12.3	4.6	16	296
WATER HEAT WITH NATURAL GAS AND COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	15.7	8.0	27	451	9.3	9.3	32	516	6.5	6.2	21	358
WATER HEAT WITH ELECTRICITY	• 5 • 7	0.0	21	-51	J• J		52	510	0.)	0.2	2.	350
AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	.9	9.2	31	498	.6	10.6	36	577	. 3	6.6	22	346
ELECTRICITY	2.6	10.7	37	496	1.7	11.7	40	565	1.0	9.1	31	379
OTHER	. 3	3.3	11	235	Q	Q	Q	341	• 2	2.6	9	191
HEATING	12.6	7.0	24	478	6.1	7.8	27	553	6.4	6.2	21	407
COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	2.9	6.9	23	523	1.6	7.7	26	591	1.2	5.8	20	434
WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	3.3	3.0	10	344	1.6	3.5	12	400	1.6	2.4	8	288
ELECTRICITY	3.7	11.2	38	588	1.8	12.6	43	693	1.9	9.8	33	487
NATURAL GAS	1.1	5.0	17	374	.6	6.1	21	462	.6	3.9	13	288
OT HER	1.6	7.1	24	4 95	.5	7.0	24	522	1.1	7.2	25	482
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	4.7	10.3	35	525	1.4	13.0	44	646	3.3	9.2	31	475
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING		8.1	28	450	1.8	9.9	34	531	1.9	6.3	22	371
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	• 3	7.8	27	440	. 1	7.4	25	403	. 3	7.9	27	448
OT HER.	-9	9.2	31	565	.5	11.4	39	661	• 4	6.8	23	458
NO HEATING	.5	5.1	17	574	. 1	8.5	29	716	.4	4.6	16	556

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. FERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table 12. U.S. Residential Fuel Oll or Kerosene Consumption and Expenditures—April 1980 Through March 1981

	1			RABT OIT	OR KBROSEN	E USED:			
		 			1 f	1	AS MAIN HE	ATING FUEL	
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	NUMEER OF HOUSEROLES (MILLION)	•	TOTA L AMOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER GALLON)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)		A VG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MIILION BIU)	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOID (DOLLARS)
TOTAL BOUSEHOLDS	15.4	11.22	1.55	12.5	1.11	13.4	812	112	905
COVENE DOCTOR 186 DIVICTOR									
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION NORTHEAST	9.2 2.7 6.5 2.0 1.5 .5 3.6 3.5 .2 .6 9.5 5.9	7.87 2.30 5.57 1.13 .85 .28 1.96 1.91 .05 .26 7.65 3.56 8.10 3.12	1.09 .32 .77 .16 .12 .04 .27 .26 .01 .04 1.06 .49	8.8 2.6 6.2 1.2 .9 .3 2.2 2.1 .1 .3 8.5 3.9 9.0 3.5	I.II I.I2 I.I1 I.09 I.10 I.07 I.12 I.12 I.10 I.09 I.12 I.11	8.2 2.3 5.9 1.5 1.2 .4 3.1 3.0 .1 .5 8.6 4.8 9.3 4.1	937 957 929 666 673 646 609 507 501 873 705 851 723	130 133 129 92 93 89 83 84 70 69 121 97	1045 1071 1035 732 746 691 678 682 561 545 974 781 950 800
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAIS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAIS (CDD) LONG-TERN AVERAGE <2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND 5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	2.5	3.12 1.56 3.28	• 43 • 22 • 45	3. 5 1. 7 3. 6	1. 10	4.1 1.8 3.6	723 793 889	110	800 877 988
<pre><2,000 CDD AND 4,000 TO 5,499 HDD <2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD >2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD</pre>	7.1 1.3 .4	5.51 .74 .14	. 43 . 76 . 10 . 02	6.1 .8 .2	1.11 1.12 1.16	6.4 1.2 .4	843 593 361	123 117 81 50	940 666 417



Table 12. (Continued)

	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE USED:													
	 	 	1		 	 	AS MAIN HE	ATING FUEL						
			TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER GALLON)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)		AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG I EXPEND- I ITURES I PER IHOUSEHOID I (DOLLARS)					
FUEL OIL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD														
YES	11.8	8.40	1.16	9.4	1.11	10.2	793	1 10	884					
NO	3.6	2.82	. 39	3.1	1.11	3.1	874	121	973					
TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE														
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	9.2	6.50	.90	7.2	1.11	7.9	793	110	882					
OWN	8.0	5.72	.79	6.4	1.11	6.8	809	112	900					
RENT.	1.2	.78	. 11	• 9	1.11	1.1	691	96	769					
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	- 8	.65	.09	.7	1.11	-7	882	122	978					
OWN	.7	.60	.08	.7	1.11	-7	913	127	1012					
RENT. BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	.1	.05	.01		1.11	.1	635	88	706					
OTN	1.7	1.52	.21	1.7	1.12	1.6	916	127	1025					
RENT	.6 1.2	.55	. 13	.6	1.13	1.1	1017 867	120	967					
BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	•• 2	• 57	• • • 5				007	120	307					
UNITS	2.8	2.19	.30	2.4	1.11	2.4	897	124	999					
MOBILE HOME	.9	.35	.05	. 4	1.12	.7	438	60	493					
NUMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED														
ALL	2.7	1.71	. 24	1.9	1.11	2.2	734	1 02	815					
SO ME	4.8	3.85	.53	4.3	1.12	4.3	866	120	966					
NON E	7.9	5.65	. 78	6.3	1.11	6.8	803	111	894					
BEASURED HEATED SPACE OF RESI- Dence (in Square Feet)														
LESS THAN 600	1.8	1.22	. 17	1.4	1.11	1.6	762	105	848					
600 TO 999	35	2.32	. 32	2.6	1.12	3.1	723	100	807					
1,000 TO 1,599	4.1	2.82	. 39	3.1	1.12	3.5	764	106	854					
1,600 TO 1,999	1.8	1. 22	.17	1.4	1.11	1.4	782	108	872					
2,000 TO 2,399	1.4	1.14	. 16	1.3	1.11	1.2	920	127	1023					
2,400 TO 2,999	1.5	1.19	. 16	1.3	1.10	1.3	869	120 157	958 1264					
3,000 OR MORE	1.3	1.32	. 18	1.5	1. 1 1	1.1	1134	137	1204					



Table 12. (Continued)

	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE USED:													
		 			1	1 	AS MAIN HE	ATING FUEL						
HOUS EHOLD CHARACIERISTICS	NUMBER OF Householes (Million)		TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUNED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER GALLON)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (HILLION)		A VG AMOUNT CONSUMED (HILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOII (DOLLARS)					
EAR HOUSE BUILT														
1939 OR EARLIER	6.8	5.37	0.74	6.0	1.11	6.1	870	121	970					
1940 TO 1949	1.8	1.32	. 18	1.5	1.12	1.6	791	109	883					
1950 TO 1959	2.7	1.92	.27	2.1	1.11	2.5	761	105	848					
1960 TO 1964	1.4	.94	. 13	1.0	1.11	1.1	815	113	909					
1965 TO 1969	.9	.58	.08	.6	1.11		755	104	837					
1970 TO 1974	1.0	.64	.09	• 7	1.11	.8	749	103	832					
1975 OR LATER	.9	. 44	.06	.5	1.11	.6	644	89	717					
NN/BENT														
Of N	10.2	7.43	1.03	8.3	1.11	8.7	822	1 14	916					
RENT	5.2	3.79	. 52	4.2	1.11	4.7	794	110	884					
979 PAHILY INCOME														
LESS THAN \$5,000	2.2	1.60	.22	1.8	1.12	2.0	799	110	892					
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	2.8	2.10	. 29	2.3	1.11	2.5	836	116	928					
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	2.9	1.89	.26	2.1	1.11	2.4	752	104	835					
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	2.2	1.48	.20	1.6	1.11	1.8	789	109	877					
\$20,000 10 \$24,999	1.5	1. 14	. 16	1.3	1.12	1.4	799	111	895					
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	2.3	1.66	. 23	1.9	1.11	2.0	806	112	899					
\$35,000 OR MORE	1.5	1.35	. 19	1.5	1.11	1.4	947	131	1055					
OTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	1.9	1.39	. 19	1.5	1.11	1.7	800	111	888					
OTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	2.9	2.15	. 30	2.4	i.ii	2.6	803	iii	895					
RIGIN														
WHIT E	13.3	9.44	1.31	10.5	1.11	11.4	799	111	889					
BLACK	2.0	1.74	.24	1.9	1.12	1.9	895	124	999					
OTHER	ĨĬ	. 04	.01	-	1.12	.1	671	93	750					
GE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD														
UNDER 25 YEARS	.8	.53	.07	.6	1.11	.6	790	109	875					
25 TO 34 YEARS	3.0	1.98	. 27	2.2	1.11	2.6	749	104	832					
35 TO 44 YEARS	2.7	1.79	.25	2.2	1.11		765	104	853					
45 TO 59 YEARS	3.9					2.2								
		2.97	.41	3.3	1.11	3.5	824	114	919					
60 YEARS AND OVER	5.0	3.94	. 55	4.4	1.11	4.5	866	120	965					



Table 12. (Continued)

				FUEL OIL	OR KEROSEN	E OSED:			
		 				1	AS MAIN HE	ATING FUEL	
	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (HILLION)	• • • • • •	TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER GALLON)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)		A VG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG EXPEND- I ITURES PER HOUSEHOID I (DOLLARS)
NOUSEBOLD HENBERS									
1	3.0	2.28	0.32	2.5	1.12	2.7	821	1 14	918
2	5.4	3.90	.54	4.3	1.11	4.8	796	110	884
3	2.6	1.92	. 27	2.1	1, 11	2.3	808	112	897
4	2.4	1.56	. 21	1.7	1.11	2.0	750	104	838
5	1.2	.84	. 12	. 9	1.11	1.0	839	116	935
6 OR MORE	.8	.72	. 10	. 8	1.12	.7	1048	145	1171
FUEL CONDINATIONS USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN									
HEATING	12.6	10.46	1.45	11.6	1.11	12.6	833	115	927
COOK WITH ELECTRICITY WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND	2.9	2.94	. 41	3.3	1.11	2.9	1025	142	1137
COOK WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	3.3	3.17	. 44	3.5	1.12	3.3	974	135	1089
ELECTRICITY	3.7	2.31	.32	2.6	1.11	3.7	630	87	698
NATURAL GAS	1.1	.87	. 12	1.0	1.12	1.1	771	107	862
OT HER	1.6	1.17	. 16	1.3	1.12	1.6	7 14	99	797
OT HER	2.8	.75	. 10	- 8	1.11	.8	4 85	65	550
CAPACITY OF FUEL OIL/KEROSEBE TANK (S)									
249 GALLONS OR LESS	1.1	. 57	.08	.6	1.13	.9	589	81	664
250 TO 300 GALLONS	7.0	4.99	.69	5.6	1.12	6.2	778	108	870
301 TO 799 GALLONS	2.1	1.60	. 22	1.8	1.10	1.8	854	118	943
800 OR MORE GALLENS	.7	.71	.10	.8	1.11	.7	1007	139	1115
NOT REPORTEC TANK SIZE NOT ASKED FOR HOUSEHOLD NOT PAYING	.9	. 53	. 07	.6	1.11	• 6	831	115	924
FOR FUEL OIL/KEROSENE	3.6	2.81	. 39	3.1	1.11	3. t	875	121	974



Table 12. (Continued)

	1 1 1			FUEL OIL	OR KEROSEN	E USED:							
		 	1 1		1	1	AS MAIN HE	AIN HEATING FUEL					
	OF ANOUN HOUSEHOLDSICONSUN (HILLION) (BILLI		AMOUNT AMOUNT DNSUMED CONSUMED BILLION (QUADRILLION)		A VG PRICE (DOLLARS PER GALLON)	NU HBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (HILLION)	AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (GALLONS)	AVG ANOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOLI (DOLLAFS)				
UBBR OF ROOMS													
1	0.3	0.20	0.03	0.2	1.11	0.3	730	101	812				
2	.3	. 19	.03	.2	1.11	.3	679	94	755				
3	1.5	1.02	. 14	1.1	1.11	1.3	774	107	862				
4	2.8	1.88	. 26	2.1	1.11	2.5	735	102	819				
5	3.0	1.99	. 28	2.2	1.11	2.6	742	103	825				
6	3.1	2.43	. 34	2.7	1.12	2.8	841	1 16	942				
7	2.2	1.62	. 22	1.8	1.11	1.8	856	1 19	951				
8 OR MORE	2.2	1.89	.26	2.1	1. [1	1.9	984	136	1091				
AIN MRATING EQUIPDENT USING BEL OIL													
STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM	7.1	7.05	. 98	7.9	1, 11	7.1	989	137	1102				
CENTRAL WARM AIR FURNACE	4.7	2.93	. 41	3.2	1.11	4.7	629	87	697				
OT HER/NONE	3.6	1.23	. 17	1.4	1.12	1.6	552	75	625				

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PEBCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. Source: Residential and commercial branch, energy end use division, oppice of energy markets and end use, Energy information administration, U.S. department of energy, form EIA-457, the 1980 residential energy consumption survey.



Residential Liquid Petroleum Gas Consumption and Expenditures

Table 13. U.S. Residential Liquid Petroleum Gas Consumption and Expenditures—April 1980 Through March 1981

	1				LIQUID	PETROL	RUN GAS	(LPG)	USED:				
	 	1			1	AS	MAIN H	ENTING	FUEL	I NOT AS	5 MAIN	HEA TI NG	FUEL
CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	A HOUNT CON- SUMED (BIL- LION	TOTAL AMOUNT CON- SUMED (QUAD- RIL- LION BTU)	EX- PEND- ITURES (BIL- LION DOL-	GAL- LON)	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	AHOUNT CON- SUMED (GAL-	AVG AHOUNT CON- SUMED (MIL- LION BTU)	FEND- ITURES PER HOUSE-	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	ANOUNT CON- SUMEC (GAL-	AMOUNT CON- SUMED (MIL- LION	ITURES PER HOUSE-
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	7.7	3.99	0.36	2.9	0.72	3.7	840	77	585	3.8	219	20	178
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION	• •	20				•	0.00				120		120
NORTH EAST	1.3	.30	.03	.3	.91	1.2	898 1189	82 109	732 793	1.1	138 277	13 25	138 200
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1.2	.97	.09	.,	.70	.7	1221	112	843	.5	277	25	206
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	.9	.69	.06	.4	.64	.5	1147	105	726	.4	277	25	193
SOUTH	3.5	1.59	. 15	1.2	.74	2.0	635	58	458	1.5	218	20	180
SOUTH ATLANTIC	2.4	.95	. 09	.7	.77	1.1	603	55	449	1.2	222	20	186
EASI SOUTH CENTRAL	.5	.30	.03	.2	.70	. 4	690	63	481	. 2	229	21	174
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	.6	. 34	.03	. 2	.69	.5	668	61	460	. 1	171	16	135
WEST	. 8	.43	.04	. 3	.72	.4	785	72	531	. 3	352	32	253
MOUNTAIN PACIFIC	.4 .4	.27 .16	.02 .01	.2 .1	.66 .83	.3 Q	803 697	73 64	527 549	.2	46 I 32 1	42 29	316 235
AREA TIPE													
U RBAN	1.3 6.3	.44 3.55	.04 .32	.3 2.5	.78 .72	.5 3.2	538 887	49 81	4 10 6 12	.8 3.0	205 223	19 20	164 182
SHSA													
SMSA NON-SMSA	2.6 5.1	1.12	. 10 . 26	.8 2.0	.75	1.1 2.5	708 899	65 82	515 616	1.4 2.4	216 222	20 20	176 180
ANNUAL BRATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) Long-Tern Averge													
<2,000 CDD ANE >7,000 HDD <2,000 CDE AND	1.3	.75	.07	.5	.71	.5	1166	107	784	. 8	212	19	175
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD <2,000 CCC AND	1.4	.82	.07	.6	.72	.6	1021	93	705	.8	204	19	172
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	1.6	.84	- 08	.6	.72	.6	1043	95	712	1.0	171	16	146
<pre><2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD >2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD</pre>	1.8 1.5	.86 .72	.08 .07	-6 -5	.73 .75	.9	688 571	63 52	488 416	.8 .4	264 291	24 27	206 219
LPG PAID BY HOUSEHOLD													
Y ES	7.3	3.84	. 35	2.8	.73	3.6	843	77	587	3.6	220	20	179
NO	.3	.14	.01	. 1	.72	. 1	757	69	523	. 2	209	19	165



Residential Liquid Petroleum Gas Consumption and Expenditures

Table 13.

(Continued)

					riðgið	PETROL	BUM GAS	(LPG)	USED:				
		1	1		1	AS	MAIN H	EATING	FUEL	I NOT A	S MAIN	HEATING	FUEL
CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	AMOUNT CON- SUMEC [[PIL-] LION	(QUAD- RIL- LION	EX- PEND- ITURES (BIL- LION DOL-	GAL- LON)	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	A HOUNT CON- SUMED GAL-	AMOUNT CON- SUMED (MIL- LICN BTU)		HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	A MOUNT CON- SUMED GAL-	SUMED (MIL- LION BTU)	ITURE PER HOUSE
TIPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE													
SINGLE-FAMILY	5.2	2.91	0.27	2.1	0.72	2.3	951	87	653	2.8	237	22	192
OWN	4.2	2.37	. 22	1.7	.71	1.9	942	86	642	2.3	248	23	200
RENT.	.9	.45	.04	. 3	.76	.4	920	84	653	.5	189	17	159
BUILDINGS WITH													
2 OR MORE UNITS	. 4	. 17	.02	. 1	.81	. 2	693	63	544	.2	138	13	129
MOBILE HOME	2.0	.90	.08	.7	.72	1.2	645	59	456	.9	176	16	143
NUMBER OF BOOMS													
1 OR 2 ROOMS	.3	.12	.01	. 1	.73	. 1	569	52	400	.2	256	23	197
3	.7	.31	.03	. 2	.76	.4	619	57	467	. 3	187	17	152
4	1.8	.94	.09	.7	.72	1.1	750	69	528	.7	121	11	108
5	2.0	-99	.09	.7	.72	1.0	826	76	573	1.0	175	16	146
6	1.4	.74	.07	.5	.72	.6	925	85	642	.8	268	25	205
7	.8	.46	.04	. 3	.74	.3	1077	99	738	.5	280	26	235
8 OR MORE	.6	.43	.04	. 3	.69	. 2	1409	129	911	. 4	332	30	264
YFAR HOUSE BUILT													
1939 OR EARLIER	2.3	1.27	. 12	- 9	.72	. 9	1064	97	723	1.4	208	19	179
1940 TO 1949	.6	. 24	.02	. 2	.72	.2	753	69	502	.4	177	16	147
1950 TO 1959	1.0	.46	.04	.3	.75	.4	865	79	614	.6	159	15	14 5
1960 TO 1964	.6	.30	.03	.2	.75	. 3	791	72	584	.2	204	19	157
1965 TO 1969	. 9	. 38	.04	.3	.73	.5	601	55	428	.3	210	19	165
1970 TO 1974	1. 2	. 79	.07	.6	.71	. 8	795	73	560	. 3	366	34	270
1975 OR LATER	1.0	.53	.05	. 4	.71	. 5	792	72	541	.5	275	25	203
OWN/RENT													
O WN	6.0	3.18	.29	2.3	.72	2.9	843	77	583	3.0	232	21	188
R ENT	1.7	. 81	.07	.6	.75	. 8	830	76	593	. 8	168	15	142
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	1.3	.56	.05	. 4	.73	.6	726	66	512	.6	168	15	142
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	1.7	.76	.07	. 6	.74	.8	752	69	533	.9	176	16	149



Residential Liquid Petroleum Gas Consumption and Expenditures

Table 13. (Continued)

	l 				LIQUID	PETROL	BUN GAS	(LPG)	USED:				
	1				1	٨s	MAIN H	EATING	FUEL	1 NOT A	S MAIN	HFATING	; FUEL
CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	AMOUNT CON- SUMED [EIL-		EX- PEND- ITURES (BIL- LION	GAL- LCN)	OP HOUSE- Holds (MIL-	A MOUNT CON- SUMED (GAL- LONS)	AMOUNT CON- SUMED (NIL- LION BTU)	I AVG I EX- IPEND- IITURES I PER (HOUSE- I HOLD I (DOL- ILARS)	HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	A MOUNT CON- SUMED (GAL-	SUMED (MIL- LION STU)	ITURES PER HOUSE-
1979 PANILY INCOME													
LESS THAN \$5,000	1.2	0.50	0.05	0.4	0.73	0.5	767	70	535	0.7	166	15	139
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1.6	.74	.07	.5	.73	.9	704	64	500	.7	180	16	146
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	1.6	.87	.08	.6	.74	. 9	836	76	594	.7	195	18	169
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	1.0	.48	.04	. 4	.74	. 4	830	76	587	.7	252	23	205
\$20,000 TO \$24,999.	.5	.41	.04	.3	.71	. 3	982	90	671	.2	438	40	336
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	1. Ő	. 59	.05	.4	.71	.5	907	83	620	.5	224	20	183
\$35,000 OR MORE	.6	.40	.04	.3	.69	. 3	1130	103	741	.3	282	26	208
ORIGIN													
WHITE, OTHER	7.1	3.72	.34	2.7	.72	3.4	849	78	590	3.6	223	20	181
BLACK	. 5	. 26	.02	. 2	. 74	.3	742	68	530	Q	162	15	145
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD													
UNDER 25 YEARS	.6	. 33	.03	.2	.71	. 4	782	72	544	.2	184	17	146
25 TO 34 YEARS	1.7	.87	.08	.6	.72	.9	808	74	568	.7	205	19	165
35 TO 44 YEARS	1.3	.67	.06	.5	.74	.6	787	72	551	.7	276	25	219
45 TO 59 YEARS	1.8	1.00	.09	.7	.72	. 8	946	87	649	1.0	273	25	219
60 YEARS AND OVER	2.3	1.12	. 10	. 8	.73	1.1	838	77	585	1.2	156	14	134
HOUSEHOLD BENBERS													
1	1.2	.54	.05	- 4	.74	.6	727	67	525	.5	142	13	123
2	2.5	1.24	. 11	. 9	.72	1.2	824	75	569	1.3	173	16	145
3	1.7	.82	.07	.6	.72	• 8	762	70	524	. 8	212	19	171
4	1.3	.67	.06	.5	-74	.6	852	78	605	.7	274	25	223
5	.5	. 37	.03	.3	.71	.2	1195	109	806	.3	349	32	267
6 OR MORE	.5	. 36	.03	.3	.73	• 2	1162	106	801	. 2	329	30	255
MAIN BEATING EQUIPMENT USING LPG	• •		· •-						<i>~ • • •</i>				_
CENTRAL WARM AIR FURNACE	2.0	1.81		1.3	- 69	2.0	884	81	614		210		178
OTHER/NONE	5.6	2.18	. 20	1.6	.75	1.7	785	72	549	3.8	219	20	1/0

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APFLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS FEPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FCRM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Residential Consumption by Climate and Footage

Table 14. U.S. Residential Energy Consumption, Not including Wood, by Climate Zone and Heated Square Footage—April 1980 Through March 1981 (Million Btu per Household)

114 120 101 118 107 117	1 < 1,000 SQ.FT. 108 114 89 112 97 109	> 5,499 H 1,000 TO 1,999 1 SQ.FT. 139 147 118 143 128 140	> 1,999 SQ.FT. 		000 TO 5,49 1,000 TO 1,999 1 SQ.PT. 111 125 98 120 103	 > 1,999	1	• • • • • •	1
114 120 101 118 107 117	1 SQ. FT. 1 108 114 89 112 97	1,999 1 SQ. FT. 139 147 118 143 128	1 SQ.FT. 1 168 186 135 179 139	85 66 85	1,999 1 SQ.PT. 111 125 98 120	1 SQ.FT. 1 145 165 117 152	50.FT. 1 66 62 76 62	93 96 87 93	1 50.FT. 1 126 132 110 123
120 101 118 107 117	114 89 112 97	147 118 143 128	186 135 179 139	85 66 85	125 98 120	165 117 152	62 76 62	96 87 93	132 110 123
101 118 107 117	89 112 97	1 18 14 3 128	135 179 139	66 85	98	117	76 62	87 93	110
101 118 107 117	89 112 97	1 18 14 3 1 28	135 179 139	66 85	98	117	76 62	87 93	110
118 107 117	112 97	143 128	179 139	85	120	152	62	93	123
107	97	128	139						
107	97	128	139						
117				71	103	137	75	95	137
	109	140							
	109	140							
		110	168	79	112	145	6 7	94	127
101	107	128	165	71	Q	-	70	84	Q
91	104	150	Q	75	129	107	50	67	-
95	121	114	186	70	73	-	60	68	Q
125	127	141	167	87	115	144	78	97	127
128	129	141	166	90	115	145	83	97	127
108	122	14 1	173	80	113	115	72	94	132
				69					124
			165	Q					124
			Q				-		Q
110		148	19 1	71	107	138	61	71	Q
					126				Q
101	112	137	200	71	10 3	с	61	79	-
								<i></i>	_
						-			Q
			-		~	-			Q
-						-			Q
									Q
			ç			Q			0
	108 118 128 98 110 148 101 77 97 75 84 84	108 122 118 125 128 157 98 112 110 117 148 153 101 112 77 93 97 146 75 90 84 94	108 122 141 118 125 131 128 157 134 98 112 122 110 117 148 148 153 174 101 112 137 77 93 108 97 146 85 75 90 115 84 94 113 84 94 115	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	108122141173801131157294118125131167699316150101128157134165097163651009811212206378159421061101171481917110713861711481531741886712614155010111213720071103C61797793108C6394-466097146850640-0557590115-63114-45618494113C8194072938494115C818307095



Residential Consumption by Climate and Footage

Table 14. (Continued)

AL I I < 1,00 I SQ-F I I 2 12 9 12 2 11 9 10 18 90 (7 91 2 5 5 12 3 10	148 137 148 137 148 145 137 124 88	1DD 1 > 1,999 1 > 2,PT. 1 178 186 174 173 167 151 130 167 179	· [000 TO 5,49 11,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT. 128 119 121 131 118 81 84 112	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	< 4,000 HI 11,000 TO 1,999 1 SQ.FT. 93 99 106 101 91 90 76	> 1,999
2 12: 9 12: 9 12: 2 11: 9 10: 8 9 7 91 2 5 5 12:	148 137 148 137 148 145 137 124 88	I SQ.FT. I I 178 186 174 173 167 151 130 167	87 80 93 65 66 77 56 87	1,999 1 SQ.FT. 128 119 121 131 131 118 81 84 112	172 149 150 143 116 104	72 73 73 57 70 57 54	93 93 99 106 101 91 90 76	5Q.PT. 128 151 144 123 125 137
9 12(2 114 9 10(8 9(7 9) 2 5 5 12	137 148 145 137 124 88	186 174 173 167 151 130	80 93 65 66 77 56 87	119 121 131 118 81 84 112	149 158 150 143 116 104	73 73 57 70 57 54	99 106 101 91 90 76	15 1 144 123 125 137
9 12(2 114 9 10(8 9(7 9) 2 5 5 12	137 148 145 137 124 88	186 174 173 167 151 130	80 93 65 66 77 56 87	119 121 131 118 81 84 112	149 158 150 143 116 104	73 73 57 70 57 54	99 106 101 91 90 76	15 1 144 123 125 137
9 12(2 114 9 10(8 9(7 9) 2 5 5 12	137 148 145 137 124 88	186 174 173 167 151 130	80 93 65 66 77 56 87	119 121 131 118 81 84 112	149 158 150 143 116 104	73 73 57 70 57 54	99 106 101 91 90 76	15 1 144 123 125 137
2 114 9 106 9 90 7 90 2 5 5 12	148 145 137 124 88	174 173 167 151 130	93 65 66 77 56 87	121 131 118 81 84	158 150 143 116 104	73 57 70 57 54	106 101 91 90 76	144 123 125 137
9 101 18 90 17 91 12 5 5 12	145 137 124 88	173 167 151 130	65 66 77 56 87	131 118 81 84 112	150 143 116 104	57 70 57 54	10 91 90 76	123 125 137
18 9(17 9) 12 5 12	137 124 88	167 151 130	66 77 56 87	118 81 84 112	143 116 104	70 57 54	91 90 76	125 137
97 91 2 5 5 12!	124 88 141	15 1 130 167	77 56 87	81 84 112	116 104	57 54	90 76	137
2 5 5 12	88	130	56 87	84	104	54	76	
5 12!	5 141	167	87	112				102
					146	77		
					146	77		
3 10	132	179	70				96	126
				108	131	59	84	123
8 100	145	205	68	103	162	64	90	114
4 11		157	75	100	139	66	87	114
2 100		135	82	113	123	61	91	102
2 103		166	85	109	137	75	94	103
6 110		168	95	125	154	71	91	131
3 109		161	74	114	129	62	101	119
		188	77	118	163	68	97	144
			70					10.0
-		189	70	101	150	67	95 96	106 112
3 10	136	163	76	110	142	65	91	125
-								137
		190	76	76	131	46	89	118
15 O	121	120	69	98	115	61	92	108
								108
								142
								129
								129
	25 112 25 115 28 141 34 96 85 92 03 98 26 124 29 122	25 112 156 25 115 150 13 102 136 28 141 172 34 96 113 85 92 121 03 98 125 26 124 141 29 122 150	112 156 221 05 115 150 189 13 102 136 163 28 141 172 243 34 96 113 190 85 92 121 120 03 98 125 154 26 124 141 170 29 122 150 177	05 112 156 221 70 05 115 150 189 70 13 102 136 163 76 28 141 172 243 86 34 96 113 190 76 85 92 121 120 69 03 98 125 154 80 26 124 141 170 92 29 120 150 177 81	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



Residential Consumption by Climate and Footage

Table 14.

(Continued)

		i 1								
HOUSEHOLD I CHARACTERISTICS I	TOTAL	1	> 5,499 H	DD	4,(000 TO 5,499	9 HDD	< 4,000 HDD		
		< 1,000 SQ.FT.				1,000 TO 1,999 50.FT.	> 1,999 SQ.FT.	< 1,000 SQ.FT.	 1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.	 > 1,999 SQ.FT.
HOUSEHOLD NENBERS										
!	86	93	124	169	63	95	121	51	76	100
2	108	104	133	154	76	111	143	65	85	119
3	119	122	140	169	93	108	149	76	96	134
4	131	123	149	170	89	119	137	83	1 0 3	136
5	138	151	141	173	108	126	159	77	111	147
6 OR MORE	154	168	165	195	113	136	177	99	1 18	93
FUEL CONBINATIONS USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN										
HEATING	131	110	156	193	101	143	176	76	107	140
HEATING USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN	60	39	65	88	47	70	88	39	62	96
HEAT IN G	148	138	146	18 1	103	132	168	105	111	160
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	55	63	58	68	31	50	69	42	51	70
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	105	99	130	179	91	128	167	78	100	93
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	42	42	48	43	29	27	Q	-	Q	-
OF HE R	100	110	96	79	88	Q	-	100	79	133
NO HEATING	34	-	-	-	-	-		34	-	-

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Residential Expenditures by Climate and Footage

Table 15. U.S. Residential Energy Expenditures, Not Including Wood, by Climate Zone and Heated Square Footage—April 1980 Through March 1981 (Doilars per Household)

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BOUSEBOLD		1				G DEGREE-DA 80 Through 1				
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL		> 5,499 H	 DD	1 1 4,0	000 то 5,49	9 HDD	1	< 4,000 H	DD
		< 1,000 SQ.FT. 	 1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.	 > 1,999 SQ.FT. 	< 1,000 SQ.FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.) > 1,999 SQ.FT.	< 1,000 SQ.FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 1 SQ. FT.	 > 1,999 SQ.FT.
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	916	86 1	10 25	1282	623	937	1171	584	8 08	1082
AREA TYPE										
URBAN	898	880	1024	1289	620	918	1221	514	784	1034
RURAL	957	796	1029	1269	627	955	1102	780	865	1210
SIISA										
SMSA	924	902	1044	1343	645	931	1196	538	779	1037
NON-SM 5A	900	736	981	1126	602	943	1143	705	8 84	1231
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD										
ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	940	834	1031	1280	623	945	1172	614	819	1088
RENT	791	876	944	1566	566	Q	-	481	594	Q
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	74 0	870	1123	С	640	898	Q	413	536	-
OTHER	837	1099	867	1535	584	702	-	596	5 92	891
TYPE OF BOUSING STRUCTURE										
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	984	898	1036	1255	673	94 8	1158	671	8 32	1095
OW N.	1010	923	1044	1250	697	955	1167	711	840	1099
RENT	828	819	977	1323	621	903	960	610	776	1033
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	985	937	10 15	1432	920	985	1414	396	747	705
OWN	1074	1227	1076	1430	0	1008	1367	506	763	690
RENT	799	816	865	с	879	910	1514	334	673	0
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	822	867	1052	155 ð	509	776	960	464	643	ō
OW N	1 190	1236	1275	1631	490	745	1011	678	6 18	ŏ
RENT BUILDING WITH 5 CR MORE	729	815	959	1366	510	783	Q	452	6 6 0	-
UN IT S	703	845	926	ç	533	837	-	443	572	Q
OW N	981	1447	867	č	372	Q	-	Q	631	Q
RENT	674	807	943	-	542	926	-	44Õ	553	Q
MOBILE HOME	789	800	887	Q	689	964	0	736	10.39	õ
OW N	790	797	930	č	723	722	ō	721	10 68	õ
RE NT	786	809	468		600	1293	~	785	882	



Residential Expenditures by Climate and Footage

Table 15.

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		HEATING DEGREE-DATS (HDD) April 1980 Terough Barch 1981									
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	T CT AL		> 5,499 HI	 00	 4, 	000 TO 5,49	9 ADA	1	< 4,000 H	00	
		< 1,000 SQ.FT.	,000 TO ,999 SQ.FT.	> 1,999 SQ.F1.	< 1,000 SQ.FT.	,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.	> 1,999 SQ.FT.	 < 1,000 50.FT. 	1,000 TO 1,999 50.FT.	> 1,999 SQ.FT. 	
TEAR ROUSE BUILT											
1939 OR EARLIER	981	937	1060	1329	628	978	1216	583	7 05	958	
1940 TO 1949	898	995	1000	1338	625	972	1067	544	772	1078	
1950 TO 1959	919	910	1059	1218	750	889	1259	579	806	1168	
1960 TO 1964	932	827	1030	1297	560	982	1 19 1	531	872	984	
1965 TO 1969	858	727	1055	1243	549	88 1	1221	577	773	1015	
1970 TO 1974	900	798	987	1331	652	936	1140	621	883	1234	
1975 OR LATER	840	569	828	1174	498	912	1046	621	845	1089	
OWN/RENT											
OWN	1004	973	1053	1278	695	946	1175	706	834	1091	
RENT	742	811	952	1334	568	901	1127	506	700	956	
1979 FABILY INCOME											
LESS THAN \$5,000	753	776	1027	1432	562	901	1185	516	747	765	
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	805	934	943	1107	541	815	1033	555	743	941	
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	837	844	1016	1007	672	871	972	579	823	937	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	900	839	964	1296	732	900	1058	626	804	894	
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	986	779	1057	1281	782	1022	1192	729	778	1161	
\$25,000 10 \$34,999	1005	930	1068	1221	589	995	1084	674	870	1008	
\$35,000 OR MORE	1206	1048	12 19	1495	627	1141	1391	644	£ 73	1224	
TOTAL POOR (100 PEBCENT LEVEL)	796	830	996	1556	585	908	1 192	532	E 10	860	
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	806	863	1014	1359	573	887	1142	534	815	928	
ORIGIN											
WHITE	915	810	1018	1265	6 1 3	926	1164	583	807	1087	
BLACK	957	1145	1136	1553	735	1146	1367	574	8 13	1138	
OT HE R	711	598	659	1348	369	716	960	645	8 12	747	
AGE OF HOUSEBOLD HEAD											
UNDER 25 YEARS	669	668	852	975	521	831	1003	548	773	893	
25 TO 34 YEARS	838	795	925	1207	633	954	975	610	769	899	
35 TO 44 YEARS	1042	1027	10 74	1333	738	982	1159	640	898	1254	
45 TO 59 YEARS	1039	957	1116	1374	706	981	1319	606	854	1102	
60 YEARS AND OVER	877	9 15	1044	1 18 1	574	877	1143	539	753	1013	



Residential Expenditures by Climate and Footage

Table 15. (Continued)

BOUSEBOLD		 				G DEGREE-DA 80 THROUGH 1				
CHARACTBRISTICS	t ct al	1	> 5,499 H	DD	4,	000 TO 5,49	9 HDD	1	< 4,000 H	DD
		< 1,000 SQ.PT.	1,000 TO 1,999 50.FT.	> 1,999 SQ.FT. 	< 1,000 SQ.FT.	 ,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.	> 1,999 SQ.FT.	< 1,000 SQ. FT.	1 1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.	> 1,999 SQ.TT.
HOUSEBOLD BENBERS										
<u> </u>	686	741	917	1172	491	797	972	438	629	940
2	855 961	859 905	975 1069	1130	613 744	912 960	1079 1260	588 694	7 28 8 3 5	974 1162
3	1053	1006	1074	1316	735	958	1189	743	934	1135
5	1138	1 100	1102	1397	993	1 10 6	1320	704	958	1250
6 OR MORE.	1228	1334	1180	1614	888	1101	1247	742	1003	1253
PDEL COMBINATIONS USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN										
HEATING	815	666	896	1121	618	898	1113	509	751	984
HEATING USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN	797	563	867	1286	455	852	1011	547	887	1329
HEAT ING	1477	1360	1477	1797	1034	1339	1648	1109	12 30	1600
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	663	837	754	85 1	384	573	721	447	611	806
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	1041	981	1197	1622	900	1 167	1577	823	1042	1040
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	549	Q	668	55 9	Q	331	Q	-	Q	-
OT HER.	1155	1156	1093	1112	1167	Q	-	1090	10 29	Q
NO HEATING	703	-	-	-	-	-	-	703	-	-

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA HAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCE, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table 16. U.S. Average Residential Energy Prices—April 1980 Through March 1981 (Dollars per Million Btu)

I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	AVERAGE ENERGY PRICES										
CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FUELS	I NATURAL GAS	ELECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	LIQUID PFTROLEUM GAS						
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	8.03	3.90	16.32	8.04	7.92						
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION											
NO RT HEAST.	9.21	5.14	21.99	8.04	9.96						
NEW ENGLAND.	9.91	5.96	21.83	8.07	10.28						
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	9.00	4,99	22.04	8.03	9.75						
NORTH CENTRAL	6.56	3.55	16.12	7.92	7.38						
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	6.55	3.67	16.38	7.99	7.63						
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	6.59	3.23	15.57	7.72	7.02						
	9.13	3.84	15.10	8.12	8.12						
SOUTH ATLANTIC		4.48	16.33	8.12	8.44						
	10.28		12.62	8.09	7.70						
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8.49	3.57									
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	7.70	3.41	14.95	7.72	7.59						
WE ST	6.99	3.50	14.34	7.86	7.91						
MOUNTAIN	6.69	3.31	15.50	7.64	7.21						
PACIFIC	7.12	3.59	13.92	7.91	9.09						
BBA TYPE											
UR BA N	7.45	3.96	16.97	8.05	8.55						
RURAL	9.53	3.62	15.35	8.01	7.84						
5 N SÅ											
SMSA	7.85	3.97	17.02	8.05	8.23						
NON-SHSA	8.45	3.69	15.09	8.01	7.80						
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD)											
AND COOLING DEGREE-DAIS (CDD)											
LONG-TERN AVERAGE											
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD	7.59	3.73	15.84	7.99	7.74						
<2,000 CDD AND											
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	7.02	3.79	17.31	8.02	7.88						
<2,000 CDD AND											
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	8.59	4.53	16.63	8.04	7.83						
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	7.90	3.50	15.43	8.16	7.95						
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	10.16	3.89	16.06	8.39	8.23						
ITILITIES PAID BY BOUSEHOLD											
ALL PAID BY HOUSTHOLD Some paid, some included in	8.02	3.82	16.01	8.05	7.93						
RENT.	7.83	4.50	21.64	8.03	8.02						
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	8.15	4.49	19.31	8.02	7.85						
OTHER.	8.86	4.27	18.69	8.04	7.78						
······································	0.00	7.21	10.07	0.04							



Table 16. (Continued)

HOUSEBOLD		i	AVERAGE ENERGY PRICE	S	
CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FUELS	NATURAL GAS	BLECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	I LIQUID I PETROLEUM GAS
TYPE OF BOUSING STRUCTURE					
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	7.89	3.71	15.88	8.03	7.88
OWN	7.91	3.73	15.86	8.03	7.80
RENT	7.71	3.59	16.08	8.04	8.27
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	8.32	4.52	18.91	8.00	7.76
OWN	8.39	4.58	19.65	8.00	8.08
RENT	8, 14	4.38	17.45	8.01	7.48
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	7.47	4.40	19.02	8.07	9.00
OWN	8.06	4.69	21.19	8.12	10.20
RENT BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	7.25	4.30	18.31	8.05	8.02
UN IT S	9.08	4.66	17.92	8.04	8.54
OWN	10.13	5.16	19.05	8.12	-
RENT	8.94	4.61	17.76	8.02	8.54
MOBILE HOME	9.38	3.59	15.02	8.22	7.91
OW N	9.43	3.58	14.76	8.25	7.90
RENT	9.22	3,63	16.10	8.16	7.97
UNBER OF ROOMS					
1	9.71	5.94	24.35	8.02	7.93
2	8.34	4.09	18.65	8.05	7.99
3	8.28	4.37	16.96	8.03	8.36
4	8.13	3.98	16.30	8.06	7.91
5	7.88	3.83	16.04	8.03	7.90
6	7.90	3.83	16.30	8.10	7.87
7	8.12	3.94	16.30	8.02	8.14
8 OR MORE	8.06	3.79	16.22	8.00	7.53
NUMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED					
ALL	8.54	3.77	15.54	8.02	7.64
SOME	8.05	4.09	18.36	8.06	8.15
NONE	7.59	3.91	16.36	8.03	8.01
IEASURED NEATED SPACE OF RESI- DENCE (IN SOUARE FRET)					
LESS THAN 600	8.67	4.38	19.75	8.03	8.37
600 TO 999.	8.14	4.03	16.39	8.07	8.09
1,000 TO 1,599	7.96	3.86	15.96	8.07	7.80
1,600 TO 1,999	8.02	3.87	16.19	8.04	7.80
2,000 TO 2,399	8.06	3.78	16.06	8.02	7.82
2,400 TO 2,999.	7.83	3.83	16.50	7.95	7.77
3,000 OR MORE	7.77	3.82	16.03	8.04	7.51



Table 16. (Continued)

HOUSEROLD I	AVERAGE ENERGY PRICES									
CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FUELS	I NATURAL GAS	ELECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS					
EAR HOUSE BUILT			40.02	0.05	7 .00					
1939 OR EARLIER	7.43	4.03	18.03	8.04	7.90					
1940 TO 1949	7.56	3.97	16.38	8.05	7.87					
1950 TO 1959	7.52	3.70	16.72	8.04	8.25					
1960 TO 1964	7.81	3.90	16.17	8.04	8.15					
1965 TO 1969	7.98	3.88	15.46	8.02	7.97					
1970 TO 1974	9.26	3.94	15.65	8.04	7.78					
1975 OR LATER	10.24	3.75	15.28	8.05	7.77					
WN/RENT										
ONN	8.04	3.82	16.06	8.04	7.86					
RENT	7.99	4.13	17.17	8.04	8.16					
979 FAHILY INCOME										
LESS THAN \$5,000	7.68	4.01	16.62	8.08	8.00					
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	7.75	3.94	16.36	8.02	7.99					
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	8.19	4.02	16.49	8.02	8.11					
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	8.06	3.87	16.16	8.01	8.12					
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	7.83	3.85	15.83	8.09	7.72					
\$25,000 10 \$34,999	8.15	3.86	16.02	8.04	7.76					
\$35,000 OR MORE	8.42	3.81	16.84	8.04	7.49					
TOTAL POOR (100 PEBCENT LEVEL)	7.62	3.99	16.55	8.03	8.01					
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	7.68	3.99	16.52	8.06	8.08					
BIGIN										
WEITE	8.09	3.87	16.16	8.04	7.88					
BLACK	7.51	4.13	17.93	8.06	8.08					
OT HER.	8.55	3.68	16.44	8.09	9.48					
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD, HEAD										
UNDER 25 YEARS	7.83	3.80	15.84	8.00	7.75					
25 TO 34 YEARS	8.16	3.91	16.27	8.03	7.92					
35 TO 44 YEARS	8.25	3.91	16.21	8.04	8.03					
45 TO 59 YEARS	8.03	3.92	16.52	8.05	7.90					
60 YEARS AND OVER	7.80	3.91	16.36	8.04	7.93					
HOUSENOLD HENBERS										
1	7.94	4.04	16.84	8.07	8.11					
2	7.95	3.88	16.24	8.02	7.84					
3	8.08	3.85	16.09	8.02	7.86					
4	8.07	3.94	16.36	8.06	8.09					
5	8.22	3,90	16.27	8.06	7.76					
6 OR MORE.	7.99	3.77	16.28	8.05	7,93					



Table 16. (Continued)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	AVERAGE ENERGY PRICES							
	ALL FUELS	NATURAL GAS	ELECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS			
		•• <i>•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••</i>	*	*	·•			
UEL CONDINATIONS								
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN								
HEATING	6.22	3.82	17.09	7.93	15.81			
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH								
NATURAL GAS	6.12	3.88	18.41	7.85	-			
WATER HEAT WITH NATURAL GAS	<i>.</i>	2 64						
AND COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	6.18	3.64	16.42	7.97	16.75			
WATER HEAT WITH ELECTRICITY	7 3 2		15 07					
AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	7.32	4.06	15.87	-	-			
ELECTRICITY	7.17	4.29	13.54	8,16	_			
OT HER.	6.50	4.23	20,63	7.91	14.65			
USE ELECTRICITY FOR MAIN	0-00	4.33	20.03	/• J I	14.05			
HEATING	13.22	4.30	13.91	7.97	8,20			
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH		4.50			0120			
ELECTRICITY	13.66	3.94	13.76	7.96	8.62			
OTHER	10.69	4,33	15.55	7.98	8.14			
USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN								
HEAT IN G	10.00	8.10	20.08	8.03	10.65			
WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND								
COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	10.02	9.37	22.28	8.00	9.34			
WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND								
COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	9.94	10.97	33.74	8.06	-			
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH								
ELECTRICITY	10.26	14.00	15.44	8.00	10.10			
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH								
NATURAL GAS	9.01	5.90	22.01	8.07				
OTHER,	10.37	6-43	20.32	8.07	10.80			
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	12.10 9.89	4.23	14.95 16.33	7.84 7.76	8.29 7.61			
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	13.24	6.44	16.33	7.92	7.97			
OTHER.	11.50	12.24	17.98	8.41	9.69			
NO HEATING	20.46	3.35	33.12	7.85	11.52			

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



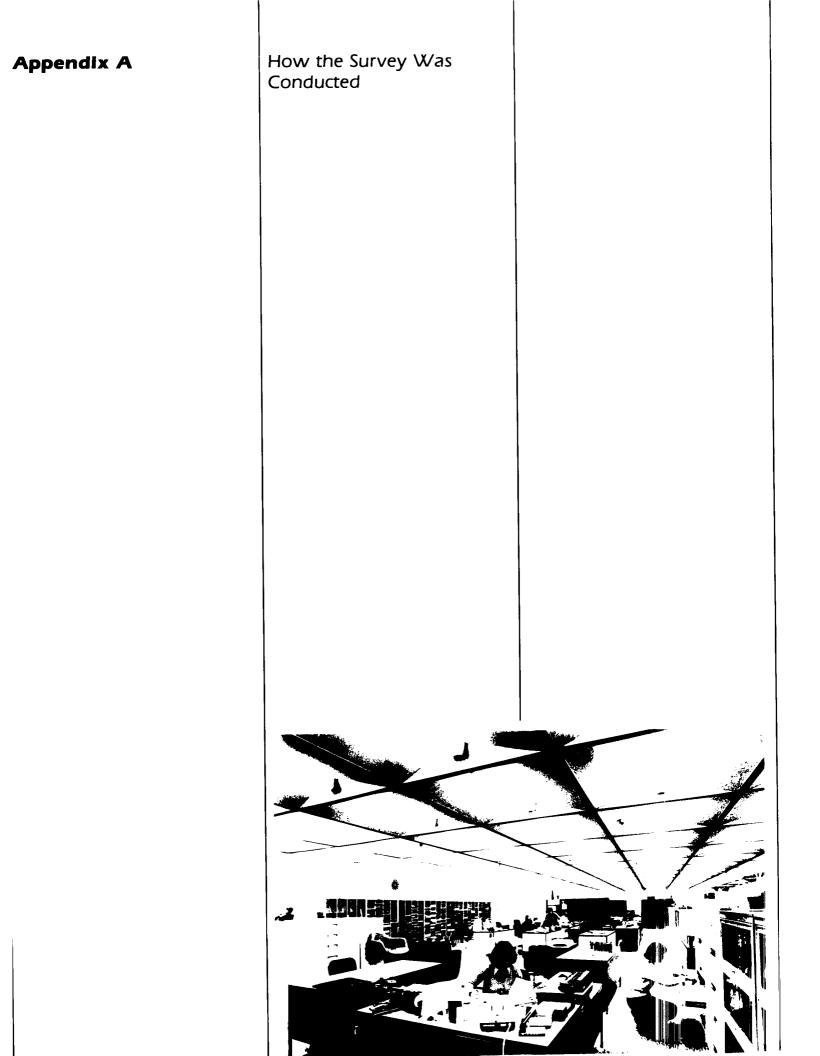
Percentage Residential Wood Consumption

Table 17. U.S. Residential Consumption of Wood as a Percentage of the Consumption of Ali Fuels—Natural Gas, Electricity, Fuel Oli/Kerosene, LPG and Wood (Percent of Btu)

	Households Using:						
		Natural		ty as Main		Liquid	
		Gas		ng Fuel	Fuel Oil	Petroleum	Wood as
The second second	All	as Main	With Air	Without	or Kerosene	Gas as	Main
Household Characteristics	House- Holds	Heating Fuel	Condition-	Air Condi-	as Main Heat-		Heating Fuel
	HOIUS	ruei	ing	tioning	ing fuel	ing Fuel	ruei
Total Households	8.2 (1.4)	2.3 (0.2)	7.9 (1.2)	18.6 (6.5)	4.6 (1.0)	6.6 (1.3)	64.1 (3.1)
Census Region							
Northeast	9.5 (4.4)	1.9 (0.4)	13.3 (5.7)	Q (Q)	4.3 (1.3)	Q (Q)	71.2 (6.4)
North Central	7.8 (2.0)	2.2 (0.4)	11.0 (2.6)	21.2 (8.6)	Q (Q)	6.5 (1.8)	67.1 (5.2)
South	8.1 (1.0)	2.2 (0.5)	6.9 (1.7)	4.3 (1.9)	4.3 (1.8)	3.7 (1.4)	58.6 (2.8)
West	6.8 (1.2)	2.7 (0.3)	4.4 (1.6)	13.1 (2.7)	12.1 (2.3)	13.1 (3.1)	52.0 (4.8)
Area Type							
Urban		1.8 (0.2)	3.4 (1.3)	4.7 (1.1)	2.3 (0.4)	Q (Q)	55.6 (4.4)
Rural	19.8 (3.5)	4.8 (1.0)	12.6 (1.6)	27.3 (9.0)	9.1 (2.1)	6.8 (1.4)	65.5 (3.1)
Annual Heating Degree-							
Days (HDD) and Cooling							
Degree-Days (CDD)							
Long Term Average							
<2,000 CDD and >7,000 HDD	22.8 (6.4)	3.2 (0.6)	24.2 (10.4)	49.3 (23.7)	11.5 (4.2)	12.5 (5.4)	73.6 (3.9)
<2,000 CDD and							
5,500 to 7,000 HDD	4.8 (0.6)	2.0 (0.3)	8.0 (2.7)	16.8 (4.6)	5.0 (1.0)	7.4 (3.0)	57.4 (3.3)
<2,000 CDD and							
4,000 to 5,499 HDD			10.8 (1.5)		2.4 (0.6)	7.0 (3.6)	62.7 (2.9)
<2,000 CDD and <4,000 HDD		2.0 (0.3)	9.8 (2.8)		Q (Q)	4.8 (2.1)	50.7 (2.9)
>2,000 CDD and <4,000 HDD	3.1 (0.6)	1.7 (0.3)	3.7 (1.4)		Q (Q)	<u>Q (Q)</u>	<u>49.0 (13.6</u>)

Note: Table reads: For all households using natural gas as a main heating fuel, the aggregate amount of wood burned was 2.3 percent of the aggregate consumption of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil/kerosene, LPG, and wood. One standard error of the estimate is contained in parentheses beside the estimate. The standards error is a measure of the variability of an estimate based on a sample survey. For further explanation see Appendix C "Limitations of the Data." A dash "-" represents zero, not available, or not applicable. "Q" represents data withheld because the relative standard error is 50 percent or greater. Data may not sum to totals due to rounding. Percentages are calculation unrounded numbers. See Glossary for definitions of terms used in this report.

