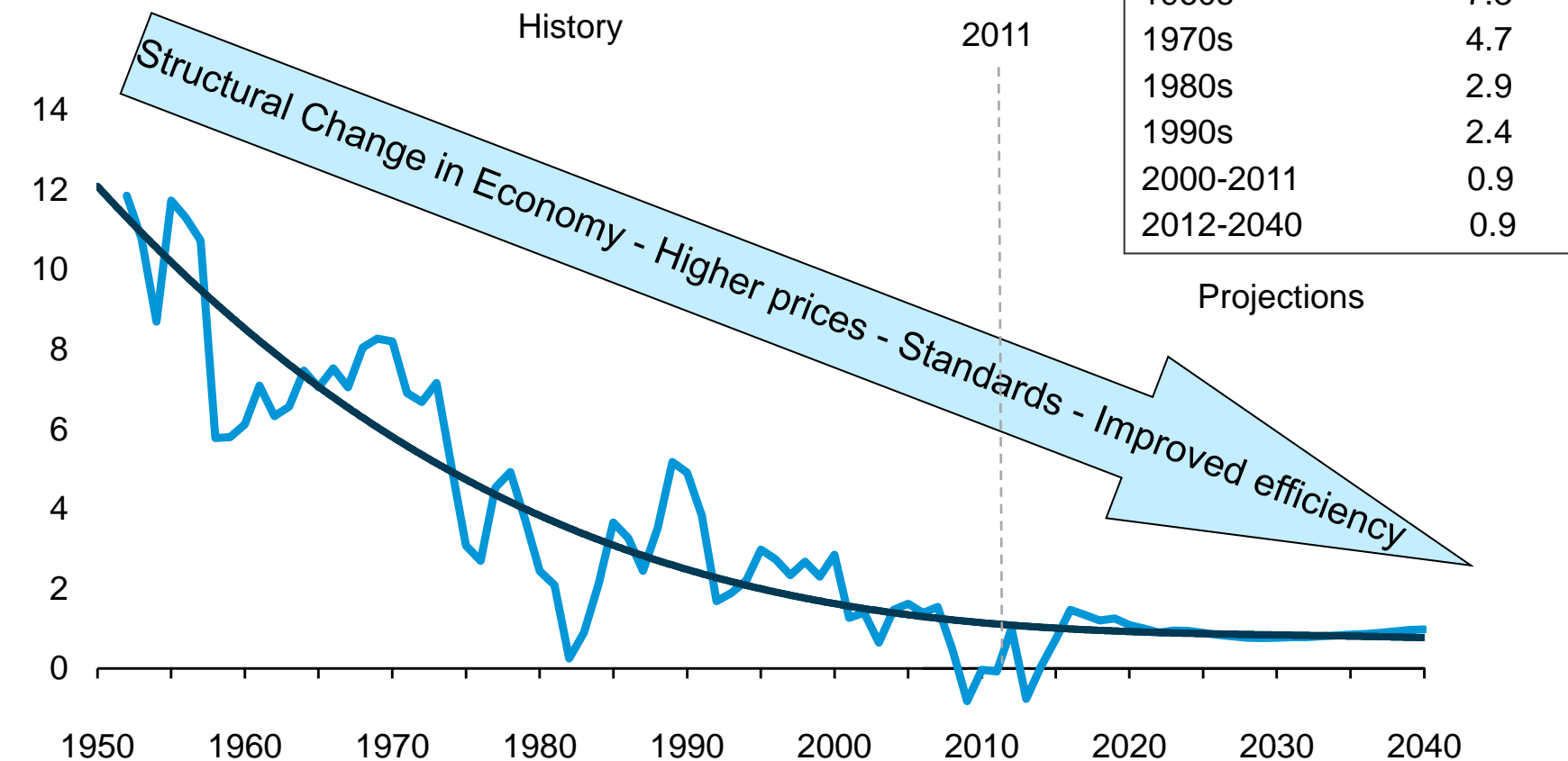


Figure 1. Growth in electricity use slows, but still increases by 28% from 2012 to 2040

U.S. electricity use
percent growth (3-year rolling average)



