

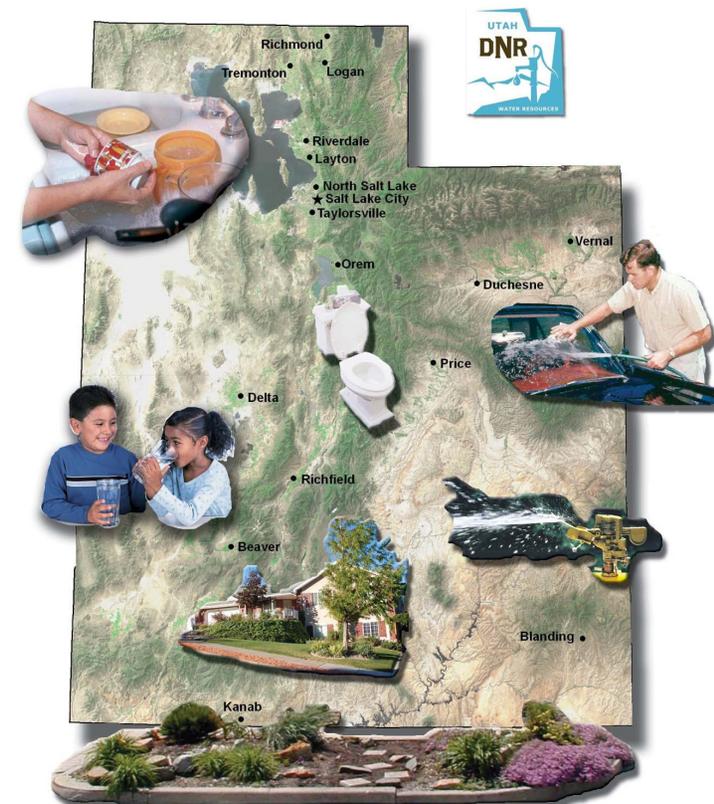
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www.water.utah.gov

Utah Division of Water Resources

Water Issues Education Series

2009 Residential Water Use

SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF RESIDENTIAL
 WATER USE FOR SEVENTEEN COMMUNITIES IN UTAH



A detailed report on residential water use has been prepared by the DWRE and is on the web at:
www.water.utah.gov

**Utah Division of
 Water Resources**
 Mission: To Plan, Develop,
 Conserve and Protect Utah's
 Water Resources



For more information on water conservation visit us on the web at
www.conservewater.utah.gov or
www.slowtheflow.org



Facts about Residential Water Use

- Indoor residential water use is now 60 gallons per capita per day (gpcd), 15% lower than in 2001
- Residents in homes built after 1992 use 5 gpcd less indoors than pre 1992 homes
- Residents in homes that have greater than 3,000 square feet of floor space used 13.6 gpcd more indoors than homes with less than 1,000 square feet
- Income does not affect indoor water use
- Evaporative coolers use about 28 gpd during summer months (6 gpcd on an annually basis)
- Residents using automatic sprinklers for their landscapes over water by about 30%
- Residents using a hose and sprinklers attachment under water by approximately 17%



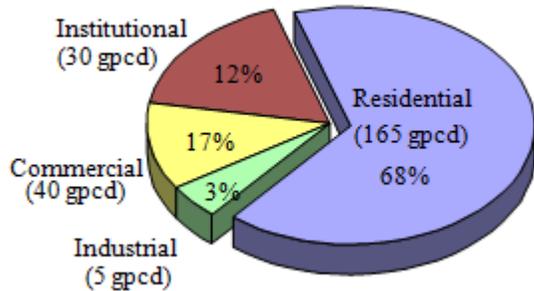
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Residential Water Use

Water Use in Utah

Water is used for several different purposes in Utah. The majority (71%) of Utah's municipal and industrial (M&I) water is used by residential consumers. Water use data is reported in gallons per capita per day (gpcd).

