

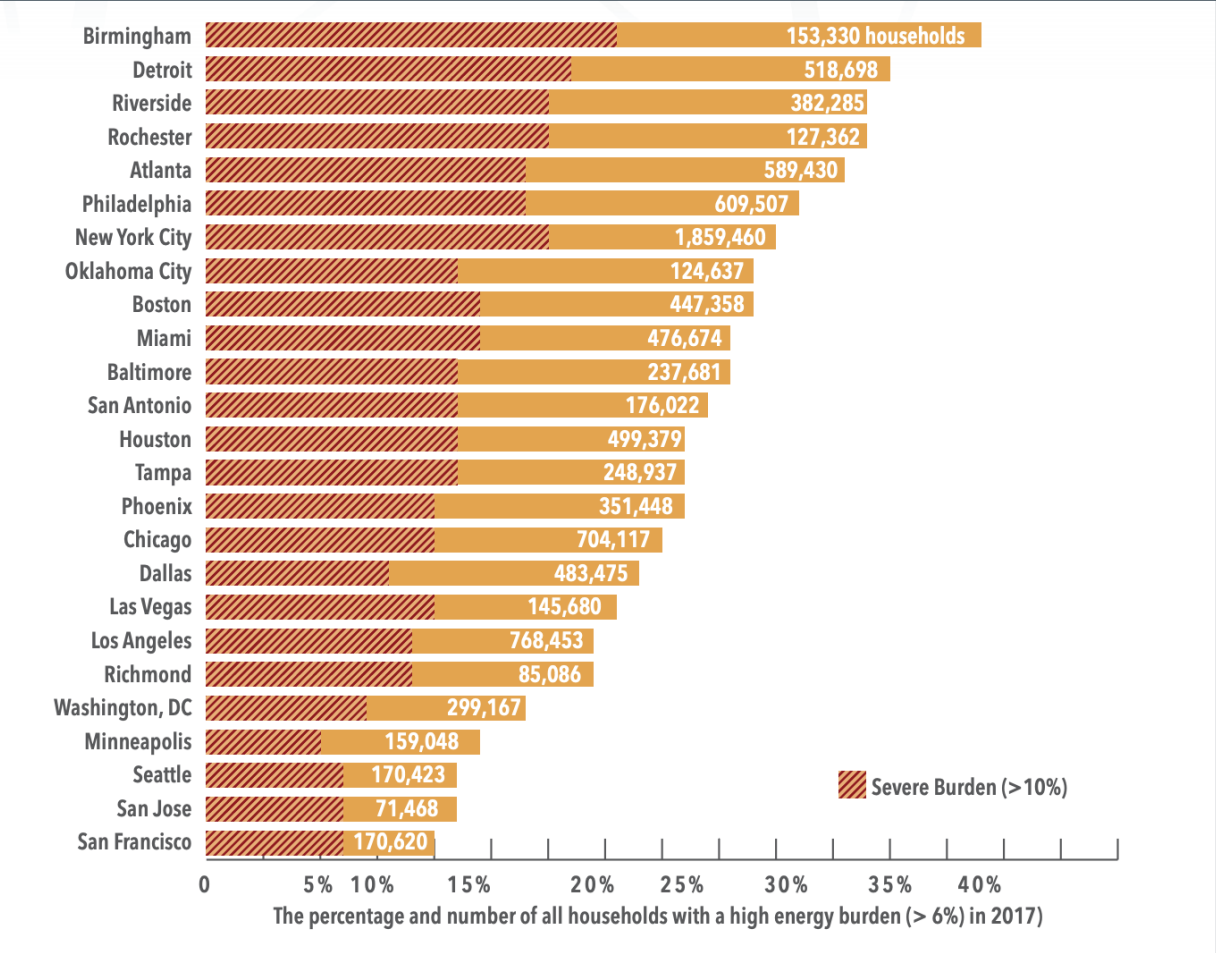


Energy Burden in MA

Causes and effects of severe energy burden for low-income residents

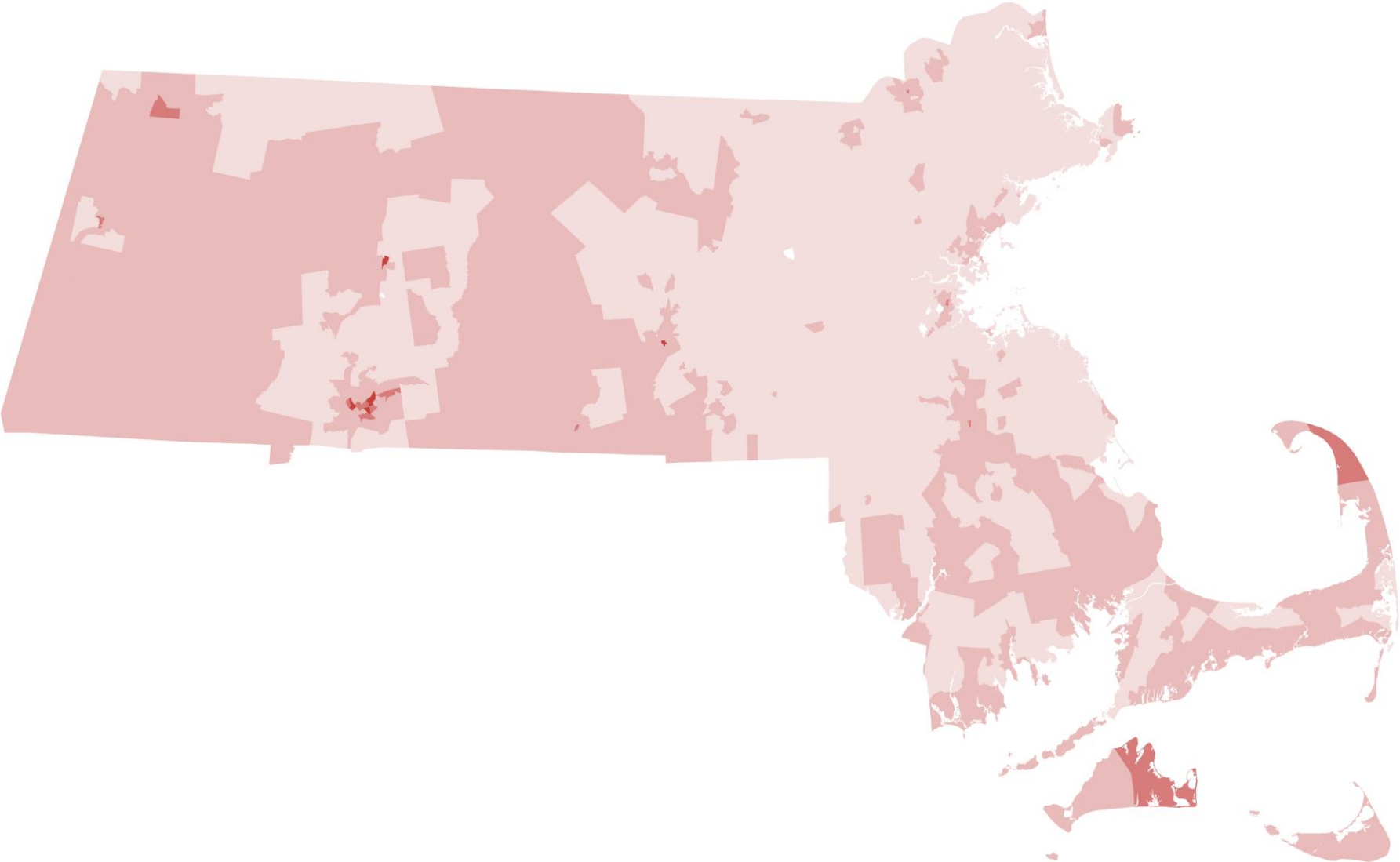
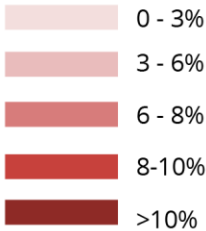
Energy Burden in the US