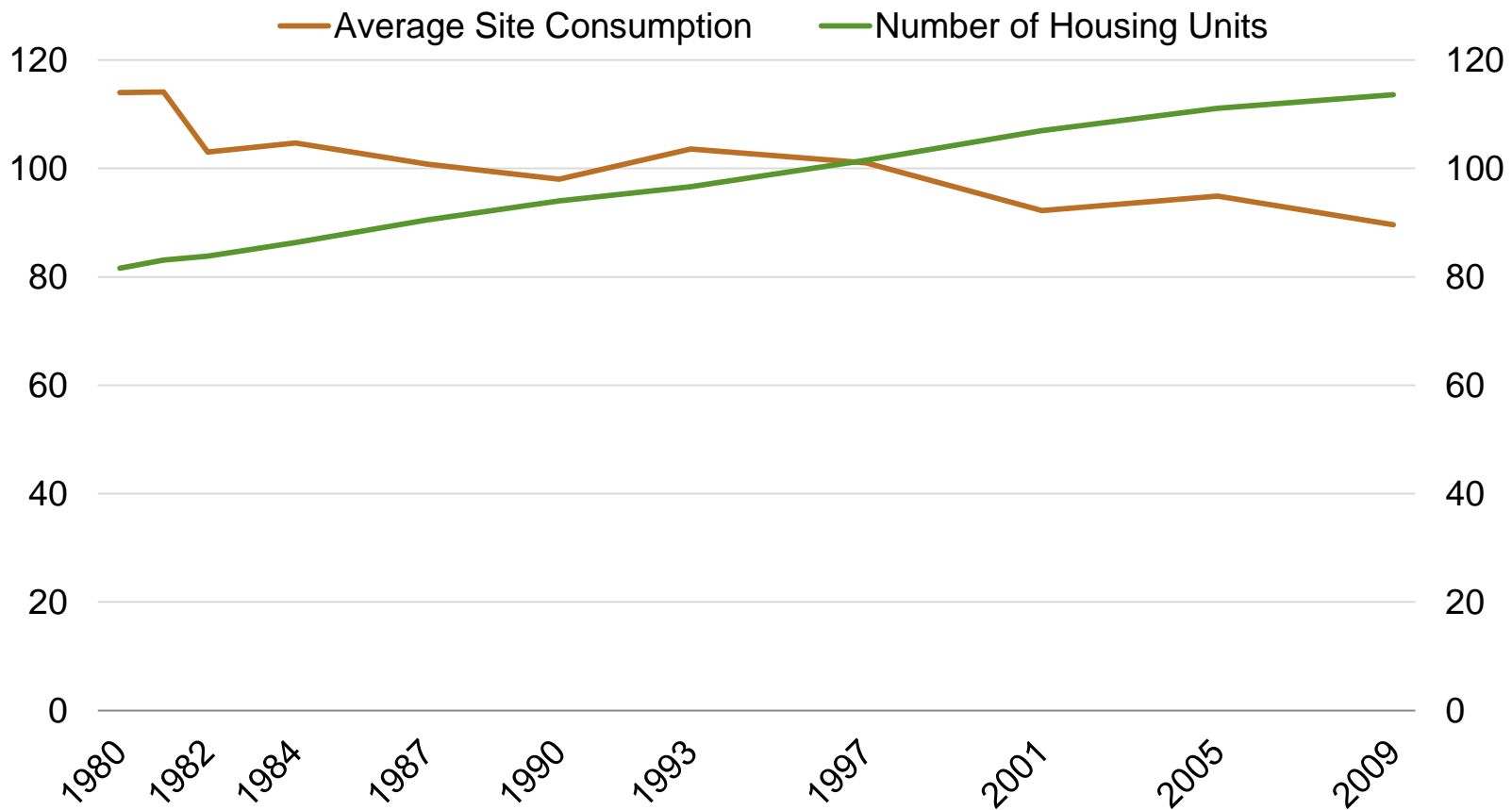
Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release

Figure 2. Average residential site consumption has steadily declined over the last 30 years

average site energy consumption per home and number of housing units, 1980 – 2009

million Btu per housing unit

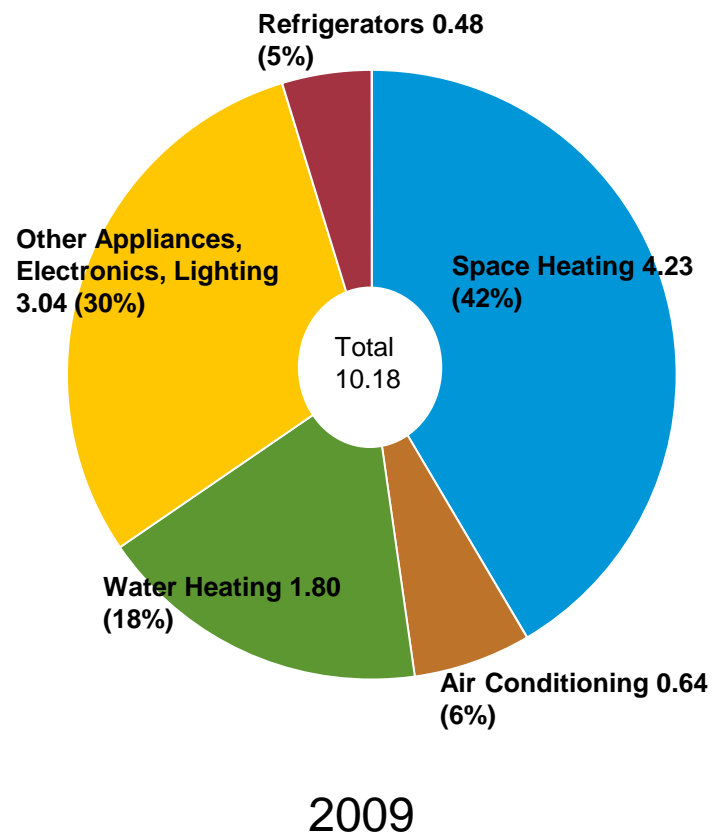
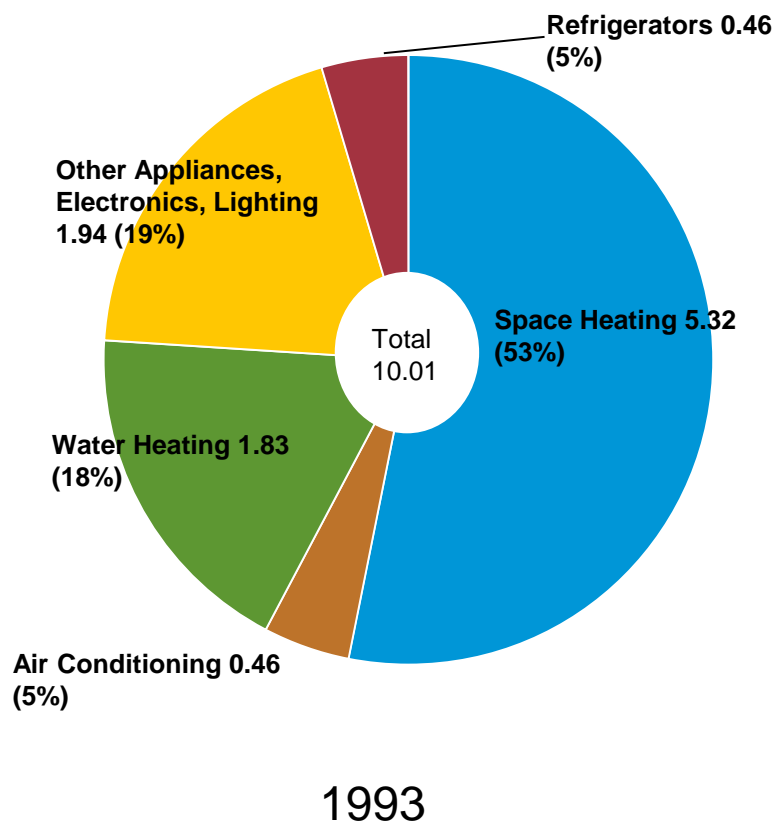
million housing units



