



ENERGY STAR® BY THE NUMBERS - 2017

The simple
choice for
energy
efficiency.



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ENERGY STAR® is the government-backed symbol for energy efficiency, providing simple, credible, and unbiased information that consumers and businesses rely on to make well-informed decisions. Thousands of industrial, commercial, utility, state, and local organizations—including more than 40 percent of the Fortune 500®—rely on their partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to deliver cost-saving energy efficiency solutions through voluntary action.

Program-wide facts

- Since 1992, ENERGY STAR and its partners have saved American families and businesses more than **\$450 billion** in energy costs and over 3.5 trillion kWh of electricity, while achieving broad emissions reductions.¹
- In 2016 alone, ENERGY STAR helped Americans save over **\$30 billion** in energy costs, approximately 400 billion kWh of electricity, and associated emission reductions of 320 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions, 300,000 short tons of sulfur dioxide, 220,000 short tons of nitrogen oxides, and 23,000 short tons of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). Since 1992, ENERGY STAR associated greenhouse gas reductions have reached 3.1 billion metric tons.^{1,2}
- More than **90%** of American households recognize the ENERGY STAR.³
- More than **700** utilities, state and local governments, and nonprofits leverage ENERGY STAR in their efficiency programs, reaching roughly 95% of households in all 50 states. Nationwide, utilities invested \$7.7 billion in energy efficiency programs in 2015.⁴
- Nearly **290,000** American workers are involved in the manufacture of ENERGY STAR certified products and building materials, as of 2016. Employment in energy efficiency is also projected to grow much faster than other areas of the energy sector—9 percent in 2017 vs. average projected growth of 5 percent across the entire energy sector—and ENERGY STAR is an integral part of that market.⁵



ENERGY STAR products

- ENERGY STAR certified products helped consumers save **\$20 billion** in energy costs in 2016, contributing to cumulative energy cost savings of over **\$280 billion** since 1992.¹
- Americans purchased more than 300 million ENERGY STAR certified products and more than **300 million** ENERGY STAR certified lightbulbs in 2016, for cumulative totals exceeding 5.8 billion products and 3.8 billion light bulbs, respectively.
- The estimated annual market value of ENERGY STAR product sales is more than **\$100 billion**.
- EPA sets definitions of efficiency leadership for more than 75 residential and commercial product categories. Currently more than **60,000** product models have earned the ENERGY STAR based on these rigorous criteria.
- More than **2,200** product models from more than 140 manufacturers were recognized as “ENERGY STAR Most Efficient” in 2017.



- By choosing ENERGY STAR, a typical household can save about **\$575** on their energy bills and still enjoy the quality and performance they expect.⁶
- About **three-fourths** of U.S. households report the ENERGY STAR label as influential in their purchasing decisions.³
- **80%** of purchasers would recommend ENERGY STAR products to a friend.³

ENERGY STAR for commercial buildings

- The ENERGY STAR program for commercial buildings helped businesses and organizations save nearly **\$10 billion** in energy costs in 2016, contributing to cumulative energy cost savings of over **\$150 billion** since 1992.¹
- **Hundreds of thousands** of commercial properties use EPA's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager® tool to measure, track, assess, and report on their energy and water consumption.
- More than **9,500** buildings earned the ENERGY STAR in 2017, bringing the total to more than 32,000.
- On average, ENERGY STAR certified buildings use **35%** less energy than typical buildings nationwide.
- Studies find that ENERGY STAR certified buildings command a premium of up to 16 percent for sales prices and rental rates.⁷
- As of the end of 2017, **26** local governments and **two** states rely on EPA's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager® tool as the foundation for their [energy benchmarking and transparency policies](#).

ENERGY STAR for industrial plants

- The ENERGY STAR program for industrial plants helped businesses save **\$1.4 billion** in energy costs in 2016, contributing to cumulative energy cost savings of \$42 billion since 1992.¹
- As of 2017, **31** diverse industrial sectors work with ENERGY STAR to strategically manage their energy use, from cookie and cracker bakeries and pharmaceutical plants to integrated steel mills and petroleum refineries.
- **93** industrial plants earned the ENERGY STAR in 2017.
- **38** industrial plants achieved energy intensity reductions in the 2017 ENERGY STAR Challenge for Industry campaign.

ENERGY STAR for new and existing homes

- The ENERGY STAR certified new homes program helped homeowners save **\$360 million** in energy costs in 2016, contributing to cumulative energy cost savings of **\$3.1 billion** since 1995.¹
- More than **103,000** ENERGY STAR certified single-family homes and multifamily units were built in 2017 alone, for a total of nearly 1.9 million since 1995.
- As of 2017, nearly **90%** of the nation's top homebuilders build ENERGY STAR certified homes.
- **One out of every 10** homes built in 2017 was ENERGY STAR certified.
- By choosing an ENERGY STAR certified home, homeowners can save up to **30%** on their energy bills, while enjoying better quality, performance, and comfort.
- Home Performance with ENERGY STAR partners completed **91,000** energy efficiency improvement projects on existing homes in 2017.



References

The majority of data cited is from 2017. In cases where 2017 data is not yet available, 2016 data is used. All instances are noted as such.

1. Estimated energy cost savings represent the present value of net energy cost savings, calculated by taking the difference between total energy bill savings and the incremental additional investment in energy-efficient technologies and services.
2. Estimates of contributions to emission reductions do not account for overlapping impacts of regulatory programs and may be affected by other dynamics on the electrical grid.
3. EPA Office of Air and Radiation, Climate Protection Partnerships Division. (2017). *National Awareness of ENERGY STAR® for 2016: Analysis of 2016 CEE Household Survey*. <http://energystar.gov/awareness>.
4. ACEEE. (2016). The 2016 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard. <http://aceee.org/research-report/u1606>.
5. U.S. Department of Energy. (2017). U.S. Energy and Employment Report. <https://energy.gov/downloads/2017-us-energy-and-employment-report>.
6. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. (2016). Typical House Estimates. Prepared for EPA Office of Air and Radiation, Climate Protection Partnerships Division.
7. Boston Green Ribbon Commission. (2012). Benchmarking and Disclosure: Lessons from Leading Cities, Boston Green Ribbon Commission. <https://www.abettercity.org/docs/06.2012%20-%20Benchmarking%20report%20-%20Final.pdf> (link is external) (PDF, 1.3 MB).

For more information on our calculation methods, see the [Technical Notes](#). (PDF, 110 KB)