# Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Characteristics of the Housing Stock and Households 

```
P0016% PEAB0DY %5 ET-644 H
GERALD PEABODY EI-644
4530
FED
```

February 1980

U.S. Department of Energy<br>Energy Information Administration<br>Assistant Administrator for Program Development



Preliminary Conservation Tables from the National Interim Energy Consumption Survey, August 1979, DOE/EIA-0193/P

Characteristics of the Housing Stocks and Households: Preliminary Findings from the National Interim Energy Consumption Survey, October 1979, DOE/EIA-0199/P

The above reports are available from the following address:
U.S. Department of Energy

Technical Information Center
Attn: EIA Coordinator
P.O. Box 62

Oak Ridge, TN 37830

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

The above report and additional copies of this report, Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Characteristics of the Housing Stock and Households, GPO Stock No. 061-003-00093-2; \$4.25, are available from the following address:

Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402

# Residential Energy Consumption Survey: 

## Characteristics of the Housing Stock and Households

## February 1980

[^0]

This is the fifth report of the Office of the Consumption Data System, Office of Program Development, Energy Information Administration, presenting final data from the National Interim Energy Consumption Survey (NIECS) . The report contains data on general structural features of the housing unit, major appliances used by the household, heating equipment, and fuels used for space heating, water heating, cooking, and demographic information about the households. These tables are from the data file that contains imputations for missing data and includes data from mailed questionnaires. This report supersedes the preliminary report except for users who may be interested in the extent of missing data that is presented in the preliminary report.

Included in the report is a summary of the findings, a description of how the survey was conducted, a copy of the questionnaire, generalized sampling errors, and a glossary of terms.

The following EIA staff members have contributed to this project: Kenneth Vagts--Director, Office of the Consumption Data System; Lynda Carlson--manager for the residential sector; Wendel Thompson--NIECS survey manager; Lynn $P$. Handler--author; Leigh Carleton--table design and generation; Mike Maloney--systems design and data processing; Tom Woteki and Stuart J. Cohen--statistics; Julie Withers--editing; Diane Good and Cheryl Kozak--secretarial and clerical work. The survey fieldwork was conducted by Response Analysis Corporation under the direction of Reuben Cohen and Dawn Day. Statistical design support was provided by Joseph Steinberg of Survey Design, Inc.
Page
Preface

1. Characteristics of the Housing Stock and Households: Final Report ..... 1
General Housing Characteristics ..... 2
Characteristics of the Housing Stock. ..... 3
Characteristics of the Appliance Stock. ..... 5
Heating Equipment and Fuels ..... 6
2. Characteristics of the Housing Stock ..... 9
Table lA - Characteristics of the Housing Stock by Census Regions (Counts) ..... 10
Table 1B - Characteristics of the Housing Stock by Census Regions (Percents) ..... 13
Table 2A - Characteristics of the Housing Stock by Type of Structure (Counts) ..... 16
Table 2B - Characteristics of the Housing Stock by Type of Structure (Percents) ..... 18
Table 3A - Characteristics of the Housing Stock by Type of Housing Structure and Ownership (Counts). ..... 20
Table 3B - Characteristics of the Housing Stock by Type of Housing Structure and Ownership (Percents) ..... 22
Table 4A - Characteristics of the Housing Stock by 1977 Family Income (Counts) ..... 24
Table 4B - Characteristics of the Housing Stock by 1977 Family Income (Percents) ..... 27
Table 5A - Household Appliance Inventory by 1977 Family Income (Counts) ..... 30
Table 5B - Household Appliance Inventory by 1977 Family Income (Percents) ..... 31
Table 6A - Household Appliances by 1977 Family Income (Counts) ..... 32
Table 6B - Household Appliances by 1977 Family Income (Percents) ..... 34
Table 7A - Primary Heating Euipment and Fuel for Secondary Heating Equipment by Type of Primary Heating Fuel (Counts) ..... 36
Table 7B - Primary Heating Equipment and Fuel for Secondary Heating Equipment by Type of Primary Heating Fuel (Percents) ..... 37
Table 8A - Water Heating Fuel and Cooking Fuel by Type of Primary Heating Fuel (Counts) ..... 38
Table 8B - Water Heating Fuel and Cooking Fuel by Type of Primary Heating Fuel (Percents) ..... 39
Table 9A - Primary Heating Equipment and Frimary Heating Fuel by Census Regions (Counts) ..... 40
Table 9B - Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by Census Regions (Percents) ..... 41
Table 10A - Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by Degree Days (Counts) ..... 42
Table 10B - Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by Degree Days (Percents) ..... 43
Table llA - Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by Type of Housing Structure (Counts) ..... 44
Table llB - Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by Type of Housing Structure (Percents) ..... 45
Table 12A - Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by Year House Built (Counts) ..... 46
Table 12B - Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by Year House Built (Percents) ..... 47
Table 13A - Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by Type of Air Conditioning (Counts) ..... 48
Table l3B - Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by Type of Air Conditioning (Percents) ..... 49
Table 14A - Type of Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by 1977 Family Income (Counts) ..... 50
Table l4B - Type of Primary Heating Equipment and Primary Heating Fuel by 1977 Family Income (Percents) ..... 51
Table 15A - Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Households by Selected Demographic Characteristics (Counts) ..... 52
Table 15B - Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Households by Selected Demographic Characteristics (Percents) ..... 53
3. Use of the Generalized Variance Tables ..... 55
4. Appendixes ..... 59
A. National Interim Energy Consumption Survey:
How the Survey Was Conducted ..... 60
Introduction ..... 61
Data Collection ..... 61
Sample Design ..... 62
Survey Estimates ..... 63
Estimation for Non-Response ..... 63
Evaluation of Non-Response ..... 64
Additional Survey Components (fuel suppliers) ..... 65
Minimizing Non-Response ..... 66
Weather Data ..... 67
Editing Completed Questionnaires ..... 67
B. Weather Zone Map ..... 69
C. Household Questionnaire ..... 71
D. Glossary ..... 93
5. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK AND HOUSEHOLDS: FINAL REPORT

This report consists of four sets of tables describing the households and the housing units which were selected for the National Interim Energy Consumption Survey (NIECS). The first set (Tables 1A through 4B) presents statistics concerned with general structural features of the housing unit including: type, size, age, and value of the structure. Tables 5A through 6B show household inventories of major appliances. Displayed here are statistics on the number, type, and features of appliances used by the households. The third set (Tables 7A through l4B) deals with household heating equipment and the distribution of fuels used for space heating, water heating, and cooking. Tables 15A and 15B give some general demographic information on the NIECS households.

Each table is presented in two ways. The "A" series tables are given in weighted counts of housing units rounded to the nearest thousand. Series " $E$ " tables are given in weighted column percentages. Column percentages can only be used in making relative comparisons. Table 1B shows that 47 percent of the units in the Northeast were built in 1939 or earlier as compared to 42 percent in the North Central region. However, Table 1A shows that there are over 500,000 more units in the North Central region which were built before 1940. To make absolute comparisons, therefore, it is necessary to use the "A" series of tables.

The sample base used for the report is 4,081 . This figure includes all occupied residential housing units sampled in the NIECS during the winter of 1978-1979. A series of weights was applied to the sample units to allow estimates to be made of the entire population. After weighting, the estimated population was equal to 76.6 million housing units. The 100 percent figure given in the upper left hand corner in the "B" series tables represents this weighted number. The results given in the preliminary version of this report ${ }^{l}$ are slightly different from those presented here. The sample base has been increased by 239 households because data were obtained from a final follow-up effort using mail questionnaires. In addition, data items which were missing in the preliminary report have been imputed (see the section on "How the Survey Was Conducted") and information from a survey of rental agents was used to improve reports of fuel used in apartment buildings.

[^1]The first set of tables presents general structural characteristics of the housing stock for the surveyed housing units. The majority of the units were owner-occupied, detached single family houses.

Type of Structure

Single Family Detached Other

| Own |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (thousand housing | (percent of <br> total) |
| 42,074 | 55 |
| 8,933 | 12 |


| Rent |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (thousand housing | (percent of |
| units) |  |
| 5,711 | 7 |
| 18,685 | 24 |

A third of the housing units were built before 1940. A sizable minority of respondents 35 percent $(+2.4)^{2}$ were unable to estimate the size, in square feet, of their homes. Two-thirds $(+2.8)$ of those who were able to estimate the size of their $\bar{r}$ homes believed that their homes were smaller than 1,500 square feet.

Size in Square Feet

Less than 1,500

| National Total |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (thousand housing | (percent of |
| units) | total) |
| 33,312 | 43 |
| 16,371 | 21 |
| 26,924 | 35 |


| Reporting $^{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (thousand housing | percent of |
| units) | total |
| 33,312 | 67 |
| 16,371 | 33 |

1,500 or More
26,924
35

$$
5
$$

Reported

Most housing units had only one floor (il percent $\pm 2.2$ ) and the median number of rooms per unit was five.

| Number of floors |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (thousand housing | (percent of |  | Number of Rooms |
| (total) |  | (thousand housing | (percent of |
| (total) |  |  |  |

Over 40 percent $( \pm 2.4)$ had no air conditioning and in those units with air conditioning, window units were more prevalent than central systems.

[^2](thousand housing units) (percent of
total)

| Central System | 17,636 | 23 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Window Units | 25,135 | 33 |
| None | 33,837 | 44 |

Comparisons on similar items were made between the NIECS data and findings reported in the 1976 Annual Housing Survey (AHS). The NIECS data showed a small but significant increase in the number of housing units having air conditioning. Other comparisons between similar items including ownership, the year the house was built, and the number of rooms, showed that no significant changes had taken place in the two years between the surveys.

Most of the households paid for all of the energy-related utilities used by the housing unit.

Utilities Paid (thousand housing units) (percent of total)

| All | 65,969 | 86 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Some | 6,799 | 9 |
| None | 3,285 | 4 |
| Other | 556 | 1 |

Nearly three-fourths of the respondents ( 72 percent $\pm 2.6$ ) who were owners valued their homes at less than $\$ 60, \overline{0} 00$.

Value of Residence

Less than \$20,000
$\$ 20,000-\$ 39,000$
$\$ 40,000-\$ 59,000$
$\$ 60,000-\$ 79,000$
$\$ 80,000-\$ 99,000$
$\$ 100,000$ or more
Not Applicable

National Total

| (thousand housing | (percent of <br> total) |
| :---: | :---: |
| units) | 10 |
| 15,787 | 21 |
| 13,625 | 18 |
| 6,845 | 9 |
| 3,335 | 4 |
| 4,068 | 5 |
| 25,601 | 33 |


| Owners |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (thousand housing | (percent of |
| units) | total) |
| 7,347 | 14 |
| 15,788 | 31 |
| 13,625 | 27 |
| 6,845 | 13 |
| 3,335 | 7 |
| 4,068 | 8 |

Of the renters, 35 percent ( +4 ) paid less than $\$ 150$ monthly for rent, and 55 percent ( $+4-2$ ) paid between $\$ 150-\$ 299$.
Monthly Rent

$\$ 150$ or Less
$\$ 150-\$ 299$
$\$ 300$ or More
Not Applicable

| National Total |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (thousand housing | (percent of |
| units) | total) |
| 8,582 | 11 |
| 13,309 | 17 |
| 2,505 | 3 |
| 52,212 | 68 |


| $\frac{\text { Renters }}{}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (thousand housing | (percent of |
| units) | total) |
| 8,582 | 35 |
| 13,309 | 55 |
| 2,505 | 10 |

The second set of tables (5 and 6) gives the type, number, and features of the major applicances used by the households. Virtually all of the housing units had at least one refrigerator and one oven. Nearly three-fourths had a washing machine and over half had a clothes dryer. Freezers and dishwashers were found in slightly more than a third of the housing units.