FIGURE 6. The percentage and number of all households with a high energy burden (> 6%) in each of the 2017 AHS MSAs



Average Energy Burden in MA

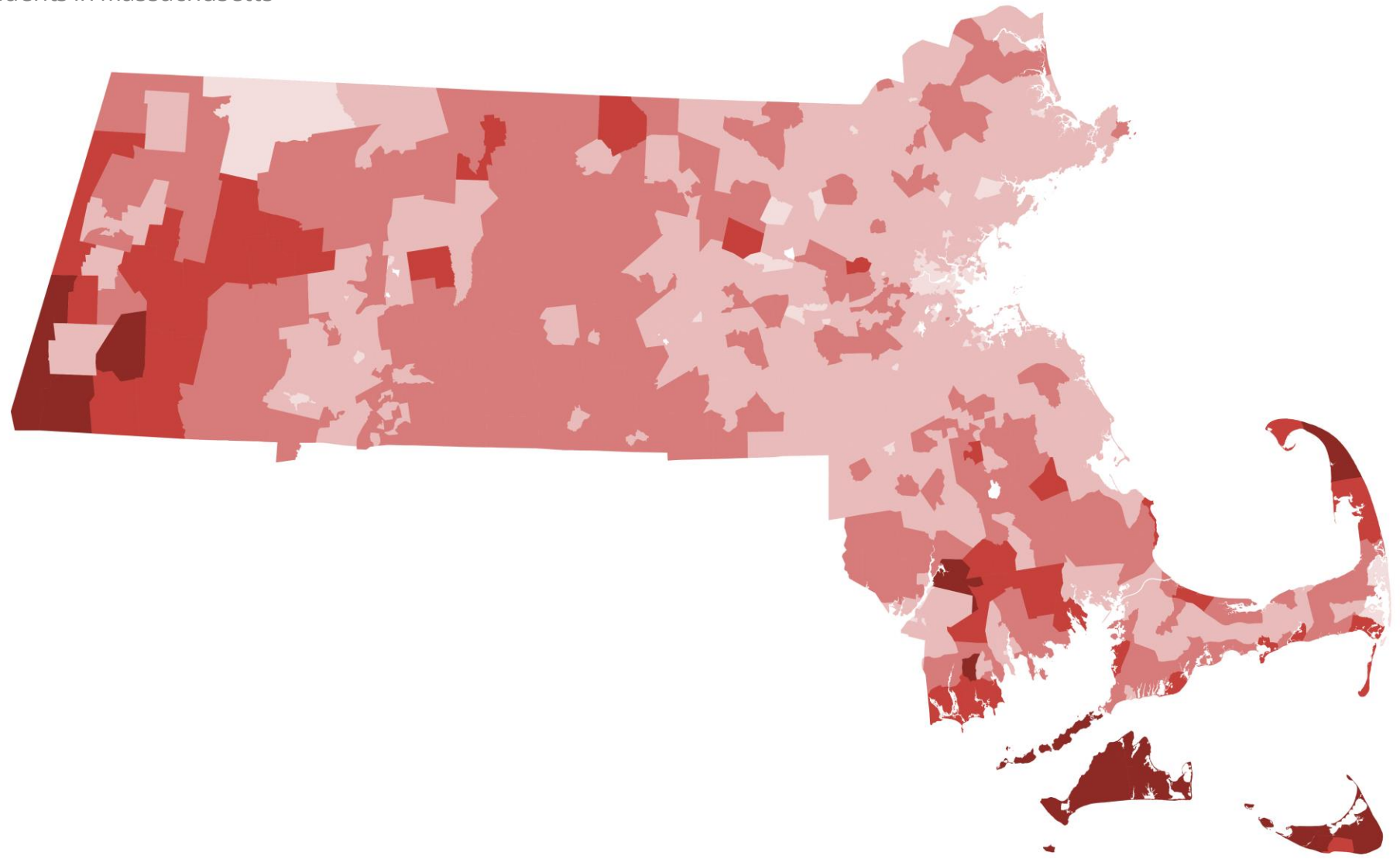
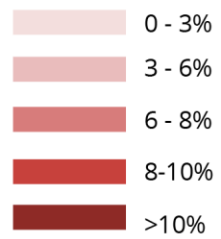
Avg. Energy Burden