Source: Residential and Commercial Branch, Energy End Use Division, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Form EIA-457, The 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Survey.





Appendix A

Introduction

The Residential Energy Consumption Surveys (RECS) have been designed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to provide information concerning energy consumption within the residential sector. Information concerning the housing unit is collected through personal interviews with adult residents of a representative national sample of households. Data concerning actual energy consumption is obtained from fuel records maintained by the household's fuel suppliers. An inventory of motor vehicles used by the household residents is also obtained at the time of the personal interview.¹

This survey is the first RECS to: use a national sample custom-designed to meet the analytic objectives for surveys of residential energy use; sample as many as 5,500 households; provide two-day personal training sessions for interviewers; include households in Alaska and Hawaii and households on military bases; collect data on household consumption of wood; and have interviewers measure the square footage of the housing unit. Plans are to continue the RECS survey incorporating these new features and, in addition, to collect longitudinal data by revisiting a probability subsample of households at two-year intervals.

Data Collection

The fieldwork for this study was conducted by a contractor, Response Analysis Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey. The original sample consisted of 7,338 units, of which some 106 were either not used for dwelling purposes or were not habitable. Of the 7,232 habitable housing units, 598 were ineligible for this study due to a current vacancy or seasonal occupancy (occupants did not live in the units for more than half the year). Personal interviews were conducted at 5,804 of the 6,634 eligible units, for a response rate of 87.5 percent. Subsequently, mail questionnaires were sent to 648 of the 798 households that had not participated in personal interviews. Completed questionnaires were returned by 247 of these households, or 38.1 percent of those mailed. Of the total eligible households, responses were received from 91.2 percent (or 6,051 households).

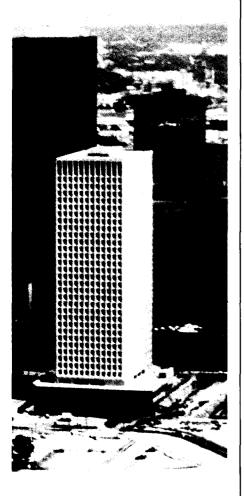
The fieldwork for this study was begun in October 1980, but because the survey utilized a new sample design, materials and interviewers had to be located for a number of new sample locations. As a result, the sample work took longer to complete and the interviewing schedule was extended through April 1981. Most mail questionnaires were completed in April or May although some mail questionnaires were received in June 1981. January 1981 represents the mid-point of data collection, but November 1980 was selected as the date for determining the independent estimates of the size of the universe of households used in the ratio estimation of survey results. The primary reason for selecting November 1980 was to continue a 12-month

¹The Household Transportation Panel is a survey of household automobile usage and gasoline consumption using rotating subsamples from the residential survey. Data for the Household Transportation Panel were collected for the period June 1979 through September 1981. Data for the first 19 months are reported in: <u>Residential Energy Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption</u> <u>Patterns of Household Vehicles, June 1979 to December 1980, DOE/EIA-0319, April 1982.</u>

	Appendix A (Continued)
	interval between survey dates which had been established for the NIECS and Screener surveys. In addition, future RECS surveys are planned so that November is the mid-point of data collection.
The interview	The average personal interview lasted 58 minutes with 80 percent of the interviews lasting between 35 and 86 minutes. The interview covered: structural features of the house related to energy such as insulation, doors, and windows; the heating and cooling systems and the fuels used in these systems; use of wood; energy conservation efforts; household appliances; vehicles and commuting to work; participation in a Government-sponsored weatherization program or energy audit; and, demographic data on household members. The questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix D.
	At the end of the interview, respondents were asked to sign a waiver authorizing the contractor to obtain records of energy consumption from the housing unit's energy supplier(s). At this time, the interviewer also measured the dimensions of the housing unit using a retractable 50-foot metal tape measure and recording the dimensions on a rough-drawn diagram of the floor plan (See Appendix B for further details on the measurement of housing units).
Interviewers	During the period September 24 to November 1, 1980, 323 interviewers attended one of the 41 training sessions held in one of 37 locations around the country. Each session was led by a trainer, most of whom had participated in a prior four-day workshop in Princeton, New Jersey. The two-day training session for interviewers covered interviewing techniques generally, background of the residential energy consumption surveys, the household questionnaire, how to measure respondents' homes, the sampling tasks, and administrative requirements.
	The training session also included a practice interview with another interviewer serving as respondent. Self-corrected tests were used in the training. The basic training document was the 62-page, "Instructions for Interviewers".
	Each interviewer was required to submit a practice interview for review by RAC before proceeding to interview at the assigned housing units. Most of the 346 interviewers used in this survey had previous inter-
	viewing experience. About 20 percent had worked on previous RECS surveys; most of the remainder were conducting their first RECS survey but had other interviewing experience either with other survey research organizations or with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Fewer than 20 percent of the interviewers had no previous interviewing experience. The need for recruiting new interviewers will decrease in the future as trained interviewers become available in each PSU. Of the 323 inter- viewers who attended training sessions, 294 completed one or more interviews. Another 52 interviewers received individual training prior to conducting interviews.
	Interviewers were paid on an hourly basis for their work on RECS, including time for home study, attendance at training sessions, review of completed interviews, actual interviewing time, and travel time to and from training sessions and sample clusters. Interviewers were also reimbursed at standard mileage rates for use of personal vehicles and other travel expenses. Interviewers working in locations believed to present a hazard to their safety were compensated for use of an escort.

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Sample Design



Appendix A (Continued)

Each interviewer conducted an average of 17 interviews. Fifty-one interviewers each completed fewer than six interviews; the average for this group of 51 interviewers was 2.9 completed interviews. The most interviews completed by one interviewer was 72. Twenty percent of the personal interviews were verified by telephone or mail to ensure that interviews were conducted as intended.

The universe for this sample design includes all housing units occupied as the primary residence in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample of households used as the basis for the 1980 estimates was selected using a probability sampling design developed especially for the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). The 1980 survey represents the first time the design was used. The design required a sample with a minimum level of precision within each of the ten Federal regions and nine Census Divisions. This requirement meant disproportionate sampling in each of the 17 intersections which are created by the overlap between the Federal regions and the Census Divisions.

The 3,141 counties and independent cities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia were divided into 1,782 Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) on the basis of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA), county and independent city boundary lines, and population characteristics. The PSU's were grouped into 131 strata having roughly similar population totals within each of the 17 intersections. Each stratum contained PSU's similar in several characteristics including, among others, the dominant spaceheating fuel and, in some strata, similar weather conditions. Some PSU's comprising all or part of large metropolitan areas were large enough in population to comprise a stratum by themselves; 31 of the PSU's are of this type and are called self-representing (SR) because the sample from that PSU represented only that PSU. In the other 100 strata, one PSU was selected from among two or more PSU's in the stratum. Each of the 100 PSU's selected from these strata are called nonself-representing (NSR) PSU's because each PSU also represents the nonselected PSU's in its stratum.

A number of intermediate probability sampling stages preceded the final selection of RECS households. These stages included the selection of minor civil divisions (MCD's) such as cities, towns, townships, and other Census divisions within each PSU. Within the MCD's, Census tracts or enumeration districts (ED's) were selected. Finally, a segment of 25 or more housing units was selected within a tract or ED. Segments were formed from field counts in easily identified geographic units. Definition of urban/rural and metropolitan statistical areas is based on definitions using the 1970 Census results. These definitions will be updated at some time in the future to use results from the 1980 Census.

The 131 PSU's were selected in early 1980. The population size of PSU's were 1978 population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Other data used in stratification, such as the dominant home heating fuel, came from the 1970 Census. For selection within PSU's, 1980 projected household counts for subareas of the PSU were used. The projections were based on data for minor civil divisions (MCD's) provided by the National Planning Data Corporation. Within selected MCD's, the procedure for deriving estimated numbers of households in tracts and enumeration districts was based on data from a combination of sources including Reuben H. Donnelley household address counts, 1970 Census data, and contacts with local sources of information.

Detailed field listings were created for each segment by sending a person to visit the area and identify each housing unit by street address or apartment number or other observable feature. A cluster of 25 housing units was selected from the sample segment. The ultimate cluster to be contacted



Appendix A (Continued)

for interviews (averaging about four housing units) was systematically selected from the cluster and these housing units constituted the assignments given to the interviewers. The number of ultimate clusters totaled 1,667 of which 152 clusters were for a supplementary sample of 500 house-holds described below.

A supplementary sample of 500 households was a special feature of the design. This sample was selected in 25 strata formed by combining the 131 original strata. One PSU was selected from each of the combined strata by a probability selection among the strata forming a given one of the 25 strata. Two PSU's were self-representing and the other 23 sample PSU's were selected with probability proportionate to stratum size. The supplementary sample constitutes a national sample on its own, but is included here with the larger national sample to increase the precision of the estimates and because no special use was made of the supplementary sample households. There were early plans to use these households as a test for energy audit procedures and for reinterviews to check the reliability of information. Due to budgetary limitations, these reliability checks were not undertaken.

Survey estimates were developed to project sample results to the universe. The universe includes all households in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Households on military installations are included. Definition of "household" is the same as that used by the Bureau of the Census. At the time of the survey, November 1980, the universe was estimated to contain 81,645,000 households based on the 1980 Census and Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates of the population updated by the 1980 Census.

Weights were calculated for each sample household. The household weight reflected the probability of selection for that household and additional adjustments to correct for potential biases arising from the failure to contact all sample housing units and the failure to list all housing units in the sample area. Contacts were not successful with 8.8 percent of the eligible units.

The adjustment for these noninterviews was designed to spread the effects of noninterviews over the interviewed sample of households in the final cluster. This same procedure was used in the National Interim Energy Consumption Survey (NIECS) and the Screener (see Glossary), but because the cluster size is smaller for the RECS (approximately four households, on the average, for the RECS as compared with about 10 in the NIECS), the effects were spread over additional clusters within the PSU whenever the adjustment exceeded 2.0. In these cases, only that part of the noninterview adjustment that exceeded 2.0 was spread over the remaining ultimate clusters in the PSU.

The failure to list all housing units in the field-listing task is a common problem in surveys of this type. The result is an undercount of housing units in the sample area and, hence, an underestimate of the number of households in the universe. This problem is treated in two ways in the RECS. One treatment occurs during the interviewing process and the second in the estimation process. During the interviewing stage, unlisted housing units or households are discovered by querying the household where interviews are conducted to determine if other households are present in the unit. In addition, the interviewer is instructed to conduct an interview at all housing units contained in the geographical area between the interviewed household and the next listed address. This tactic reduces the number of missed households but does not eliminate the noncoverage problem altogether.

Survey Estimates

Appendix A (Continued)

The noncoverage problem is also treated by using ratio estimation to adjust selected estimates of households to official population values. Ratio adjustment took place in two stages for the RECS. The first stage adjustment was computed from information for PSU's in NSR strata only. A separate factor was created for each of twenty cells (four regions classified by five home-heating fuel categories). The first-stage adjustment for cell C was given by:

$$R_{1C} = \frac{N_{C}}{N_{C}}$$

where $N_{\rm C}$ is the 1970 population Census total number of households in cell G for all PSU's in RECS NSR strata, and

 N'_{C} is an estimate of N_{C} generated by applying RECS PSU sampling weights to 1970 Census household totals for cell C in RECS NSR sample PSU's.

The implementation of this factor reduced somewhat the amount of variance due to the sampling of PSU's. The second stage factor adjusted data from the survey after nonresponse adjustment and first stage ratio estimation to independently derived estimates of the number of households in twelve categories shown in Table Al. The second stage adjustment for category k was given by

$$R_{2k} = \frac{H_k}{H'_k}$$

where H'_k is the RECS estimate of the total number of households in category k, and

 H_k is an independent estimate of the total.

The numerator is based on a linear interpolation of values for each of the twelve cells between the 1980 Census figure and Current Population Survey estimate for March 1981. The second stage factor reduced both the between PSU variance and the within PSU variance. An additional effect of applying this factor is that the final sample estimate of the number of households for each cell shown in Table Al equals the control estimate.

e A1. Population ed as Controls in Ratio Estimates	Census Region	SMSA- Central City	SMSA-Outside Central City	Non-SMSA	Total
	Northeast	5,901,000	8,018,500	3,748,900	17,668,400
	North Central	5,862,400	7,969,700	7,242,100	21,074,200
	South	7,251,100	8,074,800	11,625,300	26,951,200
	West	5,312,700	7,238,600	3,399,900	15,951,200
	Total	24,327,200	31,301,600	26,016,200	81,645,000

Source: Estimates derived from the 1980 Decennial Census and Current Population Surveys

Table **Estimates Use**



Minimizing Nonresponse



Appendix A (Continued)

In an effort to maximize the validity of the survey data, a multi-wave, multi-contact approach was employed. Prior to the initial contacts, two letters were sent to each household. A letter from the Administrator of the EIA, briefly described the purposes and stressed the importance of the survey. A subsequent letter from the contractor announced the impending arrival of the interviewer. To elicit rapport and cooperation, a \$2 incentive was given to the respondent before the interview. Ninety-three percent of the respondents accepted the \$2.

Beginning in October 1980, interviewers made up to seven or more callbacks at different times of the day and week in an effort to minimize the number of uncontacted households. The interviewers also queried neighbors regarding the most opportune times to contact the prospective respondent. By the end of the first wave, 106 addresses were found to be nonresidential and an additional 551 were found to be ineligible. Some 5,261 personal interviews were completed leaving 1,420 nonrespondents in this wave.

A second wave was initiated in an effort to contact households that were not available during the first wave and to attempt to convince selected first-wave refusals to reconsider. A new set of letters preceded the renewed effort and, in most cases, the sampled housing units were assigned to a different interviewer. Again, up to seven or more attempts were made to contact the prospective respondents. At the end of this wave, an additional 47 addresses were found to be ineligible. Also, some 32 previously contacted potential respondents had moved and were removed from consideration. As a result of the second wave, an additional 521 interviews were completed leaving 820 nonrespondents.

A third wave was initiated in an effort to reach nonrespondents in locations that had low completion rates. The third wave produced 22 additional personal interviews.

In a final attempt to reduce nonresponse, an abbreviated version of the questionnaire (adapted for self-administration) was mailed to the remaining nonrespondents. The \$2 incentive was included in the mailing. As a result of this effort, 247 additional households responded.

After three waves of personal interview attempts and one mailed questionnaire, 551 households had not responded and 32 households had moved leaving a total of 583 nonrespondents or 8.8 percent of all eligible housing units. These results are displayed in Table A2.

These efforts were successful in accomplishing the following:

- Approximately 88 percent of the households were contacted and agreed to be interviewed personally. An additional 3.7 percent of the sample households completed and returned mailed questionnaires.
- Of the 6,051 responses, 86.9 percent were obtained during the first wave of contacts; 8.6 percent were obtained during the second wave; and less than 0.4 percent resulted from third wave contacts. Some 4.1 percent were responses to the mailed questionnaire.
- Of all households which participated in the personal interviews, 33.3 percent required only one visit and 74.1 percent were completed with no more than two call-backs.



Appendix A (Continued)

• A total of 199 personal interviews were completed in the second and third waves with respondents who had previously refused to participate, representing 3.4 percent of all completed personal interviews. In addition, of the 247 mailed questionnaires which were completed and returned, 152 were from households which previously refused to participate.

Status

Table A2. InterviewsCompleted by Stage

	Personal Interviews			After			
	First	Second	Third	Third		Final	
	Wave	Wave	Wave	Wave	Mail	Status	
Total Listed Units	7,338	1,420	820	7,338	798	7,338	
Non-Housing Units							
Business, Other	43	-	-	43		43	
Not Habitable	38	-	-	38	-	38	
Non-Housing Unit	_25	-	-	25	-	_25	
Subtotal	106	-	-	106	-	106	
Housing Units	7,232	1,420	820	7,232	798	7,232	
Ineligible Units							
Vacant	393	37	-	430	-	430	
Seasonal Occupied	7	-	-	7	-	7	
Seasonal Vacant	<u>151</u>	<u>10</u>	-	<u>161</u>	-	<u>161</u>	
Subtotal	551	47	-	598	-	598	
Eligible Units	6,681	1,373	820	6,634	798	6,634	
Not CompletedPersonal							
Moved After Contact	-	32	-	32	-	32	
No One Home	575	194	16	145		145	
Eligible Respondent							
Not Home	40	15	-	12	-	12	
Refused	669	406	16	a555	-	a555	
Illness	38	8	-	8	-	8	
Language Barrier	27	7		9	-	9	
Wrong Respondent or							
Unit	2	5	-	2	-	2	
Not Contacted	33	154	757	23	-	23	
Other	36	31	9	44	-	44	
Subtotal	1,420	820	798	798	-	798	
Not CompletedMail							
Unusable Address	-	-	-	-	5 5	55	
Post Master Return	-	-	-	-	61	61	
Returned Blank	-	-	-		51	51	
Returned Unusable	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Not Returned	-	-	-	-	284	284	
Other Not Mailed	-	-	-	-	_97	97	
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	551	551	
Total Interviews							
Completed	5,261	521	22	5,804	247	6,051	

^aA household that refused an interview during any one of the three waves was classified as a "refusal" for the final status even though no one was at home in the second or third wave.

Source: 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Survey.



Evaluation of Response and Nonresponse Characteristics

Table A3. Response Rates by Region, Location, and Type of Structure Percent of Eligible Housing Units

Appendix A (Continued)

This section of the report will compare various response and nonresponse category rates across census region, location type, and structure type. These rates are reported in Table A3.

Several patterns are clear from Table A3. First, personal interviews enjoyed the most success in the South (89.8 percent), in non-SMSA areas (91.4 percent), and among residents of mobile homes (90.9 percent). Conversely, the interviewers had their lowest success rates in the Northeast (83.8 percent), SMSA central cities (83.3 percent), and in buildings with five or more residential units (79.0 percent). It is important to keep in mind when looking at the categories that make up these groupings that there is no guarantee that the characteristics are independent. Rather, it is highly likely that they overlap. That is to say that the Northeast has a high concentration of central cities and large apartment buildings.

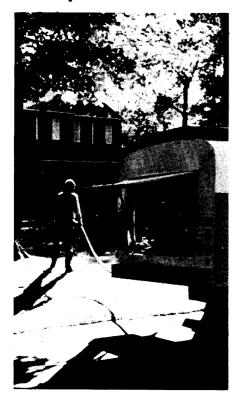
The categories which were least successful for the personal interviewers were the most responsive for the mailed questionnaire. The opposite situation also holds: the categories where personal interviewers had the most success were the least responsive to the mailed questionnaire.

An added factor with regard to the results of the mail questionnaire could be the number of potential respondents who received the mail questionnaires. For example, the Northeast had a higher response rate since more were mailed out to that area of the country. This indeed turns out to be the case. Response rates by region for only those respondents to whom questionnaires were mailed are virtually the same (data not shown).

	Re	sponse Rates	Personal Interviews Nonresponse Rates		
	Personal	Mail	Total		Unable to
Characteristic	Interview	Questionnaire	Response	Refuse	Contact
Total	. 87.5	3.7	91.2	8.6	3.9
Census Region					
Northeast	. 83.8	4.9	88.7	10.5	5.7
North Central	. 87.4	3.7	91.1	9.0	3.6
South	. 89.8	3.1	92.9	6.8	3.4
West	. 87.9	3.5	91.4	8.8	3.3
Location Type					
SMSA Central City	. 83.3	5.5	88.8	10.1	6.5
SMSA Other Urban		4.7	90.6	10.9	3.1
SMSA Rural	. 89.3	2.9	92.2	8.5	2.2
Non-SMSA		1.9	93.3	5.6	` 3.0
Structure Type					
Single-Family House.	. 88.9	3.3	92.2	6.4	2.7
Mobile Home Buildings with 2-4		2.1	93.0	8.4	2.7
Units Buildings with 5 or	. 86.5	4.4	90.9	8.6	4.9
More Units	. 79.0	6.4	85.4	10.7	10.3

Source: 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Survey.

Adjustment for Item Nonresponse



Appendix A (Continued)

The total response rate patterns with regard to highest and lowest rates are not affected by the addition of the responses to the mailed questionnaire. However, the range from highest to lowest decreases with only one exception. The highest "refusal" and "unable to contact" rates correspond to the lowest success rates for the personal interviewers, the exception being that noncentral city SMSA urban areas have a higher refusal rate (10.9 percent) than the SMSA central city areas (10.1 percent). The lowest refusal rate categories match the highest personal interviewers success groups.

Item nonresponse occurs when respondents do not know the answer or refuse to answer a question or when an interviewer does not ask a question or does not record an answer. Imputations were made for nonresponse to most items which were to be used for making national estimates and items which had less than 10 percent nonresponse. Items for which national estimates are made but for which imputations were not made include questions on the presence, type, and amount of attic and floor insulation; the presence of wall insulation; and the cost of adding storm windows, doors, and insulation. For these items, the number of missing cases was considered large enough that the imputations would have introduced too much additional error.

The most frequently used imputation procedure was "hot-deck." This procedure requires sorting the file of households by variables related to the missing item. A household is then selected which has the same value on the related variables and this "donor" household supplies the value for the variable which is missing in the "donee" household.

Less frequently used imputation methods included regression estimates and use of modal values. Regression procedures were used to impute the total square footage of the housing unit in the three percent of the cases where all data were missing. Discussion of the regression procedure and other imputations involved in the square footage estimates is found in Appendix B. A few variables were imputed by assigning modal values; this was done when the distribution of available data showed a highly skewed distribution.

Table A4 shows the most frequently imputed items, the number of cases requiring imputation, and the method used.

The 247 mail questionnaires had considerable missing data since the mail questionnaire was a small subset of questions from the household interview. For the mail questionnaires, the hot-deck imputation method was used. Households were selected by sorting the file by Census region, type of structure, space-heating fuel, hot water fuel, air-conditioning fuel, number of rooms, and number of persons in the household. The donor household was matched on these characteristics and the entire set of responses from the donor household was imputed to the mailed questionnaire household. This meant that all the responses for the mailed questionnaire households were imputed except the seven matching items, weather data, fuel consumption data acquired from the household's fuel suppliers, and the geographical location of the mail questionnaire household.

Appendix A (Continued)

Table A4. 1980 RECS items Most Frequently imputed

Item	Cases Imputed	Percent of All Interviews ^a (6,051)	Method of Imputing
979 Family Income	787	13	Hot-deck
ame Main-Heating Fuel sed Last Winter	422	7	Hot-deck, but no cases were imputed as having changed fuels.
ost-Used Oven is/is ot Microwave vailability of Natural	281	5	Hot-deck
as	254	4	Hot-deck
ear House Was Built quare Footage of Housing		4	Hot-deck
nit entral Heating System	ь	b	b
or the Building ondominium or	. 183	3	Hot-deck
ooperative entral Water-Heating	167	3	Hot-deck
ystem for the Building econd Oven is/is Not a	122	2	Hot-deck
icrowave		2	Hot-deck
ispanic elf-Cleaning Features of		2	Hot-deck
ost-Used Oven arm Air Forced Through		1	Hot-deck
ucts umber of Cords of Wood		1	Hot-deck
urned		1	Hot-deck
ge of Respondent ype of Freezer Compartment		1	Hot-deck
n Most-Used Refrigerator ge of Second Person in		1	Hot-deck
ousehold ost-Used Freezer is/is		1	Hot-deck
ot Frost-Free		1	Hot-deck
nergy Used by Second Oven mployment Status of Third		1	Hot-deck
erson in the Household		1	Hot-deck
^a Mail questionnaires are ercentage points to the per ^D See Appendix B for detai	cent list	ted.	
ource: 1980 Residential En	erav Cons	sumption Survey.	

Rental Agent Survey

Telephone and/or in-person interviews were carried out with rental agents and landlords of selected RECS households who did not pay directly to utility companies and fuel suppliers for household fuel use. Primary purposes of the rental agent survey were to obtain additional information on fuels for specified end uses and on actual fuel consumption for buildings containing these households. The rental agent survey was limited to those primary sampling units where there were at least three or more households whose fuel was included in their rent.



After an advance letter from DOE, telephone interviews were attempted wherever it was possible to reach the rental agent or his/her deputy by phone. Telephone interviewing was conducted during the week of June 22, 1981.

Personal interviews were conducted under the following circumstances: when it was not possible to reach the rental agent by telephone; where interviewer travel costs would not be excessively high; and, when a signed authorization had not been received. The personal interview included a request for the rental agent's signature on an authorization form that would permit Response Analysis to contact utility companies for building consumption data.

Rental agents whose utility bills covered nonresidential purposes were not requested to sign an authorization form if five percent or more of the billing was for nonresidential purposes. Personal contacts were made during July and early August, 1981.

Altogether, 283 rental agents were interviewed by telephone or in-person. These 283 interviews covered 551 households in 346 structures.

In those cases when a discrepancy occurred between the rental agent's report and the household's report, the rental agent's report was accepted as the "true" one. Altogether, 104 changes were made, 31 in the main heating fuel, 27 in supplementary heating fuel, 40 in water-heating fuel, and 6 in air-conditioning fuel.

The fuel consumption records acquired from the fuel suppliers will be used to determine whether modifications should be made in the consumption imputations for households not paying their own fuel bills. Preliminary results of this analysis are found in a later section, "Bias in Estimates of Fuel Usage in Apartments".

Interviewers mailed completed questionnaires to the contractor, where they were carefully reviewed. The first step in the review process was to verify the accuracy of the basic identifying information. Next, the questionnaires were manually reviewed by two editors to insure completeness and the logical consistency of selected patterns of responses and to prepare the questionnaires for translation into machine-readable form. All keypunching was fully verified. Finally, the data were machine-edited to further insure completeness, logical consistency, and the legitimacy of coded values. The computer editing utilized a proprietary software package called EDITOR II.

The contractor attempted to resolve inconsistencies or ambiguities in the data internally, by reference to other parts of the questionnaire. In the event that these efforts failed to resolve the problem, the contractor made telephone contact with a member of the household in question.

Additional editing resolved discrepancies among the household interview, the rental agent survey, and the information from fuel suppliers. For example, information on the fuel used in apartment buildings was taken from the rental agent survey to correct the data from the household. In other cases, the supplier records provided evidence on what fuel was a main source of heat. The data, therefore, do not always represent the respondents' reports, exclusively.

Editing Completed Questionnnaires



Fuel Supplier Survey

Appendix A (Continued)

The overall objective of the fuel supplier survey was to provide data on which to estimate the annual fuel consumption and expenditures of sample households. Four utility fuels were covered in the annualization--- electricity, natural gas, fuel oil, and LPG.¹ For each of the fuels, the goal was to obtain complete consumption records for the year April 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981.

Toward the end of the household interview, each household reported for each fuel used, whether or not the fuel was paid for by the household, included in rent, or paid another way. For those households that paid directly, the respondent was asked for the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the fuel companies supplying the household; these respondents were also asked to sign a waiver, authorizing Response Analysis to collect consumption data from the suppliers.

Altogether, the fuel supplier survey included initial contact attempts with 1,289 companies. The number of companies in the survey supplying each fuel and the total number of households supplied are shown in Table A5.

	Number of Companies ^a	Number of Survey House- holds Supplied ^b
Electricity.	297	5,239
Natural Gas.	156	2,913
uel Oil/ Cerosene	630	818
LPG	269	495

^aThe total number of companies in the survey was 1,289. These included 44 that supplied both electricity and natural gas; one that supplied electricity, natural gas, and LPG; and 17 that supplied fuel oil and LPG.

^bThese figures respresent the number of households who signed an authorization form and who paid directly to the utility company for all uses of fuel. Excluded are 25 fuel-oil households and 10 LPG households supplied by unknown companies.

Source: 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Survey.

¹Households using LPG only for outdoor cooking grills were not included in the LPG data collection; LPG used by these households is excluded from consumption and expenditures estimates. Data on usage of woodfuel were collected during the household interview, since it was not practical to collect these data from suppliers as is done with the major home fuels.

Table A5. Companies in Fuel Supplier Survey and Number of Households Supplied



Data Collection Procedures

Data collection procedures for electricity and natural gas companies included at least the following steps:

- An initial letter from the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, addressed to the president or other official outlining the general nature of the request for participation. This letter also announced that a telephone contact would be made to determine the name of the person to whose attention the survey materials should be sent. Enclosures in the letter included: a printed statement "About the Residential Energy Consumption Survey," specimen copies of reporting and authorization forms, and a postage-paid postcard with a checklist of available publications and data tapes;
- The telephone contact referred to in the initial letter;
- The mailing of survey materials to the person named as contact person;
- A follow-up telephone contact a few days later to answer questions or discuss survey procedures as necessary;
- Completed forms or copies of records returned by mail and;
- A letter from the EIA, thanking the company for their effort.

The personal contacts established at an early point largely precluded mailings of materials to an inappropriate person and the delays that might develop from such mailings.

Procedures for fuel oil/kerosene and LPG dealers were the same as for electric and natural gas companies through the mailing of survey materials to the company person named as the contact. These companies, however, most often had only one or two households for which information was to be supplied and data collection was generally completed by telephone. An earlier pretest of the procedure had indicated a somewhat greater likelihood that companies would respond by telephone than as a result of a request to complete and return the forms by mail.¹ Companies that chose to return the forms by mail, however, were not discouraged from doing so. Additional contact with companies and households were sometimes required in order to identify the correct record in the company files.

¹The test was based on requests for fuel oil or LPG consumption records for 137 households. Households were randomly divided into two groups, with two-thirds of the households in the mail-back procedure, and one-third in the telephone procedure. Remainder telephone calls were made to companies for which the mailed procedure was used. Data were received for 89 percent of households in the telephone procedure (Sample size=46) and for 74 percent of households in the mail-back procedure (Sample size=91). Response rates are based on companies with good mailing addresses and telephone numbers. In addition to higher response rate suggested by the results for the telephone procedure, telephone contacts are useful in reducing the number of ambiguities which appear in records submitted by mail.



Energy Consumption Records

Table A6. Energy Consumption Records and Missing Data for Survey Households Using Electricity, Natural Gas, Fuel Oll/Kerosene, or LPG (Percent of Households Using the Fuel) The fuel supplier survey was conducted for households that paid their own fuel bills directly to the supplier and authorized access to their records. These limitations meant that imputations of fuel consumption were required for households without consumption records (their fuel bills were included in the rent) and for households that did not permit access to their records.

The lack of records is most serious for households using natural gas and fuel oil or kerosene (See Table A6.) About one in six of these households have no records because their consumption is included in the rent or paid for in some way other than by a direct payment of the household to a fuel supplier. (See "Rental Agent Survey" which describes one method used to acquire records for these types of households.)

The proportion of households that did not sign authorization forms (access to records denied) was in the range of six to eight percent for the four fuels. Most households that signed authorization forms did so at the time of the personal interview or at the time of completing the mailed questionnaire. However, to maximize the number of households with records,

	Electricity	Natural Gas	Fuel 0il/ Kerosene	LPG
Total Households Using the Fuel	100.0 (6,048)	100.0 (3,725)	100.0 (1,132)	100.0 (574)
Useable Records Received from Fuel Supplier ^a	82.5	75.2	54.6	65.5
Unuseable Records Received from Fuel Supplier	2.5	1.5	10.9	11.2
Household Pays Directly to SupplierNo Record Available for the Household	8.0	7.2	16.2	19.0
Household Not Identified in Company Records	1.4	1.4	5.6	9.2
Company Refused to Participate	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.4
Company Unknown or Not Located	-	-	2.2	1.7
Authorization Form Not Signed	6.4	5.7	7.2	7.7
Fuel Used Included in Rent or Paid in Other Way ^b	7.0	16.1	18.3	4.3

^aData were unuseable for electricity and natural gas if the records covered fewer than five months and for fuel oil/kerosene and LPG if the record covered less than one year.

^bIncludes households with mixed payment methods: one or more uses of a specified fuel paid directly to a supplier, and other uses included in rent or paid in other way.

Source: 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Survey.

	Appendix A (Continued)
	a follow-up request was mailed to those who did not sign a form at the time of the personal interview. About four percent of this group returned signed forms in response to the mailed request, and were therefore, included in the fuel supplier survey.
	Table A6 shows that factors affecting nonresponse are somewhat different for fuel oil/kerosene and LPG than they are for electricity and natural gas. For example, the most frequent reason for nonresponse from fuel oil/ kerosene and LPG dealers was their inability to identify survey households in their company records. Some dealers provide these fuels to households on a cash-and-carry basis and simply do not keep records of individual purchases. A second reason related to fuel oil/kerosene and LPG, but not to electricity and natural gas, was the inability to locate the fuel oil/kerosene or LPG dealer. Some companies were no longer in business; others could not be contacted during the survey period even after repeated attempts over a period of several months; and some cash-and-carry customers could not identify their suppliers.
	Refusal of companies to participate in the survey was a significant factor only for fuel oil/kerosene companies.
	Some additional factors related to the usability of fuel records are discussed in the section on imputations and adjustments for missing data.
Data Collection Dates	The first set of advance letters were mailed to utility companies during the first two weeks of April 1981. The cut-off date for receipt of useable information was September 30, 1981.
Fuel Consumption Imputations	Not all the fuel records that were collected in the fuel suppliers survey could be used. For example, some covered too few months of usage and for others it was uncertain how the records were incomplete. The extent of these unuseable records is shown in Table A6. The problem of unuseable records is small for the metered fuels. For electricity, 3 percent of the records covered less than 146 days and therefore were labeled unuseable. The rate for natural gas was smaller at 2 percent. However, for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG, the problem of unuseable records is more serious inasmuch as 11 percent of these records are unuseable. One reason for this is that partial year records of electricity and natural gas usage are considered useable whereas a partial year record for the storage fuels (fuel oil, kerosene, LPG) is not used. ¹ Information from the respondent (number of deliveries, number of suppliers used, estimated gross usage) is used as a basis for declaring a record incomplete. This same information has not been used to reconstruct an incomplete record.
	Households with unuseable records, as described above, and households with no records had their fuel consumption imputed using regression modeling techniques. The regression consumption models were developed using RECS sample households for which approximately full year data were available and acceptable. Separate regression models were developed for the four fuels; electricity, natural gas, fuel oil/kerosene, and LPG. Fuel oil and kerosene were treated as if they were identical fuels. The number of kerosene users in the sample is very small and the number of useable consumption records for these households is even smaller, since many kerosene users are "cash and carry" customers who leave no records of
	¹ The number of households with partial year records, as a proportion of total households, is 6.4 percent for electricity and 5.8 percent for natural gas.
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Table A7. Energy Consumption Records and Missing Data for Survey Households Using Electricity, Natural Gas, Fuel Oil/Kerosene, or LPG by Type of Housing Structure (Percent of Households Using the Fuel)

	Total House-				5 or
	holds Using	Mobile	Single-	2 to 4	More
	the Fuel	Home	Family	 Units 	Unit
Electricity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
(Sample Number)	(6,048)	(348)	(4,283)	(709)	(708
				• •	
Useable Record	82.5	78.7	89.3	71.2	54.
Unuseable Record ^a	2.5	4.0	2.0	3.5	4.
Records Not Available	8.0	7.8	7.3	10.4	9.
Fuel Used is Included in	•••				
Rent or Paid in other Ways ^b	7.0	0.5	1.4	14.8	31.(
Refic of raid in other ways	7.0	0.5	7.44	14.0	9 1 • (
Natural Gas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.(
		(116)	(2,603)	(538)	(468)
(Sample Number)	(3,725)	(110)	(2,003)	(556)	(400,
Useable Record	75.2	70.7	89.7	55.2	18.{
Unuseable Record ^a	-		1.5		
	1.5	0.9		2.4	1.
Records Not Available	7.2	6.9	7.1	8.7	5.8
Fuel Used is Included in		<i>-</i>		~~ ~	
Rent or Paid in Other Ways ^b	16.1	21.6	1.7	33.6	74.4
Fuel Oil/Kerosene	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.(
(Sample Number)	(1,132)	(59)	(781)	(146)	(146
Useable Record	54.6	47.5	68.4	37.0	1.4
Unuseable Record ^a	11.0	23.7	12.4	8.9	0
Records Not Available	16.2	23.7	18.7	14.4	1.4
Fuel Used is Included in					
Rent or Paid in Other Ways ^b	18.3	5.1	0.5	39.7	97.3
LPG	100.0	100.0	100.0		
(Sample Number)	(574)	(142)	(143)	(22)	(7)
Useable Record	65.5	58.5	70.0	(9)	(2)
Unuseable Record ^a	11.2	15.5	9.7	(2)	(1)
Records Not Available	19.0	19.0	18.4	(6)	(2)
Fuel Used is Included in				. ,	. ,
Rent or Paid in Other Ways ^b	. 4.4	7.0	2.0	(5)	(2)

^aData were unuseable for electricity and natural gas if the records covered fewer than five months and for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG if the record covered less than one year.

^bIncludes households with mixed payment methods: one or more uses of a specified fuel paid directly to a supplier, and other uses included in rent or paid in other way.

The reason consumption and expenditures data are so often imputed for multi-unit structures is that energy use is not directly metered for individual apartments. A master meter registers the usage for a number of units in the building. Under these circumstances, there is no way of measuring the consumption of individual apartments and imputations based on metered units may be biased since the imputations assume similar energy use for metered and nonmetered apartments.



Other segments of the data where the lack of useable records may lead to an imputation bias include: natural gas and fuel oil/kerosene for apartments in smaller buildings (2 to 4 units per building); fuel oil/kerosene and liquid petroleum gas used in mobile homes. Useable records in these segments were obtained for between 37.0 percent and 58.5 percent of the households.

Blas in Estimates of Fuel Usage in Apartments

Concern with the large amount of imputed fuel data for apartment units led to a special effort in 1981 to obtain consumption records for apartment buildings. This effort utilized the permission of the apartment building's agent to obtain actual fuel records for the building. These records were used to estimate fuel consumption for each apartment in the building including the sample units that were the main concern of the collection effort. The building's fuel use was allocated to individual apartments proportionate to the number of units in the building. A comparison of these estimates, derived from actual records, with the imputed values assigned by the regression modeling, indicates the following bias in some imputed values:

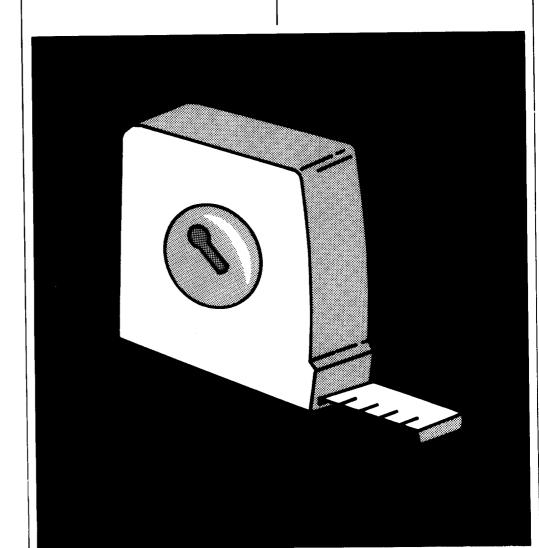
Households Using:	Imputed Values Are:
Electricity with air conditioning	Too low by 50%
Electricity without air conditioning	Too high by 10%
Natural gas for space heating	About right
Natural gas, but not for space heating	Too low by 50%

The number of records for fuel oil and LPG were insufficient for making estimates of the bias in their imputed values. In future RECS surveys, the imputations for fuel use in apartments will be corrected to counteract the imputation bias. The bias has not been corrected for data contained in this report.



Appendix B

Estimates of the Size of U.S. Housing Units in Square Feet



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Appendix **B**

Estimates of the Size of U.S. Housing Units in Square Feet

Scaling Up to Outside Measurements

Interviewers for the 1980 RECS survey were given 50-foot tape measures and were instructed to measure the dimensions of each housing unit. The instructions were to measure the "area enclosed from the weather". This included garages attached to the house, attics that were either heated or finished, and basements that were enclosed from the weather (See "Square Feet" in Glossary for further definition). Interviewers also recorded the dimensions of areas that were heated and unheated. This further breakdown into heated and unheated areas provides a closer approximation to the area of the housing unit which places the demand on the heating system and, therefore, is the figure which may prove to be more useful in analysis of residential energy consumption. All measurements were rounded to the nearest foot by the interviewer or in the editing process. Interviewers were given an option of measuring the home from the inside, taking into account the thickness of inside walls, or from the outside. In 108 cases, the measurements were taken from a floor plan. These measurements provide the first data on a national sample of all types of residential housing units including apartment units and mobile homes. In 97 percent of the cases, usable measurements were acquired. In 3 percent, the measurements were either not usable or were not made. Although most cases contained the basic information, some imputations were required to produce a final set of three figures for each housing unit: HOMEAREA = total square footage of area enclosed from the weather

HEATED = total square footage of heated area UNHEATED = HOMEAREA-HEATED = total square footage of

JNHEATED = HOMEAREA-HEATED = total square footag unheated area.