## Major Appliances

Refrigerator ..... 100\%
Oven ..... 98\%
Washing Machine ..... $74 \%$
Clothes Dryer ..... 59\%
Separate Food Freezer ..... 35\%
Dishwasher ..... 35\%
Microwave Oven ..... 8\%

A comparison of Census figures from 19744 with NIECS findings revealed that ownership (or use in the home) of all the major appliances surveyed increased slightly from 1974 to 1978.

However, with the exception of dishwashers, which were found in 35 percent $(+2.4)$ of the the housing units in 1978 as compared to $28 . \overline{4}$ percent in 1974, the differences were not significant. Microwave ovens, which were found in 8 percent (+1.3) of the NIECS households, were not included in the Census Bureau surveys.

The first part of Tables 5A and 5B shows the percentage distribution of housing units having at least one of each of seven major appliances; only one refrigerator, for example, per household was counted. The second section gives an inventory; that is, all the appliances in the housing unit were included. Although 10 percent ( +1.4 ) of the housing units had seven or more appliances, this does not mean that these units had one each of the seven appliances listed. Some households had more than one oven or refrigerator and each was counted separately for the inventory.

Tables 6 A and 6 B give more detailed information on the types, numbers, and features of major household appliances. By far, the most popular refrigerator features were temperature control 97 percent (+0.8), separate freezer door 76 percent ( +2.2 ), and full frost free 53 percent ( +2.4 ). Households that used microwave ovens had conventionā gas or electric ovens as well. Self-cleaning or continuous cleaning ovens were found in only a small portion of the housing units.

[^3]The third set of tables shows the types of heating equipment and fuels used in the residential sector. Tables 7A and 7B give a breakdown of primary and secondary heating equipment by primary heating fuel. In the majority of the surveyed housing units 55 percent ( +2.4 ), natural gas was used to fuel the main heating equipment. Fuel oil or kerosene, at 22 percent ( $\pm 2.2$ ), and electricity at 16 percent ( $\pm 1.8$ ), followed by natural gas.

## Primary Heating Fuel

(thousand housing units) (percent of total)
Natural Gas 41,845 55

Fuel Oil $16,919 \quad 22$
Electricity 12,071 16
LPG 3,124 4
Wood 1,885 2
Other, none 7641
Of those housing units having secondary heating equipment, nearly half 47 percent ( $\pm 4.2$ ) used wood for fuel.

Forced air systems were the most prevalent type of primary heating equipment 52 percent (+2.4). Hot water systems were used in 18 percent $(+2.0)$ of the homes. Various kinds of equipment used to heat individual rooms constituted the primary source of heat for 22 percent ( $\pm 2.2$ ) of the housing units.

Primary Heating Equipment
(thousand housing units) (percent of total)
Warm Air 39,548 52
Hot Water 13,487 18
Individual Room 17,108 22
Other, None 6,465 8
Tables $8 A$ and $8 B$ show the distribution of fuels used for space heating, water heating, and cooking. Nearly all of the surveyed households used either electricity or natural gas for cooking and water heating. Electricity was used for water heating by 33 percent ( $\pm 2.4$ ) and for cooking by 52 percent $(+2.4)$ of the households. Natural gas was used for water hēating by 55 percent ( +2.4 ) and for cooking by 40 percent $(+2.4)$. Approximately $\bar{a}$ third of the households 32 percent ( $\mp 2.4$ ) used natural gas for space heating, water heating, and cooking.

Tables 9A through 14B show primary heating equipment and primary heating fuel by: census region (and rural/urban), weather zones, type of housing structure, year house built, type and presence of air conditioning and family income.

Tables 15A and 15B present selected demographic data on the NIECS households. The typical NIECS household was composed of a married couple 67 percent ( +2.4 ) with one of them being a full-time wage earner. The median and modal number of household members was two. Among unmarried respondents, twice as many households were headed by women 22 percent (+2.2). Poor households were more concentrated among blacks, the elderly, households headed by females, and those with grade school educations.
2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK By CENSUS REGION--TABLES
table 1a
Characteristics of the housing stock br cemsus regions (thousand housimg umits)


# TABLE 1A 

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSIMG STOCK BY CEMSUS REGIOMS-CONTIMUED (THOUSAMD HOUSIMS UNIIS?


SEE FOOTNOTES AT ENO OF TABLE.

TABLE 1A
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSIME STOCK GY CEMSUS REGIONS-COMTIMUED ©THOUSAND MOUSIMG UNTTS?


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH M-W REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1979 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 18
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY CENSUS REGIONS (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)


SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 18
Characteristics of the housing stock by census regions-Continued (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)


SEE FOOTNOTES AT ENO OF TARLE.

TABLE 18
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY CENSUS REGIONS-CONTINUED (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)


AOIE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE IO ROUNDING. A DASH $\boldsymbol{m}-\boldsymbol{\pi}$ REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TJ ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS JF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL LNTERIM ENERGY CONSUMFTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE JF PROGRAM DEVELOPMEST, ENERGY INFORMATION AOMINISTRATION.
table 2a
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSIMG STOCK BY TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE (THOUSAND HOUSING UNITS)


SE: FOOTNOTES AT ENG OF TARLE.
table 2A
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE-CONTYMUED (THOUSAND HOUSING UNITS)


NOTE: OATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH m-m REPRESENTS DR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FGR DEFINITIONS OF JSRMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE $1 \rightarrow 78$ NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 2B
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE OF HOUSIMG STRUCTURE (PERCEMTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)


Set footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2B
ChARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE-CONTINUED (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)

note: data may not sum to totals due to rounding. a dash man represents or rounds to zero. see glossary for oefinitions of terms used in this table.

SOURCE: THE 1973 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.


SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 3A
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE OF HOUSIMG STRUCTURE AND OHNERSHIP-CONTINUED (THOUSAND HOUSING UNITS)


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH - -n REPRESENTS OR ROUNOS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

see footnotes at end of table.
table 38
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE AND OMNERSHIP-COMTINUED (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)

note: data may not sum to totals due to rounding. a dash m-n represents or rounds to zero. SEE glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVFLOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 4A
CMARACTERISTICS OF THE MOUSING STOCK BY 1977 FAMILY IMCOME (THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS)


SEE footvotes at end of table.

TABLE 4A
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY 1977 FAMILY INCOME-COMTIMUED (THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS)


SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.
table 4a
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY 1977 FAMIIY IMCOME-CONTIMUED
CTHOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS:


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH - - REPRESENTS OR ROUNOS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSAYY FJR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURC: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, DFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION AJMINISTRATION.

TABLE 48
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY 1977 FAMILY INCOME (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS)

see footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY 1977 FAMILY INCOME-CONTINUED (PERCEMTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS)


SEE FOOTNOTES AT ENT OF JABLE.

TABLE 48
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY 1977 FAMILY INCORE-CONTINUED (PERCEMTAEE OF MOUSEHOLDS)


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH - - REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO.
see glossary for definitions of terms used in this table.
SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPIION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 5A
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE INYENTORY BY 1977 FAMILY INCOME (THOUSAMD HOUSEHOLDS)


NOTE: OATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNOING. A DASH *-" REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DFEINITIONS OF TERMS USEO IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, DFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, DFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. ENERGY INFORMATION AOMINISTRATION.

TABLE 5B
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE INVENTORY BY 1977 FAMILY INCOME (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLOS)

 SEE SLTSSARY F'R GEEINITIONS OF TEQUS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOUREE: THE 1378 VATIJVAL INTERIM EMEGOY CONSUMPTION SURUEY, JFFICE DF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTFY, GFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. ENCRGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 6A
household appliances by 1977 family income
(THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS)


SEE FOOTNOTES AT ENO OF TABLE.

## TABLE 6A <br> HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES BY 1977 FAMILY INCOME-CONTINUED (THOUSANO HOUSEHOLDS)



NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH m-® REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPIION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICT OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION AOMINISTRATION.

TABLE 6B
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES BY 1977 FAMILY INCOME (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS?


SEE F:OTNOTES AT KND JF TABLE.

## TABLE 6B

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES BY 1977 FAHILY INCOME-CONTINUED (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS)

 SEE GLISSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURC: THE $1 \exists 79$ NATIONAL IVTERIM ENEPGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY OFFICE DF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, GEFICR OF DROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. ENERGY INFORMATIOV AOMINISTRATION.

Table 7a
PRIMARY HEATING EQUIPMENT AND FUEL FOR SECONDARY HEATING EQUIPMENT GY TYPE OF PRIMARY HEATING FUEL (THOUSAND HOUSING UNITS:


NOIE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS JUE TO ROUNOTNG. A DASH M- R REPRESENTS OR ROUNOS TO TERO. SEE GLOTSQRY FOR JCFINETIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE $1 \rightarrow 79$ NATITNAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSIMPTIJN SURVEY, DFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM. OFFIC OF PROGRAM DFVELOPMENI. ENERGY INFDRMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 78
primary heating equipment and fuel for secondary heating equipment by type of primary heating fuel (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)


NOIE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO RCUNDING. A DASH m-E REPRFSENTS OR ROUNOS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USEO IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE GF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. ENERGY INFORMATION ACMINIGTRATION.

TABLE 8A
MATER HEATING FUEL ANO COOKING FUEL BY TTPE OF PRIMARY HEATIMG FUEL (THOUSAND HOUSIMG UNITS)


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH M-E REPRESENTS OR RJUNDS TO JERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY OFFICE DF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROTRAM DEVELOPMENI, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE BB
WATER HEATING FUEL AND COOKING FUEL BY TYPE OF PRIMARY HEATING FUEL (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNOING. A DASH M-̈̈ REPRESENTS OR RJUNOS TO ZERD. SEE GL.JSSA?Y FOR DEFIMITIONS OF TFRMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE $1 \nexists 73$ GATITNAL ITYERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE I THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTSM, OFFIC: $\quad$ O PROSRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFIRMATION ADMINISTRAION.
table ga
PRTMARY HEATIMG EQUIPMEMT AMD PRIMARY HEATIMG FUEL BY CENSUS REGIOMS (THOUSAND HOUSIMG UNITS?


