

5.7.5 Refrigerator-Freezer Sizes and Energy Factors (Shipment-Weighted Averages)

	<u>Average Volume (cu. ft.) (1)</u>	<u>Consumption/Unit (kWh/yr)</u>	<u>Best-Available (kWh/yr)</u>
1972	18.2	1726	N.A.
1980	19.6	1278	N.A.
1985	19.5	1058	N.A.
1990	20.5	916	N.A.
1995	20.0	649	555
2000	21.9	704	523
2001	21.9	565	438
2002	22.2	520	428
2003	22.3	514	428
2004	21.5	500	402
2005	20.7	490	417
2006	22.3	506	464
2007	21.9	498	459
2008	21.4	483	N.A.
2009 (2)	21.0	460	334
2010	22.5	462	311

Note(s): The average stock energy uses for refrigerator-freezers was 1,220 kWh/yr in 1990, 1,319 kWh/yr in 1997, and 1,462 kWh/yr in 2001. 1) Represents the average adjusted volume, which is defined as the fresh volume plus 1.63 times the freezer volume. 2) Based on refrigerator-freezer units with adjusted volumes approximately equal to the average adjusted volume.

Source(s): AHAM, Energy Efficiency and Consumption Trends 2010; AHAM, Efficiency and Consumption Trends 2009; AHAM, 2000 Major Home Appliance Industry Fact Book, 2000, Table 25, p. 30 for 1972-1985; AHAM, 2005 AHAM Fact Book, 2006, Table 17, p. 40 for 1990-2004; AHAM, 1991, 1993-1999 Directory of Certified Refrigerators and Freezers for 1993-1999 best-available data (at 19.6 or more cu. ft.); LBNL, Center for Building Science News, Summer 1995, p. 6 for 1990 portion of note; EIA, A Look at Residential Energy Consumption in 2001; Apr. 2004, Table CE5-1c for 2001 portion of note; EIA, A Look at Residential Energy Consumption in 1997, Nov. 1999, Table CE5-2c, p. 205 for 1997 portion of note; and ENERGY STAR certified products lists for 2001-2010 best available, http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=refrig.display_products_excel.