Source: EIA, Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)

Figure 3. Heating and cooling no longer bulk of residential site consumption

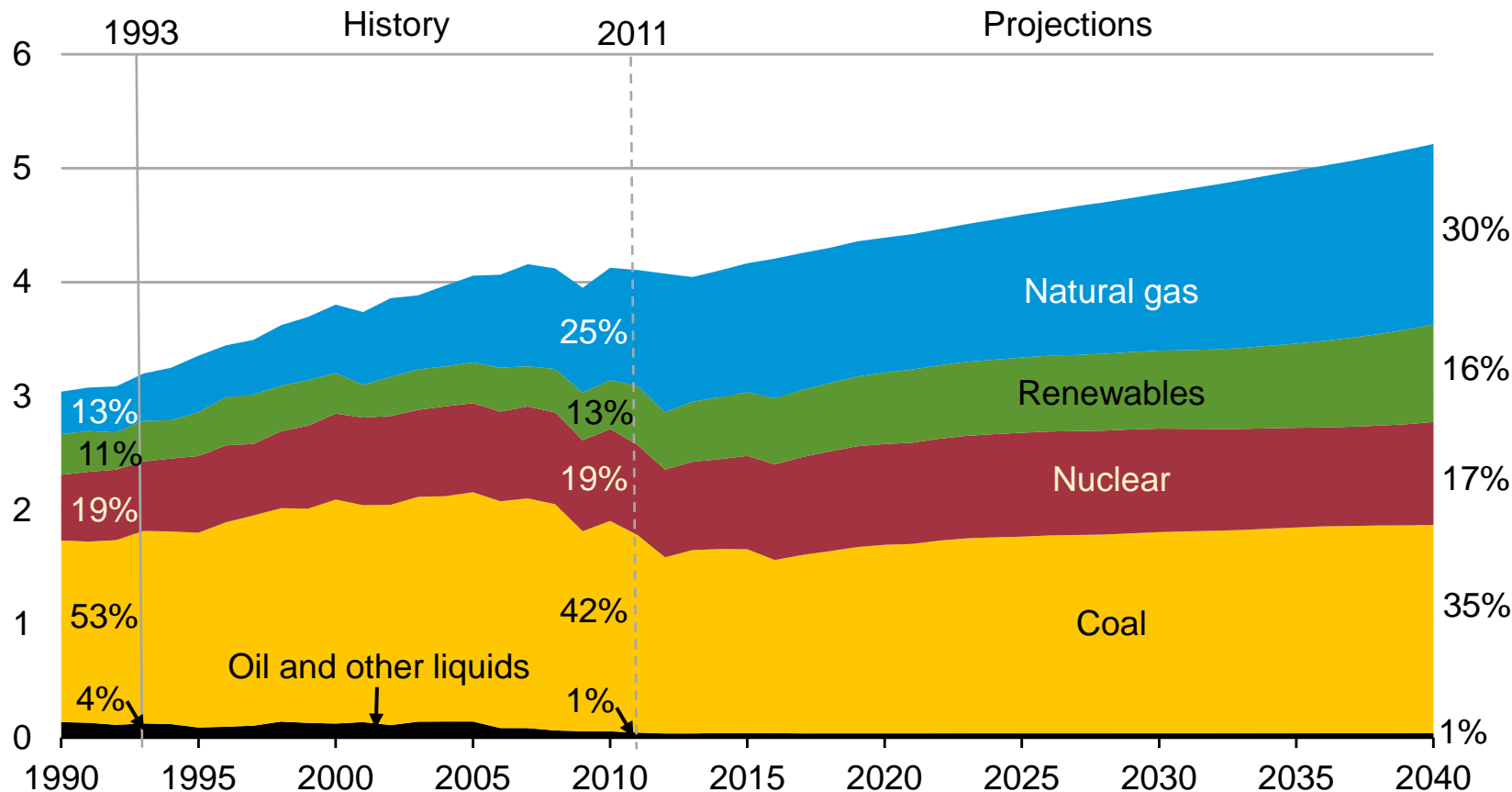
total site energy use in homes by end use, 1993 and 2009
quadrillion Btu and percents



Source: EIA, Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)

Figure 4. Over time the electricity mix gradually shifts to lower-carbon options, led by growth in natural gas and renewables