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS JUE TO ROUNDING. A JASH m- T REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO TERO. SEE BL BSGARY FOR JEFINITIONS OF TERMS USEO IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF CROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. ENERGY INFDRMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 9B
PRIMARY HEATING EQUIPMENT AND PRIMARY HEATING FUEL BY CENSUS REGIONS (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS


[^4]TABLE 10A
PRIMARY HEATIMG EOUIPMEMT AMD PRIMARY HEATIMG FUEL BY DEGREE OAYS CTHOUSAMD HOUSING UNITS:


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNOING. A DASH - - $\quad$ REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, GFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 10B
PRIMARY HEATING EQUIPMENT AND PRIMARY HEATING FUEL BY DEGREE DAYS (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)

| 1 | total HOUSING UNITS | HEATING AND COOLING DEGREE DAYS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \angle 2000 \text { CDD } \\ & \text { ANO } \\ & >7000 \text { HDD } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \angle 2000 C O D \\ \text { AND } \\ 5500-7000 \mathrm{HOO} \end{gathered}$ | I | $\begin{aligned} & \angle 2000 \text { CDD } \\ & A N O \\ & \angle 4000 \text { HDD } \end{aligned}$ | I | $\begin{gathered} >2000 \mathrm{CDD} \\ 4 \mathrm{ND} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \angle 2000 \text { CDO } \\ \text { AND } \\ 4000-5499 \mathrm{HOD} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | C4OOO HOO |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| TOTAL HOUSIMG UNITS................... | $100 \%$ | 100\% | 11002 | \| 100\% | | 100\% | I | 100\% |
| 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| PRIMARY HEATING EQUIPMENT \| |  |  | 1 | 1 1 |  | 1 |  |
| WARM AIR FURVACE WITH DUCTS...... | 50 | 50 | 150 | 1481 | 4.2 | 1 | 47 |
| FLECTRIC HEAT PIJMP.................I | 2 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM........I | 15 | 22 | 123 | 1281 | $?$ | 1 | - |
| HOT HATER PIPES (RADIANT HEAT)..I | 1 | - | 11 | 131 | 1 | 1 | - |
| FLOOR, WXLL, OR PIPELESS FURNACEI | 8 | 3 | $1 \quad 4$ | 141 | 14 | 1 | 10 |
| HUILT IN ELFCTRIC UNITS..........\| | 7 | 17 | 16 | 171 | 9 | 1 | 4 |
| ROOM HEATERS WITH FLJE...........1 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 151 | 10 | I | 9 |
| HOOM HEATERS WITHOIST FLJE......... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | I | 15 |
| FIREPLACF, OQ STOVE................1 | 3 | - | 11 | 131 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| PORTABLE SPACE HEATERS*-.....0.0.1 | 2 | - | 1 | 11 | 4 | I | 8 |
| STHER.......*......................\| | - | - | 1 | $1-1$ | - | I | - |
| NONE...................................\| | - | - | 1 | 1 - 1 | 1 | I | 2 |
| 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 1 |  | I |  |
| PRIMARY HEATING FUEL \| |  |  | 1 | 1 1 |  |  |  |
| NATURAL GAS.........................\| | 55 | 48 | 166 | 146 | 55 |  | 51 |
| FUEL OIL, KEROSENE................. | 22 | 31 | 121 | 137 | 11 | I | 9 |
| ELECTRICITY........................... 1 | $1 \%$ | 18 | 19 | 111 | 21 | 1 | 27 |
| LIQUIO PETROLEUM GAS (LPG).......1 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 131 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| WOOO..................................1 | 2 | - | 11 | 131 | 5 |  | 2 |
| OTHER.................................. | 1 | - | 11 | $1-1$ | 1 | 1 | - |
| NOT APPLICABt.E.....................1 | - | - | 1 - | 1 - 1 | 1 |  | 2 |

NOTE: DATA MAY NOI SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING * DASH © - M REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVFY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, DFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION AOMINISTRATION.

TABLE 11A
PRIMARY HEATING EQUIPMENT AND PRIMARY HEATIMG FUEL BY TYPE OF HOUSING STRUETURE
(THOUSAND HOUSING UNITS)

| 1 | TOTAL HOUSING UNITS | total \| | SINGLE | FAMILY DE | TACHED | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { OR } \\ & \text { MORE } \\ & \text { ROOMS } \end{aligned}$ |  | \|BUILDIN6 |  |  | OTHER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | , | 1 |  |
| TOTAL HOUSIMG UMITS................... | 76,608 | 48,547 | 8,768 | 12,696 | 11,950 | 15,233 | 3,128 | 10,749 | 9.151 | 4.8051 | 228 |
| PRIMARY HEATIMG EQUIPMENT \| | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ! |  |
| HARM AIR FURNACE WITH OUCTS.....l | 38,394 | 25,246 1 | 3,148 | 6,691 | 6,262 | 9,146 | 1,845 | 4,964 | 2.897 | 3,3291 | 113 |
| ELECIRIC HEAT PUMP................. | 1.154 \| | 923 1 | 116 | 181 | 143 | 484 | 831 | 129 | 169 | 501 |  |
| STEAM OR HOT YATER SYSTEM........l | 12,365 | 5.9561 | 382 | 1.065 | 1,708 | 2,300 | 6021 | 1 2,659 | 3,112 | 371 | - |
| HOT HATER PIPES (RADIANT HEATIO.I | 1,122 \| | 6041 | 118 | 212 | 130 | 143 | 15 | 137 | 1444 | $1-1$ | 20 |
| FLOOR, UALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACEI | 5,999 \| | 4.2071 | 1,150 | 1.320 | 1,108 | 519 | 111 | 1 568 | 1625 | 4871 | - |
| BUILT IN ELECTRIC UNITS.*.........l | 5,608 | 3,016 | 790 | 671 | 705 | 950 | 283 | 1895 | \| 1.191 | 2091 | 14 |
| ROOH HEATERS WITH FLUE............l | 4.7361 | 3,031 1 | 1,164 | 926 | 583 | 358 | 681 | 1915 | 490 | 1681 | 62 |
| ROOM HEATERS HITHOUY FLUE........l | 2,736 | 2,071 | 778 | 602 | 442 | 250 | 851 | 1 384 | 152 | 11441 | - |
| FIREPLACE, OR STOVE...............\| | 2,242 | 1,893 | 540 | 524 | 385 | 343 | 171 | 1 65 | 16 | 2321 | 19 |
| PORTABLE SPACE HEATERS...........\| | 1.7961 | 1,414 | 399 | 471 | 368 | 176 |  | 1180 | 42 | 1491 |  |
| OTHER...................................\| | 107 \| | 51 | 18 | 33 | - | - | - 1 | 1.18 | 39 | -1 | - |
| NONE...............................-\| | 3591 | 134 | 53 | - | 17 | 63 | 191 | 134 | 173 | -1 | - |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | I |  |  | 1 |  |
| PRIMARY HEATING FUEL I | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| NATURAL GAS......................... 1 | 41,8451 | 26.942 | 4.555 | 6.991 | 6.787 | 8,609 | 2,244 \| | 16,742 | 4,427 | 1.2951 | 195 |
| FUEL OIL, KEROSENE................. | 16.919 \| | 11,138 | 1.781 | 2,797 | 2,556 | 3,903 | 3531 | - 2,129 | 1 2.027 | 11.2721 | - |
| ELECTRICITY..........................\| | 12,071 | 6,424 | 1,287 | 1,701 | 1,432 | 2,005 | 4351 | 11.585 | 1 2,503 | 1.1101 | 14 |
| LIGUIO PETROLEUM GAS (LPGI.......l | 3,1241 | 1.895 \| | 421 | 659 | 487 | 326 | 411 | 1 242 | 22 | 19241 | - |
| W000......-........................... | 1,885 \| | 1.680 | 568 | 445 | 374 | 293 | 1171 | 1 | 1 - | 1881 | - |
| OTHER...............................\| | 4051 | 3341 | 103 | 102 | 95 | 35 | 19 \| | 16 | 1 - | 161 | 19 |
| NOT APPLICABLE.....................\| | 3591 | 1341 | 53 | - | 17 | 43 | 191 | 134 | 1173 | $1-1$ | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |

NOIE: DATA MAY NDT SUM TO TOTALS OUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH - ${ }^{-n}$ REPRESEATS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENEQGY CONSUMPTIJN SURVEY, OFFITE TF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEUELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION AOMINISTRATION.

TABLE 118
PRIMARY MEATING EQUIPMENT AND PRIMARY HEATING FUEL BY TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH m-" REPRESENTS OR RJUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLTSSARY FJR JCFINITIONS OF JERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCF: THE IJ7A NATIONAL INTERIM ENEXGY CONSUMPTION SURVFY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE GF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 12A
PRIMARY HEATIMG EQUIPMENT AMD PRIMARY HEATING FUEL BY YEAR HOUSE BUILT (THOUSAND HOUSINE UNITS:


NOTE: OATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNOING. A OASH \#̈- REPRESFNTS OR ROUNOS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINTTIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INIERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION AJMINISTRATION.

# TABLE 123 

PRIMARY HEATING EQUIPMENT AND PRIMARY HEATING FUEL BY YEAR HOUSE BUILT (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)


NOTE: DATA MAY NJT SUM IC TOIALS OUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH M-" REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TAdLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PATOGAM OEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE $13 A$
PRIMARY HEATING EQUIPAENT AND PRIMARY HEATING FUEL BY TYPE OF AIR CONDITIONIMG (THOUSAND HOUSING UNITS)


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNOING. A OASH m-E REPRESENTS OR ZOUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE $1 \nexists 78$ NATITNAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPIION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. ENERGY INFORMATION AOMINISTRATION.

TABLE $13 B$
PRIMARY HEATIMG EQUIPMENT AND PRIMARY HEATIMG FUEL BY TYPE OF AIR CONDITIONIMG (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS)


NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A DASH O-E REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO. BEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IM THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THF CONSUMPTION OATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. EVERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 14A
TYPE OF PRIMARY HEATIMG EQUIPMENT AND PRIMARY HEATIMG FUEL BY 1977 FAMILY IMCORE
(THOUSAND HOUSEHOLDS)


NOTE: DATA MAY VOT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING. A OASH EAA REPRESENTS OR ROUNOS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1979 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION OATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION AJMINISTRATION.

TABLE 148
TYPE OF PRIMARY HEATING EQUIPMENT AND PRIMARY HEATING FUEL GY 1977 FAMILY INCOME (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS)


NCTE: data may njt sum to rotals due to rounding. a gash man represfnts or rounds to zero. SEE GLJSSARY FOR CSFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 197 保 VATIONAL INTERIM ENFRGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGQAM DEVELOPMENI. ENERGY INFORMAIION ADMINISTRATIONE


NOTE: DATA MAY NDT SUM TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNOING. A DASH -a REPRESENTS DR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS TABLE.

SOURCE: THE 1978 NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY IVFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE 15B
SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS)


[^5]3. USE OF THE GENERALIZED VARIANCE TABLES

The following tables allow the user to estimate the standard error of estimates calculated on the National Interim Energy Consumption Survey (NIECS) data.

Standard Error of Estimated Percentages. (To be used with the "B" series of tables.) The estimated standard error or reliability of a percentage depends upon both the percentage and the base upon which the percent was calculated.

In order to use Table $A$ :

- Determine how many households in the sample belong to the base that are to be considered for the characteristic. (This will be illustrated in the second example.) The appropriate row in the table is now available.
- Using the table of estimates, determine what percentage was estimated for this characteristic. The appropriate entry in the table is now located.
- Since these tables are based on one standard deviation, a 95 percent confidence interval (two standard deviations) would equal twice the value in the table.

