LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook For Fiscal Year 2004

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Administration for Children and Families Office of Community Services

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Table A-4. Home heating: Average consumption per household, by all fuels and specified fuels, by all, non low income, low income and LIHEAP recipient households, by Census region, FY 2004^{1/}

	All Fuels ^{2/}	Natural Gas	Electricity	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	LPG			
	(In MmBTUs) ³								
United States									
All households	44.2	56.9	13.5	75.9	43.6	52.5			
Non low income households	46.2	58.6	14.8	78.3	53.2	55.9			
Low income households ^{4/}	39.8	53.3	10.8	69.7	39.6	46.4			
LIHEAP recipient households ^{5/}	57.4	72.7	17.8	95.0	58.2	42.8			
Northeast									
All households	66.7	72.5	20.1	77.8	61.6	68.6			
Non low income households	72.1	79.6	24.6	81.1	72.4	72.6			
Low income households	55.9	60.7	12.7	68.9	54.2	52.6*			
LIHEAP recipient households	72.9	78.8	21.9	93.1	60.0*	30.6*			
Midwest									
All households	68.9	76.2	23.0	74.2	NC	64.4			
Non low income households	70.6	76.5	29.3	74.4	NC	64.6			
Low income households	65.0	75.2	13.2	74.0	NC	63.9			
LIHEAP recipient households	70.1	84.9	18.2	99.0*	NC	60.4			
South									
All households	27.8	43.7	12.3	68.3	29.7	41.5			
Non low income households	28.7	45.0	12.7	68.4	24.4*	47.9			
Low income households	25.8	40.9	11.2	67.5*	30.9	31.3			
LIHEAP recipient households	34.3	51.0	19.6	117.6*	19.1*	26.8			
West									
All households	26.2	34.1	11.1	49.9*	41.0*	45.8			
Non low income households	28.0	35.0	12.8	49.9*	43.9*	44.6			
Low income households	22.5	31.8	8.5	NC	39.2	47.7			
LIHEAP recipient households	30.1	37.9	9.8	87.0*	NC	63.8*			

¹/Developed from the 2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, for FY 2004. ²/Weighted average of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas space heating consumption. Consumption data are not collected for

other fuels . ³/A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

⁴Households with income under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

^{5/} Includes households from the 2001 RECS LIHEAP supplemental sample.

* = This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

NC = No cases in the 2001 RECS household sample.

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A Look at Residential Energy Consumption in 1997

November 1999

Energy Information Administration Office of Energy Markets and End Use U.S. Department of Energy Washington, DC 20585

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should be attributed to the Energy Information Administration and should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

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	Total	1997 Household Income					Eli- gible for		
		Less than \$10,000 1.6	\$10,000 to \$24,999 1.0	\$25,000 to \$49,999 0.8	\$50,000 or More 1.0	Below Poverty Line 1.4	Fed- eral Assist- ance ¹	RSE Row Factors	
RSE Column Factor:									
				Million H	ouseholds				
otal U.S. Households	101.5	13.3	29.1	31.1	27.9	14.6	34.1	2.3	
lumber of Households, Fuels Used (more									
han one may apply):	101.4	13.3	29.1	31.1	27.9	14.6	34.0	2.	
Electricity ²	61.9	8.0	17.0	19.0	17.9	9.1	20.4	4.	
Natural Gas	10.0	1.3	2.5	3.2	3.0	1.4	3.4	10.	
Fuel Oil		0.4	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	3.4 1.4	14.	
Kerosene	3.5		1.2	2.7	1.9	1.2	2.8	12	
LPG	8.1	1.0		4.7	6.7	1.2	3.0	9.	
Wood	. <u>15.0 0.7 3.0 4.7 6.7 1.1 3.0 9</u> Quadrillion Btu								
_								1	
otal Btu Consumption, Fuels Used: Electricity									
Primary	10.72	1.01	2.69	3.27	3.74	1.24	2.98	3.	
Site	3.54	0.33	0.89	1.08	1.24	0.41	0.99	3	
Natural Gas	5.28	0.53	1.30	1.65	1.80	0.63	1.53	5	
Fuel Oil	1.01	0.11	0.22	0.31	0.37	0.11	0.30	11	
Kerosene	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	23	
.PG	0.36	0.04	0.11	0.13	0.08	0.04	0.12	15	
Nood	0.43	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.04	0.12	14	
Total (excludes primary electricity and wood)	10.25	1.02	2.54	3.19	3.49	1.22	2.96	3	
-	Physical Units								
-			ang ng pangana di sang ng Ang pang na mang						
hysical Units of Total Consumption, uels Used:									
Electricity (billion kWh)	1,037	98	260	317	362	120	289	3	
Natural Gas (billion cf)	5,143	516	1,270	1,604	1,752	618	1,490	5	
Fuel Oil (million gallons)	7,273	761	1,598	2,262	2,653	811	2,138	11	
Kerosene (million gallons)	437	67	161	154	54	98	193	23	
LPG (million gallons)	3,937	412	1,177	1,428	920	484	1,286	15	
Nood (million cords)	21.4	1.7	4.9	7.1	7.6	2.1	6.1	14	
	Million Btu per Household ³								
otal Btu Consumption per Household,									
uels Used: Electricity	105.5		00.0	105 0	404.4	05.4	07 7		
Primary	105.6	76.2	92.3	105.2	134.1	85.1	87.7	2	
Site	34.9	25.2	30.5	34.7	44.3	28.1	28.9	2	
Natural Gas	85.3	66.4	76.7	86.9	100.3	69.4	75.0	3	
uel Oil	101.2	81.3	87.9	99.4	123.1	80.8	86.5	4	
Kerosene	17.0	22.3	17.5	17.5	11.5	21.2	18.8	19	
PG	44.6	36.3	44.1	48.6	43.9	38.2	42.2	10	
Nood	28.5	49.9	33.4	30.7	22.7	38.9	40.4	12	
Total (excludes primary electricity and wood)	101.0	76.4	87.3	102.6	125.2	83.0	86.7		

Table CE1-3c. Total Energy Consumption in U.S. Households by Household Income, 1997

See footnotes at end of table.