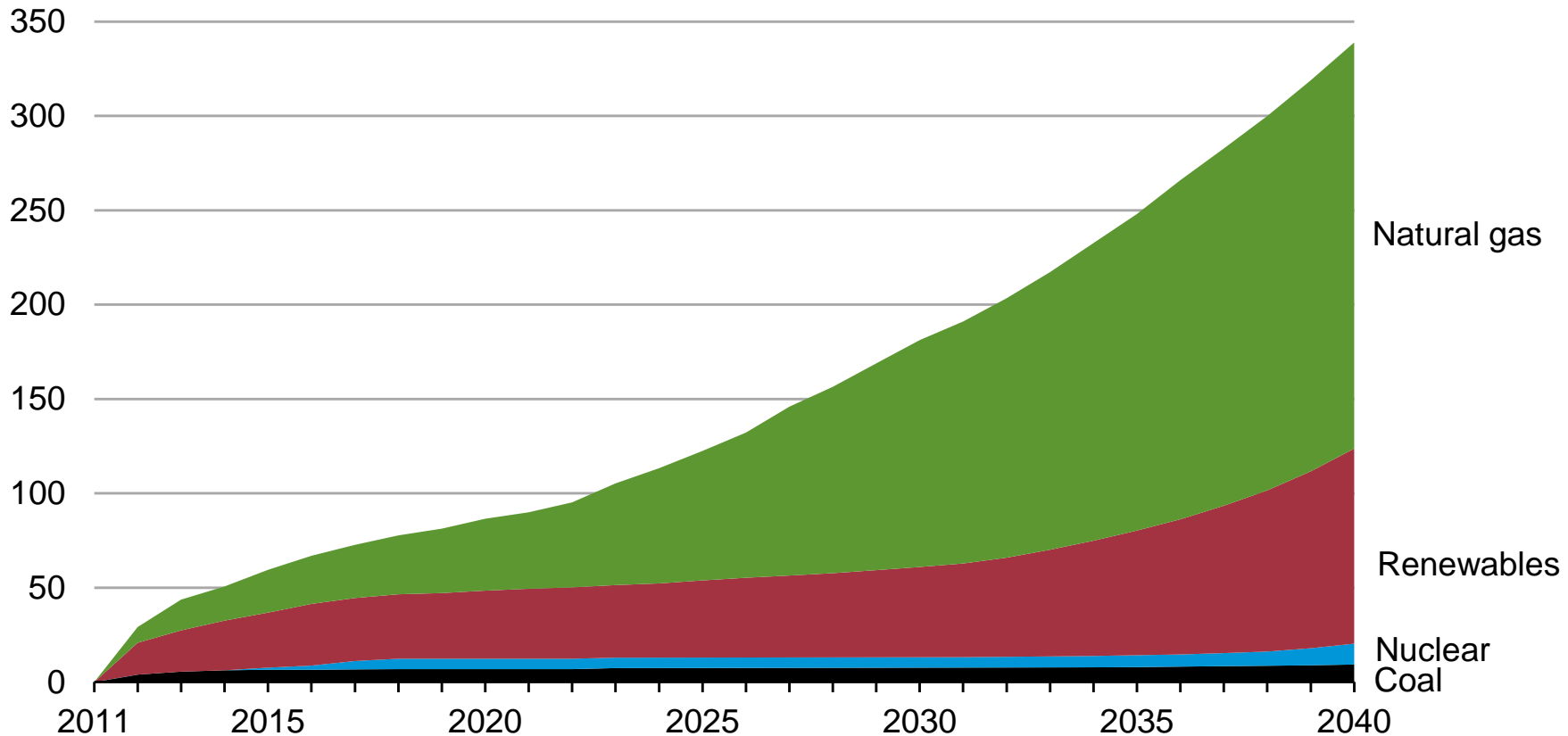
U.S. electricity net generation
trillion kilowatthours



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release

Figure 5. Natural gas and renewables account for the vast majority of capacity additions from 2012 to 2040

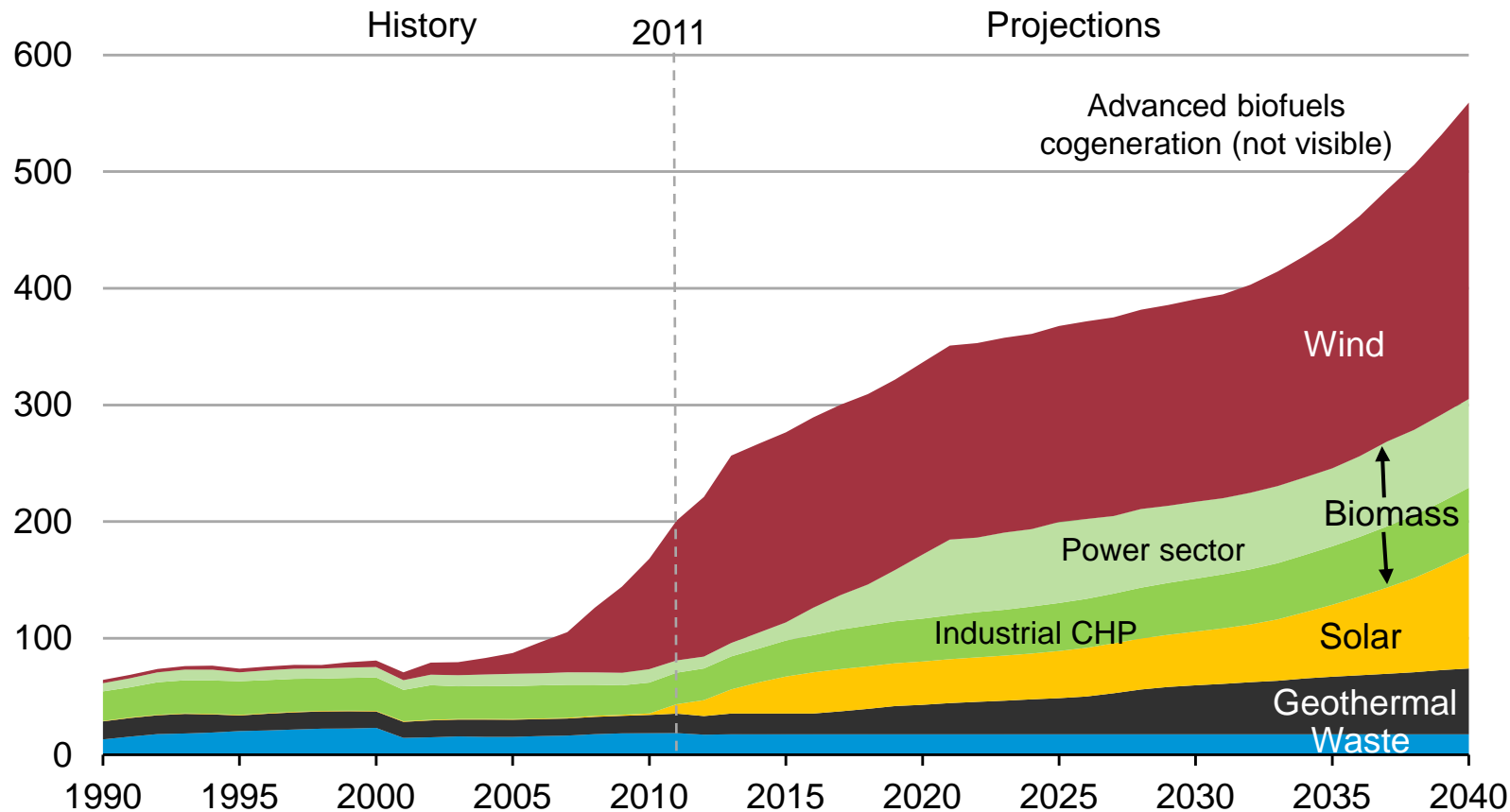
U.S. cumulative capacity additions
gigawatts