Table Bl indicates the number of cases with missing data. The imputations required: standardizing all measurements to outside measurements when the measurement was inside; characterizing a measurement as inside or outside when this was unknown; apportioning the total space between heated and unheated when this proportion was unknown; and estimating the total square footage when the measurements were not made or not usable.

As shown in Table B1, 4,729 homes had complete dimensions for the total area, the heated area, and the unheated area. The only adjustment required was to scale up the measurement for the 2,076 homes that were measured on the inside. The inside measurements were standardized to outside dimensions. The scaling value was determined for each housing unit as a quadratic function of HOMEAREA for the housing unit.¹

SCALE = $1.034 + 6.5E - 05 \times HOMEAREA - 6.0E - 09 \times (HOMEAREA)^2$ (1)

¹This equation was developed in the following manner: a regression model of square footage for the 2,653 housing units with complete data was applied to the 2,076 housing units with complete inside dimensions. The ratio of the estimated outside measurements to the actual inside measurements was computed. A quadratic equation was fit that expressed the relationship between the ratio and the inside measurement.



This formula indicates that the larger the HOMEAREA, the larger will be the scaling-up value. These scale values, which increased the inside measurements, ranged from 6.4 percent to 17.4 percent depending on the size of HOMEAREA. For any case where HOMEAREA was less than 500, SCALE was set to 1.064; for HOMEAREA greater than 3,000, SCALE was set to 1.174.

Table B1. Completeness of Data on Square Footage of Housing Units

Treatment of Housing Units With Some Missing Data

Amount of Information Collected	Number of Households	Percent
Complete Set of Dimensions	4,729	82
Outside Measurement of Home	2,653	46
Inside Measurement of Home	2,076	36
Unknown Whether Dimensions are for Inside or Outside of the Home Information Available on Heated	715	12
and Unheated Areas	574	10
Unheated Areas Also is Missing	141	2
Basement Dimensions Missing	176	3
All Dimensions Missing or Not Usable	184	3
Total	5,804	100

The 574 cases lacking information as to whether the measurements were inside or outside measurements or where the measurements may have been a combination of both inside and outside measurements were treated to a hot-deck imputation scheme.¹ Those cases where the imputed method of measurement became inside were then scaled up to cutside dimensions using equation 1.

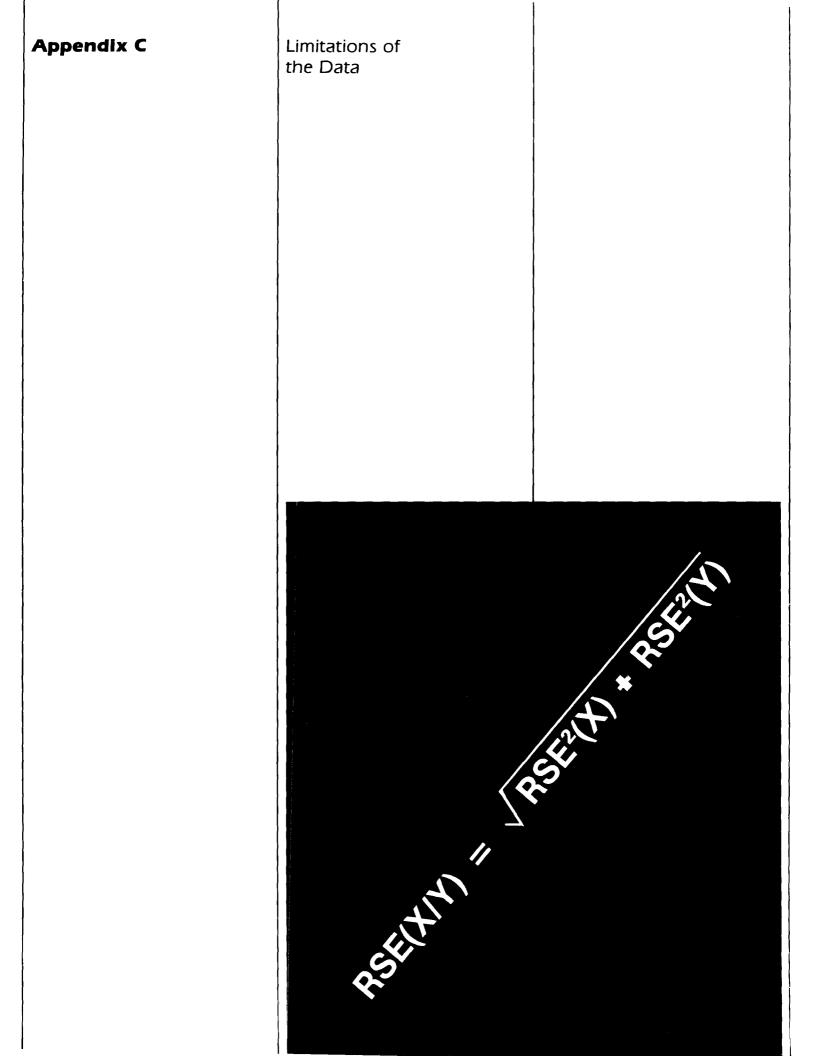
The 141 cases lacking information on the ratio of heated to unheated space as well as whether the measurements were inside or outside were treated to a hot-deck procedure. The donor household provided information as to whether the measurement was inside or outside and also provided the ratio of heated to unheated area. The inside measurements were scaled up to outside dimensions.

For the 176 cases missing basement dimensions, the basement area was imputed using a simple regression based on the area of the first floor. The heated and unheated areas were determined or imputed and then added to known totals for the remaining floors. The total area was then scaled up to outside dimensions, if necessary.

¹See Glossary for explanation of hot-deck imputation.



Regression equations were used for the 184 cases with no usable data. **Regression Model** One of the regression equations is given below. HOMEAREA =-222 + 111 x NROOMS + 137 x TYPEHOME + 257 x (NCOMBATH + .5 x NHAFBATH) (2) + 17.3 x BUILTYR + 6.2 x INCOME79 + 16.8 x (DOOR1ALL + DOOR2ALL + DOOR3ALL + WINDOWS) + 669 x BASEMENT The variables within the equation are described in Table B2. Another equation used the size of the largest room as an additional independent variable for cases when this information was available. A third equation was developed for houses without basements. Having imputed HOMEAREA using the regression model, a hot-deck procedure was used to impute the ratio of heated and unheated space. All estimates were then scaled up. This was necessary since the regression equation estimated inside dimensions. Table B2. Variables in the **Regression Equation Used to** Variable Definition Question Number **Impute the Total Square** 7 NROOMS - Number of Rooms in the home..... Footage of the Housing Unit TYPEHOME - Single-Family or Nonsingle-Family Item 1 in the Housing Unit (Mobile home included with Nonsingle-Family)..... Record Sheet NCOMBATH - Number of Complete Bathrooms^a..... 15 NHAFBATH - Number of Half-Bathrooms^a..... 15 BUILTYR - Year the Home was Built..... 3 INCOME79 - 1979 Family Income..... 154 DOORLALL - Number of Sliding Glass Doors to the Outside^a..... 59 DOOR2ALL - Number of Outside Doors with Glass Panels^a..... 59 DOOR3ALL - Number of Regular Outside Doors^a..... 59 WINDOWS - Number of Windows in the Home 65 BASEMENT - Basement in/Not in the Single-Family or Mobile Home..... 54 ^aFor each of the variables NCOMBATH, NHAFBATH, DOOR1ALL, DOOR2ALL, and DOOR3ALL, the values for "five or more" were collapsed into one category. ^bFor this analysis, values for houses built from 1975 to 1981 have been collapsed into one category.





ntroduction	Data from the 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Survey are subject to many sources of sampling error, nonsampling error, and bias. Sampling error is a measure of the variability in the data because a sample of households was surveyed rather than the entire population. Because the survey used probability sampling techniques, it is possible to estimate sampling errors of the survey estimates and use these sampling errors as a guide in making inferences from the sample estimates to the total population. Estimates of sampling errors are presented later in this appendix.
	Nonsampling error and bias are measures of variability due to the conduct of the survey. They can include population undercoverage during sampling, response bias and variance, interviewer error, coding and/or punching error, and nonresponse bias. The wording and format of survey question- naires, the procedures used to select and train interviewers, and the quality control built into the data collection, receipt, and processing operations were all designed to minimize these sources of error (for discussion of these procedures, see Appendix A"How the Survey was Conducted"). In addition, response adjustments and ratio estimation were incorporated into the survey estimator to help reduce both sampling and nonsampling error. These procedures are also discussed in Appendix A.
Completeness of Data	This section discusses a number of factors related to the completeness of the consumption and expenditure data. Data are not collected for the following two types of housing units:
	• Vacant housing units. These units may have minimal heating for protection from the weather and lighting for security even though they are vacant. The Annual Housing Survey (AHS) estimated that vacant housing units numbered about 5-1/2 million in 1977.
	 Second homes for the owner's use. The AHS estimated these homes numbered about 3 million in 1977.
	These two types of units are not included primarily because of the difficulty in acquiring data and limitations in the availability of funds. RECS data are collected by interviewing someone who knows the housing unit and who can sign an authorization form for release of fuel records from the fuel supplier. In these units, that type of person is not likely to be available.
	In addition, the consumption and expenditures data for the household's primary residence does not include the following fuels:
	 Gasoline and other fuels used in household vehicles. The RECS survey collects gasoline data through monthly purchase diaries from a subset of respondents comprising a Household Transportation Panel and is reported separately.
	 Wood used for heating. Although wood consumption data are collected, they are not integrated with other data but are reported in a separate table. This was
	11:



done because the wood data (1) are for the 12 months prior to the interview rather than the April-1980through-March-1981 period, and (2) are probably inflated estimates. Evidence indicates that more detailed questioning often leads a respondent to lower estimates of wood usage. Some change in the questioning procedures and exhibits used is being planned for future RECS surveys. These changes are designed to reduce confusion between a cord and a face cord (a face cord is four feet high and eight feet wide but the depth varies according to the length of the cut wood.) Although the price of the most recent purchase of wood was collected, no attempt was made to use these data to estimate the total expenditures for wood.

- LPG used in outdoor gas grills, for camping, or other recreational activities occurring away from the home.
- Coal, coke, corncobs, charcoal, alcohol, purchased steam, solar used for household purposes.

The effect of these omissions is to underestimate the amount of energy consumed in the residential sector.

Upward adjustments were not made to account for the omissions noted above. The effect of these omissions on average consumption and expenditures per household is difficult to assess and will require further methodological research. The most serious omission because of its size is for wood fuel consumption. The size of the underestimate for the omission of wood can be estimated from data collected in the survey and is estimated to equal 10 million Btu. If added to the average household energy use, the average would increase from 114 million to 124 million Btu. This estimate of woodfuel use is subject to the errors affecting data on wood fuel consumption (See "Wood Burned" in the Glossary).

One source of over-counting arises because some household bills contain nonhousehold uses such as for a welding shop or drying grain. Doublecounting could also occur when an owner's billing record also contains consumption for a rental unit. RECS respondents estimated the amount of this nonhousehold use which is included on their bill. Using these estimates, downward adjustments were made for individual households to subtract their nonhousehold uses from their consumption data.

The reader should also be aware that the data for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG is for fuel delivered to the household between April 1, 1980 and March 31, 1981, not for fuel consumed. For this reason and because fuel oil/kerosene and LPG data contain a higher proportion of unsuccessful attempts to acquire actual fuel bills, these data should be viewed as less reliable than the electricity and natural gas data. Readers should also be aware that natural gas and fuel oil data for apartment buildings of 5 or more units is based largely on imputed estimates and, therefore, may contain an unknown amount of error from the imputation procedures.

Sampling Errors

The form of the sampling error that is presented in this Appendix is the relative standard error. For a given survey statistic, Y, the relative standard error, RSE(Y), is given by

 $RSE(Y) = (S_Y/Y) \times 100$ %

	Appendix C (Continued)
	Thus the standard error of Y, the error Form used in the text of this report, is given by $S_Y = RSE(Y) \ x \ Y/100.$
Tabulation of Sampling Errors	Tables C2 through C14 give the RSE's for a subset of the statistics presented in this report. These tables give the RSE's for all of the statistics listed in Tables 1, 14, and 15 as well as the RSE's for selected statistics listed in Tables 5 through 13, and Table 16. The standard error for statistics in Table 17 are listed in parentheses beside the statistics in the Table. These RSE's were estimated using a half-sample estimation procedure. This procedure is summarized later on in this Appendix.
Guidelines for Obtaining RSE's Not Shown in Tables	This section presents guidelines for obtaining RES's for statistics not presented in Tables C2 through Cl4. The guidelines for the special case where the designated RSE's correspond to household counts or percentages are presented first. A general approach for RSE's corresponding to all other statistics is then outlined.
	Household Counts. The majority of the tables in this report have one or more columns which give an estimate of the number of households that have a certain set of characteristics. The RSE's for some of these household counts are given in Tables C2 through Cl4. The rest of the RSE's can be calculated using the procedure presented in <u>Residential Energy Consumption</u> <u>Survey: Housing Characteristics, 1980</u> . This procedure takes into account the use of control totals in the estimation of the total number of households and the type of characteristics used in defining the cell for which the household count applies. If the household count is smaller than 8 million, then the general approach given below could be used as a short cut method. The RSE's for household counts that exceed 8 million may need to be corrected for the use of control totals. The referenced report above describes how to make this correction (see pages 307-308).
	Percentages. Tables 2, 3, and 4 are tables of percentages that are based on totals given in Table 1. Set $P = 100 \text{ X/Y}$. For Table 2, a conservative estimate for RSE(P) that can be obtained from the RSE's listed in Table C2 is RSE(P) = RSE(X). For example, Table 2 shows that 33.0 percent of all Btu consumed in the residential sector was consumed by households living in structures built before 1940. From Table C2, RSE(X) = 3.8 percent.
	For Tables 3 and 4 the conservative estimate is
	$RSE(P) = \sqrt{RSE^2(X) + RSE^2(Y)}.$
	These conservative approaches are recommended following inspection of the RSE's. The conservative estimate will be close to RSE(P) when P is small. Similarly as P approaches 100 percent the value of RSE(P) becomes small relative to the conservative estimate.
	General Approach. An abbreviated procedure for producing an error curve for Tables 5 through 13 and Table 16 is discussed below. It is similar to the one presented in <u>Residential Energy Consumption Survey</u> : Housing <u>Characteristics, 1980</u> . It is based on the assumption that the log of the RSE(X) is approximately linearly related to the log of the number of households over which X applies.

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The number of households that correspond to statistics presented in Tables 7 through 13 are given in the same tables. The number of households that correspond to statistics presented in Tables 5, 6, and 16 can be found in Tables 7 through 13. The number of households covered by the column headed by "All Households" in Tables 5 or 6 and "All Fuels" in Table 16 correspond to the column headed by "Number of Households" in Table 9. Three households in the RECS sample did not use electricity or any fuel except wood. These three households represented somewhere in the order of 30,000 households nationally. These three households were not used in the tabulation for Tables 5 through 16. They were used in the tabulation for Tables 1 through 4 and Table 17.

The RSE's for the national totals and averages plus totals and averages for the Census regions and divisions are given in all tables. These RSE's can be used to approximate the error curves for the individual columns in each table. From these curves, the RSE's of most of the other statistics in Tables 5 through 13 and Table 16 can be estimated. The RSE's for statistics in Tables 1, 14, and 15 can be found in Tables C2, C12, and C13 respectively. The RSE's for the percentages in Tables 2, 3, and 4, can be calculated as described earlier in the section, "Percentages."

A description of the calculation and use of the error curves is as follows: let Y be the statistic for which we desire an RSE. Let X_1 thru X_{14} be the national statistic and Census regions and division statistics for the same column and table as Y (Some Census divisions may not be listed). Let N_1 thru N_{14} be the number of households that X_1 thru X_{14} represents, respectively. Regress log [RSE(X_1)] on log (N_1) for i equals 1 through 14.

	Column A	Column B
i	Cell Definition	Value of Fy
g Factor	Heating and Cooling Degree-Days	1.5
ampling	Availability of Natural Gas	1 0
Error	for Nonusers of Natural Gas	
	Utilities Paid by Household	
	Use Any Natural Gas	
	Main Heating Fuel	. 1.1
	Type of Housing Structure	
	(Cross with Own/Rent)	
	Main Heating Equipment	
	Main Cooking Fuel	. 1.1
1	Main Outside Wall Material	1.1
	Main Water-Heating Fuel	. 1.1
	Urban/Rural Status	. 1.1
	Origin (Race)	. 1.1
	Number of Stories	. 1.1
	Census Region	
	SMSA Status.	
	Secondary Heating Fuel	
	Central Main Heating System for Building	
	Year House Built.	1.0
	Amount of Wood Burned.	
	Types of Appliances Used	
	Own/Rent.	
	Number of Windows.	
	Number of Complete and Half-Bathrooms	
	Income	
	Size of Dwelling (Square Feet or Number of Rooms)	
	Insulation Characteristics	
	Conservation Measures (Storm Windows Added, etc.) Demographic Characteristics (Age of Head and Number	•8
	of Household Members)	8

Table C1. Clustering Factor for Calculation of Sampling Frror





The resulting least squares equation is the error curve in terms of logs. Let this equation be log (RSE) = $A + B \times \log(N)$. Then RSE = Antilog [$A + B \times \log(N)$]. This equation needs to be adjusted by the clustering factor. Table Cl lists the clustering factor for various ways of classifying households. Let Fy be the clustering factor for the procedure used to classify households when Y was calculated. Set Ny equal to the number of households the Y represented. The RSE(Y) = F_Y x Antilog [$A + B \times \log(N_Y)$].

The units of measure for Y and N, and the base of the logarithm do not matter as long as they are held constant throughout the entire procedure. If the cluster factor for a classifying scheme is not listed in Table C1 then look for a closely related classifying scheme or check to see if the RSE is one of these that is listed in the Tables.

In Table 6 the average expenditure for all fuels for households using natural gas as the main heating fuel and living in a dwelling with 8 or more rooms is estimated to be \$1,190. In Table 8, the number of households over which this average applies is estimated to be 4.6 million. As an example, the RSE and standard error will be calculated for this statistic. The values for X_1 through X_{14} , N_1 through N_{14} , and RSE₁ through RSE₁₄ were obtained from Tables 6, 8, and C4, respectively. The values are displayed below:

i	<u> </u>	Ni	RSEi
1	815	44.6	0.9
2	1026	6.6	3.8
3	1023	1.1	6.1
4	1027	5.5	4.4
5	861	15.0	1.7
6	881	10.4	1.8
7	814	4.5	3.8
8	827	11.8	2.2
9	860	4.0	3.1
10	773	2.2	3.7
11	825	5.6	3.9
12	613	11.1	2.8
13	696	2.9	3.2
14	585	8.3	3.6

Regressing log (RSE_i) on log (N_i) yields:

 $\log (RSE) = 0.83905 - 0.46213 \times \log (N_i).$

The logarithms were calculated using base 10. The value of Ny is 4.6 million and the cluster factor for number of rooms is $F_Y=$ 0.8. This yields an RSE of 2.7 percent or a standard error of \$32.

The RSE's calculated by the half-sample procedure on the error curve approach may differ substantially. Both are estimates of the relative error, and consequently, both are subject to random error. The error curve approach averages out some of the random error, but also introduces errors due to misspecification of the form of the error curve. The use of the error curve works best when the value of N_y is somewhat near the middle of the values of N_i. If N_y is smaller than all N_i's or larger than N_i's, then the error curve approach may suffer from the usual problems of extending a trend beyond the range used to estimate the trend.



Half-Sample Estimation Procedures for Sampling Errors

The complex multi-stage, multi-frame design of the survey makes it virtually impossible to construct an exact algebraic variance estimator. The method used to produce variances for this survey is balanced halfsampled replication (see References 1 and 2.) In order to apply the half-sample technique to this survey, the 131 Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) were grouped into 81 strata. Thirty-one of the strata were self-representing; that is, they consisted of large metropolitan areas that came into the sample with certainty. In these strata, segments were divided into two replication groups. Each of the remaining 50 strata consisted of two sample PSU's belonging to one of 17 intersections created by the overlap between the 10 Federal regions and the nine Census Divisions. The two replication groups in these strata consisted of one PSU each.

In order to save time and effort, a fully balanced half-sample design was not used. Instead, the half-samples were balanced only among strata in the same Census region. If a fully balanced design were used, it would require 82 half-samples. By balancing only within Census regions, a balanced design could be constructed using 32 half-samples.

The survey was constructed so that the results in each Census region can stand alone. No PSU lines cross Census region boundaries. The nonselfrepresenting PSU's were paired within Census regions. All controlled selection was done within each Census region. The ratio estimation was also done within each Census region. Consequently, the national totals can be considered to be the sum of four independent totals for the four Census regions. Therefore, the variances of a national total is the sum of the variance for its four corresponding regional totals. This fact was used as one justification for balancing the half-sample design only within Census regions.

The 32 half-sample design is defined by a 32 x 81 matrix of +1's and -1's. The 32 rows correspond to the 32 half-samples and the 81 columns correspond to the 81 pairs of replication groups. The +1's and -1's determine which of the groups in the pairs is used in each half-sample. All column totals are 0. Therefore, each of the groups is used in exactly 16 of the half-samples. The columns for sets of pairs that fall within the same Census region are orthogonal. This is not necessarily true for columns corresponding to pairs that fall into different Census regions.

The 32 x 81 design matrix was constructed using a 32 x 32 orthogonal matrix adapted from an article by Plackett and Burman (Reference 3). The rows of this 32 x 32 matrix were randomly sorted. The sorting preserves orthogonality. For each Census region, K columns were randomly selected from the sorted matrix. Therefore, K is the number of replication groups in a Census region. After the columns for a Census region have been selected, the rows are randomly sorted again.

Without the random sortings, all of the 81 columns would be orthogonal with each other except possibly three other columns that would be identical to it. The three other columns would correspond to pairs in the three other Census regions. When two columns are identical, it means the groups corresponding to the +1's will always be in 16 half-samples together. (The groups corresponding to the -1's would follow a similar pattern.) Random sorting makes the possibility of two identical rows zero for all practical purposes.

Variance estimates for selected survey statistics were created by computing 32 half-sample estimates for each statistic. If a +1 falls in the <u>th</u> row and <u>th</u> column of the design matrix, the replication

	Appendix C (Continued)
	adjusted upward so that the total number of households in each Census region classified by SMSA status corresponded to the control total for that cell (see Table Al, Appendix A).
	As a result of using control estimates, the total number of households in each of the 12 cells (Census region classified by SMSA status) is the same for all half-samples. The variance for these 12 totals, then, is zero. Any errors in these numbers are biases. In particular, they are affected by any undercount or overcount in the 1980 Census.
	The half-sample variance estimate for the survey estimate Y' of characteristic Y is given by
	$S_{Y'}^2 = (Y'_1 - Y')^2/32$
	where Y ₁ is the <u>ith</u> half-sample estimate of Y, and Y' is the full sample estimate of Y. The half-sample procedure measures variability due to sampling error and random response variance.
References	 National Center for Health Statistics: "Replication: An Approach to the Analysis of Data From Complex Surveys." <u>Vital and Health</u> <u>Statistics</u>. Public Health Service Publication No. 1000 - Series 2 - No. 14., Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1966.

Office, January 1969.

2. National Center for Health Statistics: "Pseudoreplication: Further Evaluation and Application of the Balanced Half-Sample Technique," <u>Vital and Health Statistics</u>. Public Health Service Publication No. <u>1000 - Series 2 - No. 31.</u>, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing

3. Plackett, R.L., and Burman, J.P.: "The Design of Optimum Multifactorial Experiments." <u>Biometrika</u> 33: pp. 305-325, 1946.



Table C2. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 1 (Percent)

	 	ALL POBLS	1		NATURAL FUEL OIL OF GAS ELECTRICITY KEROSENE			LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS			
HOUSEROLD CRARACTERISTICS	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-			SUMED	EXPEND- I ITURES I (BILLION	I (QUAD-	 TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS) 	CON- SUMED (QUAD-		CON- SUMED SUMED	
TOTAL ROUSBROLDS	-	1.5	1.5	3.8	3.5	1.9	2.0	5.5	5.4	9.0	9.1
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION											
NORTHEAST	-	2.6	1.9	13.3	9.5	4.0	2.6	5.6	5.5	36.3	33.5
NEW ENGLAND.	6.7	6.9	7.0	16.7	15.8	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.4	48.0	43.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2.2	4.3	2.6	15.6	11.2	4.8	3.2	6.5	6.4	Q	47.6
NORTH CENTRAL	-	2.3	1.7	4.7	4.9	4.6	3.0	14.9	15.0	15.9	16.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2.6	3.0	2.9	5.4	5.8	7.1	4.6	19.9	20.0	18.9	18.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	6.2	7.8	7.4	10.9	10.1	6.2	6.8	33.8	32.9	18.7	19.5
SOUTH	-	3.2	3.4	8.3	8.4	3.0	3.6	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3.5	4.9	6.5	17.1	15.5	4.7	7.6	18.2	18.0	25.3	24.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	6.4	6.8	7.6	14.6	13.5	8.8	8.9	Q	Q	17.4	17.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4.4	5.0	6.7	6.4	7.9	9.3	8.5	Q	Q	41.1	39.5
WEST	-	2.5	2.5	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.1	23.5	23.4	16.8	15.7
MOUNTAIN	3.6	5.7	4.5	9.8	9.4	6.4	5.0	Q	Q	21.4	21.4
PACIFIC	1.3	4.0	4.0	7.1	6.5	4.5	4.2	19.5	19.9	33.2	28.4
AREA TYPE											
URBAN	1.7	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	4.6	4.7	20.5	19.5
RU RAL	3.8	5.0	5.0	14.7	13.2	4.9	4.9	13.1	13.0	10.1	10.3
SIISA.											
SM SA	-	1.5	.9	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.9	16.5	16.1
NON-SM 5 A	-	3.7	3.8	12.4	11.2	4.4	4.4	16.6	16.5	9.5	9.9
ANNUAL BEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) And Cooling Digree-Days (CDD) Long-Term Average											
<2,000 CED AND >7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND	18.8	19.1	21.1	19.7	19.3	22.1	22.3	31.7	31.7	37.7	37.8
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	7.6	7.7	7.3	9.0	8.1	11.0	9.0	10.6	10.4	19.4	19.4
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	8.6	9.1	9.0	13.5	11.1	9.0	10.0	9.3	9.2	36.7	36.0
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	8.5	8.7	10.9	7.2	7.8	11.2	11.4	29.6	29.9	29.0	28.9
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	7.6	7.8	8.2	13.5	12.9	8.0	9.4	38.0	40.5	18.1	16.2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Consumption and Expenditures, April 1980-March 1981 Energy Information Administration



Table C2.

	_		_	-	
(C	:0	nti	In	ue	d)

		ALL FUBLS		RATUBAL GAS		BLBCTRICITY		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE		LIQUID PRTROLEUN GAS	
BOUSEHOLD CHARACTENISTICS		I AMOUNT CON- SUMED QUAD-		CON- SUMED (QUAD-	I ITURES	I (QUAD-	I TOTAL EXPEND- I ITURES (BILLION (DOLLARS)	CON- SUMED (QUAD-	SILLION	I CON- I SUMED I (QUAD-	
UTILITIES PAID BY ROUSEHOLD ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	0.9	1.8	1.9	4.0	3.7	2.2	2.9	6.3	6.3	9.3	9.4
RENT	7.3	7.0	6.4	10.0	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.9	8.9	49.3	49.1
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	9.9	11.3	13.7	10.3	11.6	11.5	11.7	24.5	24.5	Q	¢
OTHER	17.1	23. 1	24.2	20.8	19.9	15.9	16.3	Ç	Q	37.6	36.9
TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE											
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	1.8	2.6	2.7	4.7	4.4	2.8	3.0	7.1	7.0	10.4	10,6
OW N	2.2	2.9	3.0	4.8	4.6	2.9	3.3	6.9	6.8	11.1	11.2
RENT.	5.2	5.5	6.5	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.6	15.8	15.7	22.6	22.2
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	12.1	11.0	10.7	12.3	11.8	14.2	13.1	18.7	18.6	Q	Q
OW N	13.5	12.0	12.2	13.7	13.0	15.8	14.6	20.2	20.0	Q	Q
RBNT	20.0	15.4	17.2	15.1	15.4	23.6	21.7	46.9	46.9	20 0	c c
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	6.4	5.9	6.0	7.1	6.7	9.6 16.0	7.8	13.0 13.4	13.2	28.6	33.0
OW N	10.0	8.0 7.8	7.3 7.9	11.5	10.4	11.4	9.6	16.2	13.4 16.3	23.0	22.8
BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	7.5	/.0	7.9	0.0	0.5	17.4	5.0	10.2	10.5	23.0	22.0
UNITS	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.9	5.9	8.8	7.6	11.4	11.4	0	0
Off N	26.5	27.8	27.5	28.7	30.1	25.6	26.1	42.7	41.4	- "	- *
RENT	5.2	6.7	6.5	8.2	6.5	8.4	6.7	13.8	13.9	0	c
HOBILE HONE	10.5	9.8	9.5	20.9	21.5	10.7	10.1	21.5	21.3	20.0	19.5
OWN	12.1	11.1	10.6	22.7	24.0	12.7	11.3	19.0	19.2	20.3	19.9
RENT	16.6	17.5	18.7	28.4	27.8	20.6	20.9	46.6	46.5	29.6	28.5
NUMBER OF ROOMS											
1	15.7	17.0	12.4	23.7	18.1	23.9	18.7	23.1	23.2	Q	ç
2	10.7	11.2	10.2	16.9	15.4	10.6	9.4	26.1	25.9	37.3	35.9
3	6.0	6.7	6.5	10.8	9.2	7.3	6.8	14.5	14.5	22.2	23.6
4	3.6	4.6	4.2	6.3	5.9	4.7	4.6	9.0	9.2	19.7	19.3
5	2.8	4.1	3. 2	7.1	7.0	3.5	3.7	9.1	9.2	13.4	13.1
6	3.7	4.3	4.3	6.2	6.2	4.8	4.9	8.3	8.3	15.3	15.4
7 8 OR MORE	5.5 5.2	5.9 6.5	6.1 6.3	8.1 8.5	8.2 8.4	6.3 6.0	6.5 6.0	10.3	10.2	21.6 25.9	21.0

SEE POOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table C2.

(Continued)

	ALL FUELS		I NATURAL Gas		ELECTRICITY		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE 		LIQUID PBTROLEUM GAS		
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	CON- SUMED (QUAD-	I TOTAL IEXPEND- I TURES I (BILLION DOLLARS)	SUMED (QUAD-	(BILLION			SUMED QUAD-		(QUAD-	I TOTAL EXPEND- I TURES (BILLICN (DOLLARS)
NUMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED											
ALL	2.4	3.3	3.1	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.7	10.3	10.3	16.7	16.3
SO ME	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.0	6.7	6.6	15.3	15.3
NONE	2.9	3.4	3.4	6.7	6.3	4.3	3.6	8.7	8.7	12.9	13.1
MEASURED HEATED SPACE OF RESI- Dence (IN Square Feet)											
LESS THAN 600	5.7	7.6	7.2	9.9	9.0	7.5	5.7	20.4	20.5	19.7	18.3
600 TO 999	3.1	3.9	3.7	5.5	5.6	3.7	3.3	8.0	8.1	13.9	13.7
1,000 TO 1,599	2.8	3.4	3.6	5.5	5.2	4.0	4.4	9.3	9.2	13.5	13.4
1,600 TO 1,999	4.3	3.8	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.8	11.8	11.8	20.6	21.1
2,000 TO 2,399	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.4	14.0	13.8	24.0	23.7
2,400 TO 2,999	5.8	7.4	6.4	10.7	10.6	5.4	5.7	13.7	13.8	23.6	23.5
3,000 OR MORE	7.1	8.2	7.7	10.7	10.8	6.8	6.7	13.5	13.6	32.2	31.7
YEAR HOUSE BUILT											
1939 OR EARLIER	3.7	3.8	3.8	6.3	6.1	3.7	3.8	8.3	8.2	15.0	15.5
1940 то 1949	5.4	6.5	6.2	8.9	8.3	7.2	6.5	13.9	13.8	29.5	27.9
1950 TO 1959	6.0	6.4	6.3	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.2	10.7	10.7	18.0	18.0
1960 TO 1964	5.4	6.1	6.2	8.7	8.5	7.4	7.3	21.0	21.9	40.1	38.0
1965 TO 1969	5.8	6.2	5.5	9.3	9.5	6.0	5.7	17.0	16.9	20.3	19.5
1970 TO 1974	6.2	7.1	6.8	9.8	10.2	7.2	6.9	22.6	22.6	18-9	18.9
1975 OR LATER	7.5	6.7	7.4	11.9	12.1	8.1	8.1	26.0	25.9	25.7	24.8
OWN/RENT											
OW N	1.5	2.2	2.3	4.3	4.0	2.5	2.7	6.1	5.9	8.6	8.7
RENT	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.



Table C2. (Continued)

	ALL PUBLS		GAS		ELECTRICITY		FUBL OIL OR KEROSENE		LIQUID Petroleun Gas		
HOUSEBOLD CHARACYERISTICS	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	SUMED COUAD-	 TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS) 	(QUAD-	EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION	CON- SUMED QUAD-	 TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS) 	QUAD-	EXPEND- ITURES BILLION	CON- SUMED (QUAD-	
1979 FAMILY INCOME											
LESS THAN \$5,000	4.7	4.7	5.1	6.3	6.4	5.7	4.8	14.6	14.6	20.9	20.7
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	4.2	4.1	4.0	6.0	5.6	4.9	4.9	9.4	9.3	15.1	14.2
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	3.8	4.2	4.3	8.0	7.3	5.8	5.3	10.6	10.4	17.2	17.7
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	3.3	4.8	4.5	7.2	6.7	5.1	4.6	12.1	12.1	23.3	22.3
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	5.1	6.6	5.8	8.6	8.3	6.1	5.6	11.8	11.8	20.8	20.3
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	4.1	4.8	4.8	6.9	7.6	4.9	4.5	11.7	11, 7	15.5	15.0
\$35,000 OR MORE	5.9	7.1	7.5	8.9	9.0	7.0	8.0	14.0	14.0	18.3	17.5
TOTAL POOR (100 PEBCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PEBCENT LEVEL)	4_4 4.0	5.2 4.3	4.7 4.2	7.8 6.6	7.6 6.6	5.4 5.5	4.8 4.6	14.3 10.5	14.1 10.4	16.8 14.3	16.2 14.0
ORIGIN											
WH IT E	1.1	2.2	1.8	4.7	4.2	2.0	2.0	5.8	5.7	9.4	9.6
BL ACK	9.0	8.2	8.4	9.7	9.4	9-9	9.7	12.5	12.4	34.8	34.5
OTHER	8.3	11.7	10.9	16.2	17.0	13.8	13.5	43.7	43.6	29.7	23.0
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD											
UNDER 25 YEARS	5.2	6.5	6.1	8.7	8.1	6.1	6.2	22.8	22.8	28.1	27.5
25 TO 34 YEARS	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.2	4.9	3.5	3.6	9.6	9.7	15.6	15.4
35 TO 44 YEARS	4.2	5.0	4.3	7.8	8.1	4.5	4.3	8.8	8.7	19.6	19.3
45 TO 59 YEARS	2.8	4.0	3.8	6.4	6.4	3.8	3.9	8.5	8.4	17.1	16.7
60 YEARS AND OVER	3.5	3.3	3.7	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.5	9.7	9.7	15.1	14.9
HOUSEROLD BEBBERS											
1	2.5	3.5	3.9	5.6	4.8	4.6	3.9	12.0	12.1	17.6	18.8
2	3.1	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.7	5.7	15.8	15.5
3	4.5	5.6	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	10.2	10.2	16.7	16.2
4	3.8	4.5	4.7	7.1	6.9	4.8	5.2	12.5	12.5	15.9	16.3
5	3.7	4.5	4.6	5.9	7.7	5.5	5.0	11.5	11.5	19.8	19.3
6 OR MORE.	7.8	10.2	9.9	13.1	13.1	8.7	9.0	25.1	25.2	20.5	18.6

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.



Table C2.

(Continued)	

		ALL FUELS		NATURAL GAS		BLECTRICITY		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE		LIQUID Petroleun GAS	
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)		EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION	CON- SUMED QUAD-		SUMED {QUAD-	 TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILIICN DOLLARS) 	CON- SUMED {QUAD-		CON- SUMED (QUAD-	
UEL COMBINATIONS											
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN											
HEATING	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.6	32.6	32.5	Q	Q
NATURAL GAS	4.3	5.0	4.5	5 . t	4.8	5.0	4.4	Q	Q	-	-
WATER HEAT WITH NATURAL GAS											
AND COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.2	ç	Q	Q	Q
WATER HEAT WITH ELECTRICITY											
AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.1	19.2	17.7	-	-	-	-
EL ECTRICITY	12.4	12.2	13.6	11.1	11.6	15.4	15.5	Q	Q	-	-
OT HE R	27.0	24.4	26.5	25.0	23.9	39.3	33.9	Q	Q	Q	Ç
USE ELECTRICITY FOR MAIN											
HEATING	7.3	7.1	7.4	17.6	17.0	6.8	7.2	43.3	43.3	40.2	37.6
ELECTRICITY	7.1	6.5	6.6	32.6	34.4	6.5	6.6	46.0	46.3	32.2	31.1
OTHER USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN	15.9	19.0	19.9	18.7	18.2	19.3	19.6	Q	Q	43.9	41.3
HEATING	5.8	5.7	5.9	7.8	6.5	7.8	7.8	5.7	5.6	20.4	21.2
COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	12.5	12.5	12.9	c	Q	14.7	15.0	12.2	12.2	Q	Q
WATER HEAT WITH FUEL OIL AND COOK WITH NATURAL GAS	9.8	9.1	8.6	8.8	7.9	12.0	11.4	9.8	9.9	-	-
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH ELECTRICITY	12.7	11.9	11.8	ç	Q	12.9	12.8	11.6	11.4	48.3	45.1
WATER HEAT AND COOK WITH											
NATURAL GAS	14.1	12.5	12.4	12.3	11.9	13.0	12.8	13.8	13.6	-	
OTHER.	17.2	16.5	17.6	29.7	26.5	19.3	20.7	16.4	16.4	22.0	23.3
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	13.6	15.4	15.2	24.3	23.9	15.9	15.4	21.3	21.5	23.6	23.2
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	9.5	9.4	9.7	-	-	10.1	10.5	Q	Q	10.0	10.1
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	26.3	27.2	25.3	Q	Q	31.3	27.2	34.2	34.0	Q	Q
OT HER	22.1 19.5	26.6 15.8	25.5 14.8	Q 47.8	44.9	22.4 23.1	23.7 16.9	28.2 Q	27.9 Q	48.7 16.9	45.0 12.5

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSABY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REFORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C3. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 5

(Percent)

		1 1	HOUSEHO	LDS USING:		
HOUS BHOLD Charactbristics	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	I I I NATURAL GAS AS	BLECTRICITY AS MAIN HEATING FUEL		FUEL OIL OR	LIQUID PETROLEUR
		IMAIN HEATING FUEL			KEROSENE AS	GAS AS MAIN
		1 5 1		NITHOUT AIR GCONDITIONING		GAS AS HAIN HEATING FUEL HEATING FUEL H 3.6 24.8 Q 35.4 4.3 5.7 7.1 4.1 7.2 6.3 5.0 7.0 8.8 11.8 16.1 4.2
TOTAL HOUSEBOLDS	1.5	1.1	3.2	4.1	1.9	3.6
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION						
NOR THEAST.	2.6	2.2	12.1	8.8	1.7	24.8
NEW ENGLAND	2.4	6.3	13.4	17.1	2.6	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3.2	2.2	16.6	9.4	2.1	35 . 4
NORTH CENTRAL	2.3	1.5	10.8	8.5	3.8	4.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2.7	1.5	14.3	8.9	4.1	5.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5,3	4.0	10.4	46.2	9.0	7.1
SOUTH	3.2	2.9	3.5	9.4	5.0	4.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5.7	5.4	3.8	13.8	5.1	7.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	5.7	5.6	3.7	16.2	22.4	6.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	3.5	4.0	11.0	25.2	Q	5.0
WEST	2.5	1.9	12.0	6.3	4.6	7.0
HOUNTAIN	4.2	3.3	7.5	17.6	Q	8.8
PACIFIC	3.2	2.5	18.9	6.7	6.1	11.8
AREA TYPE						
0 RBAN	1.3	1.2	4.2	7.2	1.9	16.1
RURAL	3.0	2.5	4.6	5.5	3.6	4.2
SIISA						
SMSA	1.5	1.3	3.6	5.7	1.9	7.4
NON-SMSA	3.6	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.6
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) Long-TERN AVERAGE						
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD	4.8	4.5	22.2	13.9	4.8	9.6
5,500 TO 7,000 HDD	1.7	1.3	14.6	7.5	2.5	6.2
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	3.5	2.5	5.0	4.6	3.5	7.4
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	2.6	2.5	5.4	12.5	5.4	7.1
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	5.7	3.7	5.0	21.9	9.1	7.2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.



Table C3.

(Continued)

		7 1 1				
HOUSBHOLD Characteristics		I I I I NATURAL GAS AS I MAIN HEATING FUEL	ELECTRIC MAIN HEAT		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	 LIQUID PETROLEUN GAS AS MAIN
		1	WITH AIR	WITHOUT AIR	MAIN HEATING FUEL	
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD						
ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	1.6	1. 2	3.4	3.9	1.9	3.7
RENT.	3.3	3.2	12.0	27.5	6.0	41.4
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	5.4	5.1	9.0	14.1	1.9	18.3
OTHER.	10.9	8.5	23.6	37.4	20.6	19.3
TIPE OF ROUSING STRUCTURE						
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	1.6	1.2	2.9	3.9	2.1	4.9
O WN	1.7	1.4	2.6	4.0	1.8	4.8
R EN T.	3.1	2.5	13.2	9.5	5.4	10.9
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	5.8	4.8	21.0	9.0	5.1	48.7
O WN	5.0	6.0	10.9	33.4	5.4	0
RENT	12. 2	10.4	49.4	10.2	43.1	õ
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	2.6	2.3	8.8	8.2	4.6	10.7
OWN	7.2	4.6	õ	11.5	6.7	0
RENT	2.4	2.2	8.2	9.4	5.8	14.1
BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE						
UNITS	3.6	3.2	4.3	9.8	3.5	Q
OWN	12.3	11.0	11.3	-	Q	-
R ENT	4.0	3.8	5.1	9.8	3.1	Q
MOBILE HONE	4.3	4.0	9.7	12.4	8.5	4.6
OWN	4.4	4.9	10.2	8.4	8.1	6.1
RENT	7.3	7.2	31.0	33.9	23.5	8.9
NURBER OF ROOMS						
1	17.5	13.9	Q	Q	18.9	Q
2	5.5	5.8	11.8	7.0	7.1	24.5
3	4.1	4.8	5.3	9.5	2.8	11.2
4	2.7	2.4	5.8	5.3	3.3	4.7
5	2.2	2.4	4.3	5.3	3.4	5.7
6 <i></i>	1.7	1.1	3.8	5.8	2.5	8.7
7	2.8	2.5	7.6	6.8	3.1	14.4
8 OR MORE	2.8	2.7	5.2	7.9	3.4	10.1

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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Table C3.

(Continued)

		1 1 1	HOUSEHOL	DS USING:		
HOUSEBOLD CHARACTERISTICS		I I I I NATURAL GAS AS	ELECTRIC NAIN HEAT			I I ILIQUID PETROLEUM
		MAIN HEATING FUEL 	WITH AIR	WITHOUT AIR	KEROSENE AS MAIN HEATING FUEL	GAS AS MAIN HEATING FUEL
NUMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED						
A LL. SOM R. NON B.	2.1 2.0 2.0	2.2 1.7 2.5	2.8 11.6	- - 4.1	3.3 2.2 2.0	5.4 8.1 4.7
NEASOBRD BRATED SPACE OF BESI- Dence (IN Square Feet)						
LESS THAN 600 600 TO 999 1,000 TO 1,599	4.5 2.0 2.0	4.7 1.9 1.9	7.9 4.1 4.2	9.3 5.5 4.9	6.9 2.5 2.4	9.9 3.3 4.6
1,600 TO 1,999 2,000 TO 2,399	2.3	2.3 3.1	5.1 6.4	10.9 7.3	3.4 4.3	10.1 17.0
2,400 TO 2,999 3,000 OR MCRE	2.7 3.9	2.4 4.6	9.0 6.4	13.5 18.4	4.8 5.3	9.2 9.9
TEAD HOUSE BUILT 1939 OR EARLIER	1.9	2.1	9.5	12.3	2.5	7.4
1940 TO 1949 1950 TO 1959	3.1	3.4 2.2 3.0	15.2 10.6	18-2 9-3 12-8	4.5 2.6 3.5	12.7 13.5 11.0
1960 TO 1964 1965 TO 1969 1970 TO 1974	2.7 3.5 3.5	3.0 3.9	6.1 4.7	7.8	10.5 8.3	9.2 6.7
1975 OR LAIER	3.8	3.9	4.9	6.9	8.0	7.3
CWN	1.7 1.8	1.4 1.8	3.1 5.6	3.5 7.6	t.9 2.8	3.7 5.9

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.