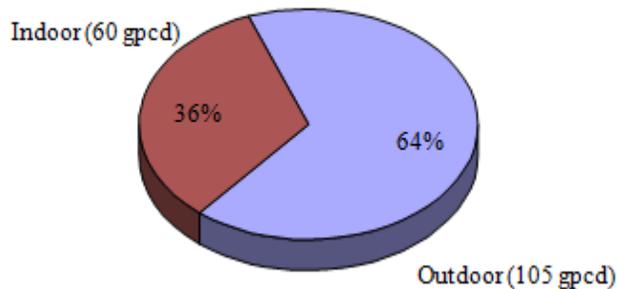
Public Community System Water Use



Indoor Water Use vs. Outdoor Water Use

Even though Utahns are constantly using water indoors every day throughout the year, the majority of residential water use occurs outdoors (about 68%). This is due to the nature of water use and its relation to the climate of Utah. A typical landscape in Utah requires almost 24 inches of supplemental water above the normal summertime precipitation.

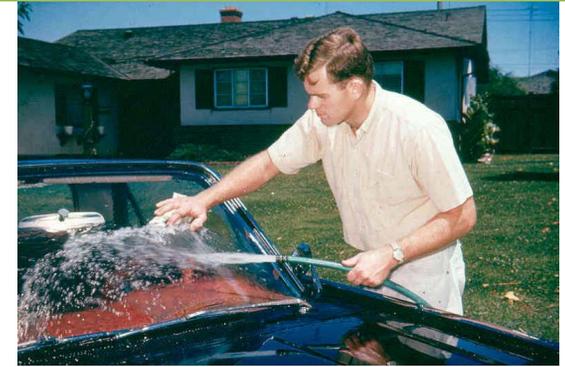
Residential Water Use



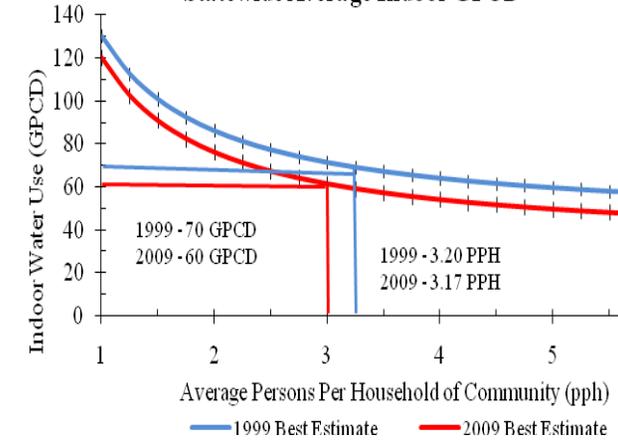
Residential Water Use Studies

Identifying residential water use and how it can be reduced has been a topic of national interest for several decades. In 1993 the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) performed a national study to understand how much water is being used inside an average residential dwelling. Six years later the American Water Works Association (AWWA) performed a more encompassing study quantifying average use both indoor and outdoor. The Utah Division of Water Resources (DWRe) performed a similar study within Utah two years later in 2001. This same analysis was recently redone by the DWRe. The following table shows the indoor water use results in each of the studies.

Studies	Indoor GPCD
USGS 1993 (National)	81
AWWA 1999 (National)	69
DWRe 2001 (Utah)	68
DWRe 2010 (Utah)	62



Statewide Average Indoor GPCD



Indoor Water Use

The two DWRe Utah based studies were used to calculate a statewide indoor per capita water use. In 2001, the statewide indoor residential water use was 70 gpcd. In 2009, the statewide indoor residential water use decreased approximately by 15% to 60gpcd. The above figure shows that as pph increase gpcd decreases. Both studies found a similar relationship. This can be attributed to the phenomenon of a household with more people becoming more efficient by doing full loads of dishes in their dishwashers and full loads of clothing in their washing machines. Naturally, total indoor water use will be higher for large households. However, indoor per capita use is lower.