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release

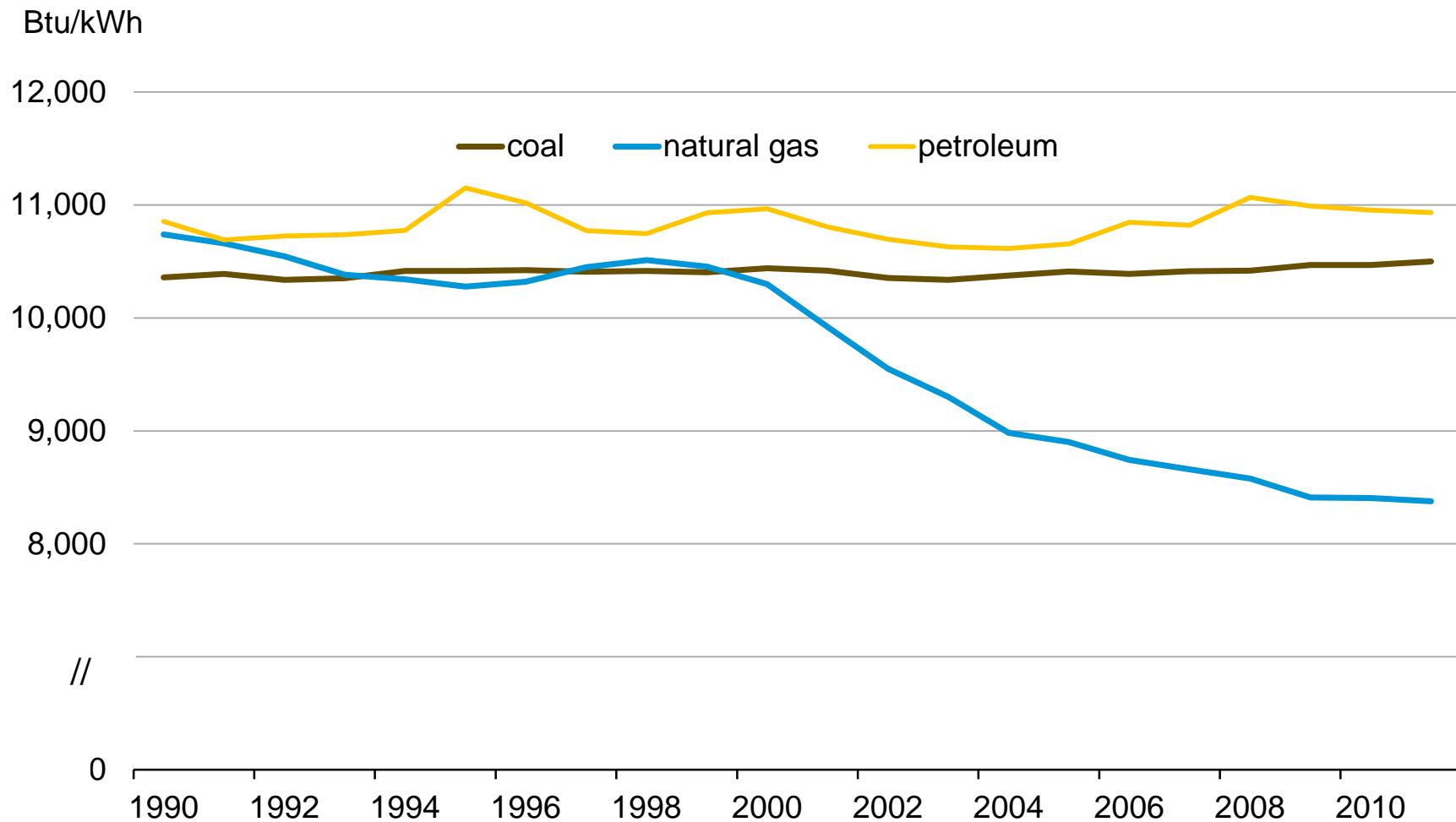
Figure 6. Non-hydro renewable generation more than doubles between 2011 and 2040