Table C3. (Continued)

		1	HOU SEHOL	DS USING:		
HOUSEHOLD Characteristics			ELECTRICITY AS MAIN HEATING FUEL			I I I Iliquid Petroleur
	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	NATURAL GAS AS MAIN HEATING FUEL			FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	GAS AS MAIN
	י ן ו ן	i 1 1		WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING		HEATING FUEL
979 PANILY INCOME						
LESS THAN \$5,000	3.1	3.3	7.9	7.3	5.8	5.3
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	2.6	2.1	5.0	10.4	4.1	6.6
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	2.1	2.7	6.7	8.1	2.9	5.4
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	2.5	2.5	6.2	9.8	3.8	8.8
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	2.5	2.9	5.3	7.1	6.4	11.3
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	2.4	2.9	7.6	10.9	3.5	9.3
\$35,000 OR NORE	3.0	3.5	6.6	7.8	3.1	8.1
OTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	3.8 3.1	3.7 3.3	10.4 7.6	6.5 6.0	5.4 5.2	3.8 2.9
RIGIN						
WHITE	1.7	1.1	3.0	3.9	2.3	4.4
BLACK	3.0	3.1	8.6	15.8	3.3	10.1
OTH ER.	6.7	5.2	18.6	14.5	17.1	Q
GE OF HOUSEHOLD BEAD						
UNDER 25 YEARS	3.0	2,5	6.6	9.0	7.0	7.6
25 TO 34 YEARS	2.0	1.8	6.2	8.9	3.3	5.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	2.6	2.4	4.7	8.4	3.9	8.6
45 TO 59 YEARS	2.0	1.9	4.9	5.2	3.3	8.1
60 YEARS AND OVER	2.2	2.3	5.8	6.0	2.2	6.3
IOUSPHOLD MEMBERS	1					
1	2.6	2.4	5.6	6.8	5.3	5.9
2	1.7	2,0	4.2	6.1	2.7	6.7
3	2.2	2.0	5.7	5.5	3.5	8.2
4	2.2	2.0	4.5	4.5	3.2	6.8
5	2.7	2.1	6.2	8.5	5.6	13.0
6 OR MORE.	3.6	2,9	11.5	6.8	4.8	12.4

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, EMERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF EMERGY MARKETS AND END USE, EMERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EMERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL EMERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C4. Relative StandardErrors (RSE) for Estimates inTable 6

(Percent)

			HOUSEHOI	LDS USING:		
HOUS BEQL D Characteristics			ELECTRIC MAIN HEAT			
	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	I NATURAL GAS AS IMAIN HEATING FUEL	1		FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE AS	LIQUID PETROLEUM
			WITH AIR	WITHOUT AIR GICONDITIONING	MAIN HEATING FUEL	
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1.5	0.9	3.0	7.6	2.3	3.9
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION						
NORTHEAST.	1.9	3.8	14.4	8.5	1.5	24.6
NEW ENGLAND	2.3	6.1	13.0	15.5	2.3	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2. 3	4.4	19.9	9.7	1.7	37.6
NORTH CENTRAL	1. 7	1.7	11.5	6.5	4.5	3.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2.1	1.8	15.1	6.0	4.2	5.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3.5	3.8	9.9	39.5	10.6	6.1
SOUTH	3.4	2.2	3.5	15,9	7.5	4.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5.5	3.1	4.5	28.4	7.6	8.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	3.3	3.7	4.9	17.6	20.2	6.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4.1	3.9	9.9	16.4	Q	4.7
WEST	2.5	2.8	8.0	4.3	6.8	8.7
MOUNT AIN	2.7	3.2	7.9	10.2	Q	6.5
PACIFIC	3.5	3.6	14.4	4.1	8.6	28.3
AREA TIPE						
URBAN	. 9	1.0	4.9	8.0	1.5	17.4
RUR AL	3.6	2.2	4.2	12.7	5.1	4.2
SISA						
5 MS A	. 9	1.2	3.0	6.3	1.6	6.0
NON-SMSA	3.8	2.6	5.9	13.0	6.7	5.0
ANNUAL BEATING DEGREE-DAYS (HDD) AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS (CDD) Long-TERM AVIRAGE						
<2,000 CDD AND >7,000 HDD	3.4	4.2	26.9	14.1	5.0	9.5
<2,000 CDD AND 5,500 TO 7,000 HDD <2,000 CDD AND	2.3	1.8	14.7	8.6	2.5	5.9
4,000 TO 5,499 HDD	4.0	2.5	8.9	10.9	4.2	6.5
<2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	3.4	2.9	6.0	14.5	5.7	8.5
>2,000 CDD AND <4,000 HDD	3.4	4.0	4.0	22.6	5.8	6.6

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.



Table C4.

(Continued)

		HOUSEHOLDS USING:								
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	I I I NATURAL GAS AS	ELECTRIC MAIN HEAT	CITY AS TING FUEL	I I I I PUEL OIL OR	I I I I LIQUID PETROLEUI				
	KLL HOUSEHOLDS	IMAIN HEATING FUEL	1		KEROSENE AS	GAS AS MAIN				
	 				MAIN HEATING FUEL					
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	1.6	1.0	2.9	7.6	2.6	4.0				
R EN T	2.8	2.2	6.6	24.9	3.7	39.8				
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	6.7	5.4	6.4	11.6	2.4	13.5				
0 TH ER	11.9	6.9	14.1	33.2	15.7	16.3				
TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE										
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	1.6	1.2	2.6	8.8	2.7	4.6				
OWN	1.6	1.3	2.4	9.5	2.6	4.5				
RENT	3.1	2.1	11.7	13.5	4.3	10.1				
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	6.4	5.5	25.6	28.7	6.6	Q				
OWN	6.6	6.7	16.3	45.0	7.3	Q				
RENT	9.2	8.3	Q	30.0	35.0	Q				
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	3.1	1.9	4.7	11.4	3.7	9.4				
OWN	6.2	5.3	44.9	8.0	6.2	Q				
RENT	3.0	1.8	5.2	12,2	5.0	11.7				
UNI TS	3.0	3.3	4.5	11.6	2.6	Q				
OWN	9.5	11.1	12.7	-	Q	-				
R EN T	3.5	3.2	4.3	11,6	2.6	Q				
MOBILE HOME	4.4	4.7	8.1	10.1	9.8	4.6				
O WM	4.4	5.8	8.8	10.4	8.9	5.7				
R EN T	8.0	9.6	34.9	17.3	24.1	7.4				
NUMBER OF ROOMS										
1	11.8	10.3	40.3	Q	11.6	Q				
2	6.0	6.3	11.9	13.4	7.1	20.8				
3	4.0	4.0	5.7	11.2	2.8	10.8				
4	2.0	1.8	4.0	7.7	3.0	6.3				
5	1.8	1.8	3.8	10.2	3.3	4.8				
6	1.9	1.0	3.7	16.6	2.6	8.0				
7	1.9	2.6	5.4	10.0	3.1	11.8				
8 OR MORE	2.3	2.5	4.7	6.7	3.8	8.0				

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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Table C4.

······	<u>_</u>					·····	
HOUSBHOLD CRARACTEDISTICS	AIL HOUSEROLDS	HOUSEHOLDS USING:					
		NATURAL GAS AS Nain heating fuel	ELECTRICITY AS MAIN HEATING FUEL		KEROSENE AS	 LIQUID PETROLEUN GAS AS MAIN	
			۱ ۱				
				WITHOUT AIR GICONDITIONING		I HPATING PUBL	
NUMBER OF ROOMS THAT CAN BE AIR CONDITIONED							
ALL	1.6	1.8	3.0	-	4.0	4.8	
SONE	2.0	1.6	8.6	7.6	2.3	6.9 5.0	
NONE	4. 2	2.3	-	/.0	2.3	5.0	
NEASURED BEATED SPACE OF BESI- DENCE (IN SQUARE FRET)							
LESS THAN 600	4.4	4.9	6.0	9.4	5.3	10.7	
600 TO 999	2.1	1.7	3.8	7.8	2.2	3.1	
1,000 TO 1,599	2.3	1.7	3.7	12.3	2.9	4.6	
1,600 TO 1,999	1.6	1.8	4.0	18.3	4.2	7.5	
2,000 TÓ 2,399	2.6	2.3	5.7	8.3	4.3	16.8	
2,400 TO 2,999	2.4	2.5	9.6	12.6	5.1	6.2	
3,000 OR HORE	3. 2	4.1	9.9	17.1	5.2	7.1	
TEAR BOUSE BUILT							
1939 OR EARLIER	1.7	2.1	5.6	14.0	2.0	7.5	
1940 TO 1949	2.9	3.5	15.8	19.7	4.5	13.5	
1950 TO 1959	2.0	1.6	8.6	11.2	3.0	10.7	
1960 TO 1964	2.8	2.7	9.9	19.2	4.3	9.6	
1965 TO 1969	3.7	2.9	6.3	12.1	10.8	9.2	
1970 TO 1974	3.3	3.4	5.7	15.7	6.9	5.1	
1975 OR LATER	3.6	4.3	4.7	10.8	11.9	6.7	
OWN/BENT							
O WN	1.6	1.2	2.7	9.2	2.5	3.9	
R ENT	1.8	1.4	4.2	9.8	2.3	5.6	

SEE FOOTNOTES AT IND OF TABLE.



Table C4. (Continued)

HOUSEHOLD CBARACTERISTICS		NOUSEBOLDS USING:					
	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	I I I I NATURAL GAS AS	ELECTRICITY AS MAIN HEATING FUEL		I I I FUEL OIL OR I KEROSENE AS	 LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS AS MAIN	
		MAIN BEATING FUR	·i				
		9 0 9		WITHOUT AIR		1 HEATING FUEL 1 1	
1979 FAULT IBCOBE LESS THAN \$5,000	3.1	3.0	6.4 4.3	10.8	6.2 3.3	5.0 6.0	
\$5,000 TO \$9,999 \$10,000 TO \$14,999	2.1 2.3	2.0	4.3 5.9	12.2	3.0	4.9	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999.	2.3	2.1	5.6	8.2	3.8	9.7	
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	2.0	2.2	4.8	12.3	4.9	8.0	
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	2.4	1.9	5.3	14.0	3.6	7.7	
\$35,000 OR NORE	2.9	3.0	6.0	20.4	4.1	7.6	
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	3.3 2.7	3.1 2.7	11.2	13.4 11.9	6.2 5.1	3.7 3.3	
ORIGIN							
WHITE	1.6	1.0	3.0	7.1	2.7	4.5	
BLA CK	2.3	3.0	10.7	25.4	3.3	9.6	
OTHER	6.8	7.8	17.5	15.6	15.4	Q	
AGE OF HOUSEBOLD HEAD							
UNDER 25 YEARS	2.5	2.3	5.5	10.0	6.8	6.8	
25 TO 34 YEARS	2.2 1.9	1.6	4.1 5.5	11.7	4.1 4.2	4.6 7.8	
45 TO 59 YBARS	2.2	1.6	5.1	10.1	3.2	6.8	
60 YFARS AND OVER	2.0	1.8	6.4	11.7	2.3	5.8	
HOUSEHOLD BERBERS							
1	2.8	1.9	5.9	8.3	4.4	6.3	
2	1.5	1,5	3.1	9.3	2.7	6.8	
3	2.3	2.1	5.0	10.6	3.1	7.6	
4	2.1	2.2	4.7	9.6 9.7	3.5 5.8	7.1 9.3	
5 6 OR MORE	2.4	2.3 2.3	6.3 8.0	16.0	5.3	9.9	
o ok nokorrententententententente	5.0	2 + J	0.0	10.0	5.5	2	

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GEBATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND CONMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C5. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in

Table 7 {Percent}

	NATURAL GAS USED:											
	NUNBER OP Households (Hillion)		TOTAL ANOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRILLION RTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CU.FT.)	AVG ANOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	A VG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG I EXPEND- I ITURES I PER I HOUSEHOLD I (DOLLARS)				
TOTAL HOUSEBOLDS	2,7	3.8	3.8	3.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.5				
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION												
NORTHEASI	8.3	13.3	13.3	9.5	4.8	6.4	6.4	3.2				
NEW ENGLAND	13.9	16.7	16.7	15.8	2.3	10.0	10.0	7.9				
HIDDLE ATLANTIC	10.1	15.6	15.6	11.2	5.5	7.2	7.2	3.6				
NORTH CENTRAL	3.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.6				
BAST NORTH CENTRAL	4.0	5.4	5.4	5.8	1.1	2.3	2.3	2.7				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	10.0	10.9	10.9	10.1	6.5	4.5	4.5	5.2				
SOUTH	6.0	8.3	8.3	8.4	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.6				
SOUTH ATLANTIC	11,4	17.1	17.1	15.5	2.4	8.1	8.1	6.4				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	10.7	14.6	14.6	13.5	6,2	8.1	8.1	7.4				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4.7	6.4	6.4	7.9	7.3	5.1	5.1	4.7				
# EST	3.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	.8	2.1	2.1	2.0				
HOUNTAIN	8.6	9.8	9.8	9.4	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.2				
PACIFIC	5.0	7.1	7.1	6.5	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.7				
ARBA TYPE												
URBAN	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.7				
RU R AL	12.7	14.7	14.7	13.2	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.4				
1979 FABILT INCOME												
LESS THAN \$5,000	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	1.6	4.7	4.7	4.2				
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	1.3	3.3	3.3	2.7				
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	6.5	8.0	8.0	7.3	1.9	3.7	3.7	3.2				
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	5.0	7.2	7.2	6.7	1.7	3.2	3.2	3.2				
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	7.2	8.6	8.6	8.3	1.7	3.7	3.7	3.4				
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	6:5	6.9	6.9	7.6	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.0				
\$35,000 OR HORE	6.4	8.9	8.9	9.0	2.0	4.2	4.2	4.1				
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	6.3	7.8	7.8	7.6	1.5	5.1	5.1	4.6				
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	5.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	1.5	4.4	4.4	3.8				



Table C5.

(Continued)

	NATURAL GAS USED:											
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)		TOTAL ANOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CU.FT.)	(THOUSAND	A VG ANOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG I EXPEND- I ITURES I PER HOUSEHOLE I (DOLLARS)				
GAS PAID BY BOUSBHOLD												
Y ES	3.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6				
N O	5.6	7.3	7.3	6.3	1_4	4.6	4.6	3.8				
TIPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE												
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6				
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	13.8	12.3	12.3	11.8	2.4	5.1	5.1	6.8				
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS		7.1	7.1	6.7	1.4	3.0	3.0	2.5				
BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE					•••	•••						
UNI TS	4.7	6.9	6.9	5.9	2.3	5.8	5.6	4.6				
MOBILE HOME	19.7	20.9	20.9	21.5	5.0	7.1	7.1	7.2				
OWN/RENT												
OWN	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.6				
RENT	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	1.0	2.5	2.5	2.2				
OWNERSHIP OF UTILITY												
PRIVATELY OWNED	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.8				
UNKNOWN	6.0	7.8	7.8	6.7	2.6	3.5	3.5	2.9				
NAIN BEATING BQUIPHENT USING NATURAL GAS												
CENTRAL WARM AIR FURNACE	4.0	4,5	4.5	4.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7				
STEAM OR HOT-WATER SYSTEM		6.5	6.5	6.3	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.0				
FLOOR, WALL OR FIPELESS												
FURNACE	7.1	8.8	8.8	8.5	2.8	4.3	4.3	4.5				
ROOM HEATER	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.2	2.6	4.4	4.4	3.8				
NONE/OTHER	5.5	7.8	7.8	6.7	2.6	5.4	5.4	3.8				

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SER GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C6. Relative Standara Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 8

(Percent)

	NATURAL GAS USED:												
	1	AS MAIN HE	ATING FUEL		NOT AS MAIN HEATING FUEL								
HOUS EBOLD CHA BACTERI STICS	NURBER OP HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)	AVG AHOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.PT.)	A VG A HOUNT CONSUNED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- I TURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)	NUNBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)	AVG ANOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	A VG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG EXPEND- I TURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)					
TOTAL HOUSEBOLDS	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	5.7	6.1	6.1	3.3					
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION													
NORTHEAST	13.7	2.2	2.2	3.9	7.6	6.3	6.3	3.7					
NEW ENGLAND	15.1	6.2	6.2	5.0	20.0	6.4	6.4	4.6					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	16.3	2.3	2.3	4.5	8.9	7.3	7.3	4.2					
NORTH CENTRAL	4.1	1.8	1.8	2.4	27.6	20.0	20.0	16.9					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	31.0	23.0	23.0	19.6					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	10.2	4.5	4.5	5.4	30.9	18.3	18.3	12.2					
SOUT H	7.5	3.9	3.9	3.4	15.6	10.7	10.7	6.2					
SOUTH ATLANTIC	15.4	7.5	7.5	5.8	20.9	11.4	11.4	6.6					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	11.7	6.8	6.8	5.8	35.7	46.6	46.6	39.6					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5.9	5.2	5.2	4.7	30.9	19.6	19.6	13.3					
#EST	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.6	18.8	18.8	16.0					
MOUNTAIN	9.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	37.6	34.9	34.9	23.3					
PACIFIC	5.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	15.8	20.3	20.3	17.9					
AREA TYPE													
URBAN	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	3.3					
RU RAL	13.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	24.6	12.0	12.0	8.5					
1979 PABILI IRCORE													
LESS THAN \$5,000	5.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	20.3	11.8	11.8	6.8					
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	5.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	11.5	9.9	9.9	5.7					
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	7.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	7.5	8.9	8.9	7.5					
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	5.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	11.0	11.6	11.6	9.4					
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	16.3	12.8	12.8	7.8					
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	6.3	2.4	2.4	3.0	18.9	20.3	20.3	10.3					
\$35,000 OR NORE	7.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	16.4	19.3	19.3	12.9					
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	6.5 5.2	4.2 3.7	4.2 3.7	4.3 3.6	23.1 16.0	9.2 9.7	9.2 9.7	3.7 5.2					



Table C6.

(Continued)

	NATURAL GAS USED:											
		AS MAIN HE	TING FUEL		NOT AS MAIN HEATING FUEL							
HOUSEHOLD Characteristics	NUMBER OF HCUSEHOLDS (MILLION)	AVG ANCUNT CONSUNED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	AVG ANOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)	NUNBER OP HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)	AVG ANOUNT CONSUNED (THOUSAND CU.FT.)	AVG ANOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG I EXPEND- I ITURES I PER I HOUSEHOLD I (DOLLARS)				
GAS PAID BY HOUSTROLD			~									
YE S	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	5.5	6.6	6.6	3.6				
MO	6.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	11.6	9.9	9.9	6.0				
TIPE OF BOUSING STRUCTURE												
SINGLE-FAMILY CETACHED	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	10.5	7.5	7.5	4.4				
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	15.2	5.8	5.8	7.5	22.1	11.7	11.7	9.3				
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS BUILDING WITH 5 CR MORE	7.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	13.4	10.9	10.9	8.0				
UNITS	5.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	11.1	10.8	10.8	7.8				
MOBILE HOME	19.7	5.8	5.8	6.3	0	82.1	82.1	47.3				
OF N/RENT												
OF N	3.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	9.6	7.1	7.1	3.5				
RENT	5.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	8.0	7.4	7.4	4.3				
OWNERSHIP OF UTILITY												
PRIVATELY OWNED	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.0	7.3	7.3	4.0				
UNKNOWN	7.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	9.5	9.3	9.3	4.5				

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEP GLOSSABY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FCRM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C7. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 9 (Percent)

	BLBCTRICITY											
HOUSEBOLD CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (BILLION XW 7)	I TOTAL ANOUNT CONSUMED QUADRIL- LION BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (CENTS PER KWH)	I NUNBER OF HOUSEHOLDS I (MILLION)	A VG AMOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND K WH)	A VG A HOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- I TURES PER HOUSEHOID (DOLLARS)				
TOTAL NOUSEHOLDS	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	-	1.9	1.9	2.0				
CENSUS RECION AND DIVISION NORTHEAST. HEW ENGLAND. HIDDLE ATLANTIC. NORTH CENTRAL. EAST NORTH CENTRAL. WEST NORTH CENTRAL. SOUTH ATLANTIC EAST SOUTH CENTRAL. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.	4.0 7.7 4.8 4.6 7.1 6.2 3.0 4.7 8.8 9.3 4.2 6.4 4.5 3.0 4.9	4.0 7.7 4.8 4.6 7.1 6.2 3.0 4.7 8.8 9.3 4.2 6.4 4.5 3.0 4.9	2.6 7.9 3.2 3.0 4.6 6.8 3.6 7.6 8.9 8.5 3.1 5.0 4.2 3.1 4.9	2.5 1.6 3.2 2.8 3.7 3.9 3.6 3.8 2.2 4.0 5.7 5.1 1.1 3.2	6.7 2.2 2.6 6.2 .1 3.5 6.4 4.4 .1 3.7 1.3 1.7 3.8	4.0 5.0 5.3 4.6 6.6 3.0 3.0 3.7 4.5 7.3 4.2 5.5 5.1 2.1 2.5	4.0 5.0 5.3 4.5 6.6 3.0 3.7 4.5 7.3 4.2 5.5 5.1 2.1 2.1	2.6 4.9 3.3 3.0 4.2 2.8 3.6 5.7 4.0 6.6 3.1 4.0 4.1 2.1 3.1				
1979 FABILY IBCOME LESS THAN \$5,000	5.7 4.9 5.8 5.1 6.1 4.9 7.0 5.4 5.5	5,7 5,8 5.8 5.1 4.9 7.0 5,4 5,5	4.8 4.9 5.3 4.6 5.6 4.5 8.0 4.8 4.6	2.8 2.0 2.3 1.8 1.7 1.6 2.2 2.9 2.7	4.7 4.2 3.8 3.3 5.1 4.1 5.9 4.4	4.1 2.8 4.1 2.9 3.3 3.9 3.3 4.4 4.0	4.1 2.8 4.1 2.9 3.3 3.9 3.3 4.4	3.1 2.6 3.3 2.4 2.5 3.2 3.8 4.3 3.4				



Table C7.

(Continued)

4	BLBCTRICITY											
HOUSEHOLD Characteristics	TOTAL Angunt Consumed (Billion KWH)	I TOTAL I AMOUNT I CONSUMED I (QUADRIL- I LION I BTU)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (CENTS PER KWH)	I NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)	A VG AHOUNT CONSUMED (THOUSAND KWH)	AV3 AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	I AVG EX PEND- I ITURES PER HOUSEHOID (DOLLARS)				
ELECTRICITY PAID BY HOUSEHOLD		*****										
YES	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.9	1.9	2.0				
NO	9.0	9.0	7.8	3.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	4.2				
TIPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE												
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	2.8	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0				
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	14.2	14.2	13.1	2.9	12.1	6.7	6.7	7.3				
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	9.6	9.6	7.8	3.5	6.4	5.0	5.0	3.2				
BUILDING WITH 5 CR MORE												
UNITS	8.8	8.8	7.6	3.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.3				
MOBILE HONE	10.7	10.7	10.1	3.7	10.5	6. 1	6.1	5.3				
OWN/RENT												
OWN	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0				
RENT	4.2	4.2	3.6	1.7	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.3				
TYPE OF BLECTBIC UTILITY												
PRIVATELY OWNED.	3.4	3.4	3.9	1.6	2.6	2. 1	2.1	2.5				
PUBLICLY OWNED	13.1	13.1	14.7	4.9	11.1	4.5	4.5	5.0				
CUSTOMER OWNED	11.2	11.2	11.5	4.2	10.0	6.2	6.2	6.4				
UNKNOWN	6.5	6.5	6.0	1.8	5.0	3.6	3.6	3.2				
ALL-BLECTRIC HOBE												
TES BURNS 1/3 CORD OF WOOD OF	6.5	6.5	6.6	2.9	7.1	3.0	3.0	3.3				
MORE	11.3	11.3	11.3	4.1	11.2	2.6	2.6	4.5				
BURNS LITTLE OR NO WOOD	7.4	7.4	8.1	3.2	8.1	3.3	3.3	3.3				
NO	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8				

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APFLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROB IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED OB UNRCUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARI FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF EMERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EMERGI, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL EMERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C8. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 10

(Percent)

	BLECTRICITY USED: AS BAIN BEATING FUBL											
	1 1 1	 1 1 1	 	I I J AVG	P 0	R AIR CO	NDI TIONI	NG	l Not	FOR AIR	CONDITIO	N IN G
BOUSEBOLD CHARACTERISTICS	HOUSE- BOLDS	CON- SUMED (THOU-		AVG EXPEND- HOUNT ITURES (CON- PER - SUNED HOUSE- (NIL- HOLD f LION (DOL- BTU) LARS)	HOUNBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	CON- SUMED TROU-	CON- SUMED	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSE- HOLD (DOL- LARS)	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	AVG AHOUNT CON- SUMEL (THOU- SAND KWH)	CON- SUMED	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSE- HOLD (DOL- LARS)
TOTAL HOUSE HOLDS	7.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	8.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	10.5	4.0	4.0	7.5
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION												
NORTHEAST NEW ENGLAND. HIDDLP, ATLANTIC. NORTH CENTRAL SOUTH. SOUTH ATLANTIC.	22.9 15.4 28.8 21.1 10.1 #8.9	8.2 11.2 10.5 9.9 4.8 6.8	8.2 11.2 10.5 9.9 4.8 6.8	10.4 11.4 13.1 10.7 4.3 6.6	29.0 25.1 36.1 25.4 9.3 17.9	12.2 15.2 16.6 12.2 4.4 5.8	12.2 15.2 16.6 12.2 4.4 5.8	14.5 14.2 19.9 12.0 3.5 4.7	19.6 16.9 24.1 35.3 19.9 29.8	5.2 10.1 5.7 8.2 11.3 15.7	5.2 10.1 5.7 8.2 11.3 15.7	8.1 12.6 9.6 6.6 16.2 28.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL WEST SOUTH CENTRAL WE ST Nountain Pacific	16.7 19.4 12.6 23.8 13.9	5.5 10.2 7.0 9.9 8.7	5.5 10.2 7.0 9.9 8.7	6.1 9.7 4.3 7.9 5.1	16.8 18.8 17.9 26.2 22.2	4.8 10.5 12.2 11.1 23.3	4.8 10.5 12.2 11.1 23.3	5.2 10.0 7.6 8.7 13.1	23.5 42.8 18.6 39.8 19.5	16.2 43.0 6.6 14.9 7.1	16.2 43.0 6.6 14.9 7.1	17.6 27.7 3.9 9.6 4.0
ARBA TYPE URBAN RURAL	10.4 8.9	3.5 3.6	3.5 3.6	4.4 5.3	12.4 8.7	4.2 4.6	4.2 4.6	4.8 4.2	11.4 19.7	6.3 4.9	6.3 4.9	8.0 12.5
1979 PAHILT INCOME LESS THAN \$5,000 \$5,000 TO \$9,999 \$10,000 TO \$14,999 \$15,000 TO \$14,999 \$20,000 TO \$24,999 \$25,000 TO \$34,999 \$35,000 OR HORE	15.3 14.7 7.6 13.0 9.6 10.9 15.9	5.6 4.8 6.4 5.1 4.6 6.9 5.3	5.6 4.8 6.4 5.1 4.6 6.9 5.3	5.2 5.0 6.2 4.7 4.6 5.6 5.9	19.7 17.3 9.0 16.2 9.7 12.9 17.2	6.4 5.6 7.3 6.7 5.9 7.8 6.6	6.4 5.6 7.3 6.7 5.9 7.8 6.6	6.4 4.6 6.1 6.0 5.1 5.6 6.1	16.7 16.3 16.2 17.5 20.6 21.9 32.3	11.8 9.4 7.6 10.5 8.2 11.4 8.0	11.8 9.4 7.6 10.5 8.2 11.4 8.0	12.9 14.3 12.2 8.7 12.7 14.5 20.5
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	14.7 13.5	6.9 5.6	6.9 5.6	8.9 6.6	18.8 16.4	10.3 7.4	10.3	11.6 8.1	15.1 15.4	6.8 7.3	6.9 7.3	13.0 11.5



Table C8.

(Continued)

	BLECTBICITY USED: AS BAIN BEATING FUBL												
) 	1 	I I AVG	l PO	R AIR CO	NDI TIONI	NG	NOT	FOR AIR	CON DIT 10	N IN G	
BOUSEBOLD	HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	CON-	ANOUNT CON- SUMED	AVG (EXPEND-) DUNT (ITURES) DN- PER N UMED HOUSE- MIL- HOLD H ION (DOL- TU) LARS)	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS	I A VG I AHOUNT I CON- I SUMED I (THOU- I SAND I KWH) I	CON-	HOUSE- HOLD	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	I AVG IAMOUNT I CON- I SUMED I (THOU- I SAND I KWH) I	CON- SUMED	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSE- HOLD (DOL- I LARS)	
BLECTRICITY PAID BY HOUSEHOLD								-					
ТЕ S No	7.7 17.9	3.4 8.6	3.4 8.6	3.4 6.1	9.1 22.3	3.7 9.7	3.7 9.7	3.1 6.7	10.7 22.8	4.0 18.6	4.0 18.6	7.7 9.0	
09 N/RENT OF N. RENT.	8.5 8.3	3.2 4.2	3.2 4.2	3.7 3.5	10.0 10.2	4.2 4.6	4.2 4.6	2.9 4.1	14. 1 12. 3	3.3 7.6	3.3 7.6	9.1 10.1	
TYPE OF ELECTRIC UTILITY PRIVATELY OWNED. PUBLICLY OWN ED. CUSTOMER OWNED.	12.0 16.7 17.6	4.4 7.8 4.1	4.4 7.8 4.1	5.7 7.4 8.7	13.8 19.6 20.7	4.8 9.5 3.9	4.8 9.5 3.9	5.8 6.2 6.6	11.8 18.9 37.1	5.3 10.3 13.3	5.3 10.3 13.3	8.7 15.3 23.4	
UN RHOWN	13.1	5.8	5.8	8.1	16.1	6.7	6.7	8.6	22.7	11.5	11.5	13.6	
ALL-BLECTRIC HOME YES BURNS 1/3 CORD OF WOOD OR	7.1	3.0	3.0	3. 3	8.1	3.4	3.4	2.9	11.6	3.7	3.7	7.9	
NORE. BURNS LITTLE OR NO WOOD NO	11.2 8.1 15.9	2.6 3.3 10.2	2.6 3.3 10.2	4.5 3.3 9.1	15.5 9.5 17.9	3.0 3.2 12.0	3.0 3.2 12.0	3.3 3.2 10.6	14.9 12.1 20.7	6.1 5.2 16.6	6.1 5.2 16.6	12.9 8.6 16.6	
MAIN HEATING BQUIPHENT USING Electricity													
CENTRAL WARM AIR FURNACE BUILT-IN FLECTRIC UNITS HEAT PUMP OTHER	9.3 8.2 15.3 27.9	3.7 5.8 5.1 14.4	3.7 5.8 5.1 14.4	4.3 7.1 4.6 9.9	10.0 14.1 15.3 29.8	4.5 8.6 5.1 18.5	4.5 8.6 5.1 18.5	5.0 7.3 4.6 12.8	23.0 10.4 29.3	6.9 5.4 13.7	6.9 5.4 - 13.7	8. 1 10. 1 14. 2	

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C9. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 11 (Percent)

	ELECTRICITY USED: NOT AS BAIN BEATING FUEL												
		I I I ∧∀G	1	f 	l T	OR AIR	CONDITIONI	NG	NOT	FOR ALL	CONDITIO	NING	
BOUSEHOLD	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (NIL-	AHOUNT CON- SUNED PER HOUSE- HOLD	ABOUNT CONSUMED	ROUSE-	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	PER HOUSE-	AMOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION BTU)	PER HOUSE-	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	PPR HOUSE-	A MOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSBHOLD (MILLION BTU)	PER	
TOTAL HOUSBHOLDS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION NORTHEAST	2.2 7.5 3.4 2.9 7.4 6.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.5 4.2 2.5 4.2 2.9	3.4 4.6 2.0 2.5 3.3 4.3 5.7 6.4 3.1 3.9 2.0 2.1	3.4 4.6 2.2 3.0 2.5 3.3 4.3 5.7 6.4 3.1 4.3 3.9 2.0 2.1	2.4 4.6 2.9 2.3 4.7 3.7 5.5 3.0 5.5 3.0 5.5 3.0 5.1 1.8 3.1	5.8 13.8 7.1 5.5 8.1 7.8 7.0 11.1 8.7 7.9 15.2 3.0 7.4	3.3 11.1 3.5 3.1 4.7 4.0 3.9 5.5 6.0 3.5 6.0 3.5 8 3.8 3.8 2.5 2.5	3.3 11.1 3.5 3.1 4.7 4.0 3.1 3.9 5.5 6.0 3.5 6.0 3.5 6.8 3.8 2.5 2.5	3.6 10.3 3.9 3.1 4.0 4.7 3.2 5.5 4.3 5.5 4.3 4.0 4.7 4.7 4.7 1.9 3.8	5.5 10.0 5.1 10.8 18.7 9.3 12.8 17.2 5.0 9.9 6.5 3.3 7.3	6.7 4.2 8.8 3.4 8.0 4.7 7.1 9.3 4.7 5.7 2.8	6.7 4.2 8.8 3.5 4.4 8.0 4.7 7.1 9.9 6.3 4.4 3.1 5.7 2.0 2.8	3.4 4.9 4.0 3.4 10.8 7.2 6.7 3.4 4.5 5.8 2.3 2.8	
1979 FANLLY IBCOME LESS THAN \$5,000	5.1 4.0 4.5 4.4 6.1 4.8 6.1	3.4 2.8 3.7 2.7 2.6 3.0 3.0	3.4 2.8 3.7 2.7 2.6 3.0 3.0	3.4 2.4 2.7 2.4 2.2 3.0 3.3	7.8 6.0 6.9 6.2 6.9 7.2 7.3	5.7 3.9 4.4 2.9 3.3 3.7 3.5	5.7 3.9 4.4 2.9 3.3 3.7 3.5	3.7 3.0 3.5 2.8 2.9 3.3 3.5	6.8 4.8 5.7 7.2 9.1 6.0 9.0	3.8 3.7 6.0 5.1 3.9 3.8 4.6	3.8 3.7 6.0 5.1 3.9 3.8 4.6	4.1 2.9 3.9 4.4 2.8 3.4 6.8	
TOTAL FOOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	4.9 4.2	4.0 3.2	4.0 3.2	3.5 2.7	6.3 5.9	6.6 5.7	6.6 5.7	4.3 3.3	5.6	4.6 3.5	4.6 3.5	4.5	



Table C9.

(Continued)

	t 1 1			ELECT	RICITY U	SED: N	OT AS MAIN	HEATING	PUEL			_
	1 1 1	1 AVG) 	 1 [[l F	OR AIR	CONDITIONI	NG	I NOT	FOR AI	R CONDITIC	NING
HOUSEHOLD	(MIL-	SUMED PER HOUSE- HOLD	ANOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION	HOUSE-	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	PER HOUSE-	AMOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION BTU)	ITURES PER HOUSE-	INUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS INIL- LION)	ISUMED PER Housi- Hold	A HOUNT CONSUMED PER HOUSEHOLD (MILLION BTU)	PER
BLECTRICITY PAID BY HOUSBHOLD												
YES	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.2		2.3
NO	7.6	5.6	5.6	3.2	9.6	5.7	5.7	4.2	10.4	7.5	7.5	3.9
TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE												
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	4.6	2.0		1.8	3.2	2.1		2.1
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	12.3	5.4	5.4	4.4	16.6	7.6	7.6	5.6	17.4	6.3		6.1
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS BUILDING WITH 5 CR MORE	6.1	3.2	3.2	2.1	9.2	6.2	6.2	4.3	8.1	4.5	4.5	3.4
UNITS	6.2	4.6	4.6	3.9	9.1	4.7	4.7	4.5	9.5	7.2	7.2	4.7
NOBILE HOME	10.1	6.0	6.0	6.4	11.4	6.7	6.7	5.7	12.1	9.1	9.1	11.1
OWN/BENT												
OWN	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.4
RENT	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	6.3	4.6	4.6	3.3	4.7	3.3	3.3	2.6
TYPE OF ELECTRIC UTILITY												
PRIVATELY OWNED	2.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.9	2.4		2.7
PUBLICLY OWNED	11.4	4.8	4.8	4.5	13.5	7.0	7.0	5.0	14.9	7.5		5.2
CUSTOMER OWNED	13.1	4.6	4.6	5.2	16.5	5.6	5.6	4.9	19.2	5.7		7.5
UNKNONN	6.2	3.0	3.0	2.2	7.2	4_4	4.4	3.4	7.3	5.0	5.0	3.0

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSABY FOR DEFINITION OF TEFMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, EMERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF EMERGY MARKETS AND END USE, EMERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EMERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL EMERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C10. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 12

(Percent)

	FUEL OIL OR KEROSEBE													
		1 	1 T		 	{ }	AS MAIN HE	TING FOEL						
HOUSEBOLD CHARACIERISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (NILLION)		TOTAL A HOUNT CONSUNED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TO TAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER GALLON)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)		AVG ANOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOLD (DOLLARS)					
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.2	5.1	2.2	2.2	2.2					
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION														
NO RT HE AST	6.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	• 2	5.8	2.2	2.1	2.2					
NEW BNGLAND	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	• 3	8.4	3.0	3.0	2.9					
MIDDLE ATIANTIC	7.8	6.5	6.5	6.4	• 2	6.6	2.8	2.8	2.9					
NORTH CENTRAL	12.4	14.9	14.9	15.0	•7	13.9	3.9	3.9	3.9					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	17.4	19.9	19.9	20.0	- 4	18.4	4.5	4.5	4.5					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	24.2	33.7	33.8	32.9	1.3	28.7	9.7	9.8	9.0					
SO UTH.	14. 1	17.7	17.7	17.6	• 5	14.1	6.5	6.5	6.2					
SOUTH ATLANTIC	14.6	18.1	18.2	18.0	.5	14.5	6.6	6.6	6.3					
EAST/WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	33.3	47.6	47.7	47.1	2.2	44.8	18.3	18.3	16.7					
WE ST	20.2	23.5	23.5	23.4	. 9	22.9	5.1	5.0	5.2					
AREA TYPE					_									
URBAN	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	. 2	4.3	2.6	2.5	2.6					
RU RAL	11.4	13.1	13.1	13.0	. 3	11.3	3.9	3.9	3.8					
1979 PARILY INCOME														
LESS THAN \$5,000	12.4	14.6	14.6	14.6	- 4	12.4	7.1	2-1	7.3					
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	7.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	- 4	6.8	5.5	5.5	5.4					
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	9.6	10.6	10.6	10.4	- 4	9.5	4.1	4.1	4.0					
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	- 2	11.6	3.8	3.9	3.9					
\$20,000 10 \$24,999	8.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	. 4	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.2					
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	10.0	11.7	11.7	11.7	.3	10.9	4.2	4.2 3.4	4.2					
\$35,000 OR MORE	14.5	14_0	14.0	14.0	- 4	14.0	3.4	3.4	3.5					
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	14.4 9.8	14.3 10.5	14.3 10.5	14.1 10.4	. 3 . 4	14.0 9.4	6.3 6.2	6.3 6.3	6.4 6.4					



Table C10.

(Continued)

	FUEL OIL OR KEROSEBE												
) ! !	 			1	1	AS MAIN HE	TING FUEL					
	NUMBER OF HOUSPHOLDS (MILLION)		TOTAL AMOUNT CONSUMED (QUADRILLION BTU)	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES (BILLION DOLLARS)	AVG PRICE (DOLLARS PER GALLON)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (MILLION)		AVG AMOUNT CONSUMED (MILLION BTU)	AVG EXPEND- ITURES PER HOUSEHOLE (DOLLARS)				
FUEL OIL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD					•								
YE S	6.2 9.1	6.2 9.2	6.2 9.2	6.1 9.2	0.2	5.7 9.7	2.2 4.8	2.2 4.7	2.1 4.8				
TIPE OF BOUSING STRUCTURE													
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	.3	6.9	2.4	2.4	2.4				
SINGLE-PAMILY ATTACHED	15.0	18.7	18.7	18.6	. 9	14.9	6.5	6.5	6.4				
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	10.3	13.0	13.0	13.2	.3	10.8	4.9	6.9	5.1				
UNITS	11.8 16.2	11.4 21.4	11.4 21.5	11.4 21.3	• 1 • 7	13.0 17.4	5.5 7.9	5.3 7.9	5.6 7.8				
OUNTRENT													
OW N	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	.3	6.0	2.1	2.2	2.1				
RENT	6.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	.1	8.2	4.0	4.0	4.0				
CAPACITY OF FUEL OIL/KEROSENE													
TANK (S)					-								
249 GALLONS OR LESS	21.3	22.9	22.8	22.7	.5	22.4	10.1	10.2	9.8				
250 TO 300 GALLONS	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	. 2	6.1	2.1	2.1	2.1				
301 TO 799 GALLONS	10.7	11.9	11,9	11.6	. 5	10.8	5.6	5.6	5.5				
800 OR MORE GALLONS	15.9	15.3	15.3	15.4	.5	15.3	8.6	8.5	8.7				
NOT REPORTED TANK SIZE NOT ASKED	17.4	19.4	19.4	19.6	. 8	25.0	11.9	12.0	12.3				
FOR HOUSEHOLD NOT PAYING FOR FUEL OIL/KEROSENE	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	-	9.7	4.8	4.8	4.8				
MAIN BEATING EQUIPHENT USING													
FUEL OIL			<i>.</i>	<i>с</i> ,	~	F 0		· ·					
STEAM OR HOT WATER SISTEM	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	. 2	5.9	2.2	2.1	2.2				
CENTRAL WARE AIR PURNACE	11.5	11.4	11.4 12.5	11.2 12.7	.4	11.5	3.8 5.8	3.9 5.8	3.8 5.5				
OTHER/NONE	10.6	12.6	12.5	12.7	• 3	15.0	5.8	۳. 8	55				

NOTE: A DASH "-" HEPRESENTS ZIRO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNRCUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSART FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REFORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C11. Relative StandardErrors (RSE) for Estimates inTable 13

(Percent)

	1				li quid	PETROL	BUN GAS	(LPG)	USED:				
			l I		1	λS	MAIN H	EAT IN G	FUEL	NOT A	S MAIN	HFA TI NG	FUEL
	NUMBER OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	A MOUNT CON- SUMED (BIL- LION	TOTAL AMOUNT CON- SUMED (QUAD- (RIL+ LION BTU)	EX- PEND- ITURES (BIL- LION DOL-	GAL- LONY	OF HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-	A MOUNT CON- SUMED GAL-	A HOUNT CON~ SUHED (MIL- LION BTU)	FEND- ITURES PER HOUSE-	HOUSE- HCLDS (HIL- LION)	AMOUNT CON- SUMBE {GAL-	SUNED (MIL- LION BTU)	ITURES PER HOUSE-
TOTAL HOUSEROLDS	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.1	1.2	9.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	14.6	6.4	6.4	4.9
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION													
NORTHEAST	26.5	36.3	36.3	33.5	6.4	Q	25.4	25.4	27.0	28.4	10.3	10.3	7.8
NORTH CENTRAL	15.6	15.9	15.9	16.0	.8	17.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	21.1	14.1	14.1	11.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	16.0	18.9	18.9	18.9	.5	21.9	5.7	5.7	5.5	24.4	21.0	21.0	17.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	24.6	18.7	18.7	19.5	1.8	17.6	8.0	8.0	7.2	39.0	23.0	23.0	20.2
SOUTH	15.4	17.5	17.5	17.1	1.8	14.8	5.3	5.3	4.6	21.4	14.9	14.9	11.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	21.6	25.3	25.3	24.6	2.7	22.1	7.4		6.3	25.9	17.1	17.1	13.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	24.1	17.4	17.4	17.8	.9	21.3	10.6	-	10.4	44.6	38.6	38.6	31.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	28.0	41.1	41.1	39.5	2.6	31.0	15.8		13.8	29.5	42.9	42.9	37.4
WEST.	16.4	16.8	16.8	15.7	2.5	25.9	6.9		5.9	35.8	13.6	13.6	11.0
MOUNTAIN	23.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	1.7	30.8	9.0		7.4	0	35.9	35.9	36.1
PACIFIC	24.5	33.2	33.2	28.4	9.3	2018 Q	15.0		14.1	40.7			15.3
AREA TYPE													
U RBAN	19.8	20.5	20.5	19.5	3.3	19.9	13.9	13.9	12.9	24.3	29.9	29.9	24.4
RURAL	10.4	10.1		10.3	1.2	11.5	4.2		4.2	15.0	8.1	8.1	6.1
1979 FABILY INCOME													
LESS THAN \$5,000	17.0	20.9		20.3	1.6	22.8	7.3		7.2		13.7	13.7	11.6
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	13.5	15.1	15.1	14.2	2.2	13.8	7.2		6.5	20.5	18.4	18.4	14.2
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	15.0	17.2	17.2	17.7	2.2	17.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	19.4	11.9	11.9	11.0
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	15.3	23.3	23.3	22.3	2.6	22.9	13.8	13.8	13.0	20.5	20.4	20.4	17.3
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	17.6	20.8	20.8	20.3	2.3	24.5	16.3	16.3	15.7	37.0	47.4	47.4	40.2
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	14.3			15.0	1.9	16.7	12.7		11.8	21.1	15.5	15.5	12.8
\$35,000 OR NORE	14.3	18.3		17.5	2.3	20.1	8.2		8.3	24.6	33.0	33.0	28.1
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL) TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	14.2 14.3			16.2 14.0	1.7 1.6	14.4 12.1	6.0 4.4		5.5 4.3	21.8 22.7	13.1 10.5	13.1 10.5	11.3 8.8



Table C11.

(Continued)

	! ! !				FIGGID	PETROL	BUH GAS	(LPG)	USED:				
					1	L AS	MAIN H	BATING	FUEL	I NOT A:	5 MAIN	HEATING	FUEL
HOUSEHOLD CRARACTEBISTICS	NUMBER OF HOUSE- BOLDS (MIL- LION)	AMOUNT CON- SUMEÊ (EIL- LION	TOTAL AMOUNT CON- SUNED (QUAD- RIL- LION BTU)	EX- PEND- ITURES	LARS PER GAL- LCN)	NUMBER OP HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL-		AMOUNT CON- SUMED (MIL- LICN BTU)	PEND- ITURES PER HOUSE-	HOUSE- HOLDS (MIL- LION)	AMOUNT CON- SUMED (GAL-	ANOUNT CON- SUMED (MIL- LION BTU)	ITURES PER HOUSE-
LPG PAID BY HOUSEHOLD TES	9.5 21.2	9.3 31.4	9.3 31.4	9.4 30.1	1.2 1.9	9.9 31.0	3.7 15.1				7.0 25.8		
TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE SINGLE-FAMILY BUILDINGS WITH	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	1.2	13.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	15.4	7.8	7.8	5.8
2 OR MORE UNITS MOBILE HOME	24.3 16.6	37.1 20.0	37.1 20.0	38.6 19.5	4.7 1.6	39.0 19.0	10.5 6.6	10.5 6.6	13.3 6.3	30.7 25.2	38.0 20.6		32.1 15.9
O UN/BENT ORN R ENT	9.4 15.8	8.6 18.3	8.6 18.3	8.7 18.2	1.2 1.6	9.2 20.5	3.8 7.2	3.8 7.2	3.9 7.4	15.1 20.9	7.9 14.4	7.9 14.4	
MAIN HEATING EQUIPMENT USING LPG CENTRAL WARM AIR FURNACE OTHER/NONE	15.1 11.3	15.6 11.3	15.6 11.3	15.8 11.2	1.1 1.8	15.1 12.3	5.3 5.5	5.3 5.5	5.7 5.3	14.6	6.4	6.4	4.9

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHPID RECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMETION SURVEY.



