4.1.5 2002 Buildings Energy End-Use Expenditure Splits, by Fuel Type ($2002 billion) (1)

	Natural	Petroleum								
	Gas	Distil.	Resid.	LPG	Oth(2)	Total	Coal	Electricity	Total	Percent
Space Heating (3)	36.1	7.4	0.3	3.9	0.8	12.4	0.2	16.4	65.0	23.2%
Lighting								49.4	49.4	17.6%
Space Cooling	0.1							33.7	33.8	12.1%
Water Heating (4)	12.5	1.4		0.6		2.1		13.3	27.9	10.0%
Refrigeration (5)								18.4	18.4	6.6%
Electronics (6)								14.8	14.8	5.3%
Cooking	3.3			0.4		0.4		6.1	9.8	3.5%
Wet Clean (7)	0.5							7.2	7.8	2.8%
Ventilation (8)								6.2	6.2	2.2%
Computers								4.7	4.7	1.7%
Other (9)	1.8	0.1		3.1	0.6	3.9		11.4	17.1	6.1%
Adjust to SEDS (10)	4.8	1.3				1.3		19.4	25.5	9.1%
Total	59.1	10.3	0.3	8.0	1.4	20.0	0.18	201.1	280.4	100%

Note(s): 1) Excludes expenditures from buildings-related energy consumption in the industrial sector. Expenditures include coal and exclude wood (unlike Table 4.1.2). 2) Includes kerosene space heating ($0.8 billion) and motor gasoline other uses ($0.6 billion). 3) Includes furnace fans ($1.9 billion). 4) Includes residential recreation water heating ($1.0 billion). 5) Includes refrigerators ($13.8 billion) and freezers ($4.6 billion). 6) Includes color televisions ($3.0 billion) and other electronics ($4.7 billion). 7) Includes clothes washers ($0.8 billion), natural gas clothes dryers ($0.5 billion), electric clothes dryers ($5.9 billion) and dishwashers ($.6 billion). 8) Commercial only; residential fan and pump energy use included proportionately in space heating and cooling. ($0.5 billion). 9) Includes residential small electric devices, heating elements, motors, swimming pool heaters, hot tub heaters, outdoor grills, and natural gas outdoor lighting. Includes commercial services station equipment, automated teller machines, telecommunications equipment, medical equipment, pumps, lighting, emergency electric generators, manufacturing performed in commercial buildings. 10) Expenditures related to an energy adjustment EIA uses to relieve discrepancies between data sources. Energy attributable to the residential and commercial buildings sectors, but not directly to specific end-uses.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2004, Jan. 2004, Table A2, p. 134-136, Table A3, p. 137-138 for prices, Table A4, p. 139-140 for residential energy consumption, and Table A5, p. 141-142 for commercial energy consumption; EIA, National Energy Modeling System for AEO 2003, March 2003; EIA, State Energy Data 2000, April 2003, p. 24-25 for coal and minor petroleum prices; EIA, Annual Energy Review 2002, Oct. 2003, Appendix D, p. 353 for price deflators; 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, 5-25 and 5-26 for commercial ventilation; and BTP/Navigant Consulting, U.S. Lighting Market Characterization, Volume I, Sept. 2002, Table 8-2, p. 63 for commercial lighting.