Table A. Standard Error of Percentages Table
( 68 Chances out of 100 )

| Base of Percentage (thousands) | Estimated Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | or | or 98 | or | or | or | 25 or | 50 |
| 1,000 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 10.6 |
| 5,000 | . 9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| 10,000 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| 25,000 | . 4 | . 6 | . 9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| 50,000 | . 3 | . 4 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| 76,600 | . 2 | . 3 | . 5 | . 7 | . 9 | 1.1 | 1.2 |

Two examples follow:

- Suppose that of the 76.6 million houses, 18 percent were built between 1950 and 1959. Using the Standard Error of Percentages Table (see Table $A$ ), the 76.6 row and 25 percent column yield a table value of 1.2 (which is an overestimate since percent is less than 25) ${ }^{1}$ This means that 95 percent confidence interval is 15.8 to $20.2(18 \pm 2.0(1.1))$.

Now, suppose that an estimate of the percent of houses built in the South between 1950 and 1959 is desired. The base is all households in the South, (24.6 million) and the estimated percentage is 20 percent. The proper entry in the table is 1.8 which belongs in the 25.0 million row and the 25 percent column. Our 95 percent confidence interval now is 16.4 to $23.6(20 \pm 2.0(1.8))$.
$1_{\text {To }}$ obtain a more precise estimate of sampling error, interpolation of table values can be employed. The following method would be used to interpolate a value for 18 percent on a base of 76.6 million which would be between . 9 and 1.1.

$$
\frac{(18-15)(1.1-.9)}{(25-15)}+.9=1.0
$$

Standard Error of Estimated Counts. Linear interpolation should be used for counts not specifically shown in Table B. An example follows:

- If the estimated count is 48 million, then the estimate of the standard error can be computed by linear interpolation as follows:

$$
\frac{(48-45)}{(50-45)}(.90-.92)+.92=.91
$$

Table E. Standard Error of Estimated Counts
(68 Chances Out of 100)
Size of Estimate (in millions) Standard Error (in millions)

| 1 | .20 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5 | .46 |
| 10 | .63 |
| 15 | .73 |
| 20 | .83 |
| 25 | .88 |
| 30 | .92 |
| 35 | .94 |
| 40 | .94 |
| 45 | .92 |
| 50 | .90 |
| 55 | .85 |
| 60 | .77 |
| 65 | .67 |
| 70 | .52 |
| 75 | .24 |

Standard Errors of Ratio. For ratios of the form (100) (x/y) where $x$ is not a subclass of $y$, an approximation to the standard error of the ratio is given by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \frac{x}{y} \frac{\sigma x^{2}}{x}+\frac{\sigma y^{2}}{y} \\
& x=\text { the numerator of the ratio } \\
& y=\text { the denominator of the ratio } \\
& \sigma x=\text { the standard error of the numerator } \\
& \sigma y=\text { the standard error of the denominator }
\end{aligned}
$$

Standard Errors of Differences. The standard error of a difference between estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors considered separately.
4. APPENDIXES

# APPENDIX A. NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY: <br> HOW THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED 

## Introduction

The National Interim Energy Consumption Survey (NIECS)l was designed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to provide information related to energy consumption by the residential sector. ${ }^{2}$ This survey, along with analogous studies for the commercial and industrial sectors, will enable the analysis of comprehensive consumption patterns for the United States.

Information on energy use in the residential sector was collected at the household level. A representative national sample of households was selected in the 48 contiguous states plus the District of Columbia. The data on actual energy consumption was obtained from fuel records maintained by the household's fuel suppliers. An inventory of motor vehicles used by the household was also included in the survey.

## Data Collection

Response Analysis Corporation (RAC), of Princeton, New Jersey, conducted the interviews. A total of 4,849 housing units were drawn in the original sample. Of these, 342 were ineligible for this survey because they were either vacant or seasonal units (the occupants did not live in them for more than half of the year). Of the 4,507 eligible units, interviews were obtained from 3,842 households, yielding an initial response rate of 85.2 percent. Subsequently, mail questionnaires (see Appendix C) were sent to the 665 households that were not interviewed. Completed mail questionnaires were received from 239 of the households. This additional effort increased the response rate by 5.3 percent.

Initial household contacts were begun in October 1978. The 44-minute interview covered: structural features related to energy, such as size, insulation, and openings; the heating and cooling systems and the fuels used in these systems; energy conservation efforts; information on household appliances and vehicles; and demographic data on household members. At the conclusion of the interview, respondents were asked to sign waivers authorizing Response Analysis Corporation (RAC) to obtain their records of fuel consumption from their fuel supplier.

[^6]Most of the 327 interviewers employed by RAC had had previous survey experience. mraining for NIECS was done by mail, using a 59-page instruction booklet. The booklet included specific procedures for conducting this survey and provided guidelines on how to handle various interpretations of questions. A practice interview and a quiz on the instructions were also parts of the training. An interviewer conducted about 12 interviews on the average. The most interviews conducted by a single interviewer was 47, while several interviewers completed as few as one. Twenty percent of the interviews were verified to insure that interviews were conducted in person.

## Sample Design

The NIECS sample is a representative area probability sample consisting of 103 primary sampling units (PSU's). These PSU's were selected from approximately l,140 PSU's that collectively form a mutually exclusive and exhaustive division of the contiguous United States. Each PSU is a well-defined geographic unit, usually consisting of one or more counties. Based on the 1970 Census, PSU sizes range from a population of 50,000 to approximately 3,300,000. Region, metropolitan status, and size classification were the primary considerations in the selection of the sampled PSU's.

Within each PSU, secondary sampling units (SSU's) were defined. Based upon 1970 Census counts, 400 SSU's were selected from the 103 PSU's. Each of these SSU's contained approximately 2,500 persons and consisted of one or more blocks in urban areas and one or more enumeration districts in the nonurban areas. An additional 56 SSU's were selected independently. These 56 SSU's comprised probability selection of areas that had undergone substantial new construction since 1970. Independent sources (Reuben H. Donnelley address lists and county data) were used to update the population for these SSU's. This effort to locate areas of new construction was undertaken to control the variation in cluster size.

Within each SSU, subdivisions were made. Census block statistics and rough field counts were used to break up each SSU into segments. Interviewers listed all housing units in the segment, completing this phase of the survey in the summer of 1978. The segments were formed so that they ultimately contained about 25 households. Finally, a sample of 10 or 11 households was selected to be visited. Thus, within each SSU 10 or 11 households were sampled, within each PSU an average of 40 to 45 households were sampled, and nationally, about 4,500 units were sampled.

## Survey Estimates

Weights were calculated for each sample household to: 1) compensate for differences in probabilities of selection, 2) adjust for differences in interview completion rate in individual sampling locations, and 3) expand data for sample households to estimates for the total universe (all households in the contiguous 48 states plus the District of Columbia).

In order to increase the precision of our estimates, a technique called ratio estimation was employed. Ratio estimation uses known distributions of the population. These adjustments took place in two stages for the NIECS. The first stage factor was a ratio of the total number of households in each region by fuel type to an estimate of the number of households in each category. Only the PSU's in our sample and their appropriate weights were used. The figures used in both the numerator and denominator were based on the 1970 Census. The implementation of this factor reduced the amount of variance due to the sampling of PSU's. The second stage factor adjusted data from the survey to independently derived current estimates of the number of households for specified groups. The ratio adjustment was calculated for each region by type of community. The second stage factor reduced both the between PSU variance, as in the first stage, and the within PSU variance.

## Estimation for Nonresponse

When data was unattainable from a nonresponding household, the weights from the households in the final cluster were increased to make-up for the nonresponding household.

Item nonresponse required a customized procedure for each data element. The data elements were divided into two categories: those with minimum nonresponse (about one percent), and those with more substantial nonresponse. The basic procedure attributed the most common response (modal value) to the first class of variables. In the second group where nonresponse was significant, a "hot deck" procedure was implemented. There were variations to this procedure depending on the importance of the data element, the interrelationship of data elements, and the consistency of data. Some elements such as amount of attic insulation were not imputed at all and a "don't know" response was accepted. Square footage and transportation data were not imputed.

Basic information on all 4,507 households was obtained from the listing procedure. It was, therefore, possible to compare the responding households to the nonresponding households.

Table C gives a percentage breakdown of respondents and nonrespondents by structure type and SMSA classification.

Table C. Percentage Breakdown of Respondents and Nonrespondents

|  | Respondents | Non-Respondents |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Single-Family Detached | 66 | 57 |
| Structures Having |  |  |
| 5 or More units | 11 | 16 |
| Other | 23 | 27 |
| Large SMSA | 39 | 54 |
| Small SMSA | 27 | 23 |
| Outside SMSA | 34 | 23 |

Response rates in large urban areas (where apartment buildings with five or more units are more common) were somewhat lower than in other geographic locations.

Our nonrespondents were classified into eight sub-categories including "not-at-home," "refused," "illness," "language barrier," "interview of wrong household," "security building," "moved after initial contact," and "other." Of the 426 nonrespondents, 21 percent were not at home, 75 percent refused, and 4 percent were in the remaining categories.

Table D. Distribution of Structure Type

|  | Nonrespondents |  | Respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Not-at-home | Refusals |  |
| Single-Family |  |  |  |
| Detached | 43 | 62 | 66 |
| Structures Having 5 |  |  |  |
| or More Units | 23 | 14 | 11 |
| Other | 34 | 24 | 23 |
| Large SMSA | 58 | 53 | 39 |

Table D shows that the distribution of structure type for refusals was more similar to the respondents than the not-at-home households. On the other hand, the geographic distribution indicated a somewhat different trend. Refusals and not-at-home households were distributed more like each other than to responding households.

## Additional Survey Components

One purpose of the NIECS was to test the procedures and methodology for PECS. Three studies, in addition to the basic NIECS survey, are also being conducted. These studies will be used to determine what additions and modifications should be made for RECS.

When renters did not pay directly for their fuel costs, an interviewer contacted the apartment manager by telephone to ask what space and water heating fuels were used in the apartment building. These data have been incorporated into the NIECS data set, resulting in more accurate information about rental housing units.

A transportation panel consisting of a subset of the NIECS sample began in June 1979. Participating households are asked to keep a log of their fuel purchases and odometer readings for a two-month period. The panel consists of 500 to 1,000 households reporting each month. Separate tabulations of these data are planned.

Fifty NIECS households were selected to be part of an energy assessment study. Trained technicians analyzed the energy-related components of a house. Exact square footage, temperature distribution in various parts of the house, presence of insulation, and features of major appliances (including heating and cooling equipment) were surveyed. Detailed evaluations of this pretest are being developed.

Data From Non-household Sources (Fuel Suppliers)
Respondents in 95 percent of the interviewed households signed waivers to permit fuel suppliers to give Pesponse Analysis Corporation the monthly record of their past year's fuel purchases. The data contained both the amount sold and the price of the fuel. The suppliers were contacted between March and May 1979 and were asked to supply fuel billing information for the previous 12 -month period.