Average Energy Burden in MA

for moderate-income residents in Massachusetts

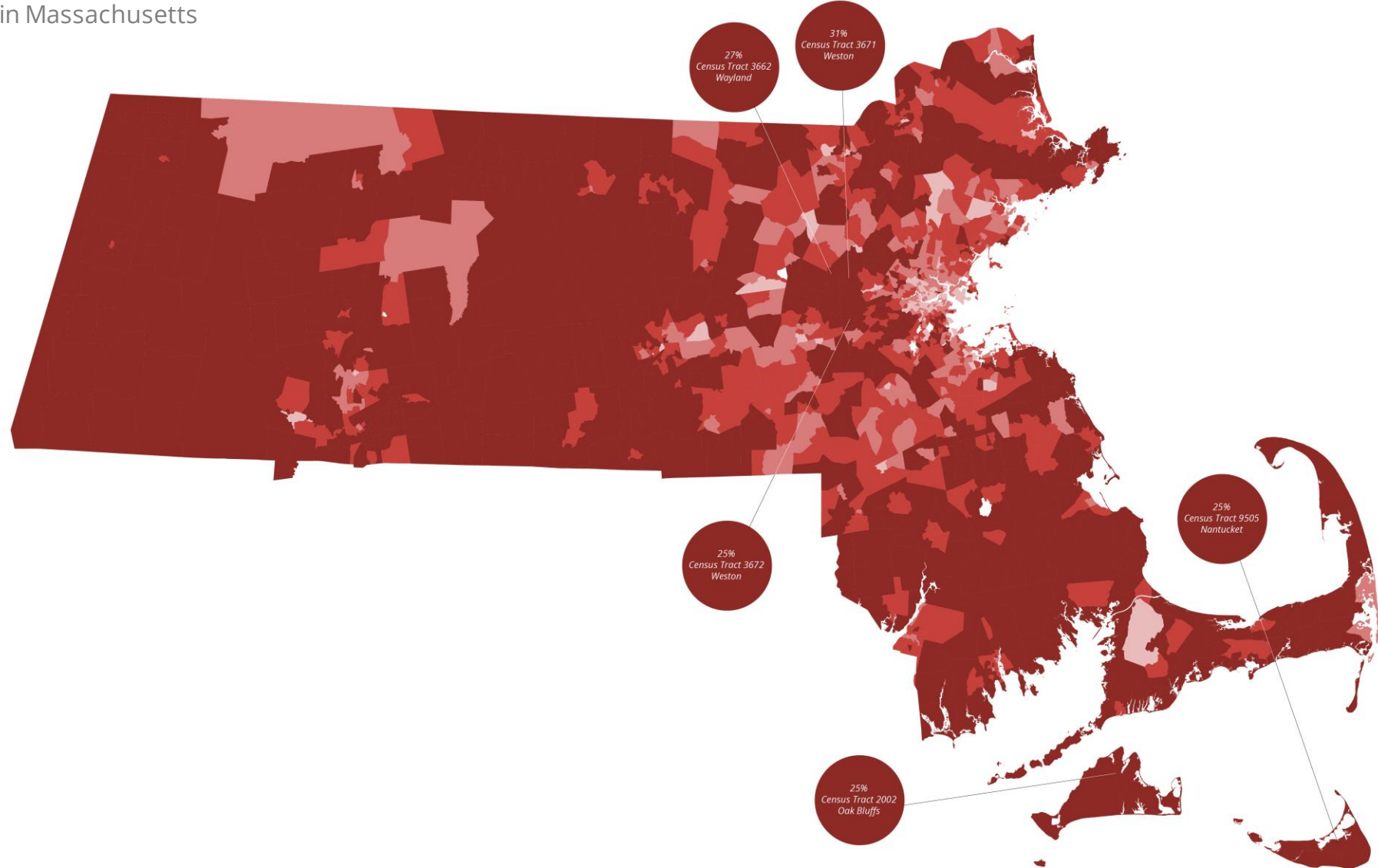
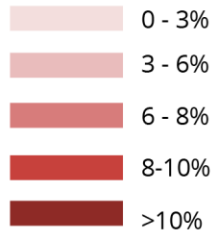
Avg. Energy Burden