Non-hydropower renewable generation
billion kilowatthours per year



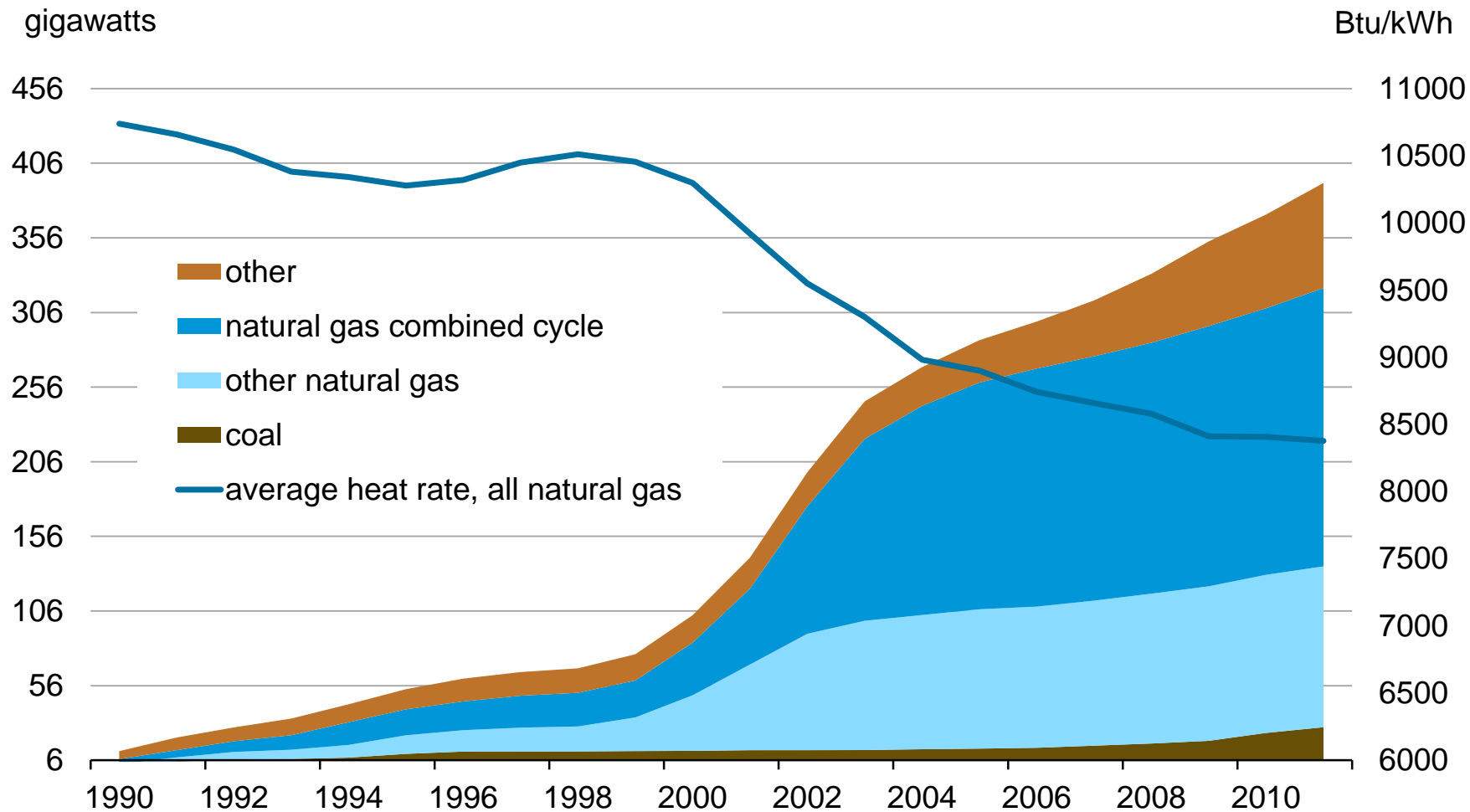
Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release