In order to attain the highest response rate possible, the following procedures were used:

- Letters were sent to each company after RAC located the person who would act on the request for fuel bills. Follow up telephone calls were made to insure the receipt of the letter and to help with any problems that may have arisen. Response Analysis Corporation also personally visited several companies to offer assistance.


## Minimizing Nonresponse

The Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS) encouraged an analysis of the effect of nonsampling error in the NIECS. An intensive effort to minimize nonresponse was the outcome of several meetings and memoranda dealing with the nonsampling error issue. Many of the following procedures were used to test the feasibility of a multi-wave, multicontact approach and may or may not be used in the larger Residential Energy Consumption Surveys (RECS). Most households received two letters in October 1978, prior to the interview. An EIA letter stressed the importance of the survey and a RAC letter announced the upcoming arrival of the interviewer.

To elicit rapport and cooperation, a $\$ 2$ incentive was given to the respondent before the interview. Over 99 percent of the respondents accepted the incentive. Interviewers made up to eight call-backs at different times of the day and week. They also queried neighbors as to the most opportune time to contact the respondent.

A second wave was conducted in December 1978 to contact households that were not available during the first wave and to convince the first-wave refusals to reconsider. A new set of letters preceded the second-wave interview. For the second wave, a different interviewer was assigned who endeavored to complete the interview by making up to five contacts.

A third wave followed in January 1979. This was an effort to reach nonrespondents in 14 sample locations that had low interview completion rates.

In a final attempt to complete an interview, an abbreviated version of the questionnaire, adapted for self-administration, was mailed to nonrespondents in February 1979. The \$2 incentive was included in the mailing.

In an attempt to evaluate the effects of a multi-wave, multicontact approach the following was noted:

- Eighty-seven percent of all responding households cooperated on the first wave, 12 percent on the second wave, and 1 percent were picked up at the third wave.
- Household and family characteristics such as income, age of head of household, education, and geographical location had little relation to the wave in which the respondent completed the interview.
- Thirty-seven percent of all responding households required only one contact.
- Some fuel oil and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) suppliers provided the fuel purchase information over the telephone. The telephone was adequate for these types of suppliers because each company supplied data for only a few customers and the fuel records were not as detailed as records for electricity and natural gas sales. About 600 of the approximately 800 fuel suppliers contacted in this survey were fuel oil or LPG distributors.

One unique aspect of this survey was the opportunity to obtain electricity and natural gas data for households that did not complete the interview or did not sign the waiver. Utilities would not supply individual household data without a waiver, but did supply aggregate data for groups of nonrespondents. This information provides the ability to analyze the potential bias introduced by nonresponse and to improve the accuracy of consumption estimates in the residential sector.

## Weather Data

The first type of temperature data used was the 45-year annual. average heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD) for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather division in which the household was located (see Appendix B).

These data will aid in analyzing the effects of weather on personal decisions to make changes in basic housing structure or equipment. The second type of data used were HDD and CDD totals for each billing period. These data will allow more complete analysis of fuel consumption.

Weather conditions will be calculated for the appropriate billing period. For example, one household may be billed on the lst of every month, while another may be billed on the 5 th. Obviously, there will be different 30 -day averages of HDD and CDD for each billing period.

## Editing Completed Questionnaires

Interviewers mailed the completed questionnaires to Princeton, New Jersey, where they were reviewed for completeness and correct identifying information. This manual edit was segmented and each part was worked on separately.

A machine edit checked for reasonable values, proper skip patterns, and logical consistencies.

Telephone calls were made to individual households to clarify ambiguities in the data. 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, a fuel supplier reported supplying kerosene to a household not fuel oil as was reported by the household. The data, therefore, do not always represent the respondents' reports, exclusively.

All key punching was verified.

Appendix B: Weather Zone Map

## United States Weather Zone Map

## of <br> Heating Degree Days (HDD) and Cooling Degree Days (CDD)



Zone 1 is less than 2,000 CDD and greater than 7,000 HDD.
Zone 2 is less than 2,000 CDD and 5,500-7,000 HDD.
Zone 3 is less than 2,000 CDD and 4,000-5,499 HDD.
Zone 4 is less than 2,000 CDD and greater than 4,000 HDD.
Zone 5 is greater than 2,000 CDD and less than 4,000 HDD.

Appendix C: Household Questionnaire

RAC 4157 D 100479

$$
\begin{gathered}
1979-80 \\
\text { RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY }
\end{gathered}
$$

| LOCATION \# | HOUSING <br> UNIT \# | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { TIME INTERVIEW } \\ \text { STARTED: }\end{array}\right]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

1. In what year did your family move into this house (apartment)?

| 01 [] BEFORE 1940 | 121- |
| :--- | :--- |
| 02 [] 1940-1949 | 122 |
| 03 [] 1950-1959 |  |
| 04 [] $1960-1964$ |  |
| 05 [] 1965-1969 |  |
| 06 [] 1970-1974 |  |
| 07 [] 1975 |  |
| 08 [] 1976 |  |
| 09 [] 1977 |  |
| 10 [] 1978 |  |
| 11 [] 1979 |  |
| 12[] 1980 |  |

MONTH:

YEAR: 19

01 [] BEFORE 1940
02 [] 1940-1949
03 [] 1950-1959
04 [] 1960-1964 125-
05 [] 1965-1969
06 [] 1970-1974
07 [] 1975
08 [] 1976
09 [] 1977
10 [] 1978
11[] 1979
12 [] 1980
4. Altogether (counting all areas that are used as yearround living space), how many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, unheated porches, foyers, or hallways.

NUMBER
OF ROOMS:
127-
5. Think about the largest room in your house that is part of your year-round living space -- what is your estimate of the length and width of that room 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
2 [] LARGEST ROOM IS L-SHAPED: ENTER
DIMENSIONS IN SKETCH \#2

SOURCE OF ESTIMATE
1 [] ESTIMATE MADE BY RESPONDENT
130
2 [] ESTIMATE MADE BY INTERVIEWER
3 [] RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER MEASURED

SKETCH \# 1


131-
142

HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 6
6. What is the main fuel used for heating your home?
7. In addition to your main fuel, do you use any other fuel to heat your home?

IF "YES," ASK:
8. What is the additional fuel?


SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD
02 [] GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TANK GAS)
03 [] FUEL OIL
04 [] KEROSENE OR COAL OIL 146-
05 [] ELECTRICITY 147
06 [] COAL OR COKE
07 [] WOOD
08 [] SOLAR COLLECTORS
21 [] OTHER (SPECIFY):
9. Last winter, was the main fuel used to heat this house (apartment) the same as it is now?

IF "NO," ASK:
10. What was the main fuel used to heat this house (apartment) last winter?
11. Which fuel is used most for heating water?

## TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 6

12. Do you have air-conditioning, either a central system or individual window or wall units? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY.)

IF "YES," ASK:
13. How many rooms in your house (apartment) are air-conditioned?

IF "CENTRAL SYSTEM" ON Q. 12, ASK:
14. Does the central air-conditioning system use gas or electricity?
1 [] YES$o$ [] NO1489 [] DID NOT LIVE IN THIS HOUSE(APARTMENT) LAST WINTER
O1 [] GAS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD

02 [] GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TANK)

03 [] FUEL OIL

04 [] KEROSENE OR COAL OIL 149-

05 [] ELECTRICITY

06 [] COAL OR COKE

07 [] WOOD

08 [] SOLAR COLLECTORS

21 [] OTHER (SPECIFY):

$\qquad$
00 NO FUEL USED
01 [] GAS FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD
02 [] GAS, LPG (BOTTLED OR TANK)
03 [] FUEL OIL
04 [] KEROSENE OR COAL OIL ..... 151-
05 [] ELECTRICITY ..... 152
06 [] COAL OR COKE
07 [] WOOD
O8 [] SOLAR COLLECTORS
21 [] OTHER (SPECIFY):
$\qquad$
OO [] NO FUEL USED
[] YES, CENTRAL SYSTEM ..... 153
[] YES, INDIVIDUAL (WINDOW/WALL) ..... 154UNITS
[] NO -- SKIP TO Q. 15
$\square$155-156
95 [] ENTIRE HOUSE OR APARTMENT
1 [] GAS
2 [] ELECTRICITY ..... 157
6 [] DON'T KNOW

IF LIVING QUARTERS ARE IN A BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE HOUSING UNITS, SKIP TO Q. 19.

## HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 15

15. Please look at this list and tell me which items, if any, have been added or installed in your home since January 1, 1978.

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.

| a. Storm Windows and/or Doors with Insulating Glass (Double Glazed) <br> 1 [] YES <br> o [] NO <br> 2 [] IN PROCESS | MONTH: $\qquad$ <br> YEAR: 19 $\qquad$ <br> [] IN PROCESS ${ }_{162}^{159-}$ | 1 [] LABOR AND MATERIALS <br> 2 [] MATERIALS ONLY <br> 5 [] OTHER (SPECIFY): | APPROXIMATE COST : <br> \$ $\qquad$ .00 <br> [] DON'T KNOW $\begin{aligned} & 164- \\ & 166 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b. Roof or Attic Insulation <br> 1 [] YES <br> o [] NO <br> 2 [] IN PROCESS | MONTH: $\qquad$ <br> YEAR: 19 $\qquad$ <br> [] IN PROCESS $\begin{aligned} & 168-171 \end{aligned}$ | I [] LABOR AND MATERIALS <br> 2 [] MATERIALS ONLY <br> 5 [] OTHER (SPECIFY): | APPROXIMATE COST: <br> \$ $\qquad$ <br> [] DON'T KNOW $\begin{aligned} & 173- \\ & 175 \end{aligned}$ |
| c. Insulation in Outside Walls <br> 1 [] YES <br> o [] NO <br> 2 [] IN PROCESS | MONTH: $\qquad$ <br> YEAR: 19 $\qquad$ <br> [] IN PROCESS $\begin{aligned} & 212- \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ | 1 [] LABOR AND MATERIALS <br> 2 [] MATERIALS ONLY <br> 5 [] OTHER (SPECIFY): $\qquad$ | APPROXIMATE COST : <br> \$ $\qquad$ <br> [] DON'T KNOW <br> $217-$ 219 |
| FOR EACH "YES" OR "IN PROCESS" | ANSWER, ASK: $\uparrow$ |  |  |
| 16. In what month and year was the work completed? <br> 17. (Did you pay/Are you paying) for labor and materials, or only for materials? |  |  |  |
| 18. Just approximately, what the job cost? | id/will) |  |  |

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 15

Now let's talk about transportation ...
HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 19/21
19. Do you or other members of your household own or have the
1 [] YES
0 [] NO -- SKIP TO Q. 280

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT $19 / 21$
20. How many do you have?
306-307:
03

221222
21. Which type(s) do you have? (IF HOUSEHOLD HAS MORE THAN FOUR VEHICLES, MARK ANSWERS FOR THE FOUR VEHICLES USED MOST.) regular use of any cars, trucks, vans, motorcycles, mopeds, or similar vehicles?

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 19/21

VEHICLE NUMBER
have? (IF HOUSE-
HOLD HAS MORE THAN
FOUR VEHICLES, MARK
ANSWERS FOR THE
FOUR VEHICLES USED
MOST.)
STATION WAGON
AUTOMOBILE
SIMILAR VEHICLE
CARGO VAN
PICKUP TRUCK
OTHER TRUCK
MOTOR HOME
MOTORCYCLE
MOTORIZED BICYCLE
OTHER (SPECIFY):
22. Please tell me the make and model year (of each one). (ENTER LAST TWO DIGITS OF MODEL YEAR.)

