

2.9.7 Residential Energy Burdens, by Weatherization Eligibility and Year (1)

	1987	1990		FY 2000 (2)			FY 2009 (3)		
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mdn	Mean	Mean	Mdn	Mean
	Group	Indvdl	Group	Indvdl	Indvdl	Group	Indvdl	Indvdl	Group
Total U.S. Households	4.0%	6.8%	3.2%	6.1%	3.5%	2.4%	7.2%	4.4%	3.2%
Federally Eligible	13.0%	14.4%	10.1%	12.1%	7.9%	7.7%	13.8%	9.6%	10.0%
Federally Ineligible	4.0%	3.5%	N.A.	3.0%	2.6%	2.0%	3.6%	3.1%	2.6%
Below 125% Poverty Line	13.0%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Note(s): 1) Energy burden can be defined broadly as the burden placed on household incomes by the cost of energy, or the ratio of energy expenditures to income for a household. DOE Weatherization primarily uses mean individual burden and mean group burden since these statistics provide data on how an "average" individual household fares against an "average" group of households (that is, how burdens are distributed for the population). DOE Weatherization and HHS also use the median individual burden which shows the burden of a "typical" individual. 2) Data are derived from RECS 1997, adjusted to reflect FY 2000 HDD, CDD, and fuel prices. 3) Data are derived from RECS 2005, adjusted to reflect FY 2009 HDD, CDD, and fuel prices.

Source(s): EIA, Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1987, Oct. 1989, Table 13, p. 48-50 for 1987 mean group burdens; ORNL, The Scope of the Weatherization Program: Profile of the Population in Need, Mar. 1994, p. xi. for 1990 Federally ineligible mean individual burden; HHS, Characterizing the Impact of Energy Expenditures on Low-Income Households: An Analysis of Alternative National Energy Burden Statistics, Nov. 1994, p. viii for 1990 total U.S. Households and Federally eligible burdens; HHS, LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2000, Apr. 2000, Tables A-2a, A-2b, and A-2c, p. 48-50 for FY 2000; and HHS, LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2009, Sept. 2011, Tables A-3a, A-3b, and A-3c, p. 71-73.