Table C12. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 14 (Percent)

		1 1 1				G DEGREE-DA 80 THROUGH				
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	T OT AL	1	> 5,499 H	DD	1 4,	000 TO 5,49	9 HDD	1	< 4,000 H	DD
		< 1,000 SQ.FT.	 1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.	> 1,999 SQ.FT. 	< 1,000 50.FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 1 SQ.PT.	> 1,999 SQ.FT.	< 1,000 SQ.FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 SQ. FT.	1 > 1,999 SQ.FT.
TOTAL HOUSEROLDS	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	5.3	4.0	5.0	3.1	3.4	5.0
AREA TYPE										
URBAN	1.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	5.9	2.1	5.6	3.6	3.2	6.0
RURAL	3.0	6.2	5.7	4.2	10.1	7.3	7.0	3.0	6.7	6.6
SUSA										
SASA	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	6.7	2.6	5.8	4.2	4.0	5.9
NON-SMSA	3.6	5.5	6.1	7.9	9.3	8.3	10.8	3.5	6.7	8.4
UTILITIES PAID BY HOUSEHOLD										
ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	1.6	3.6	2.6	2.7	5.8	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.4	5.0
RENT	3.3	4.6	10.1	31.1	10.0	Q	-	8.9	15.1	ç
ALL INCLUDED IN BENT	5.4	7.4	6.8	Q	16.6	13.2	70.7	10.8	30.1	-
OT HER	10.9	22.9	18.7	14.2	26.8	36.3	-	13.2	19.0	Q
TIPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE										
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	1.6	4.8	2.7	2.9	7.6	4.4	5.5	2.5	2.7	5.0
OWN	1.7	4.5	2.8	2.8	7.6	4.6	5.5	3.2	2.5	5.2
RENT	3.1	8.4	4.5	8.1	10.1	9.3	14.5	6.3	8.0	12.6
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	5.8	7.3	7.1	10.2	12.6	9.1	9.1	23.1	9.0	41.7
OWN	5.0	36.0	4.9	10.2	Q	14.2	13.9	9.2	13.7	45.5
RENT	12.2	8.0	22.6	Q	11.5	14 . t	27.4	47.6	(4.4	Q
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	2.6	2.9	4.2	9.4	10.1	13.8	11.8	5.9	22.1	Q
OWN	7.2	12.6	8.1	9.6	26.9	17.2	19.0	30.5	Q	c
RENT BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	2.4	3.7	4.7	20.8	10.4	18.7	Q	5.9	11.8	-
UN ITS	3.6	5.2	14.6	Q	14.5	17.2	-	6.4	11.7	Ç
OWN	12.3	28.7	21.4	Q	44.6	Q	-	Q	6.5	ç
RENT.	4.0	6.5	13.6	-	15.3	16.8	-	6.6	15.5	Q
MOBILE HOME	4.3	6.9	7.9	Q	5.1	13.3	Q	8.6	9.1	Q
OW N	4-4	8.0	8.3	Q	6.4	18.6	Q	9.2	9.5	ç
RFNT	7.3	8.6	44.0	-	15.7	33.6	-	15.1	33.2	-



Table C12. (Continued)

		1 1 1				DEGREE-DA 30 Througe 1				
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	t ot al	 	> 5,499 H	DD	4,0)00 TO 5,49	9 HDD	\$ 1 \$	< 4,000 H	DD
		 < 1,000 SQ.FT. 	I 11,000 TO 1 1,999 1 SQ.FT.		< 1,000 SQ.FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.	> 1,999 5Q.FT.	< 1,000 - SQ.FT. 	1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.	 > 1,999 SQ.FT.
·										
YEAR HOUSE BUILT 1939 OR EARLIER	1.9	3.0	3.5	3.1	8.8	5.5	7.7	4.6	7. 1	13.5
1939 OR EARLIER	3.1	3.0	3.2	6.8	11.1	9.5	19.2	5.8	5.8	16.4
1940 TO 1949	1.8	3.9 7.6	4.3	4.0	9.6	5.9	5.5	5.9	3.9	8.4
1960 TO 1964	2.7	6.5	4.6	5.4	9.5	7.5	7.7	7.0	6.1	8.9
1965 TO 1969	3.5	10.4	8.5	5.4	9.4	8.4	6.2	6.0	6.8	10.5
1970 TO 1974	3.5	7.7	5.0	6.1	13.8	8.2	8.2	7.8	5.2	8.6
1975 OR LATER	3.8	9.5	10.2	7.8	9.9	7.2	8.5	7.5	5.0	9.8
WN/BENT										
OW N	1.7	4.2	2.7	2.7	6.1	4.1	5.2	3.0	3.2	5.2
RENT.	1.8	4.1	4 4	7.0	6.9	7.0	10.7	5.2	6.5	15.3
979 PANILY INCORE										
LESS THAN \$5,000	3.1	5.5	4.1	8.0	12.5	5.7	7.8	5.9	5.8	35.4
\$5.000 TO \$9.999	2.6	3 8	4.6	5.6	5.3	7.4	8.5	6.6	5.1	14.9
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	2.1	4.9	3.7	7.2	5.3	9.0	15.8	4.0	5.8	6.4
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	2.5	7.3	4.4	4.9	7.4	4.9	11.8	6.9	4.6	13.3
\$20,000 10 \$24,999	2.5	7.1	3.4	6.2	13.3	5.7	10.0	12.4	4.8	8.1
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	2.4	11.3	4.8	3.8	11.9	5.7	5.5	12.6	3.7	6.6
\$35,000 OR MORE	3.0	12.4	4.9	3.8	17.9	6.2	6.6	8.6	5.5	8.4
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	3.8	4.4	4.7	6.2	12.4	7.8	7.9	5.8	6.9	27.9
OTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	3.1	5.5	3.3	6.3	11.5	5.4	9.1	4.4	6.8	25.1
RISIN										
WHITE	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	5.6	4.2	5.4	3.4	3.8	4.9
BL ACK	3.0	3.6	5.1	9.6	15.2	9.9	3.7	6.3	5.9	27.6
OTHER	6.7	27.4	21.3	28.2	20.2	26.7	9.7	12.8	12.8	17.9
AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD										
UNDER 25 YEARS	3.0	6.0	3.9	30.3	9.5	11.8	38.3	7.7	6.1	44.0
25 TO 34 YEARS	2.0	5.0	5.1	4.4	7.4	4.8	8.0	6.3	4.8	8.4
35 TO 44 YEARS	2.6	9.4	3.1	4.5	9.5	7.1	8.2	4.1	3.0	4.8
45 TO 59 YEARS	2.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	7.9	4.7	7.8	4.3	4.6	7.6
60 YEARS AND OVER	2.2	3.9	2.3	3.1	9.9	5.7	5.5	4.2	4.6	9.5



Table C12. (Continued)

						G DEGREE-DA 80 Through		1		
HOUSEHOLD [CHARACTERISTICS {	TOTAL	1	> 5,499 H	DD	ļ ļ 4,	000 TO 5,49	9 HDD	1 1	< 4,000 H	DD
		< 1,000 SQ.FT. 				11,000 TO 1,999 1 SQ.FT.		< 1.000 SQ.FT.		> 1,999 SQ.FT.

OUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
<u>l</u>	2.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	9.6	7.5	7.1	5.1	4.3	5.8
2	1.7	3.7	2.9	3.5	5.2	4.9	5.7	4.9	5. 1	8.7
3	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.3	8.6	5.3	9.3	3.5	4.5	8.1
4	2.2	4.2	3.5	5.7	13.5	5.7	7.3	7.9	3.2	6.0
5	2.7	16.4	5.6	6.5	25.7	9.3	7.9	10.1	4.8	9.2
6 OR MORE	3.6	9.8	8.8	6.9	21.0	16,4	8.6	10.3	7.2	34.3
UBL CONBINATIONS										
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN										
HEATING	1.1	2.6	1.8	3.0	5.0	3.3	5.2	2.1	2.3	5.2
HEATING	2.9	5.3	9.7	4.1	3.9	3.3	4.2	5.3	5.6	9.5
HEAT ING	1.9	3.4	1.7	2.6	8.6	6.3	5.8	15.7	10.1	4.4
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	3.7	11.5	7.3	5.6	14.8	5.2	9.5	14.8	9.6	6.8
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	3.6	6.3	13.3	9.6	6.9	6.8	16.7	6.4	8.1	24.9
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	12.0	Q	25.0	40.4	Q	49.2	c	-	Q	-
OT HER	7.4	16.6	26.4	42.6	44.7	0	-	13.2	29.4	0
NO HEATING	11.3	-	-	-	· -	2	-	11.3	-	-

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APFLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDAED ERROR IS SO FERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, EMERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF EMERGY MARKETS AND END USE, EMERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EMERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL EMERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C13. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 15

(Percent)

						G DEGREE-DA 80 THROUGH		1		
ROUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	1	> 5,499 H	DD	 4,	000 TO 5,49	9 HDD	1	< 4,000 H	DD
		< 1,000 5Q.FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 50.PT.	• • .	< 1,000 SQ.FT.		> 1,999 5Q.PT. 	< 1,000 SQ.FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 50.FT.	1 > 1,999 SQ.FT.
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.1	5.5	7.0	5.5	2.8	2.9	3.4
AREA TYPE										
UR BA N	.9	2.6	1.8	2.4	6.9	4.3	5.4	2.7	3.5	4.9
RURAL	3.6	5.1	3.8	3.7	10.1	12.1	9.3	3.2	4.2	4.1
SHSA										
SMSA	.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	6.5	4.6	4.6	4.0	2.9	4.3
NON-SMSA	3.8	5.4	4.2	4.7	8.8	12.3	11.8	4.3	5.3	5.6
UTILITIES PAID BY BOUSEHOLD										
ALL PAID BY HOUSEHOLD SOME PAID, SOME INCLUDED IN	1.6	2.9	2.3	2.1	4.9	7.2	5.5	2.6	3.0	3.2
RENT	2.8	4.9	8.2	30.9	10.9	Q	-	9.8	9.6	ç
ALL INCLUDED IN RENT	6.7	9.3	10.2	Q	18.3	6.3	Q	8.1	15.3	-
OT HER	11.9	27.8	19.4	18.9	32.0	21.5	-	12.5	9.2	47.8
TIPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE										
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	1.6	3.2	2.0	2.1	5.7	6.8	6.0	2.6	2.9	3.2
ONN	1.6	2.9	2.1	2.1	6.6	6.9	5.9	3.3	3.0	3.2
RENT	3.2	8.4	4.2	5.9	8.7	8.8	15.7	6.6	7.0	14.5
SINGLE-PAMILY ATTACHED	6.4	9.2	7.7	13.4	25.5	9.9	9.2	16.0	5.8	32.5
OWN	6.6	37.2	5.4	13.7	Q	11.7	13.5	14.3	10.2	36.7
RENT	9.2	10.2	19.7	Q	29.4	15.4	10.5	29.5	24.2	Q
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS	3.1	3.3	6.1	8.9	9.2	.18.5	11.9	3.5	7.0	Q
OW N	6.2	14.3	12.5	10_8	26.2	21.9	18.3	25.8	45.0	Ç
RENT DUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE	3.0	5.4	4.1	15.0	9.2	27.3	ç	3.7	11.6	-
UNITS	3.0	4.6	10.1	Q	18.6	14.6	-	5.3	8.8	Ç
OWN	9.5	28.0	17.3	Q	44.1	Q	-	Q	14.0	Ç
RENT.	3.5	6.0	10.2	-	19.0	17.3	-	5.1	10.6	Q
MOBILE HOME	4.4	7.3	11.7	Q	6.8	21.6	Q	8.1	9.5	Q
OW N	4.4	8.1	9.9	Q	7.8	22.7	Q	8.3	9.5	Ç
RENT	8.0	13.2	36.0	-	11.2	30.6	-	14.0	34.0	-



Table C13.

(Continued)

		1 1 1				5 DEGREE-DA 80 Through				
BOUS THOI D Characteristics	TOTAL	1	> 5,499 H	DD	1 4,(000 TO 5,49	9 HDD	 	< 4,000 H	DD
		< 1,000 SQ. FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 1 SQ.PT.		< 1,000 50.FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.		< 1,000 50.FT.	1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.	 > 1,999 SQ.FT.
								-		
EAR HOUSE BUILT										
1939 OR EARLIER	1.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	7.9	5.9	6.1	4.2	6.5	7.6
1940 TO 1949	2.9	4.8	3.5	7.0	12.6	15.0	14.3	5.8	5.5	13.8
1950 то 1959	2.0	6.7	4.1	4.1	13.0	7.5	8.7	6.0	3.4	7.4
1960 то 1964	2.8	9.1	5.0	5.8	9.8	7.2	9.4	8.2	4.9	7.7
1965 TO 1969	3.7	5.5	6.5	6.1	7.6	12.7	7.8	7.6	6.2	5.2
1970 то 1974	3.3	7.9	4.1	5.7	10.1	13.8	10.3	9.2	4.5	5.8
1975 OR LATER	3.6	7.4	6.5	5.0	6.0	11.7	11.3	5.7	4.5	9.6
WN/BENT										
OW N	1.6	4.9	2.3	2.1	5.8	6.8	5.5	3.2	2.6	3.0
RENT	1.8	4.7	3.5	5.2	8.3	8.4	9.6	4,3	6.2	18.2
979 PABILY INCOME										
LESS THAN \$5,000	3.1	6.2	5.3	7.8	14.7	9.6	11.8	4.3	4.4	26.5
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	2.1	4.9	2.4	8.1	4.7	10.8	10.1	4.5	4.6	12.9
\$10.000 TO \$14,999	2.3	4.3	9.2	5.5	11.2	8.0	10.5	3.7	6.3	5.9
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	2.3	5.2	3.3	5.5	7.0	7.7	10.2	7.0	4.0	8.4
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	2.0	6.0	3.6	4.9	9.3	6.6	10.0	10.5	3.4	10.3
\$25.000 TO \$34.999	2.4	10.1	3.8	3.3	13.1	7.0	5.7	10.7	2.9	5.8
\$35,000 OR MORE	2.9	7.2	5.9	2.4	15.4	13.2	7.8	10.1	6.4	5.7
TOTAL POOR (100 PEBCENT LEVEL)	3.3	4.1	4.1	7.9	13.8	15.0	10.8	4.4	5.9	12.0
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	2.6	4.0	2.8	6.0	12.4	10.5	8.4	3.7	5.1	13.0
RIGIN										
WHITE	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.0	5.1	7.0	5.9	3.2	3.0	3.9
BL NCK	2.2	4.0	6.5	8.6	19.6	9.5	6.6	5.6	3.4	7.0
OTHER	6.6	30.2	12.9	27.8	23.1	15.9	12.1	9.4	22.6	14.6
GE OF BOUSEHOLD HEAD			
UNDER 25 YEARS	2.5	5.4	6.8	36.0	12.1	15.5	38.6	5.1	4.9	41.5
25 TO 34 YEARS	2.2	4.8	2.9	3.6	8.4	9.7	6.2	5.3	4.7	8.4
35 TO 44 YEARS	1.9	6.4	3.4	3.3	9.2	5.2	6.7	5.9	4.2	5.1
45 TO 59 YEARS	2.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	8.2	8.3	8.7	5.8	3.2	5.0
60 YEARS AND OVER	2.0	5.7	3.1	3.3	7.1	7.2	8.2	4.7	3.2	7.4



Table C13.

(Continued)

		 				G DEGREE-DAT 80 TRROUGH 1		I		
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	t ot al	1	> 5,499 H	IDD	l l l	000 TO 5,49	9 HDD	 	< 4,000 H	. DD
		< 1,000 SQ.FT.				 1,000 TO 1,999 SQ.FT.			,000 TO 1,999 SC.FT.	> 1,999 SQ.FT.
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
	2.8	6.2	4.9	7.7	5.7	5.8	16.2	4.1	4.8	9.6
2	1.5	3.8	2.5	3.9	4.4	7.8	6.6	5.0	3.6	5.9
3	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.0	9.8	8.7	9.4	3.5	3.7	9.1
4	2.1	5.1	3.2	3.2	9.5	7.6	7.2	4.8	3.8	3.0
5	2.4	14.4	5.8	4.5	21.7	6.9	7.5	9.0	5.7	10.3
6 OR MORE	3.7	9.5	6.2	6.4	20.8	16.3	10.2	12.2	5.9	14.7
FUEL COMBINATIONS										v
USE NATURAL GAS FOR MAIN	•				5.3			2.9	2.0	
HEATING	-9	2.4	2.0	3.0	5.3	4.1	4.9	2.9	2.8	4.0
HEATING	3.3	5.7	10.8	5.1	6.5	11.6	7.3	4.1	4.5	6.1
USE FUEL OIL FOR MAIN	3.5	5. /	••••	J•1	0.5	11.0	7.5		4.5	0.1
HEATING	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	8.1	10.1	8.8	14.4	7.5	5.7
USE WOOD FOR MAIN HEATING	4.5	10.1	7.5	4.6	12.8	6.7	8.5	6.7	6.8	9.9
USE LPG FOR MAIN HEATING	3.9	7.6	11.6	8.6	7.3	6.0	13.8	4.7	7.6	21.8
USE COAL FOR MAIN HEATING	11.2	Q	24.6	36.3	Q	33.0	Q	-	Q	-
OT HER	8.2	15.1	26.4	42.5	45.8	Q	-	8.4	31.1	Q
NO HEATING	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	-

NOTE: A DASH "-" REFRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNROUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM FIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



Table C14. Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for Estimates in Table 16

(Percent)

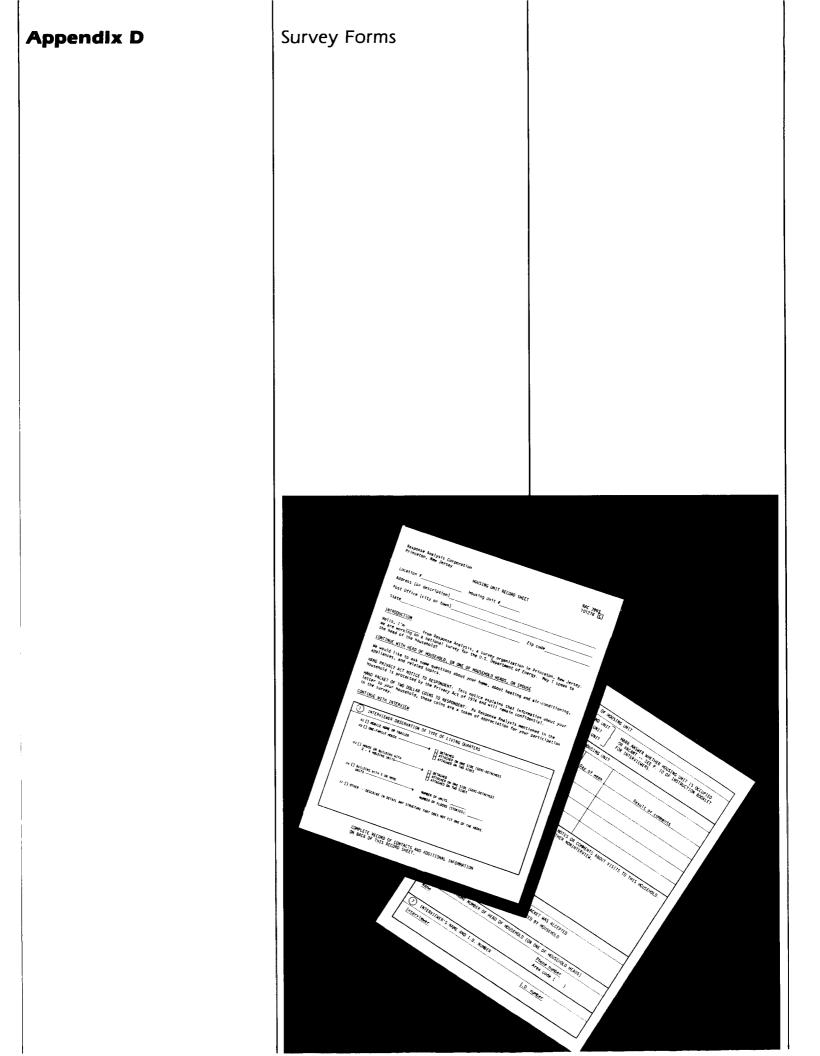
HOUSEHOLD		i	AVERAGE ENERGY PRICE	S	
CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FUELS	NATURAL GAS	ELECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	I LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS
TOTAL HOUSEROLDS	1.5	1. 2	1.6	0.2	1.2
CENSUS REGION AND DIVISION					
NORTHEAST	3.1	4.8	2.5	. 2	6.4
NEW ENGLAND	2.2	2.3	1.6	. 3	6.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3.9	5.5	3.2	. 2	9.9
NORTH CENTRAL	2.0	1.9	2.8	.7	.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2.4	1. 1	3.7	.5	.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4.2	6.5	3.9	1.4	1.8
SOUTH	3.3	3.3	3.3	.6	1.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5.5	2.4	5.6	.6	2.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	5.3	6.2	3.8	3.7	.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4.1	7.3	2.2	-	2.8
WEST	1.5	.8	4.0	.9	2.5
MO UN TAIN,	2.7	1.2	5.7	-	1.7
PACIFIC	1.8	1.0	5.1	. 9	9.3
AREA TIPE					
URBAN	1.2	1.1	1.1	. 2	3.3
RU RAL	2.9	3.8	3.2	_ 4	1.2
1979 FAMILY INCOME					
LESS THAN \$5,000	2.2	1.6	2.8	.5	1.6
\$5,000 TO \$9,999	1.8	1.3	2.0	. 4	2.2
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	2.4	1.9	2.3	. 4	2.2
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	2.3	1.7	1.9	. 2	2.6
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	1.9	1.7	1.7	.5	2.3
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	2.1	2.1	1.6	. 3	1.9
\$35,000 OR MORE	2.8	2.0	2.2	.4	2.3
TOTAL POOR (100 PERCENT LEVEL)	2.5	1.5	2.9	.4	1.7
TOTAL POOR (125 PERCENT LEVEL)	2.0	1.5	2.7	. 4	1.6



Table C14. (Continued)

HOUS RHOL D			AVERAGE EWERGY PRICE	5	
CHARACTERISTICS	ALL FUELS	NATURAL GAS	ELECTRICITY	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE	I LIQUID I PETROLEUM GAS
TPE OF BOUSING STRUCTURE					
SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.3	1.2
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED	3.0	2.4	2.9	.9	17.8
BUILDING WITH 2 TO 4 UNITS BUILDING WITH 5 CR MORE	2.0	1.4	3.5	.3	7.0
UN ITS	2.2	2.3	3.4	. 2	-
HOBILE HOME	3.8	5.0	3.7	. 8	1.6
WN/RENT					
Off N	1.6	1.4	1.7	.3	1.2
RENT	1.6	1.0	1.7	. 1	1.6

NOTE: A DASH "-" REPRESENTS ZERO, NOT AVAILABLE, OR NOT APPLICABLE. "Q" REPRESENTS DATA WITHHELD BECAUSE THE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR IS 50 PERCENT OR GREATER. PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON UNRCUNDED NUMBERS. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT. SOURCE: RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BRANCH, ENERGY END USE DIVISION, OFFICE OF ENERGY MARKETS AND END USE, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FORM EIA-457, THE 1980 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY.



CMSCON Appendix D

This appendix contains copies of the survey forms used in the 1980 Residential Energy Consumption Survey.
Energy Consumption Survey. EIA-457A Housing Unit Record Sheet (actual form was pink) EIA-457B Household Questionnaire (actual form had a biege cover) EIA-457C Rental Agent Questionnaire EIA-457C Rental Agent Questionnaire EIA-457E Electricity Utility Form (actual form was yellow) EIA-457F Natural Gas Utility Form (actual form was pink) EIA-457G Fuel Oil Supplier Form (actual form was green) EIA-457H Liquified Petroleum Gas Supplier Form (actual form was blue)



HOUSING UNIT RECORD SHEET Location #	Princeton, New Jerse RAC 4188 07158		EI
Address (or description)		HOUSING	UNIT RECORD SHEET
Post Office (city or town)	Location #	Нои	sing Unit #
State	Address (or descript	tion)	
INTRODUCTION Hello, 1'mfrom Response Analysis, a survey organization in Princeton, New Je We are working on a national survey for the U.S. Department of Energy. May I speak the head of the household? CONTINUE WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, OR ONE OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS, OR SPOUSE We would like to ask some questions about your home, about heating and air-condition household vehicles, and related topics. HAND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE TO RESPONDENT: This notice explains that information about household is protected by The Privacy Act of 1974 and will remain confidential. HAND PACKET OF TWO DOLLAR COINS TO RESPONDENT: As Response Analysis mentioned in t letter to your household, these coins are a token of appreciation for your particip in the survey. CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS 01 INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS 02 [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MARK ANSMERS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):	Post Office (city or	r town)	
Hello, I'mfrom Response Analysis, a survey organization in Princeton, New Jewe are working on a national survey for the U.S. Department of Energy. May I speak the head of the household? CONTINUE WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, OR ONE OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS, OR SPOUSE We would like to ask some questions about your home, about heating and air-condition household vehicles, and related topics. HAND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE TO RESPONDENT: This notice explains that information about household is protected by The Privacy Act of 1974 and will remain confidential. HAND PACKET OF TWO DOLLAR COINS TO RESPONDENT: As Response Analysis mentioned in t letter to your household, these coins are a token of appreciation for your particip in the survey. CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW I INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS I I OUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSE I I OUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSE I I MORE UNITS I I MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):	State		Zip Code
We are working on a national survey for the U.S. Department of Energy. May I speak the head of the household? <u>CONTINUE WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, OR ONE OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS, OR SPOUSE</u> We would like to ask some questions about your home, about heating and air-condition household vehicles, and related topics. HAND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE TO RESPONDENT: This notice explains that information about household is protected by The Privacy Act of 1974 and will remain confidential. HAND PACKET OF TWO DOLLAR COINS TO RESPONDENT: As Response Analysis mentioned in t letter to your household, these coins are a token of appreciation for your particip in the survey. <u>CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW</u> <u>(1) INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS</u> <u>MARK BOX BELOM</u> <i>oz</i> [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER <i>oz</i> [] ONE-FAMILY HOUSE <i>oz</i> [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH <u>2:4 HOUSING UNITS</u> <i>MARK ANSWERS:</i> NUMBER OF UNITS: <u>MARK ANSWERS:</u> NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES): <u>NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):</u> <u>NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):</u> <u>NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):</u> <u>CONTINUES</u>	INTRODUCTION		
We would like to ask some questions about your home, about heating and air-condition household vehicles, and related topics. HAND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE TO RESPONDENT: This notice explains that information about household is protected by The Privacy Act of 1974 and will remain confidential. HAND PACKET OF TWO DOLLAR COINS TO RESPONDENT: As Response Analysis mentioned in t letter to your household, these coins are a token of appreciation for your particip in the survey. CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW (1) INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS NARK BOX BELOM 01 [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 02 [] ONE-FAMILY HOUSE 03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE UNITS 04 [] MUBER OF FLOORS (STORIES): NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES): 05 [] ATTACHED ON INE STORIES 06 [] ATTACHED ON INE SIDES 07 [] ADDED	We are working on a	national survey for	, a survey organization in Princeton, New J the U.S. Department of Energy. May I spea
household vehicles, and related topics. HAND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE TO RESPONDENT: This notice explains that information about household is protected by The Privacy Act of 1974 and will remain confidential. HAND PACKET OF TWO DOLLAR COINS TO RESPONDENT: As Response Analysis mentioned in t letter to your household, these coins are a token of appreciation for your particip in the survey. CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW (1) INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS MARK BOX BELOW 02 [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 02 [] ONE-FAHILY HOUSE 03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE UNITS 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES): UMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):	CONTINUE WITH HEAD C	OF HOUSEHOLD, OR ONE	OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS, OR SPOUSE
household is protected by The Privacy Act of 1974 and will remain confidential. HAND PACKET OF TWO DOLLAR COINS TO RESPONDENT: As Response Analysis mentioned in t letter to your household, these coins are a token of appreciation for your particip in the survey. CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW Interviewer OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS NARK BOX BELOW 02 [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 02 [] ONE-FAMILY HOUSE 03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):			
Ietter to your household, these coins are a token of appreciation for your particip in the survey. CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW I INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS MARK BOX BELOM 01 [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 02 [] ONE-FAMILY HOUSE 03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE UNITS MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):			
1 INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS 01 INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS 01 INDUST OF TRAILER 02 INTERVIEWER OR TRAILER 02 INTERVIEWER OR TRAILER 02 INTERVIEWER OR TRAILER 03 INTERVIEWER OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 04 INTERVIEWER OR BUILDING WITH 5 OR MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF UNITS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES): INUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):	letter to your house		
1 INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS 01 INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS 02 [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 02 [] ONE-FAMILY HOUSE 03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF UNITS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):	CONTINUE WITH INTERV	/IEW	
MARK BOX BELOW 01 [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 02 [] ONE-FAMILY HOUSE 03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):			
01 [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 02 [] ONE-FAMILY HOUSE 03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MARK ANSWERS: MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):	1 INTERVIEWER	OBSERVATION OF TYPE	OF LIVING QUARTERS
01 [] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 02 [] ONE-FAMILY HOUSE 03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):			
03 [] HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH 2 [] DETACHED 2-4 HOUSING UNITS 2 [] ATTACHED ON ONE SIDE 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR 3 [] ATTACHED ON TWO SIDES 04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MARK ANSWERS: MORE UNITS MARK OF FLOORS (STORIES):			
2 [] ATTACHED ON ONE SIDE (SEMI-DETACHED) 3 [] ATTACHED ON TWO SIDES 4 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE UNITS MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF UNITS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):	02 [] ONE-FAM	ILY HOUSE	
04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE UNITS MARK ANSWERS: NUMBER OF UNITS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):			
04 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE UNITS MUMBER OF UNITS: NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):			(SEMI-DETACHED)
NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):			3 [] ATTACHED ON TWO SIDES
NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORIES):	MORE UN	115	
21 [] OTHER DESCRIBE IN DETAIL ANY STRUCTURE THAT DOES NOT FIT ONE OF ABOVE.			NUMBER OF FLOORS (STORTES):
	21 [] OTHER -	- DESCRIBE IN DETAIL AN	IY STRUCTURE THAT DOES NOT FIT ONE OF ABOVE.
	COMPLETE RECORD OF	CONTACTS AND ADDITI	ONAL INFORMATION ON BACK OF THIS RECORD SHE
COMPLETE RECORD OF CONTACTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BACK OF THIS RECORD SHEE			
COMPLETE RECORD OF CONTACTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BACK OF THIS RECORD SHEE			
COMPLETE RECORD OF CONTACTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BACK OF THIS RECORD SHEE			
COMPLETE RECORD OF CONTACTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BACK OF THIS RECORD SHEE			
COMPLETE RECORD OF CONTACTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BACK OF THIS RECORD SHEE			



2 TYPE OF OCCUPANCY OF HOUSING UNIT
2 [] YEAR-ROUND UNIT 2 [] SEASONAL UNIT 3 [] MIGRATORY UNIT 3 [] MIGRATORY UNIT 2 [] SEASONAL UNIT 3 [] MIGRATORY UNIT 2 [] SEASONAL UNIT 3 [] MIGRATORY UNIT 3 [] MIGRAT
3 PRESENCE OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY
 I SIGN VISIBLE FROM THE STREET INDICATING PRESENCE OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY, SUCH AS A DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR BEAUTY SHOP NO SIGN VISIBLE FROM THE OUTSIDE INDICATING PRESENCE OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY
4 RECORD OF VISITS TO HOUSING UNIT
Time of day Visit (include AM number or PM) Date Day of Week Result or comments
5 USE THIS SPACE FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES OR COMMENTS ABOUT VISITS TO THIS HOUSEHOLD. DESCRIBE FULLY IF REFUSAL OR OTHER NONINTERVIEW.
6 GIFT TO HOUSEHOLD
MARK TO SHOW WHETHER TWO DOLLAR COIN PACKET WAS ACCEPTED J [] TWO DOLLAR COIN PACKET ACCEPTED BY HOUSEHOLD o [] NOT ACCEPTED
7 NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (OR ONE OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS)
Name Phone number Area code ()
8 INTERVIEWER'S NAME AND I.D. NUMBER
Interviewer I.D. number



OMB No. 038-R0459 . EIA 457B

This survey is voluntary and authorized under the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275). Information about specific households will be kept strictly confidential. The data will be summarized within large groupings for statistical purposes.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey

Fall-Winter • 1980-1981



U.S. Department of Energy

Energy Information Administration

Location #	111-116
Housing Unit #	117-118



In what year did your family move into		
In what year did your family move into	TIME INTERVIEW STARTED	
in more year and your raining more into		
this house (apartment)?	01[] BEFORE 1940	
	<i>02</i> [] 1940-1949 <i>03</i> [] 1950-1959	
	04[] 1960-1964	
	os[] 1965-1969	121-122
	<i>o</i> 6[] 1970-1974	
	<i>o7</i> [] 1975-1979	
	5 2000	
	08[] 1980 ASK Q. 2 09[] 1981	
TE "1090" OD "1091 " ACK.		
IF "1980" OR "1981," ASK: 2. In which month did you move in? (SPECIFY MONTH AND ENTER LAST TWO DIGITS OF YEAR.)	MONTH:	123-124
	YEAR: 19	
To what were use this bases (building) builts		
In what year was this house (building) built? Just your estimate.	<i>o1</i> [] BEFORE 1940 <i>o2</i> [] 1940-1949	
	<i>o3</i> [] 1950-1959	
	o 4 [] 1960-1964	
	os[] 1965-1969	125-126
	<i>o</i> 6[] 1970-1974	
	<i>o7</i> [] 1975	
	<i>o8</i> [] 1976	
	09[] 1977 ASK Q. 4	
	10[] 1978	
	11[] 1979	
	12[] 1980	
	13[] 1981	
IF "1977," ASK:		
4. Do you happen to know if the (house/	1[] JANUARY-JUNE 1977	
building) was completed in January	2[] JULY-DECEMBER 1977	127
of 1977?	6[] DON'T KNOW	
building) was completed in January through June or July through December	2[] JULY-DECEMBER 1977	127

1



2

 What material is <u>mainly</u> used on the outside walls of your (house/building)? (IF TWO MATERIALS ARE USED ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MARK TWO BOXES.)

How many floors do you use as year-round living space here in your house (apartment)? 6.

AREAS USED AS REGULAR, YEAR-ROUND LIVING SPACE (FOR BEDROOM, KITCHEN, STUDY, ETC.) IN BASE-MENT OR ATTIC SHOULD BE COUNTED.

DO NOT COUNT UNFINISHED AREAS USED FOR ROUGH WORKROOMS, UTILITY ROOM, LAUNDRY ROOM, ETC., OR AREAS USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR BUSINESS/PROFESSIONAL PURPOSES.

- 7. Altogether (counting all areas that are used as year-round living space), how many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, unheated porches, foyers, or hallways.
- 8. How about the largest room (living or family room) of your house (apartment) -- what is your estimate of the length and width in feet?

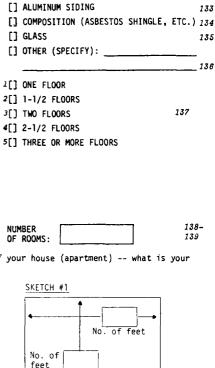
INTERVIEWER: PUT RESPONDENT'S ESTIMATE IN BOXES IN RECTANGULAR OR L-SHAPED SKETCH AT RIGHT, AS APPROPRIATE. IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO MAKE ESTIMATE, PUT IN YOUR OWN BEST ESTIMATE.

- NOTE BELOW WHETHER LARGEST ROOM IS RECTANGULAR OR L-SHAPED, AND HOW ESTIMATE WAS MADE.
- 1[] LARGEST ROOM IS RECTANGULAR: ENTER DIMENSIONS IN SKETCH #1 140
 - 2[] LARGEST ROOM IS L-SHAPED: ENTER DIMENSIONS IN SKETCH #2

SOURCE OF ESTIMATE

- 1[] ESTIMATE MADE BY RESPONDENT 141
 - 2[] ESTIMATE MADE BY INTERVIEWER 3[] RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER MEASURED

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE. OFFICE USE ONLY.



128

129

130

131

132

133

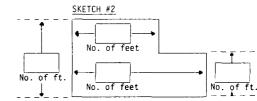
[] BRICK

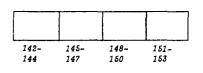
[] WOOD

[] CONCRETE

[] STUCCO

[] STONE





	or's office, or beauty parlor? <u>YES," ASK</u> : Could you describe that business or profess BUSINESS/PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY, DESCRIBE TH	ional activity? (IF MO E MAIN ACTIVITY.)	RE THAN ONE	
11.	How many rooms are used exclusively for this purpose?	NUMBER OF ROOMS US EXCLUSIVELY FOR BUSINESS/PROFESSIC PURPOSES:		
12.	Were these rooms included in your count of <u>(# IN 0.7)</u> rooms in your living quarters?	2[] YES 0[] NO		
this runn	You have complete plumbing facilities in house (building); that is, hot and cold ing water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub hower?	<pre>1[] YES 2[] NO, HAVE SOME E PLUMBING FACILI 3[] NO PLUMBING FAC BUILDING SKI</pre>	TIES SKIP TO Q. CILITIES IN HOUSE O	
	<u>"YES," ASK</u> : Are they for this household only or are they also used by another household?	⊥[] FOR THIS HOUSE⊢ ₽[] ALSO USED BY AN		
15.	How many complete bathrooms and how many h room is a room with a flush toilet, bathtu water. A half-bath has at least a flush t all the facilities for a complete bathroom	b or shower, and a sink/ oilet <u>or</u> bathtub <u>or</u> show	washbasin with run	nir
		NUMBER OF COMPLETE BATHROOMS:	[] NONE	
		NUMBER OF HALF BATHROOMS:	[] NONE	



HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 16

16. What is the main heating equipment for your ho	me?	
01 HOT WATER PIPES RUNNING THROUGH A SLAB	FLOOR (RADIANT HEATING)	
02[] STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM WITH RADIATO		
03[] CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE WITH DUCTS TO COUNT HEAT PUMP HERE) ASK Q. 17		164- 165
04[] HEAT PUMP		
05[] BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS (PERMANENTLY I: OR BASEBOARD)	NSTALLED IN WALL, CEILING,	
06[] FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE		
07[] ROOM HEATER BURNING GAS, OIL, KEROSENE		
OB[] HEATING STOVE BURNING WOOD, COAL, COKE		
09[] FIREPLACE(S)		
10[] PORTABLE HEATER(S)		
²¹ [] OTHER (SPECIFY):		
96[] DON'T KNOW		
00[] NO HEATING EQUIPMENT USED SKIP TO Q	. 29	
TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 16		
IF "CENTRAL WARM AIR," ASK:		
17. Is the warm air forced through the ducts by a fan?	2[] YES 0[] NO	166
	6[] DON'T KNOW	
18. Since September 1979, has your main heating	1[] YES	
equipment been serviced or cleaned?	0[] NO	167
	6[] DON'T KNOW	
IF "YES", ASK:	[]	168-
 In what month and year was this work completed? 	MONTH:	169
	19	170-
	YEAR:	17 1
IF 2 OR MORE HOUSING UNITS IN BUILDING, ASK Q. 20.	OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 21.	
20. Is your home heated by a central system for your building (or group of buildings) or is the main heating equipment for your living quarters only?	<pre>1[] CENTRAL SYSTEM FOR BUILDING(S) 2[] MAIN HEATING EQUIPMENT FOR THESE LIVING QUARTERS ONLY</pre>	172

5

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 21

21.	What is the main fuel used for heating this house (apartment)?	01[]	GAS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD	
		02[]	GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TANK GAS)	
		03[]	FUEL OIL	
		04[]	KEROSENE OR COAL OIL	173-
		05[]	ELECTRICITY	174
		06[]	COAL OR COKE	
		07[]	WOOD	
		08[]	SOLAR COLLECTORS	
		21[]	OTHER (SPECIFY):	
		00[]	NO FUEL USED	
TAKE	BACK EXHIBIT 21			
22.	Do you have a thermostat, radiator valve,	111	YES	
	or other control to adjust the temperature	0[]		175
	in your (house/apartment) during the heat- ing season?			170
23.	In the winter of 1979-80 was the <u>main</u> fuel	1[]	YES SKIP TO Q. 25	
	used to heat this house (apartmen t) t he same as it is now?	2[]	NO	176
	as it is now:	9[]	DID NOT LIVE IN THIS HOUSE (APART LAST WINTER SKIP TO Q. 25	MENT)
		0[]	NO FUEL USED SKIP TO Q. 29	
	IF "NO," ASK:			
	HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 24			
	 What was the main fuel used to heat this house (apartment) in the winter of 	01[]	GAS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD	
	1979-80?	02[]	GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TANK GAS)	
		03[]	FUEL OIL	
		04[]	KEROSENE OR COAL OIL	
		os[]	ELECTRICITY	177-
		06[]	COAL OR COKE	178
		07[]	WOOD	
		08[]	SOLAR COLLECTORS	
		21[]	OTHER (SPECIFY):	
		00[]	NO FUEL USED	
i	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 24			



6

D RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 25	207-2
You have already mentioned your main heating equipment. Are any of these types of equip- ment used in your home <u>in addition to your</u> main equipment?	2[] YES 0[] NO TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 25, SKIP TO Q. 29
IF "YES," ASK:	
26. What type(s) do you use? (IF MORE THAN ONE MOST.)	TYPE IS MENTIONED, MARK ONLY THE ONE USED
01[] HOT WATER PIPES RUNNING THROUGH A	SLAB FLOOR (RADIANT HEATING)
02[] STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM WITH RAD	ATORS OR CONVECTORS
03[] CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE WITH DUCT COUNT HEAT PUMP HERE) ASK Q. 27	5 TO INDIVIDUAL ROOMS (DO NOT
04[] HEAT PUMP	
05[] BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS (PERMANENTL OR BASEBOARD)	Y INSTALLED IN WALL, CEILING,
06[] FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE	
07[] ROOM HEATER BURNING GAS, OIL, KEROS	SENE
08[] HEATING STOVE BURNING WOOD, COAL, (COKE
09[] FIREPLACE(S)	
10[] PORTABLE HEATER(S)	
22[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	
96[] DON'T KNOW	
IF "CENTRAL WARM AIR," ASK:	
27. Is the warm air forced through the	1[] YES
ducts by a fan?	0[] NO
TURN TO EXHIBIT 28	
28. What fuel is used by this additional equipment?	01[] GAS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD
	02[] GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TANK GAS)
	03[] FUEL OIL
	04[] KEROSENE OR COAL OIL
	05[] ELECTRICITY
	06[] COAL OR COKE
	07[] WOOD
	08[] SOLAR COLLECTORS
	21[] OTHER (SPECIFY):
TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 28	

7

	any wood been burned in your home in the 12 months?	1[] YES 0[] NO SKIP TO Q. 40 2		
IF "	YES, ASK:			
HAND	RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 30			
30.	Did your household burn less than a rack, or one rack or more? A rack is 16 in. x 4 ft. x 8 ft. or one third of a cord.	<pre>o[] LESS THAN ONE RACK TAKE BACK 2 EXHIBIT 30, SKIP TO Q. 40</pre>		
		1[] ONE RACK OR MORE		
	IF "ONE RACK OR MORE," ASK:	219-2		
	31. About how many racks or cords of wood	NUMBER OF RACKS		
	did you burn in the past 12 months? (PROBE FOR BEST ESTIMATE.)	(16 in. x 4 ft. x 8 ft.):		
		NUMBER OF CORDS (4 ft. x 4 ft. x 8 ft.):		
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 30	[] DON'T KNOW		
	32. Was the wood you burned in the past 12	1[] HARDWOOD		
1	months mostly hardwood or mostly soft-	2[] SOFTWOOD 2		
	wood? Hardwood is from broad-leaf trees such as maple, or birch. Soft- wood is from evergreens such as pine, spruce, or fir.	e[] don't know		
	HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 33			
	33. About how much of the wood you burned in the past 12 months did you purchase?	o[] NONE, VERY LITTLE (LESS THAN 5%) TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 33, SKIP TO Q. 38		
		1[] 1/4 (5 - 33%)		
1		2[] 1/2 (34 - 66%)		
		2[] 1/2 (34 - 66%) 3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%)		
		2		
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 33	3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%)		
		3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%)		
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 33 IF 1/4 OR MORE PURCHASED, ASK: 34. About when was your household's most recent purchase of wood?	3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%)		
	IF 1/4 OR MORE PURCHASED, ASK: 34. About when was your household's	3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%) 4[] ALL (96 - 100%)		
	IF 1/4 OR MORE PURCHASED, ASK: 34. About when was your household's	3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%) 2 4[] ALL (96 - 100%) 2 MONTH: 2 YEAR: 19 2[] RACK 2 2[] CORD 2		
	IF 1/4 OR MORE PURCHASED, ASK: 34. About when was your household's most recent purchase of wood? 35. On your household's most recent purchase of wood, how was the wood measured: by the rack, cord, or some other measure? (IF "TRUCKLOAD	3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%) 2 4[] ALL (96 - 100%) MONTH: 2 YEAR: 19 2 1[] RACK 2[] CORD 2 '' 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY): 2		



8

CONTINUE IF ONE RACK OR MORE OF WOOD WAS BURNED IN LAST 12 MONTHS. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 40.

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 38

38. We may have covered some of these before, but please look at this exhibit and tell me which of these you have in your house (apartment)?