Average Energy Burden in MA

for low-income residents in Massachusetts

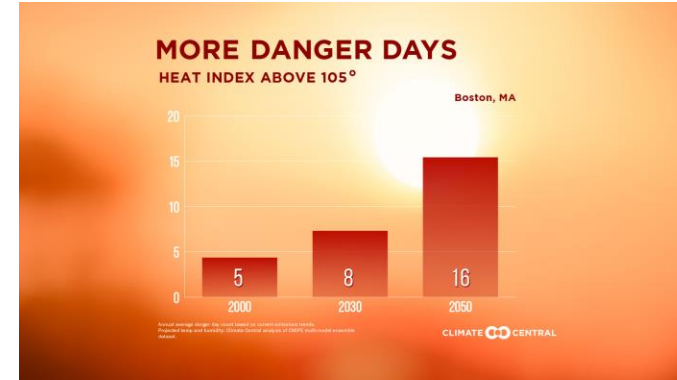
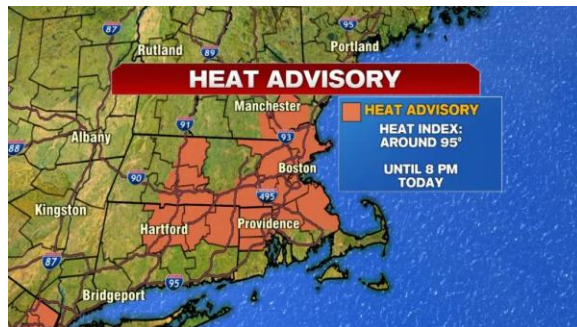
Avg. Energy Burden



Ninety degree days occurring earlier and more often. A rising toll of health effects. What does this say about climate change?

Ninety degree days are occurring earlier and now number twice the historical average

By [Sabrina Shankman](#) Globe Staff, Updated June 7, 2021, 7:46 p.m.



TEMPERATURE INCREASES IN EVERY US STATE

Rank	State	Mean Temperature 1901-2000 (°F)	Mean Temperature 2001-2020 (°F)	Temperature Change (°F)	% Increase
1	New Jersey	51.4	53.95	2.55	4.96%
2	Alaska	26	28.47	2.47	9.50%
3	Delaware	54.2	56.60	2.39	4.42%
4	Rhode Island	48.6	50.97	2.37	4.87%
5	Connecticut	48	50.22	2.22	4.62%
6	Massachusetts	46.9	49.07	2.17	4.62%
7	Vermont	41.3	43.39	2.09	5.06%
8	New Hampshire	42.3	44.33	2.03	4.80%
9	Arizona	59.4	61.40	2.00	3.36%
10	Maine	40.1	42.08	1.98	4.94%
	USA Average	52	53.52	1.50	2.88%



Low-Income Energy Affordability Data (LEAD) Tool

Data (housing only) comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2018 Public Use Microdata Samples.

Avg. Energy Burden (% income) for the United States

- Avg. Energy Burden (% income)
- Avg. Annual Energy Cost (\$)
- Housing Counts

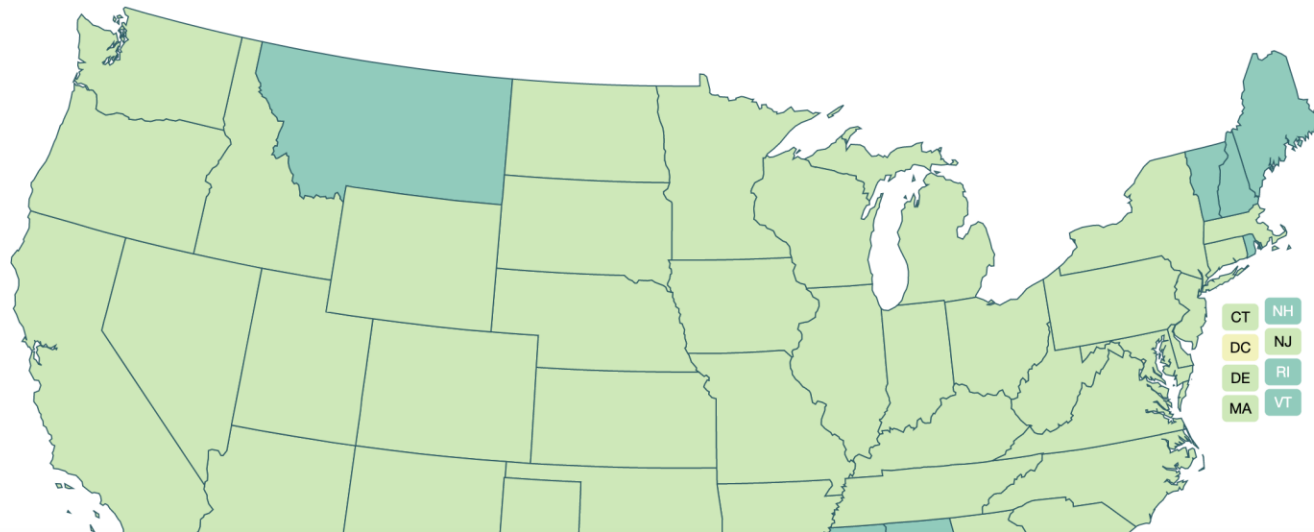


United States

Click any state to view counties, census tracts, and cities.

include tribal areas

search



New Features!