Figure 7. Average fossil heat rates in the electric power sector, 1990 – 2011



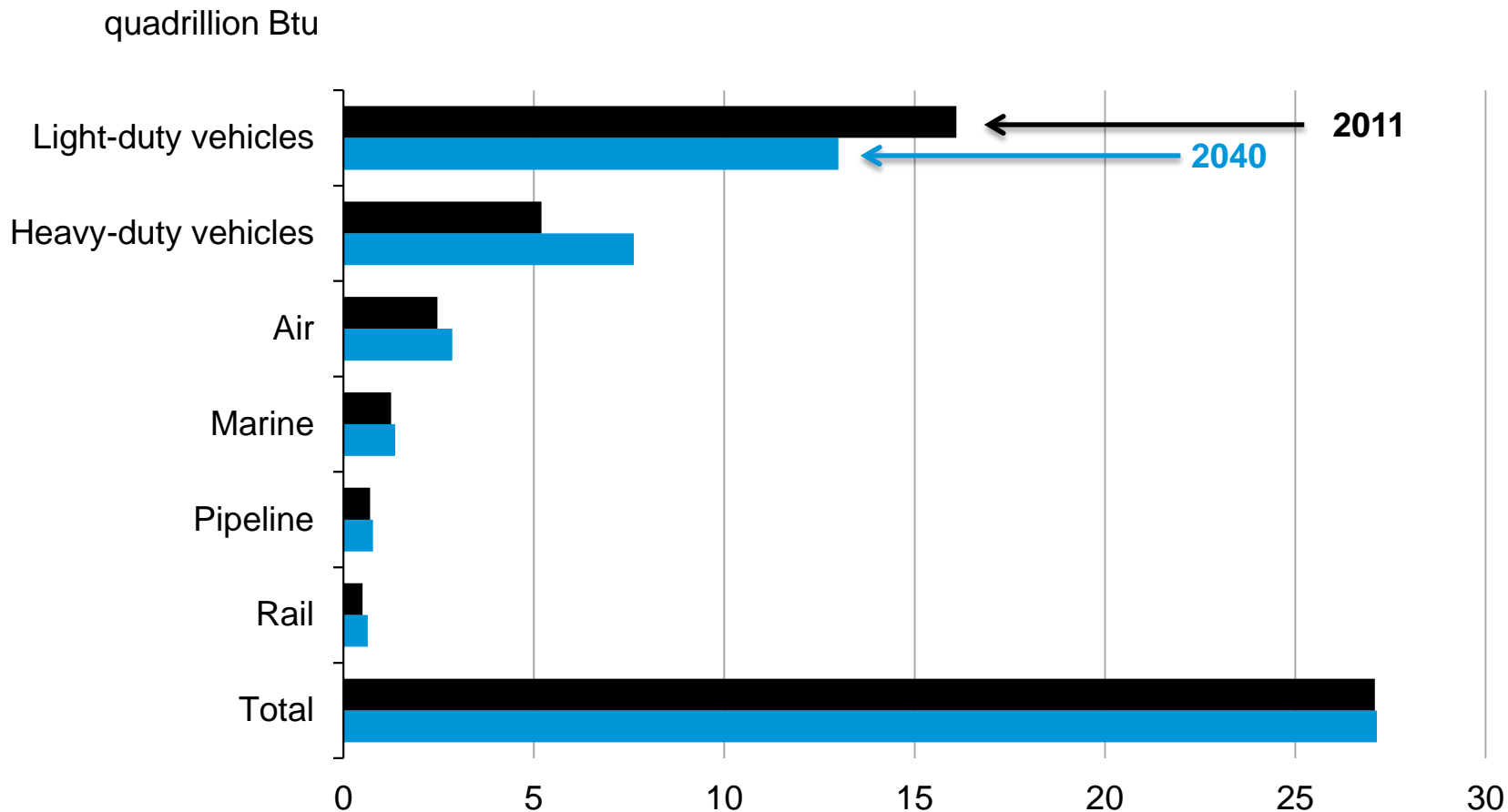
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, Annual Electric Generator Report

Figure 8. Cumulative capacity additions by fuel and technology type, 1990 – 2011



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, Annual Electric Generator Report

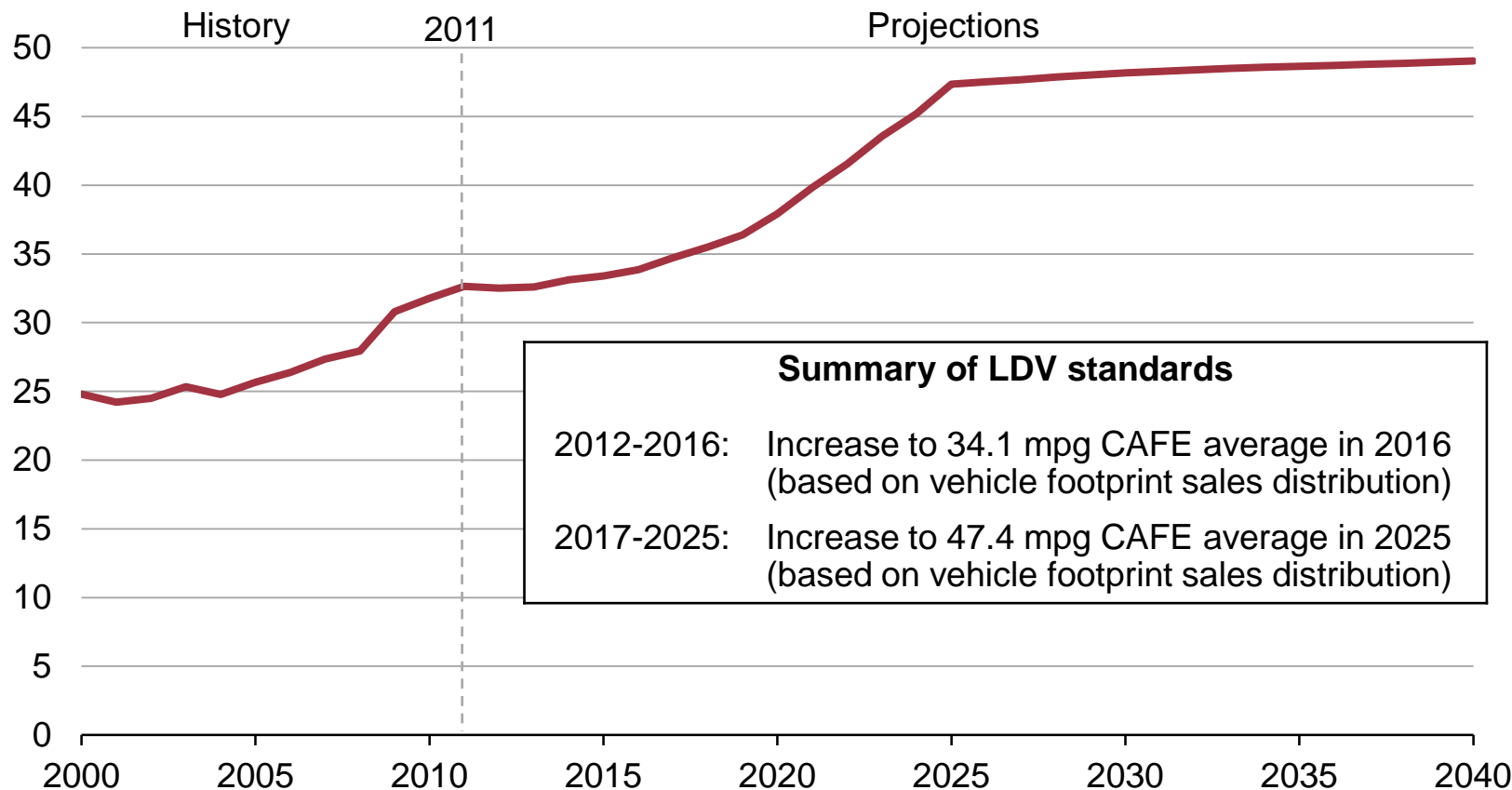
Figure 9. Transportation energy consumption remains almost flat between 2011 and 2040



