

2.3.5 2010 Residential Energy End-Use Expenditure Splits, by Fuel Type (\$2010 Billion) (1)

	Natural	Petroleum			Coal	Electricity	Total	Percent
	Gas	Distil.	LPG	Kerosene				
Space Heating (2)	38.7	11.2	8.0	0.5	19.8	0.0	14.3	72.9 28.9%
Space Cooling (3)	0.0						35.4	35.4 14.0%
Water Heating (4)	14.3	2.1	2.0		4.0		14.2	32.6 12.9%
Lighting							22.6	22.6 9.0%
Refrigeration (5)							14.9	14.9 5.9%
Electronics (6)							17.8	17.8 7.1%
Cooking	2.4		0.8		0.8		6.0	9.2 3.7%
Wet Cleaning (7)	0.6						10.7	11.3 4.5%
Computers							5.6	5.6 2.2%
Other (8)	0.0		4.4		4.4		6.7	11.1 4.4%
Adjust to SEDS (9)							13.6	13.6 5.4%
Total	56.1	13.3	15.2	0.5	29.0	0.0	166.8	251.8 100%

Note(s): 1) Expenditures include coal and exclude wood. 2) Includes furnace fans (\$4.5 billion). 3) Fan energy use included. 4) Includes residential recreational water heating (\$1.4 billion). 5) Includes refrigerators (\$15.3 billion) and freezers (\$4.4 billion). 6) Includes color televisions (\$11.0 billion) and other electronics (\$7.4 billion). 7) Includes clothes washers (\$1.1 billion), natural gas clothes dryers (\$0.6 billion), electric clothes dryers (\$6.5 billion), and dishwashers (\$3.4 billion). 8) Includes small electric devices, heating elements, motors, swimming pool heaters, hot tub heaters, outdoor grills, and natural gas outdoor lighting. 9) Expenditures related to an energy adjustment that EIA uses to relieve discrepancies between data sources. Refers to energy attributable to the residential building sector, but not directly to specific end-uses.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2012 Early Release, Jan. 2012, Table A4-A5, p. 9-10 for energy consumption, Table A3, p. 6-8 for prices; BTS/A.D. Little, Electricity Consumption by Small End-Uses in Residential Buildings, Aug. 1998, Appendix A for residential electric end-uses.