Since you last visited the LEAD Tool, we have added the following features:

- Search for states, counties, census tracts, and cities across the U.S.
- Combine comparisons into custom groups
- Tribal Area borders added to census tract maps

About & Methodology

Case Studies

Save

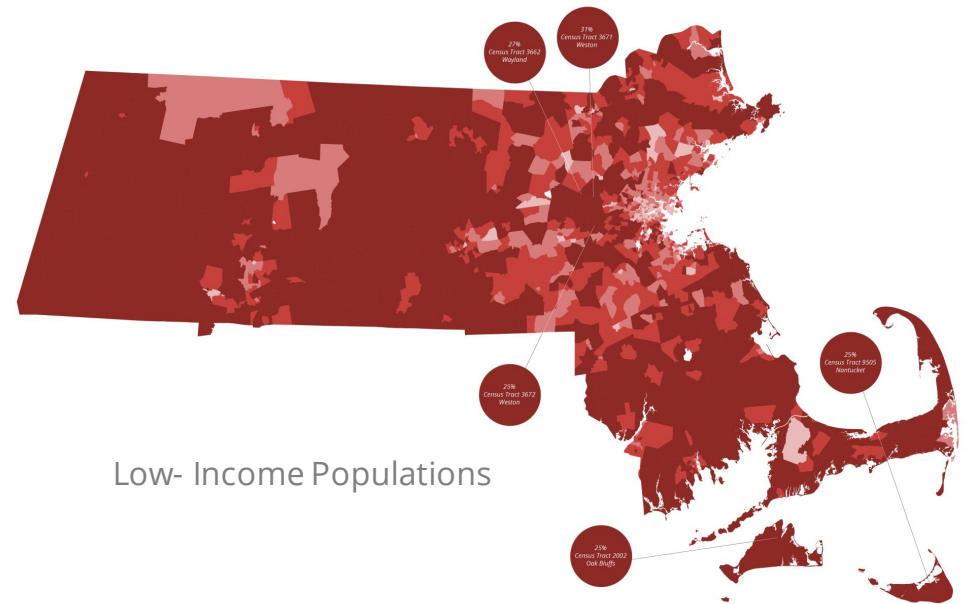
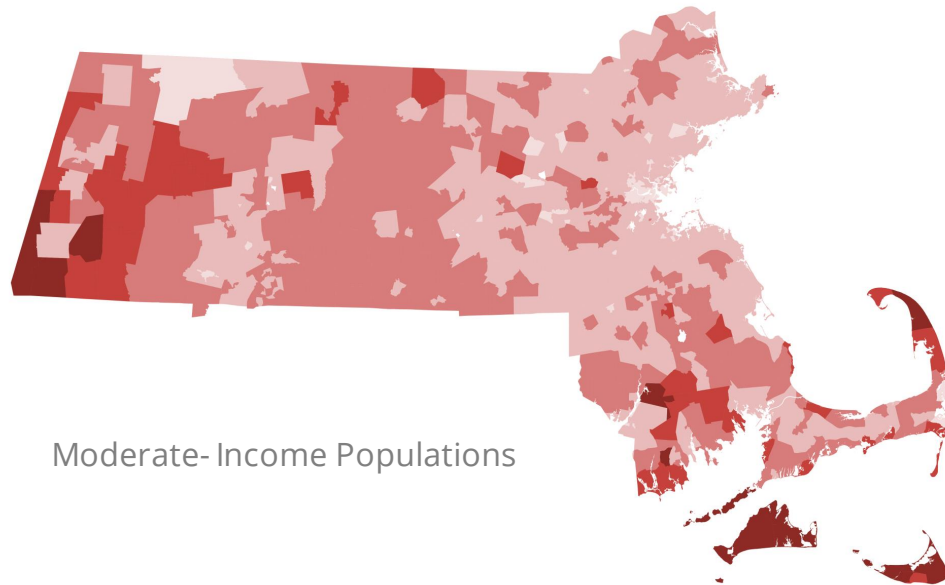
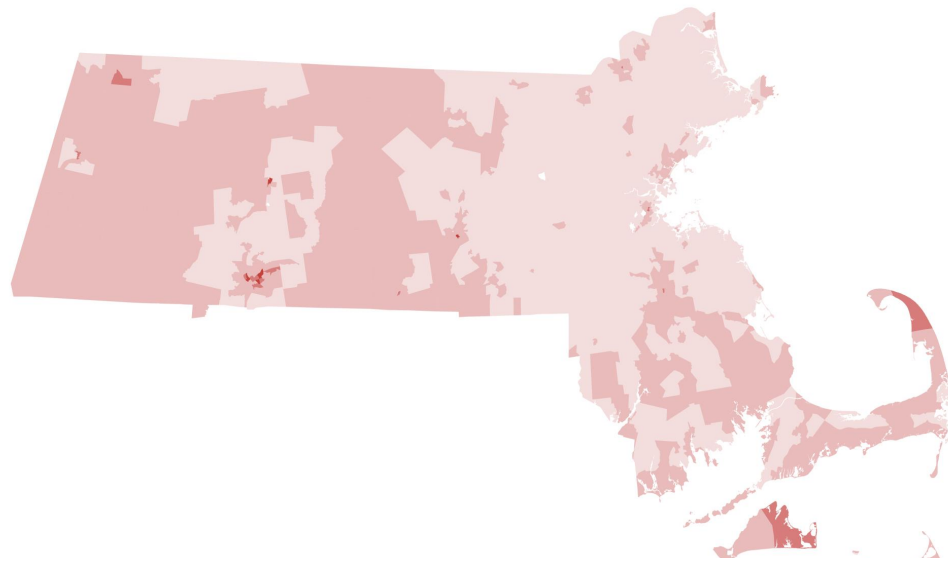
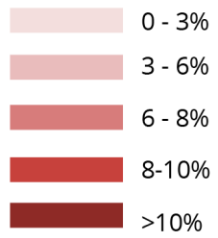
Comparisons