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release

Figure 10. New light duty vehicle fuel economy approaches 50 mpg by 2040

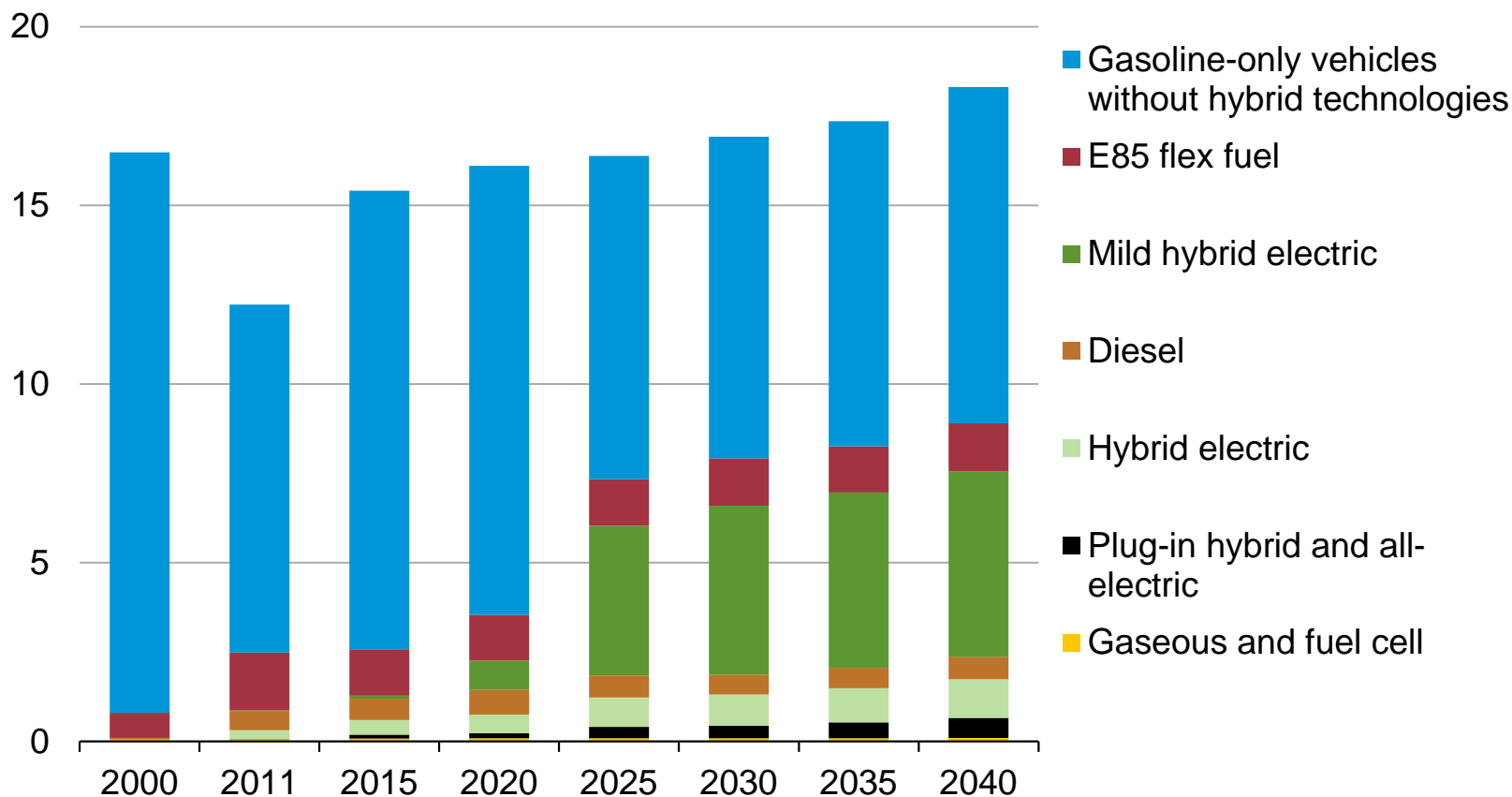
new LDV fuel efficiency
miles per gallon



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release

Figure 11. Vehicles with hybrid technologies growing share of new vehicle sales

U.S. light car and truck sales
millions



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release



For more information

U.S. Energy Information Administration home page | www.eia.gov

Annual Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo

Short-Term Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo

International Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/forecasts/ieo

Today In Energy | www.eia.gov/todayinenergy

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