Energy Affordability Fact Sheet

Energy affordability promotes the ability for residents to be able to afford their utility bills while also paying for other living expenses, such as food or medicine, without feeling cost burdened. You cannot have affordable housing without affordable energy.



QUICK FACTS



- 46% of Louisville households are housing cost burdened
- Utilities should not cost more than 6% of monthly income
- 25% of American households are energy cost burdened
- 67% of low-income households are energy cost burdened
- Weatherization of homes 25% can reduce energy costs by an average of 25%
 - The median energy burden for Black households is 43% higher than for non-Hispanic white households



Housing Characteristics

The majority of homes in Louisville were built pre-1960, which on average have higher utility costs



Geography

Density, climate, and redlining affects energy usage and cost

Socioeconomic Status

Economically vulnerable communities, BIPOC, children, and elderly, are disproportionately affected



What can we do?

Energy insecurity affects every facet of life - school, work, health, the economy, etc. However, there are ways in which we can increase energy security.





Continued Education

Continue educating the public about energy and housing affordability. All residents should be educated on energy affordability so they can take necessary steps/precautions



Improved Policies

Advocate for improved policies and funding for energy affordability, energy programs, and zoning. Increase funding for programs through the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)



Improved Programs

Advocate for increased incentives for adding renewable energy to homes. Increase weatherization programs, especially for public housing, grant-funded construction, and multi-unit construction



Clean Energy Investment

Advocate for investment in clean energy, such as solar, water, and wind electricity generation. Clean energy will reduce carbon emissions, strengthens the energy grid, and creates jobs

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