MAKE
23. What is the model name (of each one)?

MODEL NAME

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 223-224 | 246-247 | 311-312 | 334-335 |
| 01 [] | 01 [] | 01 [] | 01 [] |
| 02 [] | 02 [] | 02 [] | 02 [] |
| 03 [] | 03 [] | 03 [] | 03 [] |
| 04 [] | 04 [] | 04 [] | 04 [] |
| 05 [] | 05 [] | 05 [] | 05 [] |
| 06 [] | 06 [] | 06 [] | 06 [] |
| 07 [] | 07 [] | 07 [] | 07 [] |
| 08 [] | 08 [] | 08 [] | 08 [] |
| 09 [] | 09 [] | 09 [] | 09 [] |
| 10 [] | 10 [] | 10 [] | 10 [] |
| 21 [] | 21 [] | 21[] | 21 [] |
| 225-226 | 248-249 | 313-314 | 336-337 |
| 227-228 | 250-251 | 315-316 | 338-339 |
| 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 229-230 | 252-253 | 317-318 | 340-341 |

[^7]ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE VEHICLES ON Q. 20

ASK Q's. 24-27 FIRST ABOUT FIRST VEHICLE, THEN
SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH
These next questions are about your (first/ second/third/fourth) vehicle.
24. Did you get this vehicle within the past 12 months or did you have it before that?

WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS
HAD IT MORE THAN 12 MONTHS -SKIP TO Q. 27

IF "WITHIN PAST 12 MONTHS," ASK:
25. In what month and year did you get MONTH it?

YEAR
26. How many miles has it been driven since you have had it?

IF "HAD IT MORE THAN 12 MONTHS" ON Q. 24, ASK:
27. How many miles was it driven during the past 12 months, just approximately?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 231 | 254 | 319 | 342 |
| 1 [] | 1 [] | 1 [] | 1 [] |
| 2 [] | 2 [] | 2 [] | 2 [] |
| 232-235 | 255-258 | 320-323 | 343-346 |
| 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 236-240 | 259-263 | 324-3」8 | 347-351 |
| [] | [] | [] | [] |
| 241-245 | 264-268 | 329-333 | 352-356 |
| [] | [] | [] | [] |

## ASK EVERYONE

## HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 28/30

28. Did you or other members of your household own or have the regular use of any vehicles a year ago -- or anytime in the past 12 months -- that you don't have now (that you traded or sold or disposed of in some other way) -- such as cars, trucks, vans, motorcycles, mopeds, or similar vehicles?

IF "YES," ASK:
29. How many vehicles did you or other members of your household have in the past 12 months that you don't have now?

```
1 [] YES
O [] NO -- SKIP TO Q. 35 ..
TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 28/30
30. Which type(s) did you have? (IF HOUSEHOLD HAD MORE THAN TWO VEHICLES, MARK ANSWERS FOR THE TWO USED MOST.)
31. Please tell me the make and model year (of each one). (ENTER LAST TWO digits of model year.)
32. What was the model name?

MODEL NAME
\begin{tabular}{l} 
VEHICLE \\
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline \multicolumn{1}{c}{1} & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ NUMBER } \\
\hline \(359-360\) & \(411-412\) \\
01[] & 01[] \\
02[] & 02[] \\
03[] & 03[] \\
04[] & 04[] \\
05[] & 05[] \\
06[] & 06[] \\
07[] & 07[] \\
08[] & 08[] \\
09[] & 09[] \\
10[] & 10[] \\
21[] & 21[] \\
\hline \(361-362\) & \(413-414\) \\
\hline \(365-366\) & \(417-418\) \\
\hline 19 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TAKE BACK EXHIBIT \(28 / 30\)

IF "YES" ON Q. 28 (CONTINUED):
ASK Q's. 33-34 FIRST ABOUT FIRST VEHICLE, THEN SECOND.
33. In what month and year did you dispose of it?
34. Just approximately, how many miles was it driven between this time a year ago and the time you disposed of it?

35. Now I have some questions about the people who live here. Please tell me who they are, just in relation to you (if they are related to you), and their ages on their last birthday. Please begin with yourself.

\section*{INTERVIEWER:}

LIST EVERYONE, INCLUDING CHILDREN AND INFANTS, WHO IS NOW LIVING HERE.
INCLUDE PERSONS WHO ARE UNRELATED IF THEY SHARE THIS HOUSING UNIT.
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 NOT BE LISTED.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { RELATIONSHIP } \\
\text { TO } \\
\text { RESPONDENT }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{SEX} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{AGE} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Q. 36-EMPLOYMENT (AGE 14+)} & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{431-436} \\
\hline & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FULL } \\
& \text { TIME }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PART } \\
& \text { TIME }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NOT } \\
& \text { EMPLOYED } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline & FEMALE MALE & & & & & \\
\hline RESPONDENT & 1 [] 2 [] & & 1 [] & 2 [] & \(\bigcirc\) [] & \\
\hline & 1 [] 2 [] & & 1 [] & 2 [] & 0 [] & \[
441-446
\] \\
\hline & 1 [] 2 [] & & 1 [] & 2 [] & 0 [] & 451-456 \\
\hline & 1 [] 2 [] & & 1 [] & 2 [] & 0 [] & 461-466 \\
\hline & 1 [] 2 [] & & 1 [] & 2 [] & \(o\) [] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 471-476 \\
& 506-507: 05 \\
& 511-516
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & 1[] 2 [] & & I [] & 2 [] & O [] & \\
\hline & 1 [] 2 [] & & 1 [] & 2 [] & O [] & 521-526 \\
\hline & 1[]\(\quad 2[]\) & & 1 [] & 2 [] & \(o\) [] & 531-536 \\
\hline & 1[] 2 [] & & 1 [] & 2 [] & \(\bigcirc\) [] & 541-546 \\
\hline & 1 [] 2 [] & & I [] & 2 [] & 0 [] & 551-556 \\
\hline & 1 [] 2 [] & & 1 [] & 2 [] & 0 [] & 561-566 \\
\hline & 1 [] 2 [] & & 1 [] & 2 [] & 0 [] & 571-576 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FOR EACH PERSON 14 YEARS OLD OR OLDER, ASK:
36. Is he/she employed full time ( 30 hours or more per week), part time, or not employed? \(\qquad\)


INTERVIEWER: MARK ANSWERS; ASK IF NECESSARY.

RESPONDENT'S
MARITAL STATUS
37. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?


2 [] WIDOWED
3 [] DIVORCED OR SEPARATED
4 [] NEVER MARRIED
38. What is your race?
```