			AMOUNT BURNED					
		DO NOT	NONE (LESS	1/4	1/2	3/4	ALL	
	HAVE	HAVE	THAN 5%)	(5 - 33%)	(34 - 66%)	(67 - 95%)	(96 - 100%	
a. Fireplace	1[]	0[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	3[]	4[]	
b. Airtight stove (with gasket)	1[]	0[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	3[]	4[]	
c. Non-airtight stove (no gasket)	1[]	0[]	0[]	2[]	2[]	3[]	4[]	
d. Wood-burning furnace	1[]	0[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	3[]	4[]	

 \wedge

TURN TO EXHIBIT 39

39. About how much of the wood you burned in the past 12 months was burned in _____? (ASK FOR EACH TYPE OF EQUIPMENT HOUSEHOLD HAS.) --

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 39

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HAND	RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 40		
40.	Which fuel is used <u>most</u> for heating water?	<pre>@1[] GAS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD</pre>	
		$\sigma_2[]$ GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TANK GAS)	
		03[] FUEL OIL	
		04[] KEROSENE OR COAL OIL	
		05[] ELECTRICITY	24 24
		06[] COAL OR COKE	24
		07[] WOOD	
		08[] SOLAR COLLECTORS	
		23[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	
		oo[] NO FUEL USED SKIP TO Q. 43	
TAKE	BACK EXHIBIT 40		
μ.	Do you have hot running water in your home?	2[] YES	
		0[] NO SKIP TO Q. 43	24
IF	2 OR MORE HOUSING UNITS IN BUILDING, ASK Q. 42. OTHERWISE,	SKIP TO Q. 43.	
42	. Is your hot water supplied by a central system for your	<pre></pre>	
	building (or group of buildings) or is the water heater for your living quarters only?	2[] FOR THESE LIVING QUARTERS ONLY	24
43.	Do you have air-conditioning, either a central system or individual window or wall units? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY.)	[] YES, CENTRAL SYSTEM [] YES, INDIVIDUAL (WINDOW/WALL) UNITS [] NO SKIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 48	24 24
44.	How many rooms in your house (apartment) are cooled by air-conditioning? Do not count bathrooms, hallways, foyers, or enclosed porches.	NUMBER OF ROOMS: 95[] ENTIRE HOUSE OR APARTMENT	24 24
	IF "INDIVIDUAL (WINDOW/WALL) UNITS" ON Q. 43 ASK:		
	45. How many window or wall units do you have in your house (apartment)?	NUMBER OF (WINDOW/WALL) UNITS:	24
I	IF "CENTRAL SYSTEM" ON Q. 43, ASK:		
ĺ	46. Does the central air-conditioning system use gas	1 GAS	
	or electricity?	2[] ELECTRICITY	
		6[] DON'T KNOW	35
	IF 2 OR MORE HOUSING UNITS IN BUILDING, ASK Q. 47. OTHERWIS	SE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 48.	ļ
	47. Is it a central air-conditioning system for your	2[] CENTRAL SYSTEM FOR BUILDING	
	building (or group of buildings) or is the main air-conditioning equipment for your living quarters only?	2[] AIR-CONDITIONING IS FOR THESE LIVING QUARTERS ONLY	25



1	0
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	you have insulation in all, or some, or none side walls of your home?	of		2[] 0[]	ALL SOME NONE DON'T KNOW	
00 1	you have roof or ceiling insulation?			0[]	YES NO SKIP TO Q. DON'T KNOW SK	
F '	YES, ASK:					
0.	Is all the roof or ceiling area insulated of part of it?	ır ju			ALL PART	
	IF "PART," ASK:					
	HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 51					
	51. About how much of the roof or ceiling is insulated?	area	: :	2[] 2[]	NONE, VERY LITTLE 1/4 (5 - 33%) 1/2 (34 - 66%) 3/4 (67 - 95%)	(LESS THAN 5%)
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 51		4	4[]	ALL (96 - 100%)	
HAN	RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 52					
52.	This exhibit shows different kinds				1	·
	of insulation. Please tell me whether or not you have each one in your roof or ceiling area.	a.	BATT/BLANKE	ET	2[] YES [] NO [] DON'T KNOW	INCHES
		b.	LOOSE PARTICLES/ LOOSE FILL		1[] YES 0[] NO 6[] DON'T KNOW	INCHES
		c.	FIRM FOAM/ FIRM PLASTI	IC	1[] YES 0[] NO 6[] DON'T KNOW	INCHES
		d.	SPRAYED-IN URETHANE FOAM		1[] YES 0[] NO 6[] DON'T KNOW	INCHES
		e.	OTHER (SPECIFY):		1[] YES 0[] NO 6[] DON'T KNOW	
					OUL DON I KNOW	[] DON'T KNOW
						^
	FOR EACH "YES," ASK: 53. About how many inches of <u>(INSULATION T</u> do you have in your	(PE)				
	roof or ceiling area?					
8 H/F	BACK EXHIBIT 52					

()~~*_____* w 3

ESP	PONDENT EXHIBIT 54						
	s this house have a basement, an enclosed cra ce, a crawl space open to the outside, a conc			BASEME			
lat	b, or a combination of these? (MARK ALL THAT				SPACE ENCLOSED		
PPL	LY.)				SPACE OPEN TO OUT		
			L		TE SLAB TAKE B/ O Q. 59	AUK EXHIBIT 54,	
			[]	OTHER	(SPECIFY):		
F"	"BASEMENT," "CRAWL SPACE," OR "COMBINATION,"	ASK:					
5.		awl space			SKIP TO Q. 59		
	heated?			PART			
			0[]	NONE			
	IF "PART" OR "NONE" IS HEATED, ASK:						
	TURN TO EXHIBIT 56						
	56. Think of the floor area above the unhe		o[]		VERY LITTLE (LESS		
	basement or crawl space. About how mu of that floor area is insulated?	cn	2[]		ACK EXHIBIT 56, SH - 33%)	(TE 10 Ű 38	
				1/2 (34 - 66%)			
			3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%) 4[] ALL (96 - 100%) 6[] DON'T KNOW				
	TURN TO EXHIBIT 57						
	57. Please look at this exhibit and tell m		TT/BL	ANKET	2[] YES		
	whether or not you have each one in th floor above your unheated basement and				0[] NO	INCHES	
	crawl space.				6[] DON'T KNOW	[] DON'T KNOW	
		b. L0			1[] YES		
		CL FI	ES/LO LL	OSE	0[] NO	INCHES	
					6[] DON'T KNOW	[] DON'T KNOW	
		c. FI			1[] YES		
		FI	RM PL	ASTIC	0[] NO	INCHE S	
					é[] DON'T KNOW	[] DON'T KNOW	
		d. SP			1[] YES		
		UR FD	ETHAN AM	E	0[] NO	INCHES	
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			6[] DON'T KNOW	[] DON'T KNOW	
		e. OT	HER		1[] YES		
			PECIF	Y):	0[] NO	INCHES	
	1				e[] DON'T KNOW	[] DON'T KNOW	
	FOR EACH "YES," ASK:	<u>'</u>			<u>, </u>	^	
	58. About how many inches of (INSULAT	ION TYPE) do sement and/or				Ļ	



12

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 59

59. Please look at this exhibit of different kinds of doors. How many of each of these types of doors do you have that go from a heated area to the outside or to an unheated area? (SEE INSTRUCTION BELOW.)

NUMBER OF DOORS	NUMBER WITH STORM DOOR OR INSULATING GLASS	NUMBER STORM/ INSULATED DOORS PUT IN SINCE JANUARY 1, 1979				
a. Sliding gla doors	55		336-339	2[] DOORS AND HAVING THEM PUT IN	340	341-343
	333 334	335	MONTH:	2[] DOORS ONLY		APPROXIMATE COST:
	_		YEAR: 19	s[] OTHER (SPECIFY):		\$00
[] NONE	[] NONE	[] NONE	[] IN PROCESS			[] DON'T KNOW
b. Doors with glass panel	5		347-350	2[] DOORS AND HAVING THEM PUT IN	351	352-354
	344 34	346	MONTH:	2[] DOORS ONLY		APPROXIMATE COST:
			YEAR: 19	<pre>s[] OTHER (SPECIFY):</pre>		\$0
[] NONE	[] NONE	[] NONE	[] IN PROCESS			[] DON'T KNOW
c. Regular doc (doors with	out		358-361	Z[] DOORS AND HAVING THEM PUT IN	362	363-365
glass panel	s) 355 356	357	MONTH:	2[] DOORS ONLY		APPROXIMATE COST:
			YEAR: 19	5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):		\$00
[] NONE	[] NONE	[] NONE	[] IN PROCESS			[] DON'T KNOW
WITH INSULATING 61. How many of glass) door	OR FOR E OR MORE," of) the storm door/ insulating F STORM DOOR OR DOO	-				

IF ONE OR MORE, ASK:

- 62. In what month and year did you get (it/them)?
 63. (Did you pay/Are you paying) both for the door(s)
 - 63. (Did you pay/Are you paying) both for the door(s) and having the door(s) put in, only for the door(s) themselves, or what?

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

Q. 59 -- Count each pair of sliding glass doors as one door. Include doors that go to an unheated porch or garage. Do not include doors to a heated hallway in an apartment building, doors that are permanently sealed shut, or doors to an unheated attic or basement.

 $\rm Q.~64$ -- If more than one type of door was part of the same job and if respondent is unable to break down the cost among the different types, note below and record the total cost.

65. How many windows do you have in your home? Please include basement, attic, garage, and porch windows <u>only if these areas are heated</u>. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW.)

	407-4	08:0 4
NUMBER OF WINDOWS:		409- 410

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 66

66. How many of your windows are these sizes?

NUMBER OF WINDO	WS	NUMBER WITH STORM WINDOWS OR INSULATING GLASS	NUMBER STORM WINDOWS PUT IN SINCE JANUARY 1, 1979			1
a. Large	411- 412	413- 414	415- 416	412- 420 MONTH: YEAR: <u>19</u>	2[] WINOOWS AND HAVING 427 THEM PUT IN 2[] WINDOWS ONLY 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	422-424 APPROXIMATE COST: \$00
[] NONE		[] NONE	[] NONE	[] IN PROCESS		[] DON'T KNOW
b. Medium	425- 426	427 - 428	429- 430	432- 434 MONTH: YEAR: 19	2[] WINDOWS AND HAVING THEM PUT IN 2[] WINDOWS ONLY 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	436-438 APPROXIMATE COST: \$00
[] NONE		[] NONE	[] NONE	[] IN PROCESS		[] DON'T KNOW
c. Small	439. 440	441- 442	443- 444	445- 448 MONTH: YEAR: 19	1] WINDOWS AND HAVING 440 THEM PUT IN 2[] WINDOWS ONLY 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	450-452 APPROXIMATE COST: \$00
[] NONE		[] NONE	[] NONE	[] IN PROCESS		[] DON'T KNOW
ing glass BELOW.) - IF ONE OR WINDOWS C 68. How m windo were Janua IF ON 69. I 70. (of the m wind ? (SE MORE R INSU any of ws wit put in ry 1, E OR M n what Did yo	windows ows or insulat- E INSTRUCTIONS WINDOWS WITH STO LATING GLASS, AS the storm windo h insulating gla your home since 1979? ORE, ASK: month and year u pay/are you pa	K: ws or Ss did you get them?	the windows put	in, only	

71. Approximately what (did/will) the job cost? (SEE INSTRUCTION BELOW.)

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

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G5 -- Each window that opens separately should be counted as one window. Also count windows that are
fixed in place. Do not include windows (glass panels) in doors.
 G7 -- Windows made of double glass and other types of insulating glass count the same as storm windows.

 $Q,\ 71$ -- If more than one type of window was part of the same job and if respondent is unable to break down the cost among the different types, note below and record the total cost.

- - - - ----



14

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 72

72. Please look at this list and tell me which items, if any, have been added or installed in your home since January 1, 1979? (SEE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW.)

a. CLOSEABLE SHUTTERS, PLASTIC SHEETS, INSULATING DRAPES	1[] YES 0[] NO 2[] IN PROCESS	MONTH: YEAR: <u>19</u> [] IN PROCESS
b. CAULKING AROUND ANY WINDOWS OR DOORS TO THE OUTSIDE	2[] YES 0[] NO 2[] IN PROCESS	MONTH: YEAR: 19 [] IN PROCESS
c. WEATHER STRIPPING AROUND ANY WINDOWS OR DOORS TO THE OUTSIDE	2[] YES 0[] NO 2[] IN PROCESS	MONTH: YEAR: 19 [] IN PROCESS

453-457

458-462

463-467

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FOR EACH "YES,", ASK:

 In what month and year was it added or installed? — (SEE INSTRUCTION BELOW.)

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 72

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

 ${\tt Q},~72$ -- Count as "In Process" any work started but not yet completed. Do not count any changes made before this household moved in.

Q. 73 -- If household has done item more than once, put down the most recent date.

507-508:05

511

512-

513

514-

515

'4. In the past year, has any professional come to your home to advise you on how your house-hold could save on its energy bills? 0[] NO -- SKIP TO Q. 77 IF "YES," ASK: 75. In what month and year did the visit occur? MONTH: YEAR: 19

76.	Was the professional a private contractor,
	a representative from the electric or gas
	company, a representative from a fuel oil
	or LPG company, or someone else?

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 76		010
76. Was the professional a private contractor, a representative from the electric or gas company, a representative from a fuel oil	<pre>2[] ELECTRIC OR GAS COMPANY REPRE- SENTATIVE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 8]</pre>	
or LPG company, or someone else?	2[] FUEL OIL OR LPG COMPANY REPRE- SENTATIVE SKIP TO INSTRUCTIO FOR Q. 81	516 DN
	3[] PRIVATE CONTRACTOR AS	< Q. 77 IF
	5[] SOMEONE ELSE (SPECIFY): BO)	NOT MARKED
TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 76		
IF ELECTRIC, GAS, FUEL OIL, OR LPG COMPANY REPRE NOI MENTIONED ON Q. 76 OR "NO" ON Q. 74, ASK:	SENTATIVE	
77. If you request it, will your electric	1[] YES, THEY WILL	517
company or heating fuel supplier send a professional to inspect your house and	O[] NO, THEY WON'T SKIP TO INST	RUCTION
advise you on ways to save energy?	6[] DON'T KNOW FOR Q. 81	
IF "YES," ASK:		

1[] YES

IF '	"YES," ASK:		
78.	Do you now have any plans to request this service from your electric company or heating fuel supplier?	<pre>1[] YES SKIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 81 0[] NO</pre>	518
	IF "NO," ASK: 79. Is there some reason you have for not requesting this service?	2[] YES ⊘[] NO SKIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 81	519
	IF "YES," ASK: 80. What is your reason?		



1	6
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IF ONE-FAMILY HOUSE, ASK Q. 81 FF. IF TRAILER, SKIP TO Q. 86. IF 2 OR MORE UNITS IN BUILDING, SKIP TO Q. 98.

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 81

81. Please look at this list and tell me which items, if any, have been added or installed in your home since January 1, 1979. (SEE INSTRUCTION BELOW.)

a. Roof or ceiling insula- tion		525 2[] BATT/BLANKET	526	527- 529
1[] YES 520 0[] NO 2[] IN PROCESS	521-524	2[] LOOSE PARTICLES/ LOOSE FILL 3[] FIRM FOAM/FIRM PLASTIC	<pre>1[] LABOR AND MATERIALS 2[] MATERIALS ONLY</pre>	
2[] IN PROCESS	MONTH:	4[] SPRAYED-IN URETHANE FOAM	5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	APPROXIMATE COST: \$00
	[] IN PROCESS	6[] DON'T KNOW		[] DON'T KNOW
b. Insulation in the outside walls		535 1[] BATT/BLANKET	536	537- 539
1[] YES 530	531-534	2[] LOOSE PARTICLES/ LOOSE FILL 3[] FIRM FOAM/FIRM	1[] LABOR AND MATERIALS	
2[] IN PROCESS		PLASTIC	2[] MATERIALS ONLY	
	MONTH: YEAR: <u>19</u>	4[] SPRAYED-IN URETHANE FOAM	5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	APPROXIMATE COST: \$00
	[] IN PROCESS	6[] DON'T KNOW		[] DON'T KNOW
c. Insulation in the base- ment or crawl space be- low floor of house 1[] YES 540 0[] NO 2[] IN PROCESS	541-544 MONTH: YEAR: 19	545 I[] BATT/BLANKET 2[] LOOSE PARTICLES/ LOOSE FILL 3[] FIRM FOAM/FIRM PLASTIC 4[] SPRAYED-IN URETHANE FOAM	546 1[] LABOR AND MATERIALS 2[] MATERIALS ONLY 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	547- 549 APPROXIMATE COST: \$00
	[] IN PROCESS	6[] DON'T KNOW		[] DON'T KNOW
AKE BACK EXHIBIT 81 FOR EACH "YES" OR "IN PROCE ANSWER, ASK: 82. In what month and year work completed? (SEE I TIONS BELOW.) HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 83 83. What type of insulation BELOW.) TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 83 84. (Did you pay/Are you pa materials, or what?	was the NSTRUC- is it? (SEE INS ying) for labor a			

85. Approximately what (did/will) the job cost? -----

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

Q. 81 --- Mark "Yes," "No," or "In Process," for each item. Count as "In Process" any work started but not yet completed. Do not count changes made before this household moved in.

- ${\tt Q},\ {\tt 82}$ -- If household has done item more than once, write down the most recent date.
- $\mathbb{Q}.$ 83 -- If more than one type of insulation, mark one used most.

IF ONE-FAMILY HOUSE OR TRAILER, ASK Q. 86 ff. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 98.

86. Since January 1, 1979, has a heat pump or wood burning stove been installed in your home? (SEE INSTRUCTION BELOW.)

a. Heat pump 550 1[] YES 0[] NO 2[] IN PROCESS 1	551-554 MONTH: YEAR: 19 [] IN PROCESS	1[] LABOR AND MATERIALS 555 2[] MATERIALS ONLY 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	556-559 APPROXIMATE COST: \$00 [] DON'T KNOW
<pre>b. Wood-burning stove 1[] YES 560 0[] NO 2[] IN PROCESS</pre>	561-564 MONTH: YEAR: <u>19</u> [] IN PROCESS	1[] LABOR AND MATERIALS 565 2[] MATERIALS ONLY 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	586-569 APPROXIMATE COST: \$00 [] DON'T KNOW

FOR EACH "YES" OR "IN PROCESS" ANSWER, ASK:	\uparrow	N /	
87. In what month and year was the work completed? (SEE INSTRUCTION BELOW.)			
88. (Did you pay/Are you paying or only for materials? ——			
89. Approximately what (did/wil	1) the job cost?		ł

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

 $Q.\ 86$ -- Mark "Yes," "No," or "In Process" for each item. Count as "In Process" any work started but not yet completed. Do not count any changes made before this household moved in.

Q. 87 -- If household has done item more than once, write down most recent date.



18

CONTINUE IF ONE-FAMILY HOUSE OR TRAILER. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 98.

607-608:06

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 90

 Please look at this list and tell me which items, if any, have been added or installed in your home since January 1, 1979. (SEE INSTRUCTION BELOW.)

	YES	NO	IN PROCESS		MONTH	YEAR	IN PROCESS	
An automatic or clock thermostat	1[]	0[]	2[]	-		19	[]	611-6
Adjustments to thermostat control (recalibration)	1[]	0[]	2[]			19	[]	616-6
An additional thermostat (zoned your home)	1[]	0[]	2[]	-		19	[]	621-6
Smaller nozzle or burner or smaller line on furnace.	1[]	0[]	2[]			19	[]	626-6
Flame retention head burner for furnace (fuel oil)	1[]	0[]	2[]	1	·	19	[]	631-6
Automatic flue door (vent damper)	1[]	0[]	2[]	-		19	[]	636-6
Electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system (spark ignition)	1[]	0[]	2[]	1		19	[]	641-
Insulation around heating ducts	1[]	0[]	2[]	; -		19	[]	646-
Insulation around the hot water pipes	1[]	0[]	2[]			<u>19</u>	[]	651-
Insulation around the hot water heater	2[]	0[]	2[]			19	[]	656-
Meter which displays the cost of energy	1[]	0[]	2[]			1 <u>9</u>	[]	<i>C61</i> -
Other energy-saving devices (Specify):	1[]	o[]	2[]			19	[]	666-
				İ.		Λ		
	Adjustments to thermostat control (recalibration) An additional thermostat (zoned your home) Smaller nozzle or burner or smaller line on furnace Flame retention head burner for furnace (fuel oil) Automatic flue door (vent damper) Electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system (spark ignition) Insulation around heating ducts Insulation around the hot water pipes Insulation around the hot water heater Meter which displays the cost of energy.	An automatic or clock thermostat 2[] Adjustments to thermostat control (recalibration) 2[] An additional thermostat (zoned your home) 2[] An additional thermostat (zoned your home) 2[] Smaller nozzle or burner or smaller line on furnace, 1[] Smaller nozzle or burner or furnace (fuel oil) 1[] Automatic flue door (vent damper) 1[] Electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system (spark ignition) 1[] Insulation around heating ducts 2[] Insulation around the hot water pipes 1[] Insulation around the hot water heater 1[] Meter which displays the cost of energy 1[] Other energy-saving devices 1[]	An automatic or clock thermostat J[] 0[] Adjustments to thermostat control (recalibration) 2[] 0[] An additional thermostat control (recalibration) 2[] 0[] An additional thermostat (zoned your home) 1[] 0[] Smaller nozzle or burner or smaller line on furnace, 1[] 0[] Flame retention head burner for furnace (fuel oil) 1[] 0[] Automatic flue door (vent damper) 1[] 0[] Electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system (spark ignition) 1[] 0[] Insulation around heating ducts 1[] 0[] Insulation around the hot water pipes 1[] 0[] Insulation around the hot water heater 1[] 0[] Meter which displays the cost of energy 1[] 0[] Other energy-saving devices 1[] 0[]	YESNOPROCESSAn automatic or clock thermostat $J[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ Adjustments to thermostat control (recalibration) $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ An additional thermostat (zoned your home) $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ Smaller nozzle or burner or smaller line on furnace, $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ Flame retention head burner for furnace (fuel oil) $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ Automatic flue door (vent damper) $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ Electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system (spark ignition) $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ Insulation around heating ducts $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ Insulation around the hot water pipes $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ Meter which displays the cost of energy $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$ Other energy-saving devices $I[]$ $o[]$ $2[]$	YESNOPROCESSAn automatic or clock thermostat $2[]$ $2[]$ Adjustments to thermostat control (recalibration) $2[]$ $2[]$ An additional thermostat (zoned your home) $1[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ An additional thermostat (zoned your home) $1[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ Smaller nozzle or burner or smaller line on furnace. $1[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ Flame retention head burner for furnace (fuel oil) $1[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ Automatic flue door (vent damper) $1[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ Electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system (spark ignition) $2[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ Insulation around heating ducts $1[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ Insulation around the hot water pipes $1[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ Insulation around the hot water heater $2[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ Meter which displays the cost of energy $1[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$ Other energy-saving devices $1[]$ $0[]$ $2[]$	YESNOPROCESSMONTHAn automatic or clock thermostat $1[] o[] 2[]$	YESNOPROCESSMONTHYEARAn automatic or clock thermostat $J[] o[] 2[]$ 19Adjustments to thermostat control (recalibration) $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19An additional thermostat (zoned your home) $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19An additional thermostat (zoned your home) $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19Smaller nozzle or burner or smaller line on furnace furnace (fuel oil) $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19Automatic flue door (vent damper) $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19Electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system (spark ignition) $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19Insulation around the hot water pipes $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19Insulation around the hot water heater $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19Meter which displays the cost of energy $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19Other energy-saving devices (Specify): $I[] o[] 2[]$ 19	YESNOPROCESSMONTHYEARPROCESSAn automatic or clock thermostat $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ Adjustments to thermostat control (recalibration) $2[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ An additional thermostat (zoned your home) $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ An additional thermostat (zoned your home) $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ Smaller nozzle or burner or smaller line on furnace, $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ Flame retention head burner for furnace (fuel oil) $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ Automatic flue door (vent damper) $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ Electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system (spark ignition) $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ Insulation around the hot water pipes $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ Insulation around the hot water heater $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ Meter which displays the cost of energy $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$ Other energy-saving devices (Specify): $1[] o[] 2[]$ 19 $[]$

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 90

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

Q. 90 -- Mark "Yes," "No," or "In Process" for each item. Count as "In Process" any work started but not yet completed. Do not count any changes made before this household moved in.
 Q. 91 -- If household has done item more than once, write down most recent date.

z:::C

	NTINUE IF ONE-FAMILY HOUSE OR TRAILER, OTHERWISE S	KIP TO Q. 98.	707-708:07
92.	In some communities there are programs to help some people save energy by providing and in- stalling such things as insulation, storm windows, or storm doors at no cost to the household. Do you know of such a program in your community?	1[] YES 0[] NO SKIP TO Q. 95	713
	IF "YES," ASK:		
	93. Have you made use of the program?	1[] YES 0[] NO SKIP TO Q. 95	712
	IF "YES," ASK:		
	HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 94		
	94. Which of these things have you	[] ATTIC INSULATION	713
	had done, at no cost to you, through the program?	[] INSULATION IN OUTSIDE W	ALLS 714
		[] INSULATION IN FLOOR ARE UNHEATED BASEMENT OR CF SPACE	
		[] STORM DOORS ADDED	716
		[] STORM WINDOWS ADDED	717
		[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 94		
95.	Do you have your own swimming pool?	1[] YES	
		0[] NO SKIP TO Q. 98	719
	IF "YES," ASK:		
	96. Do you use a pool heater?	1[] YES	
		o[] NO SKIP TO Q. 98	720
	IF "YES," ASK:		
	97. What fuel is used with the heater?	01[] GAS FROM UNDERGROUND P1 SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOO	
		02[] GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TA	NK GAS)
		03[] FUEL OIL	
		04[] KEROSENE OR COAL OIL	721
		05[] ELECTRICITY	722
		06[] COAL OR COKE	
		07[] WOOD	
		<i>os</i> [] SOLAR COLLECTORS	
		21[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	



98. Do you have a refrigerator in your home that is presently in use?

IF "YES," ASK:

99. Do you have one refrigerator or more than one that is presently in use? (How many altogether?)

ASK ABOUT EACH REFRIGERATOR -- FIRST ASK ABOUT REFRIGERATOR USED MOST:

100. Is it electric or gas?

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 101

- 101. Which of these best describes your refrigerator? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY.)
 - - Full frost-free (frost does not build up)....
 - No working freezer section

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 101

102. Do you have a home freezer (that is separate from the refrigerator) that is presently in use?

IF "YES," ASK:

103. Do you have one freezer or more than one that is presently in use? (How many altogether?)

ASK ABOUT EACH FREEZER -- ASK FIRST ABOUT FREEZER USED MOST:

104. Is it electric or gas?

105. Is it a frost-free freezer or must it be defrosted?

 1[] YES
 0[] NO -- SKIP TO Q. 102
 723

 1[] ONE
 2[] TWO
 724

 3[] THREE OR MORE
 724

REFRIGERATOR #1		RE	FRIGER	TOR #2
1[] ELECTRIC		11]	ELECT	arc
2[] GAS	725	2[]	GAS	727
]				
1[]	726	1[]		728
2[]		2[]		
3[]		э[]		
4[]		4[]		

1[] YES 0[] NO -- SKIP TO Q. 106

1[] ONE 2[] TWO 730 3[] THREE OR MORE

FREEZER #1	FREEZER #2
1[] ELECTRIC	1[] ELECTRIC
2[] GAS 731	2[] GAS 733
732 1[] FROST-FREE 2[] MUST DEFROST	734 1[] FROST-FREE 2[] MUST DEFROST

HAND	RESPONDENT	EXHIBIT	106
-			

106.	Thinking of all the different kinds of <i>o</i> cooking done here, including cooking in the	[] GAS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD	
	oven, on a range, and with small appliances,	2[] GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TANK GAS)	
	which fuel is used most?	3[] FUEL OIL	
	c	4[] KEROSENE OR COAL OIL	
	c	5[] ELECTRICITY	735-
		6[] COAL OR COKE	736
		7[] WOOD	
		2[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	
		0[] NO COOKING DONE SKIP TO Q. 1	12
[AKE	BACK EXHIBIT 106		
107.	Does your household use an oven of any type,	2[] YES	737
107.	including microwave ovens, for cooking at	o[] NO SKIP TO Q. 112	101
	least occasionally?		
	IF "YES," ASK:		
	108. Do you have one oven or more than one	1[] ONE	
	oven that you presently use? (How many altogether?)	2[] TWO	738
		3[] THREE OR MORE	
	ASK ABOUT EACH OVEN ASK FIRST ABOUT OVEN USED MOST:		
		OVEN #1 OVE	N #2
	109. Is it electric or gas?	ELECTRIC 1[] 1[]
		GAS 2[] 2[
	IF "ELECTRIC," ASK:		-
	110. Is it a microwave oven?	YES 1[] 1[1
			1
		NO 0[] 0[
	111. Does your oven have a self-cleaning or	NO ٥[] ٥[SELF-CLEANING 2[] 2[]
	111. Does your oven have a self-cleaning or continuous cleaning feature?	NO o[] o[SELF-CLEANING 1[] 1[CONTINUOUS CLEANING 2[] 2[]
	boos jour oren nave a serie ereaning of	NO ٥[] ٥[SELF-CLEANING 2[] 2[]
	boos jour oren nave a serie ereaning of	NO o[] o[SELF-CLEANING 1[] 1[CONTINUOUS CLEANING 2[] 2[NEITHER OF THESE 0[] 0[739- 7]



22

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 112

Which of these do you use here in your (home/apartm	,		
ELECTRIC RANGE (STOVE-TOP OR BURNERS)	1[] YES	0[] NO	745
GAS RANGE (STOVE-TOP OR BURNERS)	1[] YES	0[] NO	746
OUTDOOR GAS GRILL	1[] YES	0[] NO	747
AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHER	1[] YES	0[] NO	748
WRINGER WASHING MACHINE (ELECTRIC)	1[] YES	0[] NO	749
ELECTRIC DISHWASHER	1[] YES	0[] NO	750
ELECTRIC CLOTHES DRYER	2[] YES	0[] NO	751
GAS CLOTHES DRYER	1[] YES	0[] NO	752
OUTDOOR GAS LIGHT	1[] YES	0[] NO	753
ELECTRIC DEHUMIDIFIER	1[] YES	<i>o</i> [] NO	754
ELECTRIC HUMIDIFIER	1[] YES	0[] NO	755
EVAPORATIVE COOLER (SWAMP COOLER)	1[] YES	<i>o</i> [] NO	756
BLACK AND WHITE TELEVISION SET	[] YES	[] NO	757 NUMBER:
COLOR TELEVISION SET	[] YES	[] NO	758 NUMBER:
IF "YES" FOR BLACK AND WHITE TV SET, ASK:			
113. How many black and white television sets do y in your home?	ou use here		
I IF "YES" FOR COLOR TV SET, ASK:			
114. How many color television sets do you use her	o in your homo?		

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 112

						,	0 120		(AGE 14+)	807-808:08
		ERSON	RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT	SEX FEMALE	MALE	AGE	FULL FULL TIME	PART	NOT EMPLOYED	
	<u></u>		RESPONDENT	1[]	2[]	AUC	1[]	2[]	0[]	811-816
		z		1[]	2[]		1[]	2[]	0[]	821
	- -	3		1[]	2[]		1[]	2[]	0[]	831
		4	······	1[]	2[]		1[]	2[]	0[]	841
		5		1[]	2[]	1	1[]	2[]	0[]	851
	-	6	<u></u>	1[]	2[]		1[]	2[]	0[]	861
	F	7		1[]	2[]		1[]	2[]	0[]	871 907-908:09
		8		2[]	2[]	1	1[]	2[]	0[]	911 911
		9		1[]	2[]		1[]	2[]	0[]	921
		10		1[]	2[]		1[]	2[]	0[]	931
		11		1[]	2[]	1	1[]	2[]	0[]	941
	-	12		1[]	2[]	1	1[]	2[]	0[]	951
6.			sted (READ RELATIONSHIPS F small children?	ROM Q. 115 AE	80VE).		missed (ADD TO LIS	STING)		961-962
7.	Any lod who liv		parders, or persons in you	r employ		[] YES [] NO	(ADD TO LIS	STING)		
8.		Anyone who usually lives here but is away traveling or in the hospital? (SEE INSTRUCTION BELOW.)			[] YES [] NO	(ADD TO LI	STING)			
9.		Inyone else staying here who does not have a reg- llar residence elsewhere?			[] YES [] NO	(ADD TO LI	STING)	2		
RE	ACH PERS	ON AGED	14 YEARS OR OLDER, ASK:						1	
0.			oyed full-time (30 hours o ne, or not employed?	r more per _					J	
۱.	Does an	other f	amily share your home with	you?		1[] YES 0[] NO	SEE INS	FRUCTION B	ELOW	963

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

Q. 118 -- Persons who are normally members of the household but who are now living away from home (e.g., college students or members of the Armed Forces) should <u>not</u> be listed.
 Q. 121 -- If another family shares the <u>same</u> housing unit, members should be listed in household composition table above.

If another family has a separate apartment that is defined by our rules as a <u>separate housing unit</u>, the additional housing unit should be listed on your housing unit address list for this location. See sampling instructions to see whether an additional interview should be completed.



	you now married, widowed, divorced, or arated, or have you never been married?	
Sep	1[] NOW MARRIED	Į
	2[] WIDOWED	964
	3[] DIVORCED OR SEPARATED	
	4[] NEVER MARRIED	
ND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 123		
3. Which of the groups on this exhibit best	1[] WHITE	
describes your origin?	2[] BLACK OR NEGRO	
	3[] AMERICAN INDIAN, ALASKAN NATIVE	96
	<pre>4[] ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER</pre>	
	5[] OTHER (SPECIFY):	
KE BACK EXHIBIT 123		
4. Are you of Spanish origin; that is, from	1[] YES	
a Spanish-American family?	0[] NO	96
IF "YES," ASK:		
HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 125		
125. Which of these types of Spanish-Americans	<pre>1[] MEXICAN, MEXICAN-AMERICAN, CHICANO</pre>	
best describes you?	2[] PUERTO RICAN	
	3[] CUBAN	96
	<pre>5[] OTHER/SPANISH/HISPANIC</pre>	
TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 125		
6. How many members of your household can drive	NUMBER OF	96
a car?	DRIVERS:	969
	[] NONE	

C

27.	the regular use of any car	Do you or other members of your household own or have 1[] YES the regular use of any cars, trucks, vans, or similar vehicles? 0[] NO TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 127, INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 137						
	<u>IF "YES," ASK</u> :							
	128. How many do you have	?	NUMBER OF VEHICLES:			1012- 1013		
				VEHICLE NUMBER				
			1	2	3	4		
29.	Which type(s) do you have? HOUSEHOLD HAS MORE THAN FO		1014- 01[] 1015	1029- 01[] 1030	1044- 01[] 1045	105 01[] 106		
	VEHICLES, MARK ANSWERS FOR THE FOUR VEHICLES USED	AUTOMOBILE	02[]	02[]	02[]	02[]		
	MOST.)	JEEP OR SIMILAR VEHICLE	03[]	03[]	03[]	03[]		
		PASSENGER VAN OR MINIBUS	04[]	04[]	04[]	04[]		
		CARGO VAN	05[]	05[]	05[]	05[]		
		PICKUP TRUCK	06[]	06[]	06[]	06[]		
		OTHER TRUCK	07[]	07[]	07[]	07[]		
		MOTOR HOME	08[]	08[]	08[]	08[]		
		OTHER (SPECIFY):	21[]	21[]	21[]	21[]		
			1016-1017	1031-1032	1046-1047	1061-106		
30.	Please tell me the make and name (of each one).	1 model MAKE						
			1018-1019	1033-1034	1048-1049	1063-106		
		MODEL NAME						
31.	What is the model year (of one)? (ENTER LAST TWO DIG	each	1020-1021	1035-1036	1050-1051	1065-106		
	MODEL YEAR.)	MODEL YEAR	19	19	19	19		
AKE	BACK EXHIBIT 127		1022	1037	1052	. 106		
32.	Is it used on the job by an	yone in YES	1[]	1[]	2[]	1[]		
	your household not counting to or from work?	j going NO	٥[]	0[]	0[]	0[]		



26

CONTINUE IF ONE OR MORE VEHICLES ON Q. 128. OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 137.

	VE	ICLE	NUMBE	E R
HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 133	1	2	3	4
133. What kind of fuel is used most frequently?	1023- 1024	1038- 1039	1053- 1054	1068- 1069
UNLEADED REGULAR GASOLINE	01[]	01[]	01[]	01[]
UNLEADED PREMIUM GASOLINE	02[]	o2[]	02[]	02[]
REGULAR GASOLINE	03[]	03[]	03[]	03[]
PREMIUM OR HIGH TEST GASOLINE	04[]	04[]	04[]	04[]
GASOHOL	05[]	05[]	05[]	05[]
DIESEL	06[]	06[]	06[]	06[]
ELECTRICITY	07[]	07[]	07[]	07[]
OTHER (SPECIFY):	21[]	21[]	21[]	21[]
DON'T KNOW	96[]	96[]	96[]	96[]
TURN TO EXHIBIT 134	1025- 1026	1040- 1041	1055- 1056	1070- 1071
134. What type of engine does it have? 1-CYLINDER	01[]	01[]	01[]	01[]
2-CYLINDER	02[]	02[]	02[]	02[]
3-CYL INDER	03[]	03[]	03[]	03[]
4-CYL INDER	04[]	04[]	04[]	04[]
5-CYL INDER	05[]	05[]	05[]	05[]
6-CYL INDER	06[]	06[]	06[]	06[]
8-CYL INDER	08[]	08[]	08[]	08[]
ROTARY	09[]	09[]	09[]	09[]
ELECTRIC	10[]	10[]	10[]	10[]
OTHER (SPECIFY):	21[]	21[]	21[]	21[]
DON'T KNOW	96[]	96[]	96[]	96[]
TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 134	1027	1042	1057	1072
135. Does it have air-conditioning? YES	1[]	1[]	L]۲	1[]
NO	0[]	0[]	0[]	י[]
136. Does it have an automatic trans- AUTOMATIC	1028 1[]	1043 1[]	1058 1[]	1073 1[]
mission or a manual shift? MANUAL SHIFT	2[]	2[]	2[]	2[]
	-0			

			1107-	1108:11
CHECI	K BACK TO Q. 120 ON PAGE 23. MARK APPROPRIATE BOXES.		RESPONDENT	SPOUSE
		EMPLOYED FULL/PART TIME	1[]	1[]
		NOT EMPLOYED	0[]	0[]
		NO SPOUSE IN HOUSEHOLD		9[]
			1111	1126
	RESPONDENT AND/OR SPOUSE (IF IN HOUSEHOLD) IS EMPLOYED Q. 137 ff. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q. 144.		1 - -	
<u>ASK A</u>	BOUT RESPONDENT FIRST, THEN SPOUSE		1112- 1113	1127- 1128
137.	How many miles is it from your home to the place	LESS THAN 1 MILE	01[]	01[]
	where (you work/your husband or wife works)? (IF RESPONDENT OR SPOUSE HAS NO FIXED PLACE OF WORK,	1-4 MILES	02[]	02[]
	CHECK "NO FIXED PLACE.")	5-9 MILES	03[]	03[]
1		10-14 MILES	04[]	04[]
		15-19 MILES	05[]	05[]
		20-29 MILES	06[]	06[]
		30 OR MORE MILES	07[]	07[]
		NO FIXED PLACE OF WORK	11[]	11[]
		WORK AT HOME	00[]	00[]
38.	How (do you/does your husband or wife) usually get	BUS OR STREETCAR	1114-1115 01[]	1129-1130 01[]
	to work? (IF MORE THAN ONE MODE OF TRAVEL, ASK ABOUT MODE USED FOR GREATEST DISTANCE.)	SUBWAY, ELEVATED	02[]	02[]
	About MODE USED FOR GREATEST DISTANCE. J	COMMUTER TRAIN	03[]	03[]
		TAXI	04[]	04[]
		AUTOMOBILE OTHER THAN TAXI	05[]	05[]
		TRUCK	06[]	06[]
		MOTORCYCLE OR MOPED	. 07[]	07[]
		WALK OR BICYCLE	08[]	08[]
		WORK AT HOME	00[]	00[]
	IF "AUTOMOBILE OTHER THAN TAXI" OR "TRUCK," ASK:		1116	1131
	139. (Do you/Does your husband or wife) usually	ALONE	1[]	1[]
	ride alone or with other people?	WITH OTHERS	2[]	2[]
	IF "WITH OTHERS":		1112	1132
	140. How many other people?	NUMBER		
			1118-1120	1133-1135
	141. About how long would it take (you/your husband or wife) one way to go to work	MINUTES FOR TRIP, ONE WAY	· ···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	if some form of public transportation were used from time leaving home until arriving at work?	NOT POSSIBLE TO USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	995[]	995[]
142.	How much time is usually required for (you/your husband or wife) to get to work from time leaving home until arriving at work?	MINUTES FOR TRIP, ONE WAY	1121-1123	1136-1138
143.	About how many round trips are made between home and work each week?	NUMBER OF ROUND TRIPS	1124-1125	1139-1140

I have just a few questions for background statistical purposes.

144.	What is the highest grade (or year) you	00[] NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL SKIP TO Q. 146
	attended in school?	01[] FIRST 07[] SEVENTH
		02[] SECOND 08[] EIGHTH
		03[] THIRD 09[] NINTH 1141-
		04[] FOURTH 10[] TENTH 1142
		05[] FIFTH 11[] ELEVENTH
		06[] SIXTH 12[] TWELFTH
		COLLEGE (ACADEMIC YEARS)
		13[] C1 16[] C4
		14[] C2 17[] C5
		15[] C3 18[] C6 OR MORE
145.	Did you finish that grade (or year)?	1[] YES
		o[] NO 1143
146.	At any time in 1979, did you work for pay	1[] YES
	at a job or business?	0[] NO SKIP TO Q. 148 1144
	IF "YES," ASK:	
	147. During 1979, in how many weeks did	
	you work even for a few hours?	
	Include paid vacation and sick leave as work.	NUMBER 1145- OF WEEKS: 1146
	IF LESS THAN 50 WEEKS, OR "NO" ON Q. 146, HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 148/153	<u>ASK</u> :
	148. What was the main reason you did not work (the remaining weeks) in	01[] LOOKING FOR WORK (OR ON LAY-OFF)
	1979? (READ EACH RESPONSE).	02[] ILL OR DISABLED AND UNABLE TO WORK
	Were you	03[] TAKING CARE OF FAMILY
		04[] GOING TO SCHOOL 05[] INABLE TO FIND WORK 1147-
		1148
		<pre>06[] IN ARMED FORCES</pre>
		08[] DOING SOMETHING ELSE
		SOLT DOTHE SUMETHING FOR
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 148/153	

		-	
Ε.	1	•	,



	What is the highest grade (or year)	00[] NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL SKIP TO Q. 15						
	that your (husband/wife) attended in school?	01[] FIRST 07[] SEVENTH						
		02[] SECOND 08[] EIGHTH						
		03[] THIRD 09[] NINTH	1149					
		04[] FOURTH 10[] TENTH	1150					
		05[] FIFTH 11[] ELEVENTH						
		06[] SIXTH 12[] TWELFTH						
		COLLEGE (ACADEMIC YEARS)						
		13[]Cl 16[]C4						
		14[] C2 17[] C5						
		15[] C3 18[] C6 OR MORE						
50								
50.	Did (he/she) finish that grade (or year)?	1[] YES	1151					
		0[] NO	1101					
51.	At any time in 1979, did your (husband/wife)	1[] YES						
	work for pay at a job or business?	0[] NO SKIP TO Q. 153	1152					
	IF "YES," ASK:							
	152. During 1979, in how many weeks did your (husband/wife) work even for a few hours? Include paid vacation and sick leave as work.	NUMBER OF WEEKS:	1153 1154					
	IF LESS THAN 50 WEEKS, OR "NO" ON Q. 151 ASK:							
	HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 148/153							
	153. What was the main reason your	01[] LOOKING FOR WORK (OR ON LAY-OFF)						
	(husband/wife) did not work (the remaining weeks) in 1979? (READ	02[] ILL OR DISABLED AND UNABLE TO WOR	ĸ					
	EACH RESPONSE). Was he/she	03[] TAKING CARE OF FAMILY						
		04[] GOING TO SCHOOL	1155					
		05[] UNABLE TO FIND WORK	1156					
		06[] IN ARMED SERVICES						
		07[] RETIRED						
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 148/153	07[] RETIRED						
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 148/153	07[] RETIRED						
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 148/153	07[] RETIRED						
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 148/153	07[] RETIRED						

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30

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 154

154. Now let's look at this list of income groups. Please tell me which group letter best describes the total combined income in 1979 of all members of your family living here, from all sources -- wages, dividends, Social Security, and so forth -- before taxes and deductions. (Family includes all related persons living in this household.)

CIRCLE LETTER FOR INCOME GROUP

01	А	LOSS	14	Ν	\$14,000 - \$14,999
02	В	\$0 - \$2,999	15	0	\$15,000 - \$16,999
03	С	\$3,000 - \$3,999	16	Ρ	\$17,000 - \$19,999
04	D	\$4,000 - \$4,999	17	Q	\$20,000 - \$24,999
05	ε	\$5,000 - \$5,999	18	R	\$25,000 - \$29,999
06	F	\$6,000 - \$6,999	10	S	\$30,000 - \$34,999
07	G	\$7,000 - \$7,999	20	Т	\$35,000 - \$39,999
08	н	\$8,000 - \$8,999	21	U	\$40,000 - \$49,999
09	I	\$9,000 - \$9,999	22	۷	\$50,000 - \$74,999
10	J	\$10,000 - \$10,999	23	W	\$75,000 OR OVER
11	к	\$11,000 - \$11,999	96	[]	DON'T KNOW
12	L	\$12,000 - \$12,999	97	[]	REFUSED
13	М	\$13,000 - \$13,999			

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 154

155.	Do you or members of your household own your	
	home or do you rent?	

1[] OWN (BUYING) 2[] RENT -- SKIP TO Q. 157 3[] OCCUPIED WITHOUT PAYMENT OF RENT -- SKIP TO Q. 157 1159

1[] YES, CONDOMINIUM

1157-

1158

IF	"OWN	(BUYING),"	ASK:	

156.	Is this house	(apartment) part (of a
	condominium c	r cooperati	ve?	

2[] YES, COOPERATIVE 0[] NO 1160

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 157

157. We may have covered some of these points before, but just to be sure, please look at this exhibit and tell me whether these fuels are used here in your household.

			NOT	PAID BY	INCLUDED	OTHER	7
	ELECTRICITY	USED	USED	HOUSEHOLD	IN RENT	(SPECIFY)	-
a.	FOR HOT WATER	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	1161-1162
b.	FOR HEATING YOUR HOME	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	1163-1164
c.	FOR AIR-CONDITIONING (CENTRAL OR WINDOW/WALL UNITS)	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	1165-1166
d.	FOR COOKING	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	
e.	FOR LIGHTING AND OTHER APPLIANCES	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	
	GAS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD						
f.	FOR HOT WATER	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	⁵ []	1171-1172
g.	FOR HEATING YOUR HOME	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	s[]	
h.	FOR CENTRAL AIR-CONDITIONING	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	1175-1176
i.	FOR COOKING	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	s[]	1177-1178
j.	FOR OTHER APPLIANCES (INCLUDE OUTSIDE GAS LIGHT HERE)	J[]	o[]	2[]	2[]	5[]	1 I
	GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TANK GAS)					1207-1208	: 12
k.	FOR HOT WATER	2[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	1211-1212
1.	FOR HEATING YOUR HOME	2[]	o[]	1[]	2[]	<i>s</i> []	
m.	FOR CENTRAL AIR-CONDITIONING	2[]	o[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	
n.	FOR COOKING INSIDE HOME	2[]	o[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	
o.	FOR COOKING ON OUTDOOR GRILL	2[]	0[] 0[]	1[]	2[] 2[]		
	FOR OTHER APPLIANCES	⊥[] 1[]	0[] 0[]	1[]	2[] 2[]	5[]	
p.	TOR OTHER AFFETANCES	τίj	0[]	111	213	5[]	1221-1222
	FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE						
q.	FOR HOT WATER	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	1223-1224
r.	FOR HEATING YOUR HOME	1[]	0[]	1[]	2[]	5[]	1225-1226
	FOR EACH USE OF EACH FUEL, ASK:				\wedge		
	158. Is that paid for by your househ your rent, or do you get it som	old, ind	luded in				
							
TAK	E BACK EXHIBIT 157						
	F ONE-FAMILY HOUSE OR TRAILER AND IF U KIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 160.	IDERGRO	JND GAS IS	<u>NOT</u> USED, AS	K Q. 159.	OTHERWISE	
159	 Is gas from underground pipes avail this neighborhood? 	able in	J[]	YES			1227
	this heighborhood:			NO			1227
			6[]	DON'T KNOW			
	<u></u>			-1			
I	F ALL FUEL BILLS ARE INCLUDED IN RENT,	SKIP TO) Q. 186.				