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Household Demographics RSE Column Factor:	Total End-Use Energy								
		То	tai	Per Hou					
	Households (millions)	Consumption (quadrillion Btu) 1.4	Expenditures (billion dollars)	Consumption (million Btu)	Expenditures (dollars) 0.6	RSE Row Factor			
	1.1		1.3	0.8					
otal	101.5	10.25	135.79	101.0	4 220				
otal	101.5	10.25	135.79	101.0	1,338	1.			
lousehold Size									
1 Person	25.6	1.91	24.59	74.7	962	2.			
2 Persons	33.0	3.34	44.42	101.2	1,347	2.			
3 Persons	17.4	1.91	25.61	109.5	1,471	2.			
4 Persons	15.2	1.79	23.94	117.7	1,571	2			
5 Persons	6.4	0.80	10.53	123.9	1,640	4.			
6 or More Persons	3.9	0.50	6.71	129.6	1,734	6			
997 Household Income									
ategory									
Less than \$5,000	3.8	0.30	3.85	81.3	1,028	6			
5,000 to \$9,999	9.6	0.71	9.41	74.4	985	5			
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10.3	0.86	10.97	83.2	1,063	4			
\$15,000 to \$19,999	10.4	0.91	12.29	87.6	1,182	3			
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8.4	0.77	10.39	91.7	1,233	3			
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.6	1.53	19.94	98.0	1,276	3			
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.5	1.66	21.61	107.1	1,394	2			
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.4	1.96	26.25	119.1	1,599	3			
\$75,000 or More	11.5	1.54	21.08	133.9	1,835	4			
elow Poverty Line									
00 Percent	14.6	1.22	15.95	83.0	1,088	3.			
25 Percent	19.7	1.63	21.56	82.9	1,096	3			
50 Percent	26.7	2.25	29.85	84.2	1,117	2			
ligible for Federal									
ssistance ¹	34.1	2.96	38.86	86.7	1,140	2.			
ge of Householder									
Under 25 Years	5.7	0.39	5.52	69.7	974	5			
25 to 34 Years	18.5	1.63	21.93	87.7	1,184	2			
35 to 44 Years	23.2	2.49	33.40	107.4	1,441	2			
5 to 59 Years	25.6	2.90	38.89	113.4	1,519	2			
60 Years and Over	28.5	2.83	36.05	99.4	1,265	2			
ace of Householder									
White	78.5	8.16	108.12	103.9	1,378	1			
Black Other ²	12.7 10.3	1.34 0.75	17.16 10.51	105.3 72.8	1,351 1,020	4			
ouseholder of Hispanic					.,010				
escent	0.4	0.70	40.07	75.0	4.000				
/es No	9.4 92.1	0.72 9.53	10.27 125.52	75.9 103.5	1,089 1,364	4			

Table CE1-5u. Total Energy Consumption and Expenditures in U.S. Households by Household Demographics, 1997

Below 150 percent of poverty line or 60 percent of median State income.
 Includes 5.5 million householders who described themselves as Hispanic rather than White, Black, or other.
 Notes: • To obtain the RSE percentage for any table cell, multiply the corresponding column and row factors. • Because of rounding, data may not sum to totals. • See "Glossary" for definition of terms used in this report.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Forms EIA-457 A-G of the 1997 Residential Energy Consumption Survey.

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Household Income

The use of natural gas for any end use and as the main heating fuel was approximately the same regardless of household income category (Figure 1). In contrast, natural gas consumption and expenditures per household did vary by household income—higher income households consumed more and spent more on average (Figures 2 and 3). Higher income households lived in larger housing units, which require more energy for heating. Natural gas prices varied little by household income (Figure 4).

Figure 1. Percent of Households That Use Natural Gas by Household Income, 1997



Inatural gas used as main heating fuel I other natural gas used

Notes:

1. Poverty line: Low-income classification defined by U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

2. Eligible for Federal assistance: Below 150 percent of U.S. poverty line or equal to, or below, 60 percent of median State income.

Source: Residential Energy Consumption Survey 1997.

Figure 2. Natural Gas Consumption per Household by Household Income, 1997

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Notes:

1. Poverty line: Low-income classification defined by U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

2. Eligible for Federal assistance: Below 150 percent of U.S. poverty line or equal to, or below, 60 percent of median State income.

Source: Residential Energy Consumption Survey 1997.

Figure 3. Natural Gas Expenditures per Household in 1997 by Household Income (Based on 1997 and 2001 Prices)



^{■2001} Price □ 1997 Price

Notes:

1. Poverty line: Low-income classification defined by U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

2. Eligible for Federal assistance: Below 150 percent of U.S. poverty line or equal to, or below, 60 percent of median State income.

Source: Residential Energy Consumption Survey 1997 and EIA, Short-Term Energy Outlook February 2001.

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Figure 4. Natural Gas Prices by Household Income, 1997

Notes:

1. Poverty line: Low-income classification defined by U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

2. Eligible for Federal assistance: Below 150 percent of U.S. poverty line or equal to, or below, 60 percent of median State income.

Source: Residential Energy Consumption Survey 1997.

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