I [] WHITE
2 [] BLACK OR NEGRO
5 [] OTHER (SPECIFY):

```
39. How many members of your household can drive a car?
NUMBER OF
DRIVERS:
[] NONE

I have just a few questions for background statistical purposes.
40. What is the highest grade (or year) you attended in school?

OO [] NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL
\begin{tabular}{lll}
01 [] FIRST & 07 [] SEVENTH & \\
02 [] SECOND & 08 [] EIGHTH & \\
03 [] THIRD & 09 [] NINTH & \(613-\) \\
04 [] FOURTH & 10 [] TENTH & 614 \\
05 [] FIFTH & 11 [] ELEVENTH & \\
06 [] SIXTH & 12 [] TWELFTH &
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
COLLEGE & (ACADEMIC YEARS) \\
\hline[] Cl & 16 [] C4 \\
4[] C 2 & 17[] C 5 \\
[] C3 & 18 [] C6 OR MORE
\end{tabular}
41. Did you finish that grade (or year)?
1 [] YES
0 [] NO 615

\section*{HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 47}
47. 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. (BE SURE TO MARK EITHER "USED" OR "NOT USED" FOR EACH ITEM.)


FOR EACH USE OF EACH FUEL, ASK:
48. Is that paid for by your household, included in your rent, or do you get it some other way?

IF RESPONDENT IS MARRIED, ASK:
42. What is the highest grade (or year)
that your (husband/wife) attended in school?
\begin{tabular}{ll}
00 [] NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL \\
01 [] FIRST & 07 [] SEVENTH \\
02 [] SECOND & 08 [] EIGHTH \\
03 [] THIRD & 09 [] NINTH \\
04 [] FOURTH & 10 [] TENTH \\
05 [] FIFTH & 11 [] ELEVENTH \\
06 [] SIXTH & 12 [] TWELFTH
\end{tabular}

COLLEGE (ACADEMIC YEARS)
\begin{tabular}{ll}
13 [] C1 & 16 [] C4 \\
14 [] C2 & 17 [] C5 \\
15 [] C3 & 18 [] C6 OR MORE
\end{tabular}
43. Did (he/she) finish that grade (or year)?
\(\begin{array}{ll}1 & {[] \mathrm{YES}} \\ 0 & \text { [] NO }\end{array}\)
618

\section*{HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 44}
44. Now let's look at this list of income groups. Please tell me which group letter best describes the total combined income in 1978 of all members of your family living here, from all sources -wages, dividends, social security, and so forth -- before taxes and deductions.

CIRCLE LETTER FOR INCOME GROUP
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 01 - A UNDER \(\$ 3,000\) & 09-I \$25,000-\$29,999 & \\
\hline 02-B \$3,000-\$4,999 & 10-J \$30,000-\$34,999 & \\
\hline 03-C \$5,000-\$7,999 & \(11-\mathrm{K}\) \$35,000 - \$39,999 & 619- \\
\hline 04-D \$8,000-\$9,999 & 12-L \$40,000 - \$44,999 & 620 \\
\hline 05-E \$10,000-\$11,999 & 13-M \$45,000-\$49,999 & \\
\hline \(06-\mathrm{F}\) - \$12,000-\$14,999 & 14 - N \$50,000 OR OVER & \\
\hline 07-G \$15,000-\$19,999 & 96 [] DON'T KNOW & \\
\hline O8-H \$20,000-\$24,999 & 97 [] REFUSED & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 44}
45. Do you or members of your household own your home here or do you rent?
1 [] OWN (BUYING)
2 [] RENT
3 [] OCCUPIED WITHOUT PAYMENT
\(\quad\) OF RENT

IF "OWN (BUYING)," ASK:
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { 46. Is this house (apartment) part of a condominium } & 1 \text { [] YES, CONDOMINIUM } \\ \text { or cooperative? } & 2 \text { [] YES, COOPERATIVE } \\ & 0[] \text { NO }\end{array}\)

ASK QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE IF HOUSEHOLD USES AND PAYS FOR FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE
(SEE Q's. 47/48, PARTS p AND q).
IF HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE AND PAY FOR FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE, SKIP TO Q. 58.
49. How many tanks do you have for fuel oil or kerosene?
1 [] ONE
2 [] TWO
3 [] THREE OR MORE

ASK QUESTIONS 50 - 52 FOR EACH FUEL TANK (IF MORE THAN TWO TANKS ASK ABOUT TWO LARGEST TANKS.)
\begin{tabular}{l} 
50. What is the capacity of the tank (each \\
tank) in total gallons? \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{HAND RESPONDENT EXHIBIT 53}
53. About how much fuel oil/kerosene does your household use in a year -- which of these groups would it be?

\section*{TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 53}
54. About how many times a year does your household purchase fuel oil/kerosene?
55. Did you buy fuel oil for this house (apartment) in the past 12 months from one company, or from more than one company?

IF "MORE THAN ONE," ASK:
56. How many different companies?
57. About what did your household pay per gallon on your last delivery/purchase of fuel oil/kerosene?

706-707:07
1 [] LESS THAN 100 GALLONS PER YEAR
2 [] \(100-499\) GALLONS PER YEAR
3 [] 500 OR MORE GALLONS PER YEAR

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES:

712713
[] LIVED HERE LESS THAN 1 YEAR
1 [] ONE COMPANY 714
2 [] MORE THAN ONE COMPANY

2 [] TWO
3 [] THREE 715
4 [] FOUR OR MORE
PRICE PER
GALLON:

PRICE PER GALLON :

716718

IF HOUSEHOLD PAYS FOR ELECTRICITY AND/OR GAS AND/OR FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE IN Q. 48, ASK:
58. In addition to the types of fuel you use, we are interested in the quantities used, and in the amount that people pay for electricity, gas, fuel oil, and kerosene in different parts of the United States.

I have a form that would authorize the companies that supply your household to provide that information to Response Analysis Corporation.

Since this study is being done nationwide, it will give a good picture of the differences in fuel cost and use all over the country. The information is needed to help establish important national energy policies.

INTERVIEWER: REMOVE PERFORATED FORM AND HAND TO RESPONDENT. EITHER YOU OR RESPONDENT SHOULD FILL IN THE NAMES OF COMPANIES. IF MORE THAN ONE LPG OR FUEL OIL OR KEROSENE COMPANY HAS BEEN USED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1979, FILL IN ADDITIONAL COMPANY NAMES ON OTHER SIDE OF FORM. PLEASE PRINT.

1 [] AUTHORIZATION FORM COMPLETED
o [] AUTHORIZATION FORM NOT COMPLETED -- INTERVIEWER, EXPLAIN BELOW:

\section*{U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SURVEY}

Authorization Form for Residential Energy Consumption Survey

I hereby give permission to the company (companies) below to provide information to Response Analysis Corporation for confidential use in connection with their survey for the U.S. Department of Energy.

This authorization covers use of fuels (electricity, natural gas or LPG, fuel oil or kerosene) by my household from January 1, 1979 through December 31, 1980, including:
1) the total amount of fuels used by my household.
2) the total price charged for fuels used by my household.

Companies are authorized to provide this information by monthly periods or by delivery date, whichever applies.

A photocopy of this authorization may be accepted with the same authority as the original.


SECOND GAS COMPANY
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{GAS \(\qquad\) LPG (bottled} & PRINT FULL NAME OF GAS COMPANY \\
\hline & LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - CITY AND STATE \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
TELEPHONE \\
AREA CODE: \(\qquad\) NUMBER:
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

THIRD GAS COMPANY
PRINT FULL NAME OF GAS COMPANY
LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - CITY AND STATE

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE \(\qquad\) NUMBER:

\section*{SECOND FUEL OIL/KEROSENE COMPANY}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{FUEL OIL \(\qquad\) or KEROSENE} & PRINT FULL NAME OF OIL COMPANY \\
\hline & LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - CITY AND STATE \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
TELEPHONE \\
AREA CODE: \(\qquad\) NUMBER:
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

THIRD FUEL OIL/KEROSENE COMPANY
PRINT FULL NAME OF OIL COMPANY
LOCATION OF COMPANY (IF KNOWN) - CITY AND STATE
TELEPHONE
AREA CODE:__________

INTERVIEWER: MARK APPROPRIATE ANSWER AT RIGHT
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1[] HOUSEHOLD PAYS FOR ALL FUELS USED } \\
& \text { IN Q. } 48 \text {-- SKIP TO Q. } 60 \\
& 2 \text { [] HOUSEHOLD HAS ONE OR MORE FUELS } \\
& \text { "INCLUDED IN RENT" OR PAID IN "OTHER" } \\
& \text { WAYS IN Q. } 48-- \text { ASK Q. } 59
\end{aligned}
\]
59. We may be getting 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:
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (AREA CODE: \(\qquad\) ) \(\qquad\)
STREET ADDRESS:
CITY OR TOWN/STATE/ZIP CODE: \(\qquad\)

\section*{ASK EVERYONE}
60. The research staff at Response Analysis may wish to contact you over the next year to obtain additional information about fuels used by your household. As far as you know now, do you expect to be living in this house (apartment) for the next 12 months?

1[] YES
O[] NO
6 [] DON'T KNOW
IF "NO" OR "DON'T KNOW," ASK:
61. Would you please give me the name, address, and telephone number of two friends or relatives who will know where you can be reached if you happen to move?

INTERVIEWER: ASSURE RESPONDENT THAT NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FRIENDS OR RELATIVES WILL NOT BE USED UNLESS WE WANT TO CONTACT HOUSEHOLD AFTER IT HAS MOVED TO ANOTHER ADDRESS.
NAME:
STREET:
CITY OR STATE:
PHONE: (AREA CODE: ____)
RELATIONSHIP
TO RESPONDENT:

NAME: \(\qquad\)
STREET: \(\qquad\)
CITY OR STATE:
PHONE: (AREA CODE: \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
RELATIONSHIP
TO RESPONDENT: \(\qquad\)

\section*{INTERVIEWER: MARK APPROPRIATE ANSWER AT RIGHT}
I [] RESPONDENT'S NAME, TELEPHONE NUMBER, AND MAILING ADDRESS ARE RECORDED ON AUTHORIZATION FORM -- SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BELOW FOR Q. 63.
2 [] RESPONDENT'S NAME (OR TELEPHONE NUMBER OR MAILING ADDRESS) ARE DIFFERENT FROM BILLING INFORMATION ON AUTHORIZATION FORM (PAGE 15) -- ASK Q. 62.

3 [] AUTHORIZATION FORM (PAGE 15) NOT COMPLETED -ASK Q. 62.
62. For interview verification purposes, may I have your name, phone number, and mailing address please?

RESPONDENT'S NAME:
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (AREA CODE: \(\qquad\) _) \(\qquad\) MAILING ADDRESS:

POST OFFICE:
\(\qquad\)
ZIP CODE: \(\qquad\)

\section*{INTERVIEWER: MARK APPROPRIATE ANSWER AT RIGHT}
1 [] ONE OR MORE VEHICLES LISTED IN Q. 20 -ASK Q. 63
- [] NO VEHICLES LISTED IN Q. 20 -- PUT ENTRIES IN AT BOTTOM OF PAGE TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW
63. Earlier you mentioned that your household has \(\qquad\) vehicle(s). Could we look at the odometer on (this/these) vehicle(s) now to see how many miles the vehicle has been driven?

VEHICLE NUMBER
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c|c|}
\multicolumn{5}{c|}{ VEHICLE } \\
\cline { 2 - 5 } \begin{tabular}{c} 
VEHICLE MAKE \\
(FROM Q. 22)
\end{tabular} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
\cline { 2 - 5 } \begin{tabular}{c} 
ODOMETER \\
READING
\end{tabular} & \(725-730\) & \(731-736\) & \(737-742\) & \(743-748\) \\
\begin{tabular}{c} 
VEHICLE NOT \\
AT HOME \\
(MARK BOX)
\end{tabular} & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Thank you very much for your help.


HOUSING UNIT RECORD SHEET
Location \#
Housing Unit \# \(\qquad\)
Address (or description) \(\qquad\)
Post Office (city or town) \(\qquad\)
State \(\qquad\) Zip code \(\qquad\)

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Hello, I'm from Response Analysis, a survey organization in Princeton, New Jersey. We are working on a national survey for the U.S. Department of Energy. May I speak to 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-conditioning, appliances, and related topics.

HAND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE TO RESPONDENT: This notice explains that information about your 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 the letter to your household, these coins are a token of appreciation for your participation in the survey.

\section*{CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW}

\section*{INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS}

02 [] mobile home or trailer

\({ }^{\text {O3 [] }} \begin{aligned} & \text { HOUSE OR BUILDING WITH } \\ & 2-4 \text { HOUSING UNITS }\end{aligned}\)
[] DETACHED
[] ATACHED ON ONE SIDE (SEMI-DETACHED)
O4 [] BUILDING WITH 5 OR MORE
UNITS \(\longrightarrow\) NUMBER OF UNITS:
Number of floors (stories): \(\qquad\)
22 [] other -- describe in detail any structure that does not fit one of the above.


\section*{Appendix D: Glossary}

Air Conditioning is cooling air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include fans, blowers, or evaporative cooling systems which are not connected to a refrigeration unit.

Air conditioning units which are not currently in working condition or not used, but are in place in the housing unit, are included.

Billing Period refers to the time between meter readings. It does not refer to the time the bill was sent or 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.

Building with 5 or More Housing Units contains living quarters for 5 or more separate households or families.

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.

Caulking around windows or docrs whether in a heated part of the house or an unheated part, such as an attic or basement. Caulking can be done from the inside or outside of the house. Caulking done by the previous owner or caulking done to the respondent's previous home is not included.

Central Warm Air Furnace with Ducts to Individual Rooms. A central furnace provides warm forced air through ducts leading to various rooms. Electric heat pumps are not included in this category.

Condominium ownership. A condominium is 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 cover single-family houses, row houses, townhouses, as well as apartments.

Conservation Efborts are undertaken by respondents or respondent's family in the housing unit the family occupies. Efforts undertaken by a landlord are not included. Changes made before the respondent moved in are not included.

Continuous Cleaning over has a system that automatically dissolves any buildup as it occurs.

Cooling Degree Days are the number of degrees 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.

Doors that go outside or to an unheated area, such as an unheated porch, garage, attic, or basement, are included. Doors to a heated hallway in an apartment building or permanently sealed doors are not included. Double doors are counted as one door.

Education--Highest Grade Attended includes attendance at graded public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, whether day or night school. Only schooling which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree is included. Other schooling is included only if the credits obtained are acceptable in the regular school system.

Persons who have attended "post graduate" high school courses after completing high school, but have not attended college, are considered to be "Twelfth" grade graduates.

Persons who have attended more than four years of college, or who have attended professional schools (law, medicine, or dentistry, for example) are considered to have a college education plus graduate or professional schooling after completion of four years of college.

The equivalent grade of the regular American school system is assumed for a person who obtained his formal education through other systems.

For persons who skip or repeat grades, the highest grade attended is accepted.