Consumption and Expenditures, April 1980-March 1981 Energy Information Administration

31



			1228
160.	About how many deliveries of LPG does you household usually get in a year?	r NUMBER OF DELIVERIES:	1229
		95[] LIVED HERE L	ESS THAN ONE YEAR
		00[] NONE DELIVER PICK UP AT S	ED, CASH AND CARRY, TORE
161.			1230
	in the past 12 months from one company or from more than one company?	2[] MORE THAN ON	E COMPANY
	IF "MORE THAN ONE COMPANY," ASK:		
	162. How many different companies?	2[] TWO	
		3[] THREE	1231
		4[] FOUR OR MORE	
IF I Q.	HOUSEHOLD USES AND PAYS FOR FUEL OIL OR KER 163 ff. OTHERWISE SKIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR (OSENE (SEE QUESTIONS 157-1 Q. 176.	58, PARTS q and r), ASK
163.	How many tanks do you have for fuel oil or	r[] ONE	
	kerosene?	2[] TWO	1232
		³ [] THREE OR MOR	Ξ
			TANK #9
164.	What is the capacity of the tank (each	<u>TANK #1</u>	<u>TANK #2</u>
1041	tank) in total gallons?		
		[] 275 GALLONS 1233-	[] 275 GALLONS 1246-
		[] 550 GALLONS 1236 [] 1000 GALLONS	[] 550 GALLONS <i>1249</i> [] 1000 GALLONS
		[] OTHER - (SPECIFY):	[] OTHER - (SPECIFY):
65.	Did you have this same tank in January	1[] SAME TANK 1232	1[] SAME TANK 1950
00.	1979, or is it a replacement (or has	2[] SAME TANK 1237 2[] REPLACEMENT	2[] REPLACEMENT
	it been added since January 1979)?	[] ADDITIONAL TANK	3[] ADDITIONAL TANK
	TE DEDLACEMENT TANK ACK.		
	IF REPLACEMENT TANK, ASK: 166. What was the capacity of the tank	[] 275 GALLONS	[] 275 GALLONS
	that was replaced?	1238-	[] 550 CALLONS 1251-
		[] 1000 GALLONS 1241	[] 1000 GALLONS 1254
			[] OTHER - (SPECIFY):
		[] OTHER - (SPECIFY):	L] DIMER = (SELGIEF).
		[] UTHER - (SPECIFY):	
		1242-1245	1255-1258
	167. In what month and year was it re- placed?		

	TINUE IF HOUSEHOLD USES AND PAYS FOR FUEL OIL OR I TRUCTION FOR Q. 176.	KEROSENE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO	
HAND	RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 168		
168.	About how much fuel oil/kerosene does your household use in a year which of these groups would it be?	<pre>1[] LESS THAN 100 GALLONS PER YEAR 2[] 100-499 GALLONS PER YEAR 3[] 500-999 GALLONS PER YEAR 4[] 1000 GALLONS OR MORE</pre>	1259
TAKE	BACK EXHIBIT 168		
169.	About how many times a year does your house- hold purchase fuel oil/kerosene?	NUMBER OF DELIVERIES: 95[] LIVED HERE LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1260- 1261
170.	Did you buy fuel oil for this house (apartment) in the past 12 months from one company, or from more than one company?	<pre>1[] ONE COMPANY 2[] MORE THAN ONE COMPANY</pre>	1262
	IF "MORE THAN ONE," ASK:		
	171. How many different companies?	2[] TWO 3[] THREE 4[] FOUR OR MORE	1263
172.	About what did your household pay per gallon on your last delivery/purchase of fuel oil/ kerosene?	PRICE PER GALLON: [] DON'T KNOW	1264- 1266
173.	In what month and year did you have your last delivery/purchase of fuel oil/ kerosene?	MONTH:	1267- 1268
		YEAR: 19	1269- 1270
174.	Since the beginning of June, 1980, has your household had any problems getting fuel oil/kerosene when it was needed?	1[] YES 0[] NO 5[] HAVEN'T NEEDED ANY	1271
	IF "YES," ASK:		
	175. Was the problem that no fuel oil/ kerosene was available, or that the fuel oil/kerosene cost more than your household could afford, or was it something else? (MARK AS MANY AS APPLY.)	<pre>x[] NONE AVAILABLE 2[] COST MORE THAN HOUSEHOLD COULD A s[] OTHER (SPECIFY):</pre>	1272 AFFORD



		1307-1308	:13
I F KE	HOUSEHOLD USES AND PAYS FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS (FROM UNDER ROSENE IN Q. 158, ASK Q. 176 ff. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO INST	GROUND PIPES OR LPG) OR FUEL OIL/ RUCTION FOR Q. 186.	
HAND	RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 176		
176.	Do any of your household electric, gas, fuel oil or kerosene bills include charges for fuel used for purposes other than for your own living quarters, such as farm buildings or machinery, the house or apartment of another household, a business or office, or anything else?	2[] YES ∂[] NO TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 176, SKIP TO Q. 182	1311
	IF "YES," ASK:		
	177. Which fuel bills include charges for fuel used for purposes other than your own living quarters? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY.)	[] 20001000000	1312 1313 1314 1315
	TURN TO EXHIBIT 178-181		
	IF "ELECTRICITY" ON Q. 177, ASK:		
	178. About how much of your household's electric- ity bill is used for non-household uses such as farm buildings or machinery, the house or apartment of another household, a business or office, or anything else?	0[] VERY LITTLE (LESS THAN 5%) 1[] 1/4 (5 - 33%) 2[] 1/2 (34 - 66%) 3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%)	1316
	IF "GAS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES" ON Q. 177, ASK:		
	179. About how much of your household's gas bill is used for non-household uses such as farm buildings or machinery, the house or apartment of another household, a business or office, or anything else?	0[] VERY LITTLE (LESS THAN 5%) ⊥[] 1/4 (5 - 33%) 2[] 1/2 (34 - 66%) 3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%)	1317
	IF "GAS, LPG" ON Q. 177, ASK:		
	180. About how much of your household's LPG bill is used for non-household uses such as farm buildings or machinery, the house or apart- ment of another household, a business or office, or anything else?	o[] VERY LITTLE (LESS THAN 5%) ⊥[] 1/4 (5 - 33%) 2[] 1/2 (34 - 66%) 3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%)	1318
	IF "FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE" ON Q. 177, ASK:		
	 181. About how much of your household's fuel oil/kerosene bill is used for non-household uses such as farm buildings or machinery, the house or apartment of another household, a business or office, or anything else? 	o[] VERY LITTLE (LESS THAN 5%) 1[] 1/4 (5 - 33%) 2[] 1/2 (34 - 66%) 3[] 3/4 (67 - 95%)	1319
	TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 178-181		

ZSIGA

	NTINUE IF ANY ELECTRIC, GAS (FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES OR LPG) OR FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE BILLS E PAID BY HOUSEHOLD. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 186.	
82.	In addition to the types of fuel you use, we are interested in the quantities used and the amount that people pay for electricity, gas, fuel oil or kerosene in different parts of the United States.	
	I have a form that would authorize the companies that supply your household to provide t information to Response Analysis Corporation.	hat
	Since this study is being done nationwide, it will give a good picture of the difference fuel cost and usage all over the country. The information is needed to help establish important national energy policies.	es in
	INTERVIEWER: REMOVE THE AUTHORIZATION FORM FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND HAND TO RESPONDEN EITHER YOU OR RESPONDENT SHOULD FILL IN THE NAME(S) OF COMPANIES. IF MORE THAN ONE LPG OR FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE COMPANY HAS BEEN USED SINCE JANUARY 1 1980, FILL IN ADDITIONAL COMPANY NAMES ON OTHER SIDE OF FORM. PLEASE PRIN	,
	<pre>1[] AUTHORIZATION FORM SIGNED</pre>	132
	<pre>o[] AUTHORIZATION FORM NOT SIGNED INTERVIEWER, EXPLAIN BELOW:</pre>	
IF	AUTHORIZATION FORM IS SIGNED, ASK Q. 183 ff. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO INSTRUCTION FOR Q. 186.]
83.		RUC -
33.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185	
33.	<u>NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM)</u> , TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME	
33.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185	
33.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK:	
33.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME:	
33.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME:	
83.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME:	
83.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), or are they in another name? TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME:	
83.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME:	
33.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. I84. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME: STREET ADDRESS:	
33.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME:	
	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME:	132
	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME: STREET ADDRESS:	132
83.	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME:	132
	NAME OF SIGNATURE ON AUTHORIZATION FORM), TION FOR Q. 185 or are they in another name? 2[] ANOTHER NAME IF BILL IS IN ANOTHER NAME, ASK: 184. I84. What is that name and address? BILLING NAME: STREET ADDRESS:	132



		37
		57
		L
	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SU Authorization Form for Residential Energy Consumption Survey	RVEY
I hereby give permission Corporation for confide	n to the company (companies) below to provide in ential use in connection with their survey for th	formation to Response Analysis e.U.S. Department of Energy.
household from January 1) the total ar	ers use of fuels (electricity, natural gas or LPC y 1, 1980 through April 30, 1982, including: mount of fuels used by my household. rice charged for fuels used by my household.	3, fuel oil or kerosene) by my
	zed to provide this information by monthly period	ds or by delivery date, whichever
	thorization may be accepted with the same aut	hority as the original.
	Signature: Date:	
	YOUR NAME	
•	ADDRESS	APT. NO.
	CITY OR POST OFFICE	STATE ZIP CODE
	TELEPHONE AREA CODE:NUMBER:	
DI	EASE COMPLETE ONE BLOCK BELOW FOR	
	(IF MORE THAN ONE SUPPLIER OF A PARTICULAR FU	
	PRINT FULL NAME OF ELECTRIC COMPAN	
	LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - C	ITY AND STATE
	TELEPHONE	
	AREA CODE:NUMBER:	
	AREA CODE:NUMBER:	
	AREA CODE:NUMBER:	
Form underground pipes or LPG (bottled or tank gas)	AREA CODE:NUMBER:	
from underground pipes	AREA CODE:NUMBER:	
	AREA CODE:NUMBER: PRINT FULL NAME OF GAS COMPANY LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - C TELEPHONE AREA CODE:NUMBER:	
from underground pipes or LPG (bottled or tank gas) UEL OIL	AREA CODE:NUMBER: PRINT FULL NAME OF GAS COMPANY LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - C TELEPHONE AREA CODE:NUMBER: PRINT FULL NAME OF OIL COMPANY	ITY AND STATE
from underground pipes	AREA CODE:NUMBER: PRINT FULL NAME OF GAS COMPANY LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - C TELEPHONE AREA CODE:NUMBER:	ITY AND STATE



38	
GAS LPG (bottled or tank gas)	SECOND GAS COMPANY PRINT FULL NAME OF GAS COMPANY LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - CITY AND STATE TELEPHONE
	AREA CODE:NUMBER: THIRD GAS COMPANY PRINT FULL NAME OF GAS COMPANY LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - CITY AND STATE TELEPHONE
FUEL OIL	AREA CODE: NUMBER: SECOND FUEL OIL/KEROSENE COMPANY PRINT FULL NAME OF OIL COMPANY
or KEROSENE	LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - CITY AND STATE TELEPHONE AREA CODE:
	PRINT FULL NAME OF OIL COMPANY LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - CITY AND STATE TELEPHONE AREA CODE:

2	ŝ	
	59	

IF HOUSEHOLD HAS ONE OR MORE FUELS INCLUDED IN RENT (SEE Q. 158), ASK Q. 186. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 187. 186. We may be needing some additional information about fuels used in this building (house). May I have the name of the person or company to whom you pay rent? NAME : 1324 TELEPHONE NUMBER: (AREA CODE: ____) STREET ADDRESS: _ CITY OR TOWN/STATE/ZIP CODE: _____ ASK EVERYONE 187. For interview verification purposes, may I have your name, phone number, and mailing address please? RESPONDENT'S NAME: _____ TELEPHONE NUMBER: (AREA CODE _____) _____ ____ STREET ADDRESS: ____

CITY OR TOWN/STATE/ZIP CODE:



40

.

		of your year-round l	• •		. do		incida c-	* 6 .
	With your permission, I wo outside. With your home,	I think it would be	your nome. most accur	ate to	do it fr do it on	om the the (in	iside/outsi	tne de).
	INCLUDE ONLY THE PART OF T ANY PECULIARITIES IN SHAPE			I THE WE	EATHER. A	SK THE	RESPONDENT	ABO
	INDICATE WHETHER THE MEASU INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE HOME			INSIDE OUTSIE				1
189.	Are any of the areas measu during most of the heating			ON THE	- INDICATE E DIAGRAM (////).		ED AREA(S) NES LIKE	1
	ERVIEWER INSTRU	JCTIONS:						
] MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER				OFFICE US	E ONLY		
2] ONE-FAMILY HOUSE			В				12 12
	STYLE: 1[] ONE STORY 2{] TWO STORY		7	1				13 13
	3[] THREE STO	179		2	++			13
	4[] SPLIT LEV	EL ECIFY):		3	+			13 13
-		ER STRUCTURE						
 No bo 	WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS bete measurement problems, if bitom of page 42 if addition ketch or detailed measuremen	any, on page 42. Us al space is needed fo						
• No bo si	WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS ote measurement problems, if ottom of page 42 if addition setch or detailed measuremen	any, on page 42. Us al space is needed fo	or GRAM TO N	VE ARE S		иотне	ER SHAPES	
• No bo st RECT. Base	WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS ote measurement problems, if httom of page 42 if addition ketch or detailed measuremen <u>RECORD ME</u> ANGULAR SHAPE OR	any, on page 42. U: al space is needed fr ts. ASUREMENTS ON DIA(L-SHAPE	or GRAM TO N			ИОТНЕ	ER SHAPES	

RECORD MEASUREMENTS ON DIAGRAM TO NEAREST FOOT

RECTANGULAR SHAPE	OR	L-SHAPE	OR	DIAGRAM OTHER SHAPES
First story				
1[] Full story	2[] Half	story		<u> </u>
)()	
Second story 2[] Full story	2[] Half	story		
) ()	
Third story 1[] Full story 2[] Half story				
) ()	



INTERVIEWER REPORT ON MEASUREMENT OF YEAR-ROUND LIVING SPACE

A. What problems, if any, did you have in measuring this house/apartment?

1349-1350

B. What effect, if any, did these problems have on the accuracy of your measurement?

CONTINUE IF ONE OR MORE VEHICLES LISTED IN Q. 128. OTHERWISE, MAKE ENTRIES IN INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION BOX AND AT BOTTOM OF PAGE TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW. 1411 1[] ONE OR MORE VEHICLES LISTED IN Q. 128 -- ASK Q. 190 o[] NO VEHICLES LISTED IN Q. 128 -- MAKE ENTRIES AT BOTTOM OF PAGE TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW VEHICLE NUMBER 1 2 3 4 VEHICLE MAKE (FROM Q. 130) MODEL YEAR (FROM Q. 131) 190. Earlier you mentioned that your household has vehicle(s). Could we look at the odometer(s) now to 19 19 _ 19 19 ODOMETER see how many miles the (vehicle has/vehicles have) READING VEHICLE NOT been driven? AT HOME [] [] [] [] IF ONE OR MORE VEHICLES IS NOT AVAILABLE, ASK: ESTIMATED MILES Just approximately, how many miles has (each one) DRIVEN been driven since it was manufactured? 1412-1417 1419-1424 1426-1431 1433-1438 1418 1425 1432 1439 INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION: 192. COLOR OF EXTERIOR OF HOME OR BUILDING: 1440 1[] LIGHT 2[] MEDIUM 3[] DARK 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 193. IS ROOF SLANTED (PITCHED) OR FLAT? 2[] SLANTED (PITCHED) -- MARK COLOR 2[] FLAT 1441 ROOF COLOR: 1[] LIGHT 2[] MEDIUM 3[] DARK 1442 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY): ___ 194. FOR HOUSING UNITS IN BUILDINGS WITH 2 OR MORE UNITS -- SAMPLE UNIT IS LOCATED ON: 2[] FIRST FLOOR 3[] SECOND FLOOR OR HIGHER 1] BASEMENT LEVEL 1443 5[] OTHER (SPECIFY): Thank you very much for your help. 1444-LENGTH OF INTERVIEW: MINUTES TIME INTERVIEW COMPLETED: 1446 1447-INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE: ____ DATE : ___ 1450

U.S. GOVERNENT PRINTING OFFICE 1980 -0- 311-122/53



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SURVEY Conducted by RESPONSE ANALYSIS CORPORATION P.O. Box 158, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Mandatory under Public Law 93-275 and 94-385

1980-81 FIRST YEAR DATA

OMB No. 038-R0457 EIA-457E F2153-1

HOUSEHOLD:

If the customer account number is not shown, please enter it. It will be helpful when we request next year's information about this household.

If you have any questions please call collect to Ms. Luci Raaum at (609) 921-3333.

Customer Account Number for Household:

Information about specific households will be kept strictly confidential. The data will be summarized within large groupings for statistical purposes.

	E	LECTRICITY USAGE F	ROM MARCH 1, 1980 TO	THE PRES	ENT		
Time Period	Consumptio Beginning Date	n Period Ending Date	Number of Kwhr Used	A - Ac E - Es	ircle On Kwhr are tual timated ad by Cu		Total Dollar* Amount
1			T	A	Ε	R	
2		······································		A	E	R	
3				A	E	R	
4				A	E	R	
5				A	E	R	······································
6			1	A	ε	R	
7				A	E	R	
8				A	£	R	
9			1	A	E	R	
10				A	ε	R	
11				A	E	R	
12				A	E	R	
13				A	E	R	
14				A	E	R	
15				A	E	R	
16				Α.	E	R	
17				A	E	R	
18				٨	E	R	

*Please <u>include</u> state and local taxes. <u>Exclude</u> merchandise, repair, and service charges. If the household is on the budget plan, do <u>not</u> provide the budgeted bill; provide instead the dollar amount that is the cost of the actual consumption in the period.

Form completed by: _____

(Name)

(Telephone Number)

(Date)





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SURVEY

Conducted by RESPONSE ANALYSIS CORPORATION P.O. Box 158, Princeton, New Jersey 08540 Mandatory under Public Law 93-275 and 94-385 OMB No. 038-R0457 EIA-457F F2154-1

1980-81 FIRST YEAR DATA

HOUSEHOLD:

If the customer account number is not shown, please enter it. It will be helpful when we request next year's information about this household.

If you have any questions please call collect to Ms. Luci Raaum at (609) 921-3333.

Customer Account Number for Household:

Information about specific households will be kept strictly confidential. The data will be summarized within large groupings for statistical purposes.

	Consumption	Period		· ·	rcle On tities a	•	Total
Time Period	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Quantity Used	E - Es	timated ad by C		Dollar* Amount
1				A	E	R	
2			1	A	£	R	
3			1	A	£	R	
4			1	A	E	R	
5				A	Ε	R	
6				A	E	R	
7			1	A	£	R	
B		1	1	A	E	R	
9			1	A	E	R	
10				A	E	R	
11				A	E	R	
12			1	A	E	R	<u></u>
13			1	A	E	R	
14			<u> </u>	A	E	R	
15			1	A	£	R	
16			1	A	E	R	
17			t	A	E	R	<u> </u>
18			1	A	E	R	

:*The quantity used is expressed in terms of: (Mark one)

(Name)

[] Therms [] Cubic Feet [] Hundreds of Cubic Feet (CCF) [] Thousands of Cubic Feet (MCF) [] Other (Please specify):

(Date)

**Please include state and local taxes. Exclude merchandise, repairs, and service charges. If the household is on the budget plan, do not provide the budgeted bill; provide instead the dollar amount that is the cost of the actual consumption in the period.

Form completed by _____

(Telephone Number)





OMB No. 038-R0457 EIA-457G F2151-1 FIRST YEAR DATA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1980-81 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY

Conducted by RESPONSE ANALYSIS CORPORATION Research Park, Route 205 P. O. Box 158 Princeton, New Jersey 08540

FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE

HOUSEHOLD

This research is being conducted by Response Analysis Corporation under U.S. Department of Energy Contract Number DE-ACO1-EI10085. This survey is mandatory as authorized by the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275) as amended by the Energy Conservation and Production Act (Public Law 94-385).

Information about specific households will be kept strictly confidential. The data will be summarized within large groupings for statistical purposes.



1980-81 FIRST YEAR DATA

2

HOUSEHOLD:

If you have any questions, please call collect to Luci Raaum at (609) 921-3333.

FUEL OIL AND KEROSENE USAGE

Please provide information on all deliveries to this household from March 1, 1980 to the present. If information is available only for a shorter period, just report deliveries for that shorter period.

	<u>Column 1</u>	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	<u>Co</u> Was tar	lumn 6	
Del.	Date of Delivery	Fuel Sold Was: Fuel oil #1 (1) Fuel oil #2 (2) Kerosene (K) Other (0) (Circle one)	Gallons Delivered	Price per Gallon	Total Dollar Amount*	complet Yes No Don't	ely f	(DK)
1		12КО				YES	NO	DK
2		12КО				YES	NO	DК
3		12 K O				YES	NO	DK
4		12 K O				YES	NO	DK
5		12 K Û				YES	NG	DK
6		12 K O				YES	NO	DK
7		12КО				YES	NO	DK
8		12 K O				YES	NO	DK
9		12K0				YES	NO	DK
10		12K0				YES	NO	DK
11		12K0				YES	NO	DK
12		12KO				YES	NO	DK
13		12K0				YES	NO	DK
14		12K0		 ;		YES	NO	DK
15		12 K D				YES	NO	DK
16		12K0				YES	NO	DK
17		12 K O				YES	NO	DK
18		12КО				YES	NO	DK

*Please include state and local sales taxes, where applicable. Exclude merchandise, repairs, or service charges.

FUE	L OIL AND KEROSENE				:
۱.	If "Other" has been circl Column 2 (page 2 or page fuel was sold:	led for type of fuel in 4), please specify what	[] NOT APP	PLICABLE	
2.	What is the capacity of t tank?	this household's storage	CAPACITY:	GALLONS	
3.	Was this household your (customer as of March 1,	1980?		
	[] YES	[] NO			
		<pre>IF "NO," approximation household become a company?</pre>	ately when did t a customer of yo	this Dur	
		APPROXIMATE DATE:	[] DON'T KNOW [] NEVER A CUS	STOMER	
	Y. 417. hour h-14	2			
4.	Is this household present				
	[] YES	[] NO IF "NO," approximation household stop be your company?	ately when did t ing a customer (this Df	
		APPROXIMATE DATE:	[] DON'T KNOW [] NEVER A CUS	STOMER	
5.	The information presented	d here is from:	[] COMPANY REC [] AN ESTIMATE REPRESENTAT	E MADE BY A COMPANY	
			[] INFORMATION CUSTOMER	N SECURED FROM THE	
6.	This information has been	n supplied by:			
	(Name)	(Comp	any)	(Telephone)	(Date)

A X († Q (†)

3



4

FUEL OIL AND KEROSENE

	T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	L	г	r	
	<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>	<u>Column 3</u>	Column 4	<u>Column 5</u>		<u>uman 6</u>
	Ì	Fuel Sold Was:				Was tan	k ely filled?
		Fuel oil #1 (1) Fuel oil #2 (2)				Yes	ery miles.
{ ·		Kerosene (K)			1	No	
Del.		Other (O)	Gallons	Price per	Total Dollar	Don't	Know (DK)
1	Date of Delivery	(Circle one)	Delivered	Gallon	Amount*	(Cir	cle one)
19		12K0				YES	NO DK
20		12 K O				YES	NO DK
21		12K0				YES	NO DK
22		12K0				YES	NO DK
23		12K0				YES	NO DK
24		12K0				YES	NO DK
25		12K0				YES	NO DK
26		12 K D				YES	NO DK
27		12K0				YES	NO DK
28		12K0				YES	NO DK
29		12K0				YES	NO DK
30		12K0				YES	NO DK

*Please include state and local sales taxes, where applicable. Exclude merchandise, repairs, or service charges.

PLEASE USE THIS SPACE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL NOTES THAT YOU WISH TO MAKE TO EXPLAIN ENTRIES ON THIS FORM.

PLEASE CHECK THAT THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE THREE HAVE BEEN ANSWERED.





OMB 038-R0457 EIA-457H F2152-1 FIRST YEAR DATA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1980-1981 RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY

Conducted by RESPONSE ANALYSIS CORPORATION Research Park, Route 206 P. O. Box 158 Princeton, New Jersey 08540

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) HOUSEHOLD

This research is being conducted by Response Analysis Corporation under U.S. Department of Energy Contract Number DE-ACO1-EI10085. This survey is mandatory as authorized by the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-275), as amended by the Energy Conservation and Production Act (Public Law 94-385).

Information about specific households will be kept strictly confidential. The data will be summarized within large groupings for statistical purposes.



2

1980-81 FIRST YEAR DATA

HOUSEHOLD:

<pre>If you have any call collect to (609) 921-3333.</pre>		
--	--	--

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS USAGE

Please provide information on all deliveries to this building from March 1, 1980 to the present. If information is available only for a shorter period, just report deliveries for that shorter period.

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column (5
		Fuel Sold Was:				Was tank/cyl completely f	- inder
Del	Date of Delivery	Propane P Butane B Other O (Circle one)	Quantity Delivered	Price per Unit	Total Dollar Amount*	Yes No Don't Know (Circle d	
1		РВО				YES NO	DK
2		РВО				YES NO	DK
3		РВО				YES NO	DK
4		РВО				YES NO	DK
5		РВО				YES NO	DK
6		РВО				YES NO	DK
7		PBO				YES NO	DK
8		РВО				YES NO	DK
9		РВО				YES NO	DK
10		РВО				YES NO	DK
11		РВО				YES NO	DK
12		РВО				YES NO	DK
13		РВО				YES NO	DK
14		РВО			_	YES NO	DK
- 15		PBD				YES NO	DK
16		PBO				YES NO	OK
17		РВО				YES NO	DK
18		РВО				YES NO	DK
		PLEASE CONTIN	UE ON PAGE 4 1F	NECESSARY.		_	

*Please <u>include</u> state and local taxes, where applicable. Exclude merchandise, repairs, or service charges.

3

Were you supplying this [] YES Do you supply this build [] YES The information reported This information has bee	[] NO IF "NO," approxima supplying this bu APPROXIMATE DATE: there is from:	ately wh ding? [] DON [] NEV ately wh ilding? [] DON [] NEV [] []	'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER	
[] YES Do you supply this build [] YES	<pre>[] NO IF "NO," approximate supplying the buil APPROXIMATE DATE: ding now? [] NO IF "NO," approximate supplying this buil APPROXIMATE DATE:</pre>	ately wh ding? [] DON [] NEV ately wh ilding? [] DON [] NEV [] []	'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER en did you stop 'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER COMPANY RECORDS AN ESTIMATE MADE BY REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION SECURED	
[] YES Do you supply this build [] YES	<pre>[] NO IF "NO," approximate supplying the buil APPROXIMATE DATE: ding now? [] NO IF "NO," approximate supplying this buil APPROXIMATE DATE:</pre>	ately wh ding? [] DON [] NEV ately wh ilding? [] DON [] NEV [] []	'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER en did you stop 'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER COMPANY RECORDS AN ESTIMATE MADE BY REPRESENTATIVE	
[] YES Do you supply this build [] YES	<pre>[] NO IF "NO," approximate supplying the buil APPROXIMATE DATE: ding now? [] NO IF "NO," approximate supplying this buil APPROXIMATE DATE:</pre>	ately wh ding? [] DON [] NEV ately wh ilding? [] DON [] NEV [] NEV	'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER en did you stop 'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER COMPANY RECORDS	A CUMPAN
[] YES Do you supply this build [] YES	<pre>[] NO IF "NO," approximate supplying the buil APPROXIMATE DATE: ding now? [] NO IF "NO," approximate supplying this buil APPROXIMATE DATE:</pre>	ately wh ding? [] DON [] NEV ately wh ilding? [] DON [] NEV	'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER en did you stop 'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER	
[] YES Do you supply this build	<pre>[] NO IF "NO," approxima supplying the bui APPROXIMATE DATE: ding now? [] NO IF "NO," approxima supplying this bui </pre>	ately wh ding? [] DON [] NEV ately wh ilding?	'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER en did you stop	
[] YES Do you supply this build	<pre>[] NO IF "NO," approxima supplying the bui APPROXIMATE DATE: ding now? [] NO IF "NO," approxima supplying this bui </pre>	ately wh lding? [] DON [] NEV	'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER	
[] YES Do you supply this build	[] NO IF "NO," approxim supplying the bui APPROXIMATE DATE: ding now? [] NO IF "NO," approxima	ately wh lding? [] DON [] NEV	'T KNOW ER A CUSTOMER	
[] YES Do you supply this build	[] NO IF "NO," approxim supplying the bui APPROXIMATE DATE: ding now?	ately wh lding? [] DON	'T KNOW	
[] YES	[] NO IF "NO," approxima supplying the bui APPROXIMATE DATE:	ately wh lding? [] DON	'T KNOW	
	[] NO IF "NO," approxima supplying the bui	ately wh lding? [] DON	'T KNOW	
	[] NO IF "NO," approxima supplying the bui	ately wh lding? [] DON	'T KNOW	
	[] NO IF "NO," approxima supplying the bui	ately wh	en did you start	
	[] NO IF "NO," approxima	ately wh	en did you start	
		0?		
Were you supplying this	building on March 1, 198	0?		
		~~		
	[] OTHER UNIT (Please sp	ecify):		·
Capacity is	and is meas	sured		
What is the capacity of	this building's storage t	tank(s)?		
LI CUBIC FEEL	LT OUNER (LIGUSE	эрестту). 	
[] GALLONS	[] DECITHERMS	encode	۰.	
[] POUNDS	[] CUBIC METERS			
Please mark unit of meas	sure for deliveries report	ted on p	age 2.	
what fuel was sold?		[]	NOT APPLICABLE	
,	what fuel was sold? Please mark unit of mean [] POUNDS [] GALLONS [] CUBIC FEET What is the capacity of Capacity is	<pre>what fuel was sold? Please mark unit of measure for deliveries repor [] POUNDS [] CUBIC METERS [] GALLONS [] CUBIC FEET [] OTHER (Please</pre>	Please mark unit of measure for deliveries reported on 'p [] POUNDS [] CUBIC METERS [] GALLONS [] DECITHERMS [] CUBIC FEET [] OTHER (Please specify 	<pre>what fuel was sold? [] NOT APPLICABLE Please mark unit of measure for deliveries reported on 'page 2. [] POUNDS [] CUBIC METERS [] GALLONS [] DECITHERMS [] CUBIC FEET [] OTHER (Please specify):</pre>



LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)

4

	<u>Column 1</u>	-	olumin Sold	2 Was:	<u>Column 3</u>	<u>Column 4</u>	<u>Column 5</u>	<u>Col</u> Was tan complet	<u>umn 6</u> k/cyli ely fi	nder 11ed?
Del.	Date of Delivery	But Oth		P B O one)	Quantity Delivered	Price per Unit	Total Dollar Amount*	Yes No Don't (Cir	Know (cle on	
19		P	B	0				YES	NO	DK
20		P	в	0				YES	NO	DK
21		P	В	0				YES	NO	DK
22		Р	B	0				YES	NO	DK
23		P	B	0				YES	NO	DK
24		P	B	0				YES	NO	DK
25		P	В	0				YES	NO	DK
26		P	B	0				YES	NO	DK
27		Р	В	0				YES	NO	DK
28		P	B	0				YES	NO	DK
29		P	В	0				YES	NO	DK
30		Р	В	0			<u> </u>	YES	NO	DK

*Please include state and local sales taxes, where applicable. Exclude merchandise, repairs, or service charges.

PLEASE USE THIS SPACE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL NOTES THAT YOU WISH TO MAKE TO EXPLAIN ENTRIES ON THIS FORM.

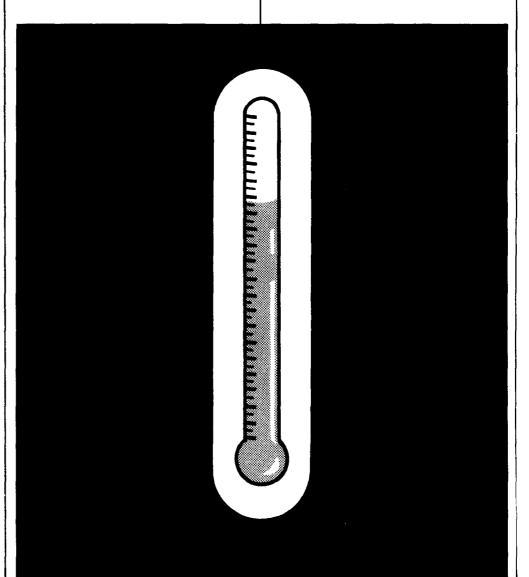
PLEASE CHECK THAT THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE THREE HAVE BEEN ANSWERED.

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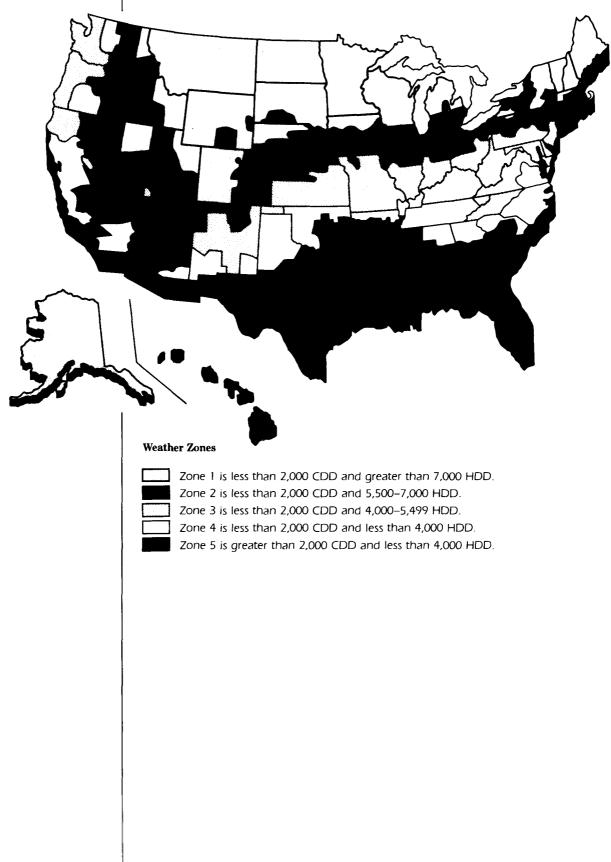
United States Weather Zone Map





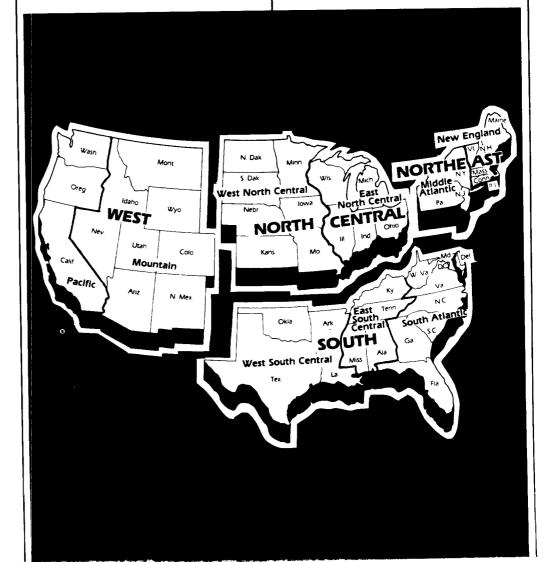
Appendix E United States Weather Zone Map

of Heating Degree - Days (HDD) and Cooling -Degree Days (CDD)





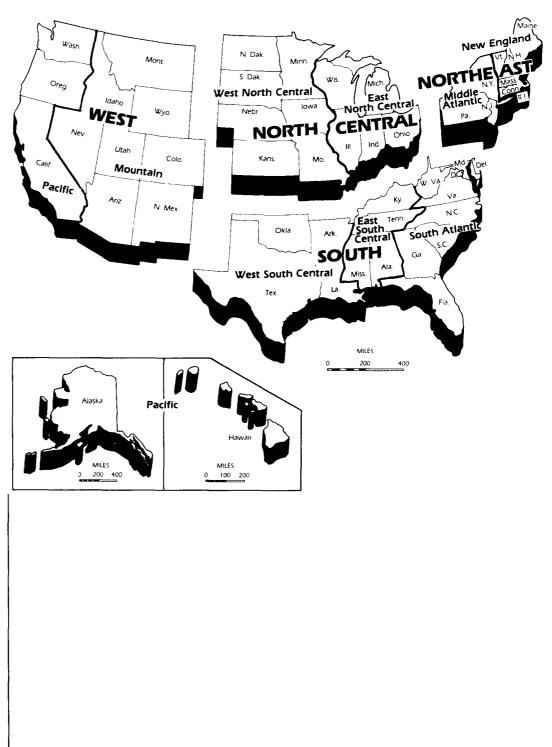
United States Census Regions and Divisions





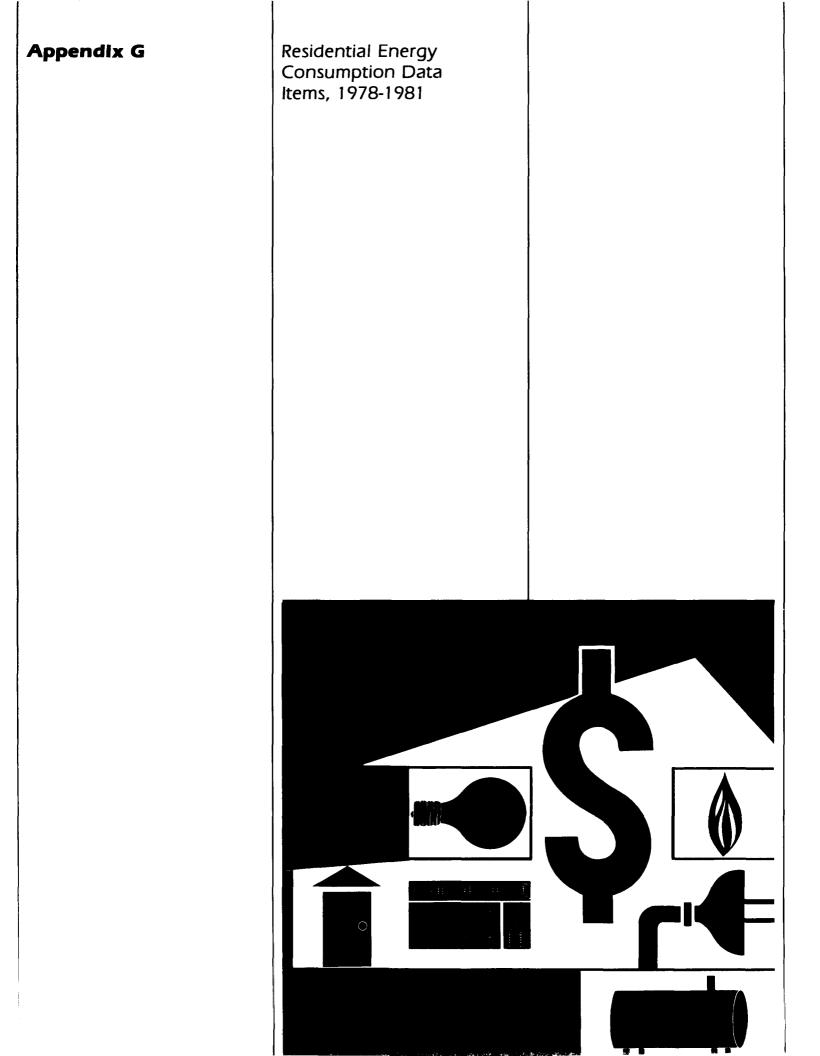
Appendix F

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



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1978 to 1981 This section gives a thumbnail sketch of the first four Residential Energy Consumption Surveys (RECS)¹ and provides an index of data items included in each survey.

Residential Energy Consumption Surveys

Survey	Survey Date	Number of Households in Sample
National Interim Energy Consumption Survey (NIECS)	Nov. 1978	4,081
Household Screener Survey (Screener)	Nov. 1979	4,033
Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS-1)	Nov. 1980	6,051
Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS-2)	Nov. 1981	6,269 ^a

^aThe RECS-2 includes a supplemental sample of low-income households at the request of the Social Security Administration.

Reports on the first two surveys contained "Residential Energy Consumption Survey" in their titles since both surveys included the major components of the RECS--a household interview and a follow-up survey of the household's fuel suppliers. The main distinction between the earlier and later surveys is in their sample designs.

The first two surveys sampled clusters of ten households (from the same block or buildings) scattered throughout 103 Primary Sampling Units (PSU's). The RECS 1 and RECS 2 sampled clusters of about four households in 131 PSU's. In addition, the RECS PSU's were selected for the Department of Energy according to a design that used the main heating fuel in the selection process. The survey was designed to produce estimates with a minimum sampling variation within each of the ten Federal regions and nine Census Divisions (See "Sample Design," Appendix A, for more information).

Index of RECS Data items

This index, showing what data items are included in each of the four RECS surveys, serves as a quick overview of what data are available from the RECS surveys. The index shows what data are available for a trend analysis and indicates which survey included a specific data item of interest. A review of the questionnaire for a particular study will give the reader more precise information on questions wording and response categories used.

¹Previous studies similar in design and scope conducted in 1973 and 1975 by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies (WCMS) and Response Analysis Corporation are available in microdata file in machine/readable form from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Order No. PB-272448, \$125; a codebook is also available (PB-272449).



The index shows, for example, that: questions on temperature maintained in the house were first included with the 1981 RECS; that the value of the house was included in the 1978 NIECS, but not in later surveys; that questions on wood usage were first included in the 1980 RECS and were scaled down for the 1981 RECS; that the cost of energy retrofit measures were first included in the 1979 Screener; and that the square footage of the housing unit was self-reported in the 1978 NIECS and measured by the interviewer beginning with the 1980 RECS.

Table G1. Energy Consumption From Fuel Supplier Records by Individual Survey

Fuel Type	NIECS ^a 1978	Screener ^b 1979	RECSC 1980	RECS ^C 1981
Electricity Consumption per Billing Period (kilowatt-hours) Expenditures per Billing Period (dollars)	x x	d _X d _X	x x	x x
Natural Gas Consumption per Billing Period (cubic feet/therms) Expenditures per Billing Period (dollars)	x x	d <mark>x</mark> ₫x	x x	x x
Gollars). Fuel Oil/Kerosene Gallons per Delivery Dollars Paid per Delivery	x x	dX dX	x x	x x
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) Gallons per Delivery Dollars Paid per Delivery	x x	dX dX	x x	x x

^aNational Interim Energy Consumption Survey.

^bHousehold Screener Survey which was designed to "screen" households for participation in the Household Transportation Panel.

^CResidential Energy Consumption Surveys (RECS) which used a sampling frame of 131 Primary Sampling Units especially designed for surveys of residential energy consumption.

^dEIA is not planning to make these data available to the public. Annual consumption and expenditures estimated from these data, however, will be included on the public use data tape.

Note: An "X" in the column means the survey included the data item.

Note: These data constitute the basis for estimating annual consumption and expenditures, converting to Btu equivalents, and estimating marginal prices for electricity and natural gas.



Table G2. Weather Data (Cooling/Heating Degree-Days for NOAA Divisions Containing Households) by Individual Survey

Annual Degree-Days	NIECS 1978	Screener 1979	RECS 1980	RECS 1981
40-Year Average Modified for Survey Consumption Period	x			
Standard Year for Survey Consumption Period (April 1 through March 31 of following year)		x	аx	аx
AIA Weather Zones (40-Year Average)	х	x	x	х
Billing Period Degree-Days	x		х	х

^aWill include degree-days for bases other than 65.



Table G3. End Uses of Energy by Fuel Type

		Natural		Gas Unspec-				Coal/		olar
End Uses of Energy	Electricity	Gas	LPG	ified	1	sene	sene	Coke	Wood Col	lectors
Space-Heating										
Main Source	•••• X	Х	х		2	x x		Х	х	х
Secondary Source		х	х		2	x x		Х	х	х
Used at All		Х	Х				Х			
Space-Cooling										
Central System	•••• X	а _X	а _Х	Х						
Used at All		Х	Х		-					
Water-Heating										
Most-Used Fuel	•••• X	Х	Х		2	х х		Х	х	х
Secondary Source ^a	•••• Х	х	Х		X	х х		Х	Х	Х
Used at A11	••••• X	Х	Х		-		Х			
Cooking										
Most-Used Fuel	•••• X	х	Х		3	K X		Х	х	Х
Used at All	•••• X	Х	Х				a _X			
Fuel for Ovens	•••• X	~	-	- x						
Refrigeration	•••• X		-	- x						
Freezing	Х		-	- X						
Heating Swimming Pool ^b	•••• X	Х	х		2	х х		Х	х	Х
Nonhousehold Uses of Fuelb		Х	х				Х			
Appliances	••••• X		-	- X						

^aNewly added in 1981.

^bNewly added in 1980.



