

# ENERGY FACT SHEET

- The average household spent more than \$5,100 on all energy costs in 2007 (includes home energy bills and gasoline).
- In 2008, the average household will spend more than \$5,500 on energy - \$2,200 on home energy costs, and more than \$3,300 on gasoline.
- Heating and cooling costs account for about one-half of a typical home's total energy bill.
- According to ENERGY STAR®, a programmable thermostat could save up to \$150 per year on bills.
- With energy costs on the rise, you can reduce your home's heating and cooling costs by as much as 20 percent through proper insulation and air sealing techniques.
- An ENERGY STAR qualified furnace, when properly sized and installed, along with sealed ducts and a programmable thermostat, can save up to 20 percent on heating bills.
- For each degree you lower your thermostat in winter, you can save up to 5 percent on the heating portion of your energy bill, depending on the climate where you live.
- An ENERGY STAR qualified furnace will use about 15 percent less energy than a standard model.
- If just 10 percent of U.S. households replaced their old heating and cooling equipment with an ENERGY STAR qualified model, and ensured that it was sized and installed properly, it would prevent the equivalent emissions of 30 billion pounds of greenhouse gases.
- Households that replace existing equipment with ENERGY STAR qualified products can cut annual energy bills by 30 percent or more than \$600 per year.
- Your home can be a greater source of pollution than your car. In fact, about 17 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions are generated from the energy used in houses nationwide. ENERGY STAR homes use significantly less energy than other new homes.
- If every U.S. household replaced just one incandescent light bulb with an ENERGY STAR qualified compact fluorescent bulb, it would save enough energy to light about 3 million homes for a year and save more than \$650 million in annual energy costs.
- The average home has 2 televisions, a VCR, a DVD player and 3 telephones. If these items were replaced with ENERGY STAR qualified models, it would save more than 25 billion pounds of greenhouse gas emissions, the equivalent of taking 3 million cars off the road for a year.
- When you make energy efficiency part of your everyday activities, you are reducing energy demand. Reducing demand means that less natural gas, coal and other resources are needed to produce energy. This means less greenhouse gas emissions and cleaner air for all of us and cost savings for you.
- Businesses across the U.S. are doing their part to improve their energy efficiency. Many are working with EPA's ENERGY STAR program to ensure that their buildings use 40 percent less energy than the average building. They are educating their employees about the value of saving energy at home and at work.
- Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, consumers and businesses can receive tax incentives for specific energy-efficiency upgrades to homes and commercial buildings such as upgrades to home insulation and windows and commercial building lighting improvements. In addition, the law includes tax credits for energy-saving technologies such as hybrid vehicles, appliances, heating and cooling systems, solar energy systems, and high-efficiency new home and commercial building construction.

**For more information, visit  
[energyhog.org](http://energyhog.org) or [ase.org](http://ase.org)**



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