Electric Heat Pump (Reverse Cycle System). A heat pump is a year-round heating 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 indoor and outdoor coils, and a thermostat. Heat pumps using any fuel other than electricity are excluded.

Electricity refers to 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.

Eligibility for Tax Credit. A household was eligible if the house was substantially completed prior to April 20, 1977, and the items were installed on or after April 20, 1977.

Estimated Bill 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 of the household, usage of similar households, weather data.

Family Income includes wages, salaries, tips, commissions, social security, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, public assistance, unemployment insurance benefits, and the like. Income is calculated before taxes and deductions. Income is obtained for all members of the family who lived in the household in 1977, regardless of whether they were living there at the time of the interview. Income of nonfamily members of the household is not included.

Fireplaces or Heating Stoves that burn wood or coal are included.

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 primary delivered fuel at the residential site. It may be converted at the site to some other energy form.

Fuel oil is any grade fuel oil which might be burned by the dwelling for space heating or water heating purposes.

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 are the number of degrees of 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 subtracting 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.

Home-Owner/Renter. Own means the owner or co-owner is a household member of the unit, even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for. Own/rent refers to the structure itself, not the land on which it is located.

Hot water Pipes Running Through a Slab Floor. A central radiant system supplies hot water to pipes inlaid in concrete.
\(\frac{\text { House or Building with two, three, or four Housing units }}{\text { is divided into living quarters for two, three, or four families }}\) 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.

Household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit. By definition, the count of households is the same as the count of occupied housing units.

Household Appliances. The following appliances are included if they are used in the home: refrigerator, cooking appliances (small electric appliances, oven, range, or grill), washing machine, dishwasher, freezer, dryer, outdoor gaslight. Air-conditioning units are included whether or not they are used or are in working order.

Housing Unit is a structure or part of a structure where a household (family or individual) lives or could live. It has a separate entrance from the outside or from a common hall or lobby, or it has cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants. Housing units do not include group quarters such as prisons, hospitals, dormitories, nursing homes, fraternity houses or convents. Hotel rooms, motel, mobile homes, or trailers are considered housing units if occupied.

Insulation. Insulation is any material which, when placed between the interior of the dwelling and the outdoor environment, reduces the rate of heat (cold) loss to the environment.

Blankets or Batts--Rolls or Pieces are nailed or stapled between the roof rafters.

Foam is initially a liquid that solidifies after being sprayed on a surface or poured into a cavity to be insulated.

Loose Fill or Blown Material is loose insulation which is poured between the attic floor joists (beams) or blown into open spaces.

Plastic Foam Boards are rigid boards (such as styrofoam), that can be cut to size and either edged, nailed, or glued in place.

Insulation Added, Equipment Added does not include additions that were in the process of being completed but were not completed at the time of the survey.

Kerosene is a distilled product of oil or coal with the generic name kerosene and used for space heating, water heating, cooking or lighting.
\(\frac{\text { LPG or Liquid Petroleum Gas }}{\text { residence in liquid form. }}\) it is usually delivered by tank truck and stored near the residence in a tank or cylinder until used. Propane and butane are liquified petroleum gases.

Metropolitan refers to locations within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined in the 1970 Census.

Migratory Housing Unit is intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Mobile Home or Trailer is 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. Even if additional rooms are added to the structure, it is still considered a mobile home.

Monthly Rent is rent paid for the sample unit only. If the rent actually paid by the household includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by others, that part of the total rent which the respondent estimates to be for his/her own unit only is reported.

The rent paid or scheduled to be paid to the landlord or rental agent is reported, without deduction for any payments received from lodgers or roomers, or for the cost of any furniture, utilities, or service provided by the landlord. Any part of the rent that may be paid by friends or relatives living elsewhere, a church, government agency, or similar organization is not deducted.

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

Number of Floors includes floors for all areas used as year round living space. Unfinished areas used for workrooms, utility rooms, or laundry rooms are not included. Finished attics or basements are included. If the attic or basement is partially finished and the finished part is used as living space on a year-round basis, the area is counted as one-half floor. The basement level of an apartment building is not counted. Any level of a house that is more than onehalf the length and width of the house is one floor. Any level that is less, is one-half floor.

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.

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 for the outside with permanently installed walls, windows, and roof and can be heated.

Occupied Housing Unit is occupied if someone was living in it as their usual or permanent place of residence at the time of the first field contact.

Plastic Coverings are placed over the doors or windows on either the outside or inside of the house. Plastic coverings installed by previous occupants of the housing unit or installed in the respondent's previous home are not included.

Poor. The following definition of poor was used based on family income and the number of persons in the household.
\begin{tabular}{cll} 
Household Size & \multicolumn{2}{l}{ Income Range } \\
\cline { 1 - 1 } & & \\
2 & less than \(\$ 3,000\) \\
3 & & less than \(\$ 4,999\) \\
4 & & less than \(\$ 4,999\) \\
5 & & less than \(\$ 7,999\) \\
6 & & less than \(\$ 9,999\) \\
7 & less than \(\$ 11,999\) \\
& &
\end{tabular}

Portable Room or Space Heaters can be picked up and moved. Included are electric heaters that get current through a cord plugged into an electrical wall outlet.

Property Value for Owned Property consists of the entire building in which the owner lives, the land on which it stands, and any additional buildings such as garages on the same plot of land. The value of the land is included whether or not the land is on the same plot owned or owned jointly.

Race. The interviewer determined the race of the respondent by observation only.

Refrigerator. A "temperature control" is usually a dial with a range such as 1 to 10 which designates the temperature range one can select inside the refrigerator.

Automatic Defrost--defrosts automatically after frost builds up (catch pan must be emptied).

Automatic Ice-Maker is a device in the freezer section of the refrigerator which is connected to the household water supply. It has a valve which regulates the amount of water taken in to be made into ice cubes.

Automatic Ice-water Dispenser is connected to the household water supply. It has a valve which regulates the amount of water taken in for a constant supply of cold water.

Energy Saver Switch (anti-sweat) is a control which raises the temperature inside the refrigerator. It saves energy when the humidity is high and water is condensing on the inside walls of the refrigerator.

Extra Insulation in Walls or Doors is featured in some new refrigerators. The extra insulation retains the cold air and makes the refrigerator more energy efficient.

Full Frost-Freefrost does not build up.

Manual Defrost-freezer section or ice cube section must be defrosted periodically.

Room Heaters with Flue or Vent. Circulating heaters, convectors, radiant gas heaters, other nonportable room heaters that burn gas, cil, kerosene, or other liquid fuel, and are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney to remove smoke and fumes.

Room Heaters without Flue. Nonportable room heaters that burn gas, oil, or kerosene which are not connected to a flue, vent, or chimney.

Room(s) Closed 066 During Winter includes households that completely close off one more more rooms for a week or longer. A room is closed off if the door to the room is closed and the heat in that room is turned down, regardless of whether any heat from surrounding rooms can be felt.

Rural refers to nonurban areas.
Seasonal Housing unit is intended for occupancy only at certain seasons of the year. Seasonal units include those intended for recreational use, for example, beach cottages and hunting cabins that have not been converted to yearround use.

Self-Cleaning Oven has a cleaning cycle that can be turned on when desired.

Single Family Housing Unit 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.

Solar collectors refer to active, thermal, concentrating collectors using either air or liquid as the working fluid. They do not refer to passive collection of solar thermal energy.

Square feet refers to the living space in the housing unit. If the respondent does not know the square footage of living space, the respondent is asked for his/her best guess. If the respondent is unable to answer, an answer is obtained, when possible, from any knowledgeable household member present at the time of the interview.

Living space includes living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, lodger's rooms, finished basement and attic rooms, recreation rooms, permanently enclosed sun porches which are used year-round, bathrooms, hallways, and closets located in
the living quarters. The living space does not include hallways connecting one housing unit to another or unfinished areas used for work rooms, or laundries. Rooms used by occupants of more than one unit are included in the square footage of the unit from which the room(s) is most easily reached.

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.

Storm Doors are made of double glass 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 a storm door.

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

Urban includes housing in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more as defined in the 1970 census.

Vacant Housing Unit is vacant if it was 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.

Vehicles are automobiles, station wagons, passenger vans, cargo vans, motor homes, pickup trucks, other trucks, jeeps or similar vehicles, motorcycles, mopeds, and motorized bicycles.

Any motorized vehicle which is owned (being bought) by one or more members of the household is included. Company cars, trucks, taxicabs, and other motorized vehicles which are not owned by household members, but are regularly available to household members for their personal use and are ordinarily kept at home are included.

Vehicles of all members of the household, including lodgers or other nonrelatives living in the house (apartment) are included. Cars rented or leased for one month or more are included.

Not included are motorized vehicles used solely for business purposes, such as police cars or other government-owned vehicles. Dismanteled or dilapidated vehicles in an early stage or being junked, or immobile vehicles used only as a source of power for some piece of machinery are not included. Vehicles used primarily for competition or display purposes such as racing cars, stock cars, or antique cars not used as passenger automobiles are not included.

Vehicle Types. Passenger vans or minibuses which are equipped for carrying passengers and have a seating capacity of from 5 to 15 passengers.

Pickup trucks include cars with an open load area (for example, a Ford El Rancho).

A jeep or similar vehicle has 4 -wheel drive and is capable of off-road operation.

The miscellaneous category contains vehicles that do not fit into any of the designated categories.

Weatherstripping around outside doors or windows.
Windows to the outside. All windows to the outside found in year-round living space are included. Windows in the basement, attic, garage, or porch are included if those areas are heated. Each windows that opens separately is counted as one window. Windows fixed in place are included. Windows in doors are not included.

Year-Round Housing Unit is occupied or intended for occupancy at any time during the year. Mobile homes or trailers are considered year-round units if they also satisfy this condition.
U.S. Department of Energy

Energy Information Administration Office of Energy Information Services
1726 M St., N.W
Washington, D.C. 20461

FIRST.CLASS MAIL postage \& fees paio U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY PERMIT NO. G 20

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \(\$ 300\)```


[^0]:    U.S. Department of Energy

    Energy Information Administration
    Assistant Administrator for Program Development
    Office of the Consumption Data System
    Washington, D.C. 20461

[^1]:    $l_{\text {Characteristics of the Housing Stock and Households: }}$ Preliminary Findings From the National Interim Energy Consumption Survey, DOE/EIA-0199/P.

[^2]:    2Sampling errors are given for a 95 percent confidence level. For a discussion of sampling errors (and a table for their computation, see pages 56-58.
    3"Housing Units Reporting" excludes the categories of "Not Reported."

[^3]:    4"Selected Data from the 1973 and 1974 Surveys of Purchases and Ownership", pp. 22-30.

[^4]:    NOTE: DATA MAY NOT SUM TO TOTALS JUE TO ROJNOING A DASH "-" REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO TERO. SEE BLDSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USFJ IN THIS TABLE.

    SOURCE: THE IGYA NATIONAL INTERIM ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY, OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION OATA SYSTEM, OFFICE DF PROGRAM DEVEI OPMENT, ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

[^5]:    NOTE: JATA NAY NOT SUA TG TCTALS DUE TO ROUNOIRG. A DASH m-m REPRESENTS OR ROUNDS TO ZERO. SEE LOSSARY FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USFJ IN THIS TABLE.

    SOURCE: TH: IJPG NATIOVAL INTERIM ENEPGY CONSUMPYION SURVEY OFFICE OF THE CONSUMPTION DATA SYSTEM, DF-ICE JF PRD;RAM OEVFLOPMENT, ENERGY IVFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Not to be confused with NEIC--the National Energy Information Center which is EIA's public information office.
    2Form Number EIA-84; OMB 38S-78028

[^7]:    TAKE BACK EXHIBIT 19/21

