

1.1.4 2002 U.S. Buildings Energy End-Use Splits, by Fuel Type (quads) (1)

	Natural	Fuel	Other			Renw.	Site	Site		Primary	Primary	
	Gas	Oil (2)	LPG	Fuel(3)	En.(4)	Electric	Total	Percent	Electric (5)	Total	Percent	
Space Heating (6)	4.96	1.02	0.30	0.19	0.40	0.69	7.55	38.6%	2.21	9.08	23.7%	
Lighting						2.12	2.12	10.9%	6.84	6.84	17.8%	
Space Cooling	0.01					1.43	1.45	7.4%	4.62	4.63	12.1%	
Water Heating	1.74	0.19	0.05		0.05	0.55	2.58	13.2%	1.77	3.79	9.9%	
Refrigeration (7)						0.76	0.76	3.9%	2.45	2.45	6.4%	
Electronics (8)						0.62	0.62	3.2%	2.00	2.00	5.2%	
Cooking	0.47		0.03			0.25	0.75	3.8%	0.81	1.31	3.4%	
Wet Clean (9)	0.07					0.29	0.36	1.8%	0.94	1.01	2.6%	
Ventilation (10)						0.31	0.31	1.6%	1.01	1.01	2.6%	
Computers						0.20	0.20	1.0%	0.65	0.65	1.7%	
Other (11)	0.38	0.02	0.24	0.05	0.10	0.48	1.28	6.5%	1.56	2.35	6.1%	
Adjust to SEDS (12)	0.64	0.22				0.73	1.59	8.1%	2.34	3.21	8.4%	
Total	8.27	1.46	0.62	0.24	0.54	8.45	19.58	100%	27.20	38.33	100%	

Note(s): 1) See Table 1.3.11 for buildings-related energy consumption in industrial buildings. 2) Includes (1.38 quad) distillate fuel oil and (0.08 quad) residual fuel oil. 3) Kerosene (0.08 quad) and coal (0.11 quad) are assumed attributable to space heating. Motor gasoline (0.05 quad) assumed attributable to other end-uses. 4) Comprised of (0.39 quad) wood space heating, (0.10 quad) biomass, (0.05 quad) solar water heating, (less than 0.01 quad) geothermal space heating, and (less than 0.01 quad) solar pv. 5) Site -to-source electricity conversion (due to generation and transmission losses) = 3.22. 6) Includes (0.25 quad) furnace fans. 7) Includes (1.37 quad) refrigerators and (0.43 quad) freezers. Includes commercial refrigeration. 8) Includes (0.40 quad) color television and (1.61 quad) other office equipment. 9) Includes (0.10 quad) clothes washers, (0.07 quad) natural gas clothes dryers, (0.76 quad) electric clothes dryers, and (0.08 quad) dishwashers. Does not include water heating energy. 10) Commercial only; residential fan and pump energy use included proportionately in space heating and cooling. 11) Includes residential small electric devices, heating elements, motors, swimming pool heaters, hot tub heaters, outdoor grills, and natural gas outdoor lighting. Includes commercial service station equipment, automated teller machines, telecommunications equipment, medical equipment, pumps, emergency electric generators, combined heat and power in commercial buildings, and manufacturing performed in commercial buildings. 12) Energy adjustment EIA uses to relieve discrepancies between data sources. Energy attributable to the residential and commercial buildings sector, but not directly to specific end-uses.

Source(s): EIA, AEO 2004, Jan. 2004, Tables A2, p. 134-136, Table A4, p. 139-140, Table A5, p. 141-142, and Table A18, p. 157; EIA, National Energy Modeling System for AEO 2004, Jan. 2004; BTS/A.D. Little, Electricity Consumption by Small End-Uses in Residential Buildings, Aug. 1998, Appendix A for residential electric end-uses; BTS/A.D. Little, Energy Consumption Characteristics of Commercial Building HVAC Systems, Volume II: Thermal Distribution, Auxiliary Equipment, and Ventilation, Oct. 1999, p. 1-2 and 5-25 - 5-26; EIA, AEO 1998, Dec. 1997, Table A5, p. 108-109 for 1995 ventilation; and BTP/Navigant Consulting, U.S. Lighting Market Characterization, Volume I, Sept. 2002, Table 8-2, p. 63.