Select an item on the map and use the "Compare" button to begin a comparison.

combine comparisons

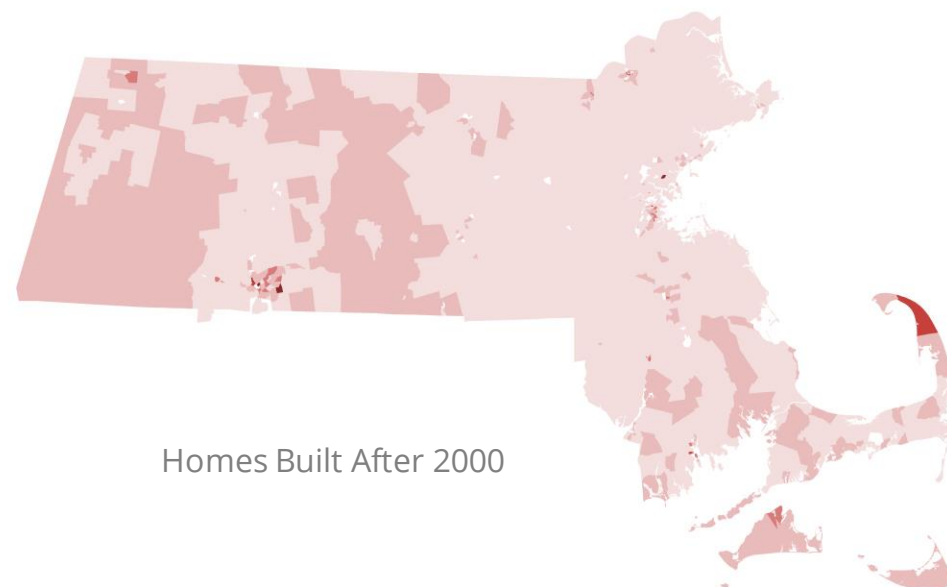
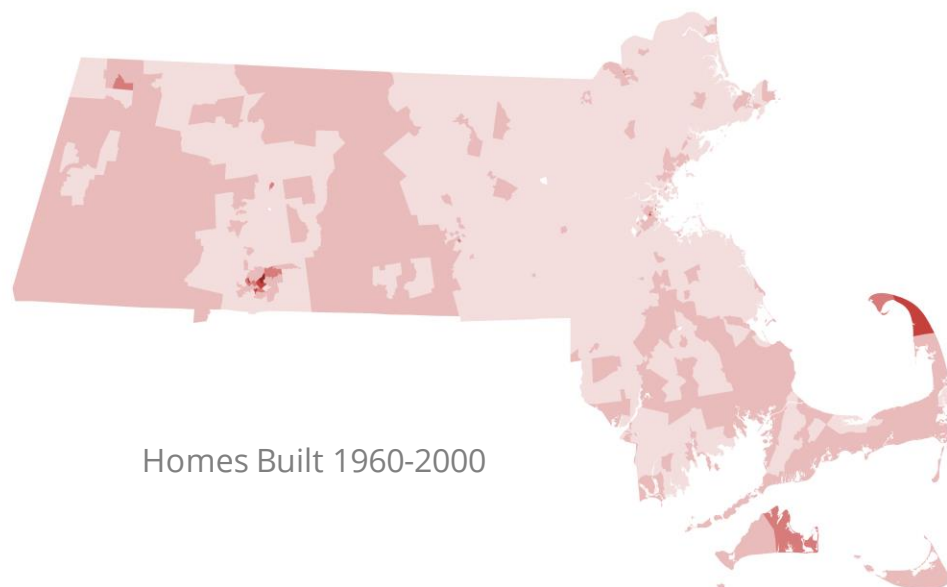
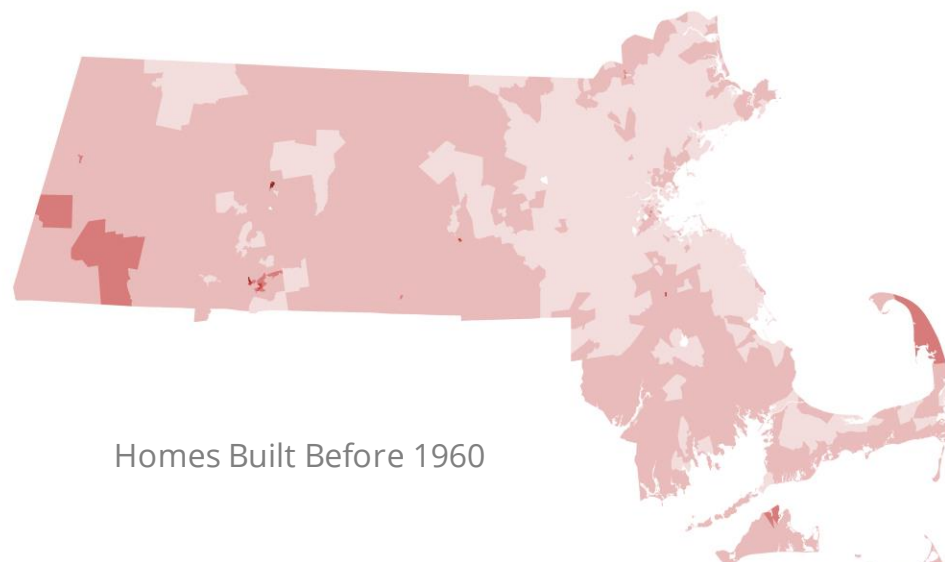
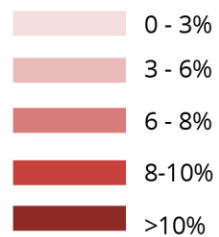
Average Energy Burden- Income