Table G4. Equipment and Appliance Type by Individual Survey

	NIECS	Screener	RECS	RECS	
Equipment and Appliances	<u>1978</u>	1979	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	
Type of Main Heating Equipment	х		х	Х	
Fuel Used	х	Х	х	Х	
Bragange of Masting Control	x		х	x	
Presence of Heating Control			~	^	
Type of Control	Х				
Temperature Settings			~	Х	
Type of Secondary Heating Equipment	х		х	Х	
Fuel Used	x	x	X	X	
ruer obed	~	•	~	Λ	
		v		V.	
Type of Air Conditioning Equipment	Х	x	Х	X	
Fuel Used	X	X	x	Х	
Number of Wall Units	х		х		
Number of Rooms That Can Be					
Cooled	x	x	х	х	
	2	0	~	x	
Use of Air Conditioning				A	
Swimming Pool			Х	Х	
Heater			Х	Х	
Fuel Used			х	х	
Number of Deficiency	х		х	х	
Number of Refrigerators	• -				
Fuel Used	x		Х	X	
Frost-Free	x		Х	Х	
Other Features	X		·	~	
Number of Separate Freezers			х	х	
Fuel Used.			X	x	
Frost-Free			Х	Х	
Number of Ovens	x		Х	Х	
Fuel Used	х		х	х	
Self-Cleaning Features	x		X		
Derr oredning reactions	~		~		
	10		15	15	
Other Appliances ^a	12		15	15	
Water Heater is Part of Furnace	X				
	the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s				

^aAppliances include microwave oven, electric range, gas range, outdoor gas grill, automatic clothes-washer, wringer clothes-washer, dishwasher, electric clothes-dryer, gas clothes-dryer, outdoor gas light, small electric appliances such as toaster/oven or fry pan (NIECS), separate freezer (NIECS), dehumidifier (RECS), humidifier (RECS), evaporative cooler (RECS), television--black/white, color (RECS).



Table G5. Structural Characteristics by Individual Survey

Structural Characteristics	NIECS 1978	Screener 1979	RECS 1980	RECS 1981
Housing Type (e.g., single-family)	x	x	х	x
Year-Round or Seasonal	x	x	x	x
Year House Built.	x	x	x	x
Material on Outside Walls			x	x
Number of Outside Doors	x		x	x
Basement/Crawl Space	~		x	x
Heatèd or Unheated			x	x
Number of Windows	х		х	x
Size			Х	
Type (e.g., double-hung)	x			
Number of Rooms	x	х	х	х
Number of Bathrooms	х		Х	Х
Number of Floors	x		х	
Size of Largest Room Square Footage	х	x	х	
As Reported by Respondent (living space) As Measured by Interviewer (areas	x			
enclosed from the weather)			х	х
Single-family Housing Units				
Wall Insulation	abx		Х	аx
Attic Insulation	abx		Х	ах
Extent			х	ах
Туре	aby		х	аx
Number of Inches	abx		х	aχ
Floor insulation				
Extent			х	а _Х
Туре			х	
Number of Inches			X	
Number of Storm Doors	х		x	x
Number of Storm Windows	X		х	х
Color of Outside Walls			х	
Roof is Slanted or Pitched			х	

^aMobile homes also included. ^bBuildings of 2-4 units also included. Insulation questions were not asked of respondents in buildings of 5 or more units.



Table G6. Conservation Activities (Two Years Prior to the Survey) by Individual Survey

Type of Activity	NIECS 1978	Screener 1979	RECS 1980	RECS 1981
Attic Insulation Added	x	x	х	х
Туре			Х	х
Cost		Х	х	Х
Wall Insulation Added	х	х	х	х
Туре			X	x
Cost		х	x	x
Floor Insulation Added	x		х	х
Type.			x	x
Cost			x	x
Storm Doors Added	х	а _х	х	х
	~	- ^	x	x
Number Added		ax	x	x
Cost		~~	X	X
Storm Windows Added	x	а _Х	x	х
Number Added			X	х
Size of Windows Added			X	
Cost		ъх	х	X
Closeable Shutters Added	х		bx	bχ
Plastic Sheeting Added	х		рХ	ъх
Weatherstripping Added	х		Х	Х
Caulking Added	x		Х	Х
Clock Thermostat Installed	Х		x	Х
Insulation Added Around:				
Hot Water Pipes	x		Х	Х
Water Heater	х		Х	Х
Heating Ducts			х	Х
Adjustment to Thermostat Control			х	х
Additional Thermostats			х	х
Smaller Nozzle on Burner			Х	х
Flame-Retention Burner Installed			Х	Х
Automatic Flue Door Installed			Х	х
Electrical/Mechanical Ignition			х	Х
Meter Displaying Cost of Energy			х	Х
Heat Pump Installed	x		х	х
Cost			х	
New Water-Heating Equipment	x			
New Furnace	x			
Wood-Burning Stove Added			х	х
Cost			x	
Visit by Professional Energy				
Adviser			х	
Participation in Weatherization			~	
Program			х	
Rooms Closed Off	х			
Cleaning Main Heating Equipment			X	

"Windows and doors grouped together.

Appendix G (Continued)

^bCloseable shutters and plastic sheeting grouped together.



Table G7. Data Items by Individual Survey and Year

Data Items	NIECS 1978	Screener 1979	RECS 1980	RECS 1981
Demographic Characteristics				
Community Size	x	х	Х	Х
Census Region (4)	х	х	Х	Х
Census Division (9)			Х	X
Year Moved Into Housing Unit	Х	х	х	Х
Number, Relation, Sex, and Age of Household	v	х	х	х
Members Employment Status of Members Aged 14 and	х	^	^	^
Over.	х	х	х	
Respondent's Marital Status	x	x	x	х
Race	X	х		
Origin			Х	Х
Hispanic Descent			Х	Х
Respondent and Spouse Education	X	x	Х	Х
Previous Year's Employment History			Х	Х
Family Income for Calendar Year	X	x	Х	X
Sources of Family Income			~	X X
Housing Tenure (Own or Rent)	X X	X X	X X	x
Condominium Monthly Rent Payment	x	^ 	^ 	x
Food Stamps/Heating Assistance	~			x
Value of Housing Unit	x			
Wood Use Characteristics				
Total Cords Burned			х	х
Type of Wood (e.g., hardwood)			x	
Amount Purchased			X	
Price Paid			Х	х
Price Includes Delivery			Х	
Amount Burned in Type of Equipment			х	а _Х
Building Characteristics (buildings of 2 or more units)			*,	
Floor Location of Sampling Unit Central or Individual System(s) in Multi- Family Buildings for:			х	
Heating	x		х	х
Air Conditioning	x		x	x
Water Heating.	x		x	x
General Characteristics Cars and Trucks Used by the Household ^b Change in Space-Heating Fuel During Past	x	х	x	х
Year		х	х	х
Households Served by Same Utility			х	х
Membership of Utility ^c			Х	Х
Commercial Activity in Housing Unit			Х	
Availability of Gas in Neighborhood			х	х
Transportation Characteristics				
Number of Vehicles	X	X	Х	Х
Number of Drivers	x	x	х	х
Vehicle Characteristics				
Type (station wagon, etc.)	x	х	х	х
Make	х	x	х	х
Model Year	х	х	х	Х
Model Name	Х	х	х	х



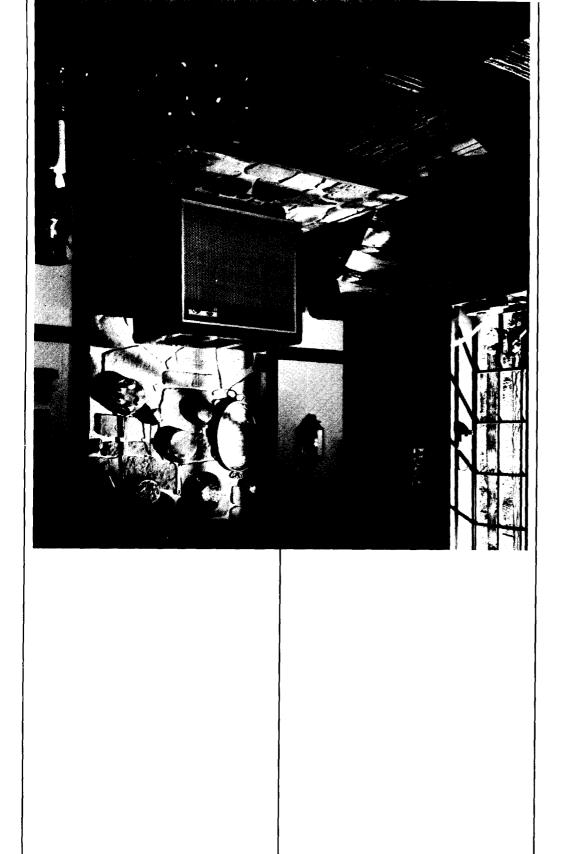
Table G7. (Continued)

Data Items	NIECS 1978	Screener 1979	RECS 1980	RECS 1981
When Acquired	X	x		
Total Annual Mileage	х	x		
Annual Highway Mileage	x			
Used On-The-Job	Х			
Total Mileage	x			
Miles-Per-Gallon				
Highway	x			
Local	х			
Basis for Miles-Per-Gallon	x			
Fuel Used Most Frequently	x		х	
Number of Cylinders	x		Х	
Air Conditioning			Х	
Automatic Transmission			х	
Number of Vehicles Disposed of in Past				
12 Months	x	x		
Commuting Characteristics (data for both respondent and spouse)				
Miles to Work			Х	
Mode of Travel to Work			Х	
Alone/Other			Х	
Number of Others			Х	
Amount of Time Spent Commuting			Х	
Number of Trips between Home and				
Work			Х	

^aAll wood burned by household must be assigned to either the main or secondary heating equipment in those cases where wood was burned in both kinds of equipment.

^bData reported separately as part of the RECS Household Transportation Panel. ^CFor households paying directly to the utility, this code will distinguish investor-owned utilities from municipal utilities as indicated by the utility's membership in Edison Electric Institute, American Public Power Association, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, or American Gas Association.

Note: An "X" in the column means the survey included that data item. A "--" means the item was not included.



Glossary



AIA Weather Zone. Seven distinct areas designated by the American Institute of Architects (AIA) for the U.S. Departments of Energy and Housing and Urban Development; they are used to classify housing units based on long-term weather conditions. The zones were determined according to the number of heating and cooling degree-days averaged over a number of years as follows:

Zone	Cooling Degree- Days	Heating Degree- Days	Comments
1	Less then 2,000	More than 7,000	
2	Less than 2,000	5,500 to 7,000	
3	Less than 2,000	4,000 to 5,499	
4	Less than 2,000 Less than 2,000	2,000 to 3,999 Less than 2,000	No RECS household is in Zone 4 based on the long-term weather data for the house- hold's NOAA Division. Zones 4 and 5 are combined for RECS reports.
6	More than 2,000	Less than 2,000	Zones 6 and 7 are combined for
7	More than 2,000	2,000 to 3,999	RECS reports.

<u>Air-Conditioning</u>: Cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. This does not include fans, blowers, or evaporative cooling systems which are not connected to a refrigeration unit. Air-conditioning units that are not currently in working condition or are not used, but are in place in the housing unit, are included in this survey.

"Number of rooms that can be air-conditioned" refers to the number of rooms the air-conditioning equipment is capable of cooling when the equipment is used. Question 44 "How many rooms in your house (apartment) are cooled by air-conditioning?" refers to rooms which could be cooled if the air-conditioning equipment were used. There are, therefore, no cases in the data set of a household with air-conditioning equipment which air-conditioned zero rooms.

"All rooms air-conditioned" means that 100 percent of the rooms are airconditioned. "Some rooms air-conditoned" means that less than 100 percent are air-conditioned.

"Central air-conditioning system" refers to a system that air-conditions a number of rooms in a home. See also "Central system for the building". For a definition of rooms, see "Number of Rooms".

All Electric Home: Uses electricity for space heating, water heating and cooking. Other fuels may be used for supplementary heating or other purposes.

Appliances Used: Appliances possessed and used by the household. Appliances possessed by the household but <u>not</u> used are not counted. Air-conditioning units are an exception. Air-conditioning is counted if present whether or not it is used. See "Air-Conditioning". Appliances loaned to the household for their regular use are included. Appliances temporarily not in working condition but generally used by the household are included only if a repair person has been called. "Swimming pool heater" applies only to swimming pools that are for the



Glossary (Continued)

exclusive use of the housing unit. Swimming pools in apartment buildings, condominiums, or cooperatives that are for the use of many resident households are not included. "An evaporative cooler (swamp cooler)" is an air-cooling unit that turns air into moist, cool air by saturating the air with water vapor. See also "Refrigerators".

April 1980 Through March 1981: The annual consumption period is a 365-day period beginning as close as possible to April 1, 1980. For natural gas and electricity, the actual beginning date for a household may vary from April 1 in either direction by several weeks depending on that household's billing cycle. For fuel oil and LPG, the beginning date is always April 1 but the amounts represent deliveries received by the household during the 365-day period, not gallons consumed. See "Consumed".

Consumption and expenditures data for the calendar year is of interest to persons who want to match other data that is reported for the calendar year. Estimates for calendar year 1980 have been made for each fuel by the Energy End Use Division. The calendar year estimates were made taking account of the difference in weather for the January-through-March period for 1980 and 1981 and the changes in use of household heating fuel. For example, households that switched from fuel oil to natural gas were assumed to have switched in the summer of 1980 so some of their use of natural gas was replaced with fuel oil to reflect the period of January through March 1980. The aggregate total consumption for calendar year 1980 is shown below:

	Total Btu Consumed	
	1980	April 1980 through March 1981
Natural Gas	5.03	4.94
Electricity	2.47	2.46
Fuel Oil/Kerosene	1.62	1.55
LPG	0.38	0.36
Total	9.50	9.32

Availability of Natural Gas in the Neighborhood: Respondents living in single-family units or mobile homes who did not use natural gas answered "yes", "no", or "don't know" to the question, "Is gas from underground pipes available in this neighborbood?" Respondents were not provided with a definition of "available" or "neighborhood", so some variation is expected in what these concepts mean to each respondent.

Basement: is an enclosed space in which a person can walk upright under all or part of the building. A "crawl space" is the space between the ground and the floor of a house. An "enclosed" crawl space is one not accessible from the outside of the house because the walls of the space protect it from the weather. A crawl space "open to the outside" is accessible from outside the house even though it may be covered by a trellis or lathwork, or some kind of brick work that leaves space for circulation of air.

Bathroom: A "complete" bathroom has a flush toilet, a bathtub or shower, and a sink or washbasin with running water. A "half-bath" has a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.



Billing Period: The time between meter-readings. It does not refer to the time the bill was sent nor when the payment was to have been received. In some cases, the billing period is the same as the billing cycle which corresponds closely (within several days) to meter reading dates. For fuel oil and LPG, the billing period is the number of days between fuel deliveries.

<u>Btu (British Thermal Units)</u>: A Btu is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit and one atmosphere of pressure. One Btu is about equal to the heat given off by a blue-tip match.

Btu conversion factors for this survey are:

Electricity Natural Gas Fuel Oil No. 1 Kerosene Fuel Oil No. 2 LPG (propane) 3,412 Btu/kilowatt-hour 1,021 Btu/cubic foot 135 Btu/gallon 135 Btu/gallon 138.69 Btu/gallon 21,540 Btu/pound 91,330 Btu/gallon 2,510 Btu/cubic foot 88,640 Btu/cubic meter 20,000,000 Btu/cord

Wood

Other conversion factors used include:

1 therm = 100,000 Btu
1 barrel = 42 gallons

Almost all LPG reported by the fuel suppliers was propane. Hence, the LPG conversion factors are those for propane. See "Wood Burned" for discussion of the Btu value of woodfuel.

Built-in Electric Units: Individual resistance electric heating units are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are part of the electrical installation of the building. Electric heating devices that are plugged into an electric socket or outlet are not considered built-in.

Capacity of Fuel Oil/Kerosene Tank(s): Is the capacity of one tank, or the combined capacity of two tanks, used by the household for storing fuel oil or kerosene. Some households (an estimated 0.2 million) reported having three or more tanks; only two tanks were counted for capacity estimates. An estimated 6.2 million households reported using something "other" than a tank such as a container or jug.

Central System for the Building: A central system serving one or more buildings of two or more housing units each that is used for main heating, water-heating, or air-conditioning. A system that is for the respondent's living quarters only is not a central system for the building.

<u>Central Warm-Air Furnace</u>: A central furnace providing warm air through ducts leading to the various rooms. Heat pumps are not included in this category. A "forced-air" furnace is one in which a fan is used to force the air through the ducts. In a "gravity" furnace, air is circulated by gravity. The warm air rises through ducts and the cold air falls through cold air ducts bringing the cold air back to the furnace to be reheated. This completes the circulation cycle.

<u>Condominium Ownership</u>: A type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a project of similar units. The owner has his or her own deed and, very likely, has a mortgage on the unit. The owner

also holds common or joint ownership in all common areas such as hallways, entrances, and elevators. Condominium ownership may apply to single-family houses, row houses, town houses, or apartments.

Conservation Items Added during 1979 or 1980: Energy-saving items added to the housing unit the household now occupies. Items added to a previous place of residence and changes made by previous occupants of the housing unit are not counted. Changes made by a landlord are counted. For respondents interviewed before December 31, 1980, the year 1980 represents an incomplete year. About 37 percent of the interviews were completed between September 1980 and the end of the year.

"Automatic or clock thermostat" is a thermostat that can be set to turn the heating system off and on at certain preset times of day.

"Adjustments to thermostat control (recalibration)" assures that the temperatur the thermostat is set for is the actual temperature maintained in your house.

"An additional thermostat (zoning the home)". Adding an additional thermostat regulates the temperature in different parts of the home. For example, the sleeping areas of the home can be kept at a lower temperature than the living areas.

"Smaller nozzle or burner or smaller line on furnace". Adding one of these smaller lines to the oil furnace will cut down on the amount of fuel the furnace burns.

"Flame-retention head burner for furnace (fuel oil)" is a device that controls the pattern of flame in the combustion chamber of a boiler or furnace.

"Automatic flue door (vent damper)" automatically closes the flue when the furnace goes off, preventing heat loss up the chimney.

"Electrical or mechanical furnace ignition system (spark ignition)". This type of ignition added to the furnace means that fuel will ignite from an electrically or mechanically produced spark rather than from a pilot light that burns continuously.

"Insulation around heating ducts" is extra insulation around the heating ducts to reduce heat loss as the hot air travels to different parts of the residence.

"Insulation around hot water pipes" is blanket insulation wrapped around the hot water heater to reduce heat loss. This is in addition to any insulation provided by the manufacturer.

"Meter which displays the cost of energy" is a device to shoe the homeowner how much energy is being used in his home at a given time and/or to add up the cost of energy usage over a specific period of time.

"Closeable shutters, plastic sheets, insulating drapes" are counted if any one of these has been added to any door or window in the housing unit. Shutters that close to provide an insulating effect are counted. Decorative shutters that do not close are not counted.

"Caulking around any windows or doors to the outside" is available in these types: oil or resin base, latex, butyl-or polyvinyl-based, elastomeric or a filler such as oakum, caulking cotton, sponge rubber, or glass fiber types. Caulking is counted whether done on the inside or outside of the home.



"Weather-stripping around any windows or doors to the outside" can be applied on the inside or outside of the home. Weatherstripping is available in these basic types: thin spring metal, rolled vinyl, or foam rubber with adhesive backing.

<u>Consumed</u>: Is the amount of electricity or natural gas used by the household during the 365-day period. For fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG, the quantity represents fuel purchased, <u>not</u> fuel consumed. If the level of fuel in the tank was the same at the beginning and end of the annual period, then the quantity consumed would be the same as the quantity purchased. Measurements or reports of the level of fuel in the tank were not included in the data collection.

Constant 1980 Dollars: Expenditures expressed in constant 1980 dollars have the effects of inflation removed. This allows one to compare changes in expenditure without the confounding influence of inflation. To get a constant 1980 dollar figure, the 1979 figures were multiplied by 1.0896 and the 1978 figures by 1.1820. The gross national product implicit price deflator (GNP IPD) is the basis of constant dollars in this report.

<u>Cooling Degree-Days</u>: refers to the number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Normally, cooling is not required in a building when the outdoor average daily temperature is below 65 degrees. Cooling degree-days are determined by subtracting the base of 65 from the daily average temperature. For example, a day with an average temperature of 85 degrees has 20 cooling degree-days (85-65 = 20), while one with an average temperature of 65 degrees or lower has none. The average daily temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period. The cooling degree-days for RECS households in the 48 States and the District of Columbia were assigned according to the NOAA division in which each household was located (See "NOAA Division"). Cooling degree-day totals for Alaskan and Hawaiian households were assigned by appropriate nearby weather stations.

<u>Doors</u>: (outside doors) go from a heated area to the outside or to an unheated area, such as an unheated porch or garage. Doors to a heated hallway in an apartment building, doors that were permanently sealed shut, and doors to an unheated attic or basement were not counted because these doors are not usually fitted with storm doors. The NIECS survey counted doors to an unheated attic or basement, but this rule was not followed in the RECS survey. Double doors were counted as one door. A pair of sliding glass doors was counted as one door in this survey. A pair of sliding glass doors was counted as two doors in the NIECS survey. "Standard" doors include doors with and without glass panels.

Electricity: See "Fuels,"

<u>Electricity Paid by Household</u>: The household paid directly to the electric utility for all household uses of electricity, such as for hot water, space heating, air conditioning, cooking, lighting, and other appliances. See "Fuels".

Estimated Bills: This is calculated by the fuel supplier when the meter is not read. The estimate may be based on one or more of the following factors: past usage, usage by similar households, and weather data.

Expenditures: Refers to the cost for electricity or natural gas consumed during the 365-day period. Expenditures includes State and local taxes, but excludes merchandise, repairs, or special service charges. For households on a budget plan, the expenditures are for the actual consumption. Fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG expenditures are for the amount of fuel purchased which may differ from the amount of fuel consumed (see "Consumed").



Family Income: is the total combined income in 1979 from all sources of the family members before taxes and deductions. It includes wages, salaries, tips, commissions, and income from social security, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, public assistance, and unemployment insurance. This includes the total income for all family members who lived in the household in 1979, regardless of whether they were living there at the time of the interview. Income of nonfamily members of the household is not included. "Family" includes the following types of relationships: mother, father, sister, brother, son, daughter, father-in-law, uncle, aunt, niece, grandchild, foster child and similar relationships.

Federal Regions: The States are divided into ten groups as follows:

Region	States
1	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
2	New York, New Jersey
3	Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia
4	Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida
5	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota
6	Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico
7	Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas
8	Colorado, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana
9	Hawaii, Arizona, California, Nevada
10	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

<u>Fireplace</u>: is any masonry or pre-built installed fireplace. Fireplaces in mobile homes are included. A fireplace must have a permanent chimney built into the wall of the house. A free-standing fireplace that can be detached from its chimney is a heating stove.

Floor, Wall, or Pipeless Furnace: A floor furnace is located below the floor and delivers heated air to the room immediately above or, if under a partition, to the room on each side. A "wall furnace" is installed in a partition or in an outside wall and delivers heated air to the rooms on one or both sides of the wall. A "pipeless furnace" is installed in a basement and delivers heated air through a large register in the floor of the room or hallway immediately above.

Fuels: refers to the primary fuel delivered to the residential site. It may be converted at the site to some other energy form. "Electricity" is included in this report as a fuel.

"Coal" includes coke.



"Electricity" refers to metered electric power supplied by a central utility to a residence via underground or above-ground power lines. It does not refer to electricity generated onsite for the exclusive use of the residence. In this case, the fuel used for the generator will be indicated. The Btu equivalent for electricity is the energy value of electricity as received by the household (3,412 Btu per kilowatt hours). Electrical energy losses that occur in the generation and transmission of electricity are not included in the conversion of electricity into Btu for this report. If these losses were to be included in general, the conversion rate would be about 10,353 Btu per kilowatt hour.

"Fuel Oil" is No. 1, No. 2, or No. 4 grade fuel oil or residual oil which are burned for space- or water-heating purposes. No. 1 distillate fuel oil is a form of heating oil used mostly as a blending stock to assure that heavier grades of fuel flow under severe cold weather conditions. No. 2 distillate collectively refers to No. 2 heating oil and No. 2 diesel fuel. Although these products are not precisely identical, they are essentially interchangeable in most applications. No. 2 fuel oil is the most common form of heating oil. No. 4 distillate is a blend of No. 2 and No. 5 or No. 6 residual fuel oil used in large stationary diesel engines and boilers equipped with fuel preheating equipment. Residual fuel oil refers to the heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery operations.

"Kerosene" refers to a distilled product of oil or coal with the generic name "kerosene". Kerosene is similar to No. 1 distillate fuel oil and is used for space- or water-heating or lighting equipment using wicks. It is sometimes sold under the names of "range oil" or "stove oil".

"LPG or liquified petroleum gas" refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid form such as propane or butane. It is usually delivered by tank truck and stored near the residence in a tank or cylinder until used. Propane was the most common liquified petroleum gas supplied to RECS households. Household use of LPG solely for outdoor gas grills is not considered sufficient use to mark the household as an LPG user.

"Natural gas" is utility gas supplied by underground pipeline to individual housing units by a central utility company. It does not refer to privately owned gas wells operated by the household.

"Solar Collector" refers to active, thermal, concentrating collectors using either air or liquid as the working fluid. It does not refer to passive collection of solar thermal energy.

Fuel Oil Paid by Household: The household paid directly to the fuel supplier for all household uses of fuel oil or kerosene such as for space-heating or water-heating. See "Fuels".

Gas Paid by Household: The household paid directly to the utility company for all household uses of natural gas such as for hot water, space heating, air conditioning, cooking, and appliances including outdoor gas lights. See "Fuels".

Head of Household: If the respondent was married and living with his or her spouse, the male was considered to be the head of the household. Otherwise, the respondent was the head of the household.

Heating Degree-Days: The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Normally, heating is not required in a building when the outdoor average daily temperature is above 65 degrees. Heating degree-days are determined by substracting

Glossary (Continued)

the average daily temperature below 65 degrees from the base 65. For example, a day with an average temperature of 50 degrees has 15 heating degree-days (65-50 = 15), while one with an average temperature of 65 or higher has none. The average daily temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

The heating degree-days for RECS households in the 48 States and the District of Columbia were assigned according to the NOAA division in which each household is located (See "NOAA Division"). Heating degree-days for Alaskan and Hawaiian households were assigned by appropriate nearby weather stations.

<u>Heating Stove Burning Wood, Coal, and Coke</u>: Any free-standing box or controlled draft stove or built-in fireplace stove. Stoves are made of cast iron, sheet metal, or plate steel. Free-standing fireplaces that can be detached from their chimneys are considered heating stoves. "Airtight" stoves have a gasket around the doors to close off air leakage and control the amount of air intake. "Nonairtight" stoves do not have gaskets around their door openings.

Heat Pump (Reverse Cycle System): A year-round heating-air-conditioning system in which refrigeration equipment supplies both heating and cooling through ducts leading to individual rooms. It generally consists of a compressor, both in- and outdoor coils, and a thermostat.

When the heat pump is attached to a central furnace, the heat pump is either the main or secondary heating equipment depending on how often the heat pump operates. If it operates for a short time and then the furnace comes on, the heat pump is secondary (or additional heating equipment). If the heat pump is sufficient to provide the desired warmth, the heat pump is the main heating equipment.

Home Energy Audit: A visit to each housing unit by a professional energy auditor to advise the household on how it could save money on its energy bills. Advice received over the telephone (such as from an energy hotline) or from literature received in the mail is not counted. The "Energy audit provider" was a professional who represented an electric or gas company, a fuel oil or LPG company, or someone else such as a private contractor.

Hot-Deck Imputation: A procedure by which the household file is sorted by variables related to the missing item. A household is then selected which has the same value on the matching variables and this "donor" household supplies the value for the missing item. (See "Imputation").

Household: A group of up to 12 persons occupying the same housing unit. "Occupy" means the housing unit was the person's usual or permanent place of residence at the time of the first field contact. The household includes babies, lodgers, boarders, employed persons who live in the housing unit, and persons who usually live in the household, but are away traveling or in a hospital. The household does not include persons who are normally members of the household but who were away from home as college students or members of the armed forces at the time of the contact.

The household does not include persons temporarily visiting with the household if they have a place of residence elsewhere, persons who take their meals with the household but usually lodge or sleep elsewhere, domestic employees or other persons employed by the household who <u>do not</u> sleep in the same housing unit, or persons who are former members of the household, but have since become inmates of correction or penal institutions, mental institutions, homes for the aged or needy, homes or hospitals for the chronically ill or handicapped, nursing homes, convents or monasteries or other places in which residents may remain for long periods of time. By definition, the count of households is the same as the count of occupied housing units.



Housing Structure: One of four structure types used to categorize the building the housing unit was located in.

A "single-family housing unit" refers to a structure that provides living space for one household or family. The structure may be detached, attached on one side (semi-detached), or attached on two sides. Attached houses are considered single-family houses as long as the house itself is not divided into more than one housing unit and has an independent, outside entrance. A single-family house is contained within walls that go from the basement to the roof.

A "house or building with two to four housing units" is divided into living quarters for two, three, or four families or households. This category also includes houses originally intended for occupancy by one family or for some other use, but have since been converted to a separate dwelling for two to four families. Typical arrangements in these types of living quarters are separate apartments, downstairs and upstairs, or one apartment on each of three or four floors.

A "building with five or more housing units" refers to a building containing living quarters for five or more separate households or families.

A "mobile home or trailer" refers to a structure which has all the facilities of a dwelling unit, but is built on a movable chassis. It may be placed on a permanent or temporary foundation and contain one or more rooms. If additional rooms are added to the structure, it is still considered a mobile home.

Housing Unit: A structure or part of a structure where a household (family or individual) lives or could live. It has direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. Housing units do not include group quarters such as prisons, hospitals, dormitories, nursing homes, fraternity houses, or convents where ten or more unrelated persons live. Hotel rooms, motel rooms, mobile homes, or trailers are considered housing units if occupied.

Imputation: is a statistical method used to estimate the response to specific questions for which answers are missing. In general, it is a procedure for filling in missing data values.

Insulation: refers to any material which, when placed between the interior of the dwelling and the outdoor environment, reduces the rate of heat loss to the environment or heat gain from the environment. The four forms of insulation, illustrated in a drawing shown to respondents, are listed below:

"Blankets or batts"; rolls or pieces of insulation which are nailed or stapled between the rafters or wall joists (beams). It is usually made of fiberglass or rock wool.

"Loose particles or loose fill"; loose insulation comes in a bag and is poured between joists (beams). Loose insulation can also be blown into open spaces. Loose fill can be glass fiber, rock wood fibers, cellulosic fiber, or vermiculite.

"Firm foam or firm plastic"; rigid boards (such as styrofoam) that can be cut to size and either edged, nailed, or glued into place.

"Sprayed-in urethane foam" is not shown separately as a category because the description used in the survey was inaccurate. Urethane foam is not sprayed in because it expands so much that confined areas may be broken apart by the force of the expanding substance. The more general category of "sprayed foam" will be used in the future to include all types of foam insulation.

Glossary (Continued)

"Floor insulation" is insulation between the bottom floor and the unheated basement or crawl space. Carpeting or carpeting pads are not insulation.

LPG Paid by Household: The household paid directly to the fuel supplier for all household uses of LPG such as for hot water, space heating, air conditioning, cooking (cooking on an outdoor grill is not counted) and other appliances. See "Fuels".

Main Cooking Fuel: is the answer to the question: "Thinking of all the different kinds of cooking done here, including cooking in the oven, on a range, and with small appliances, which fuel is used most?"

Main Heating Equipment: (See description of specific heating equipment.) Main heating equipment, if temporarily out of order, is reported as the main heating equipment. If two types of heating equipment are used, the main equipment is the one used more. If both are used equally, the main equipment is the one that appears first on the list in the question.

Main Heating Fuel: The fuel mentioned by the respondent in response to Question 21, "What is the main fuel used for heating this house (apartment)?" Question 24 asked about the main heating fuel used to heat the house (apartment) in the winter of 1979-80. This question does not apply to housing units not yet built in the winter of 1979-1980 or to housing units not heated in the winter of 1980-1981 (and assumed not to have been heated in the winter of 1979-1980).

Main Outside Wall Material: The predominant type of wall material. Houses built with two materials used in approximately the same amount are classified as having a "combination" of materials.

<u>Master-Metered</u>: The method used by utility companies (e.g., electricity and natural gas) to measure the total volume of energy used by several individual customers collectively.

NIECS: The National Interim Energy Consumption Survey, the first developmental survey in the planned series of Residential Energy Consumption Surveys. The NIECS contacted 4,081 households in October and November 1978. Fuel suppliers provided data on consumption and expenditures for the period April 1978 through March 1979.

NOAA Division: One of the 344 weather divisions designated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) encompassing the 48 contiguous States. These divisions usually follow county borders to encompass counties with similar weather conditions. The NOAA division does not follow county borders when weather conditions vary considerably within a county such as is likely to happen when the county borders the ocean or contains high mountains. A State contains an average of seven NOAA divisions; a NOAA division contains contains an average of nine counties.

Nominal Dollars: is the value of dollars for the year specified. Sometimes called "current dollars", nominal dollars have not been modified to remove the effects of inflation. See also "Constant Dollars".

Number of Rooms: Whole rooms are rooms such as living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, lodger's rooms, finished basements or attic rooms, recreation rooms, and permanently enclosed sun porches which are used year-round. Rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit are included in this survey.

Bathrooms, halls, foyers or vestibules, balconies, closets, alcoves, pantries, strip or pullman kitchens, laundry or furnace rooms, unfinished attics or basements, open porches, and unfinished space used for storage are not included.

A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets. If a room is used by occupants of more than one unit, the room is included with the unit from which it is most easily reached.

Rooms are counted as year-round living space if they are completely enclosed with permanently installed walls, windows, and roof, and can be heated.

Occupied Housing Unit: A unit someone was living in as his/her usual or permanent place of residence at the time of the first field contact.

Origin: Each respondent was asked, "Which of the groups on this exhibit best describes your origin"? The groups included--white, black or negro, American Indian, Alaska native, Asian, Pacific Islander. The word "race" was not used in either the questionnaire or the instructions.

<u>Owner/Renter</u>: Own/rent refers to the structure itself, not the land on which it is located. The household is classified "renter" even if the rent is paid by someone not living in the unit. "Rent-free" means the unit is not owned or being bought and no money rent is paid nor contracted for. Such units are usually provided in exchange for services rendered or as an allowance or favor from a relative or friend not living in the unit. "Rent-free" also includes occupants who pay only for utilities. Unless shown separately, "rent-free" households are grouped together with "renters".

Poor: "Total Poor (100 Percent Level)" defines a group of households with incomes below the poverty level defined by the Bureau of the Census. "Total Poor (125 Percent Level)" defines a group of households with incomes of 125 percent of the poverty level. This group of the poor and near poor represent an alternative level for defining poverty. The definitions of poor are based on the number of family members in the household and family income. Because income data were collected by using categories of income (for example, \$3,000 to \$3,999), an exact match of Census thresholds could not be made. In addition, the RECS survey did not ask about the farm-nonfarm distinction, thus further limiting a closer match to Census thresholds which are lower for farm households.

Table H. Definition of Poor

	100 Percent	Level of Poverty						
Number of Persons per Family	1979 RECS Income Range Less than:	Census Threshold*	1979 RECS Income Range Less than:	125 Percent of 100 Percent Threshold				
1	\$4,000	\$3,683	\$5,000	\$4,604				
2	\$5,000	\$4,702	\$6,000	\$5,878				
3	\$6,000	\$5,763	\$7,000	\$7,204				
4	\$7,000	\$7,386	\$9,000	\$9,233				
5	\$9,000	\$8,736	\$11,000	\$10,920				
б	\$10,000	\$9,849	\$12,000	\$12,311				
7 or more	\$12,000	\$12,212	\$15,000	\$15,265				

*Figures from the Bureau of the Census, Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979 (Advance Report), (Series P-50, No. 125), October 1980. See Table 17, page 28.

The definitions above produced an estimate of 10.897 million poor households (100 percent level of poverty) and 14.774, million poor households at the higher level. The Bureau of the Census estimate for March 1980 is 9.521 million poor households (100 percent of poverty) and 13.670 million poor households (125 percent level of poverty). The Census estimates have not been adjusted for the 1980 Census which counted several million households more than were anticipated. The RECS estimates are based on the 1980 Census results and thus would be expected to be larger than estimates not based on the larger number of households found in the 1980 Census.

Portable Heater(s): Heaters that can be picked up and moved including electric heaters that get current through a cord plugged into an electrical wall outlet. Portable space-heaters are included in this category.

Quadrillion: Or "guad" equals 1,000,000,000,000 or 10¹⁵.

Race: See "Origin".

Residential: Refers to occupied housing units including mobile homes, single-family housing units (attached and detached), and apartments. The definition of housing units is the same as that used by the Bureau of the Census. See "Household" and Housing Unit" for further definition.

Rooms: See "Number of Rooms".

Refrigerators: with no freezer sections are included in the nonfrostfree category. "Frost-free" means that frost does not buildup on the sides of the freezer section or ice cube section.

Room Heaters Burning Gas, Oil, Kerosene: are circulating heaters, convectors, radiant gas heaters, space-heaters or other nonportable room heaters which may or may not be connected to a flue, vent, or chimney.

Rural: refers to places which had a population of less than 2,500 in the 1970 Census.

Screener Survey: The Residential Energy Consumption Survey which contacted 4,033 households in October and November 1979. Fuel suppliers provided data on consumption and expenditures for the period April 1979 through March 1980. This survey was named the Household Screener Survey because it was used to screen households for participation in the household Transportation Panel.

Secondary Heating Equipment: Equipment used in addition to the main equipment. Description of the secondary heating equipment is the same as for the main heating equipment.

SMSA: A group of households located within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) as defined in the 1970 Census. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. The contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. "Non-SMSA" refers to households not located within SMSA's as defined in the 1970 Census.

Square Feet: The floor area of the housing unit that is enclosed from the weather. Basements are included whether or not they contain finished space. Garages are included if they are attached to the house. Attics that have finished space and attics that have some heated space are included. Crawl spaces are not included even if they are enclosed from the weather. Sheds and other buildings that are not attached to the house are not included. "Measured" square feet means the measurement of the dimensions of the home did not rely on the respondent's reports but was an actual measurement by the interviewer using a metallic, retractable, 50-foot tape measure. All "measurements" are standardized to outside estimates, if not already outside measurements. For details on how the measurement was made and how the data were treated, see Appendix B.

"Heated square feet" is that portion of the measured square feet that is heated during most of the season. Rooms that are shut off during the heating season to save on fuel use are not counted as heated square footage. Attached garages that are unheated and unheated areas in basements and attics are not counted as heated square feet.

Steam or Hot Water System with Radiators or Convectors: A central heating system supplying steam or hot water to conventional radiators, baseboard radiators, heating pipes embedded in the walls or ceilings, or heating coils or equipment which are part of a combined heating-ventilating or heating-air-conditioning system. This category also includes hot water pipes under the floor which provides central radiant heating through hot water pipes inlaid in a concrete, slab floor.

Storm Doors and Windows: Storm doors made of double or insulating glass such as thermopane. Glass or plexiglass placed over a sliding glass door on either the exterior or interior is counted as a storm door. A plastic sheet covering the door is not counted as a storm door.

Storm windows are added to the exterior of existing windows. Windows made of double or insulating glass, such as thermopane, are storm windows. Glass or plexiglass placed over windows on either the interior or exterior side are included. Plastic sheets covering windows are not included.

Note: Responses of "don't know" for storm doors, windows, and/or attic insulation were treated the same as "do not have". For example, a respondent who indicated his/her house had storm windows (some or all) and storm doors (some or all) but who did not know if it had attic insulation, was counted in the "have one or two of these" category.

Type of Utility: Households were classified on the basis of whether the utility was privately, publicly, or customer-owned. Electric utilities were designated on the basis of their membership in one of the following associations:

Designation	Association Membership					
Privately Owned	Edison Electric Institute (EEI)					
Publicly Owned	American Public Power Association (APPA)					
Customer Owned	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)					

Gas utilities were designated privately owned if the utility was a member of the American Gas Association.

The utility ownership was designated "unknown" if the household's fuel supplier could not be classified because the supplier was not listed as a member of one of the aforementioned associations or if the fuel supplier was unknown because the household did not pay directly to the supplier for the fuel used.

Urban: Includes housing in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more as defined in the 1970 Census.

Utilities Paid by Household: Fuel suppliers or utility companies paid directly for all electricity, natural gas, fuel oil, kerosene, or liquified petroleum gas used by the household. Households paying directly to the utility were classified in this survey as "all paid." Households that paid directly for at least one but not all of their fuels used and had at least one fuel charge included in their rent were classified as "some paid, some included in rent". Households in which all fuels used were included in their rent were classified as "all included in rent". Some households were classified as "other" if they did not fall into any of the above three categories. Included are households for which fuel bills were paid by a department of social services or a relative, and households that paid for some of their fuels used but paid for other fuels through some other arrangement.

<u>Windows</u>: All windows in the year-round living space. Windows in the basement, attic, garage, and porch are included only if these areas are heated. Windows in doors are not included. Each window that opens separately is counted as one window. Windows fixed in place are also counted. Respondents were shown an exhibit which presented the picture of a door of standard size and a large, medium, and small-sized window beside the door for comparison. In addition, each size of window was defined in square feet to enable the interviewer or respondent to classify windows by multiplying the width times the height.

Vacant Housing Unit: A housing unit not occupied at the time of the first field contact. An occupied seasonal or migratory housing unit is classified as vacant at the time of the first field contact when all persons had a usual place of residence elsewhere.

Water-Heating Fuel: The answer to the question "Which fuel is used most for heating water"? This included households that did not have running water water in their home. This fuel is used for heating water for bathing and washing. The hot water may have been available anywhere in the same building as the respondent's living quarters. This may have been in a hallway, in a room used by several units in the building, in the basement, or on an enclosed porch provided the respondent's household had access to it.



Weatherization Program: A community program to help some people save energy by providing and installing such materials as insulation, storm windows, or storm doors at no cost to the household.

Wood Burned: Amount of wood burned in the home at any time in the past 12 months in either a fireplace, stove, or furnace as reported by the respondent at the time of the interview. Households burning less than 1/3 of cord of wood are not shown separately in this report, nor is their consumption of wood included in figures on wood consumption. January 1981 represents the midpoint of interviewing; therefore, the consumption period for wood burned in the prior 12 months is calendar year 1980 for the typical respondent. This means the figures for wood burned cover part of the 1979-1980 heating season and part of the 1980-1981 heating season.

A "cord" measures 4 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet and is approximately 128 cubic feet. A third of a cord measures 16 inches by 4 feet by 3 feet. The picture below of a cord and a rack (1/3 of a cord) was shown to respondents.

The conversion of cords of wood into a Btu equivalent is an imprecise exercise. First, the number of cords burned by each household is imprecise as the estimate requires the respondent to sum up the use of wood over a 12-month period during which time wood may have been added to the supply as well as removed. In addition to the recall errors inherent in this task, the estimates are subject to problems in definition and perception of what a cord is. The nominal cord as delivered to a suburban residential buyer may differ from the dimensions of the standard cord. This can occur because wood is most often cut between the length that makes a third of a cord (16 inches) and a half a cord (24 inches).

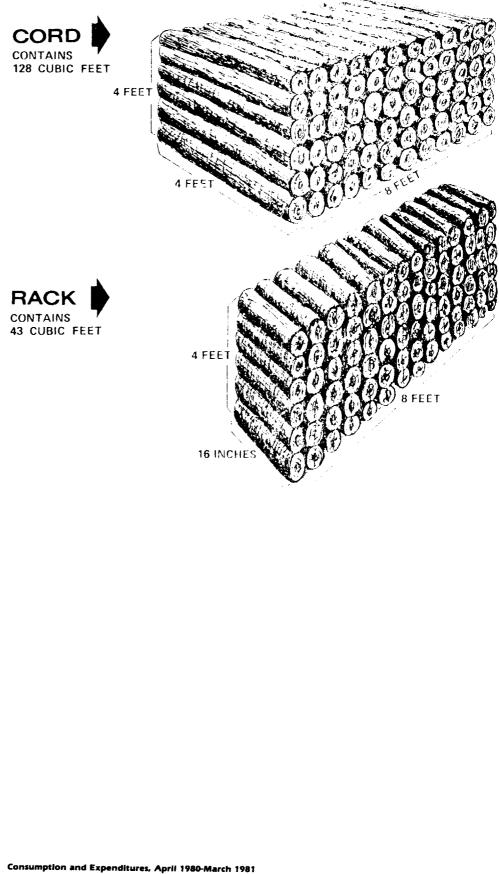
In other cases wood is bought or cut in unusual units (e.g., pickup truck load or trunk load). And finally, volume estimates are difficult to make when the wood is not stacked up but is left in a pile.

Other factors which make it difficult to estimate the Btu value of the wood burned is that the amount of empty space inbetween the stacked logs may vary from 12 to 40 percent of the volume. The moisture content may vary from 20 percent in dried wood to 50 percent in green wood. Moisture reduces the useful Btu output as energy is used to drive off the moisture. And finally, some tree species contain twice the Btu content of species with the lowest Btu value. Generally, hardwoods have greater Btu value than softwoods. Wood was converted to Btu at the rate of 20,000,000 Btu per cord which is a rough average taking all these factors into account.



Size and Volume Contained in a Cord and a Rack of Firewood

Glossary (Continued)



Materials on the Residential Energy Consumption Survey

Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Conservation, February 1980, DOE/EIA-0207/3, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00087-8, \$6.00

Single-Family Households: Fuel Inventories and Expenditures: National Interim Energy Consumption Survey, December 1979, DOE/EIA-0207/1, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00075-4, \$1.75.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Characteristics of the Housing Stock and Households, 1978, February 1980, DOE/EIA-0207/2, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00093-2, \$4.25.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures, April 1978 Through March 1979, July 1980, DOE/EIA-0207/5, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00131-9, \$6.50.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey: 1979-1980 Consumption and Expenditures (Part I: National Data Including Conservation), April, 1981, DOE/EIA-0262/1, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00191-2, \$5.50.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey: 1978-1980 Consumption and Expenditures (Part II: Regional Data), May 1981, DOE/EIA-0262/2, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00189-1, \$8.50.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption Patterns of Household Vehicles, June to August 1979, June 1980, DOE/EIA-0207/4, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00156-4, \$3.75.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Housing Characteristics, 1980, June 1982, DOE/EIA-0314, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00256-1, \$11.00.

Copies of the above reports are available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption Patterns of Household Vehicles, June 1979 to December 1980, April 1982, DOE/EIA-0319. Copies are available from the National Energy Information Center, 1F-048, Forrestal Building, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585. Telephone: (202) 252-8800.

Copies of the following household data files on magnetic tape with name, address, and other potentially identifying data removed, are available from the National Technical Information Service, Computer Products Division, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. Telephone: (703) 487-4808.

National Interim Energy Consumption Survey: Household Interview File, Accession No. PB-81-108714, \$125.00.

National Interim Energy Consumption Survey: Household Monthly Energy Consumption and Expenditures, Accession No. PB-82-114901, \$125.00.

Household Screener Survey: Household Characteristics and Annualized Consumption, Accession No. PB-82-114877, \$125.00.

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