

4.1.1 Building Energy Prices, by Year and Major Fuel Type (\$2002/10⁶ Btu) (1)

	Residential Buildings				Commercial Buildings				Buildings
	<u>Electricity</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Petroleum (2)</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Electricity</u>	<u>Natural Gas</u>	<u>Petroleum (2)</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Average (3)</u>
1980	30.48	6.98	14.08	14.71	31.16	6.44	10.94	15.47	15.01
1990	29.37	7.20	11.28	15.60	27.11	6.01	7.57	15.56	15.58
2000	24.14	7.63	8.13	13.98	21.52	6.57	8.01	14.10	14.03
2002	24.73	7.65	9.87	14.75	22.82	6.37	6.88	14.84	14.79
2005	24.13	8.39	9.81	14.78	21.07	7.17	6.45	14.28	14.56
2010	23.30	7.67	9.90	14.22	20.39	6.64	6.34	13.89	14.08
2020	23.73	8.24	10.86	15.10	21.21	7.31	6.83	15.05	15.07
2025	23.88	8.32	11.26	15.39	21.48	7.41	6.98	15.39	15.39

Note(s): 1) Excludes expenditures from buildings-related energy consumption in the industrial sector. 2) Petroleum products include distillate fuel, oil, residual fuel oil, LPG, kerosene, and motor gasoline. 3) In 2002, Buildings average electricity price was \$23.80/10⁶ Btu or (\$0.081/kWh), average natural gas price was \$7.15/10⁶ Btu (\$7.40/1000 CF), and petroleum was \$8.89/10⁶ Btu (\$1.02/gal.). Averages do not include wood or coal prices.

Source(s): EIA, State Energy Data 2000, April 2003, p. Tables 2-3, p. 24-25 for 1980, 1990 and 2000 and prices for note, Tables 8-9, p. 18-19 for 1980, 1990 and 2000 consumption; EIA, AEO 2004, Jan. 2004, Table A2, p. 135-136, Table A3, p. 137-138, Table A12, p. 151, and Table A14, p. 153 for 2002-2025 consumption; and prices; and EIA, Annual Energy Review 2002, Oct. 2003, Appendix D, p. 353 for price deflators.