

1.1.1 U.S. Residential and Commercial Buildings Total Primary Energy Consumption (quads and percent of total) (1)

	Natural Gas		Petroleum (2)		Coal		Renewable(3)		Electricity				Growth Rate 2002-Year		
									Sales	Losses	Total			TOTAL (3)	
1980	7.52	28%	3.04	11%	0.15	1%	0.88	3%	4.35	10.60	14.95	56%	26.54	100%	-
1990	7.22	25%	2.17	7%	0.16	1%	0.68	2%	6.01	13.12	19.13	65%	29.36	100%	-
2000	8.40	25%	2.27	7%	0.10	0%	0.56	2%	8.03	13.75	21.78	66%	33.10	100%	-
2002	8.27	22%	2.21	6%	0.11	0%	0.54	1%	8.45	18.75 (4)	27.20	71%	38.33	100%	-
2005	8.62	21%	2.46	6%	0.11	0%	0.56	1%	8.92	19.61	28.54	71%	40.28	100%	1.7%
2010	9.26	21%	2.52	6%	0.11	0%	0.56	1%	9.92	21.34	31.26	72%	43.71	100%	1.7%
2020	10.02	20%	2.54	5%	0.11	0%	0.58	1%	11.84	24.16	35.99	73%	49.24	100%	1.4%
2025	10.42	20%	2.53	5%	0.11	0%	0.59	1%	12.79	25.65	38.44	74%	52.09	100%	1.3%

Note(s): 1) See Table 1.3.11 for buildings-related energy consumption in industrial buildings. 2) Petroleum includes distillate and residual fuels, liquefied petroleum gas, kerosene, and motor gasoline. 3) Includes *site* marketed and non-marketed renewable energy in Table 1.1.5. 4) 2002 *site*-to-source electricity conversion = 3.22.

Source(s): EIA, State Energy Data 2000, April 2003, Tables 8-12, p. 18-22 for 1980, 1990 and 2000; and EIA, Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2004, Jan. 2004, Table A2, p. 134-136 for 2002-2025 and Table A18, p. 157 for non-marketed renewable energy.