Avg. Energy Burden*



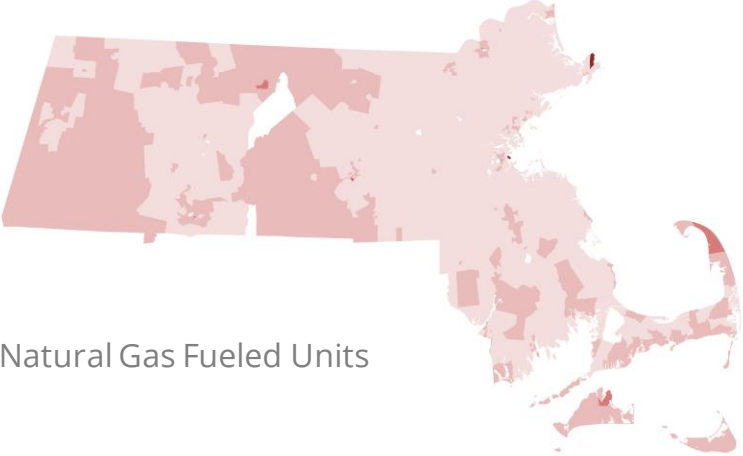
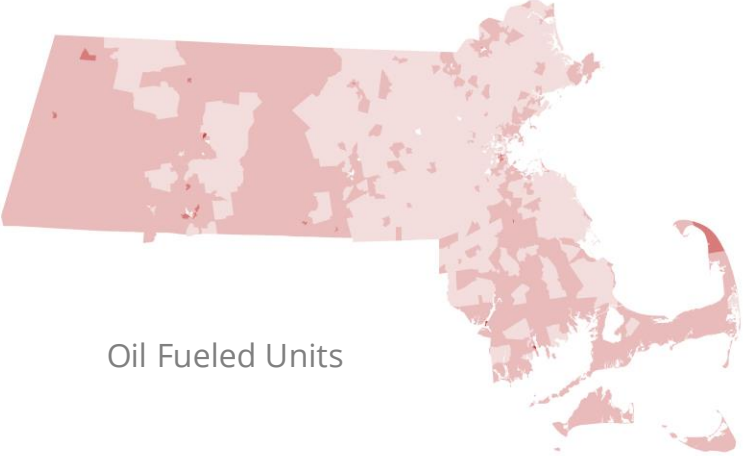
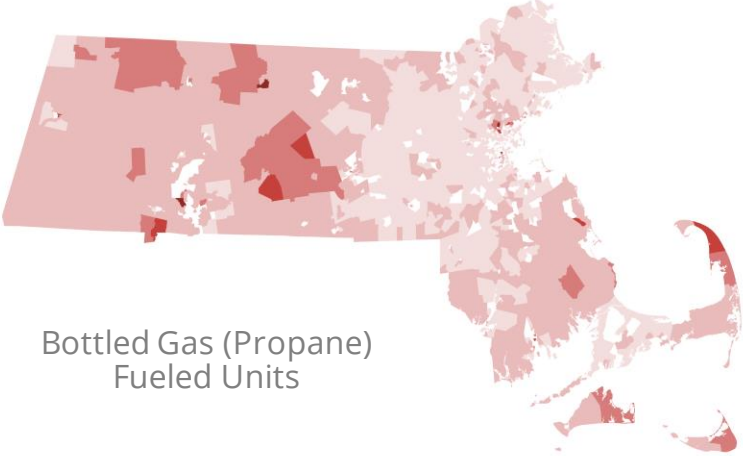
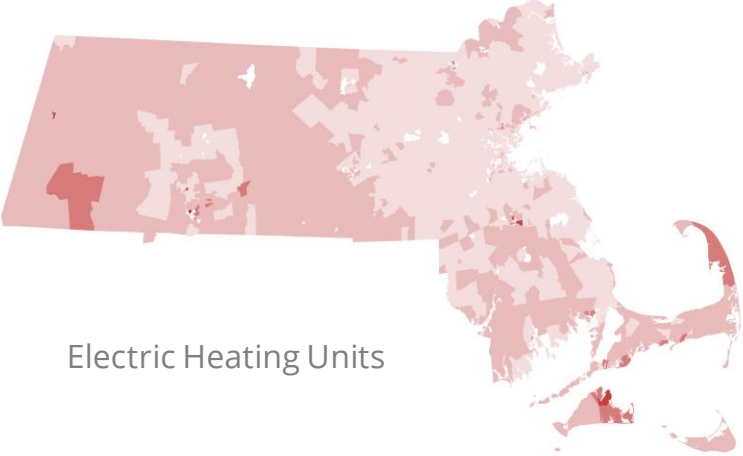
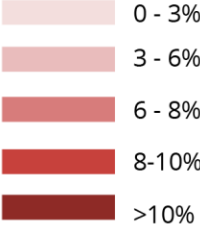
Average Energy Burden- Home Age

Avg. Energy Burden*



Average Energy Burden- Heating Fuel Type

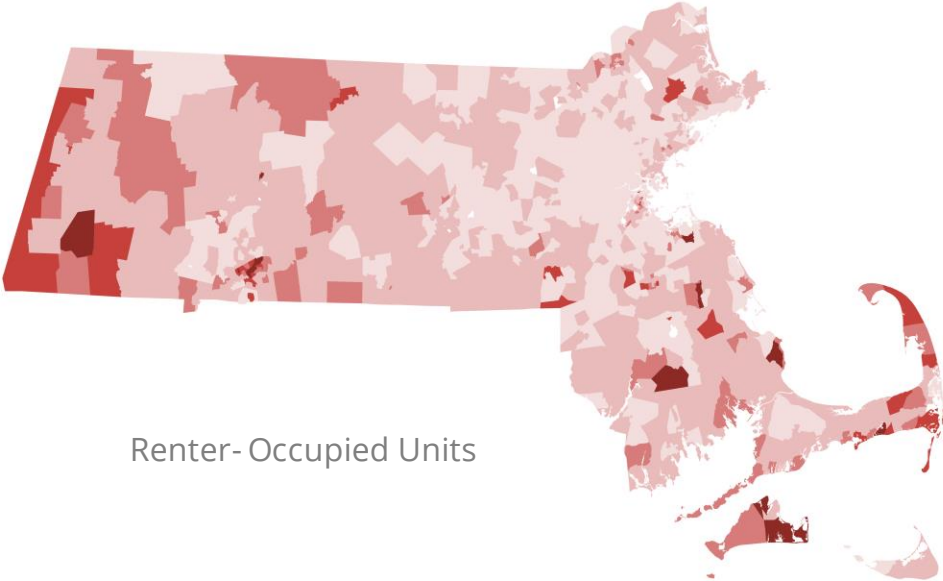
Avg. Energy Burden*



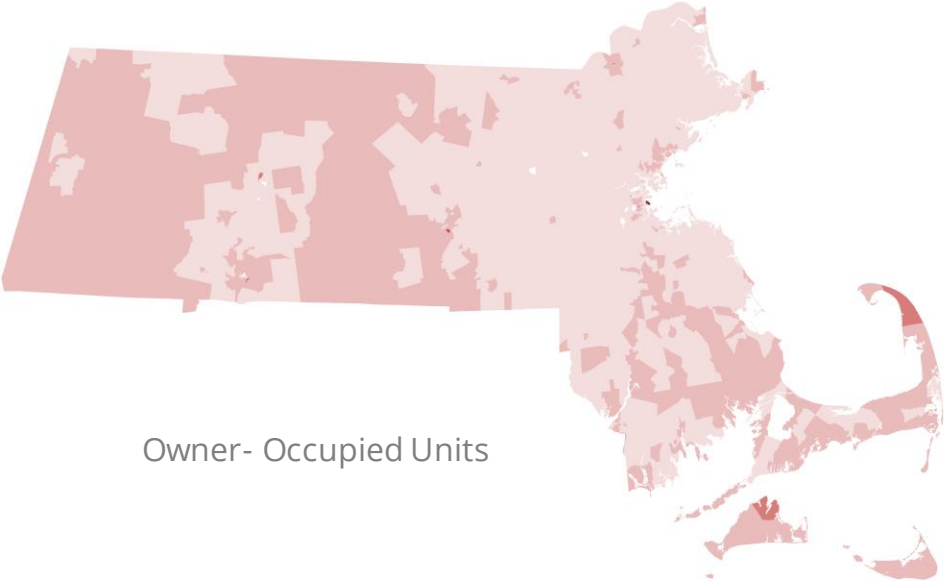
Average Energy Burden- Housing Tenure

Avg. Energy Burden*

- 0 - 3%
- 3 - 6%
- 6 - 8%
- 8-10%
- >10%



Renter- Occupied Units

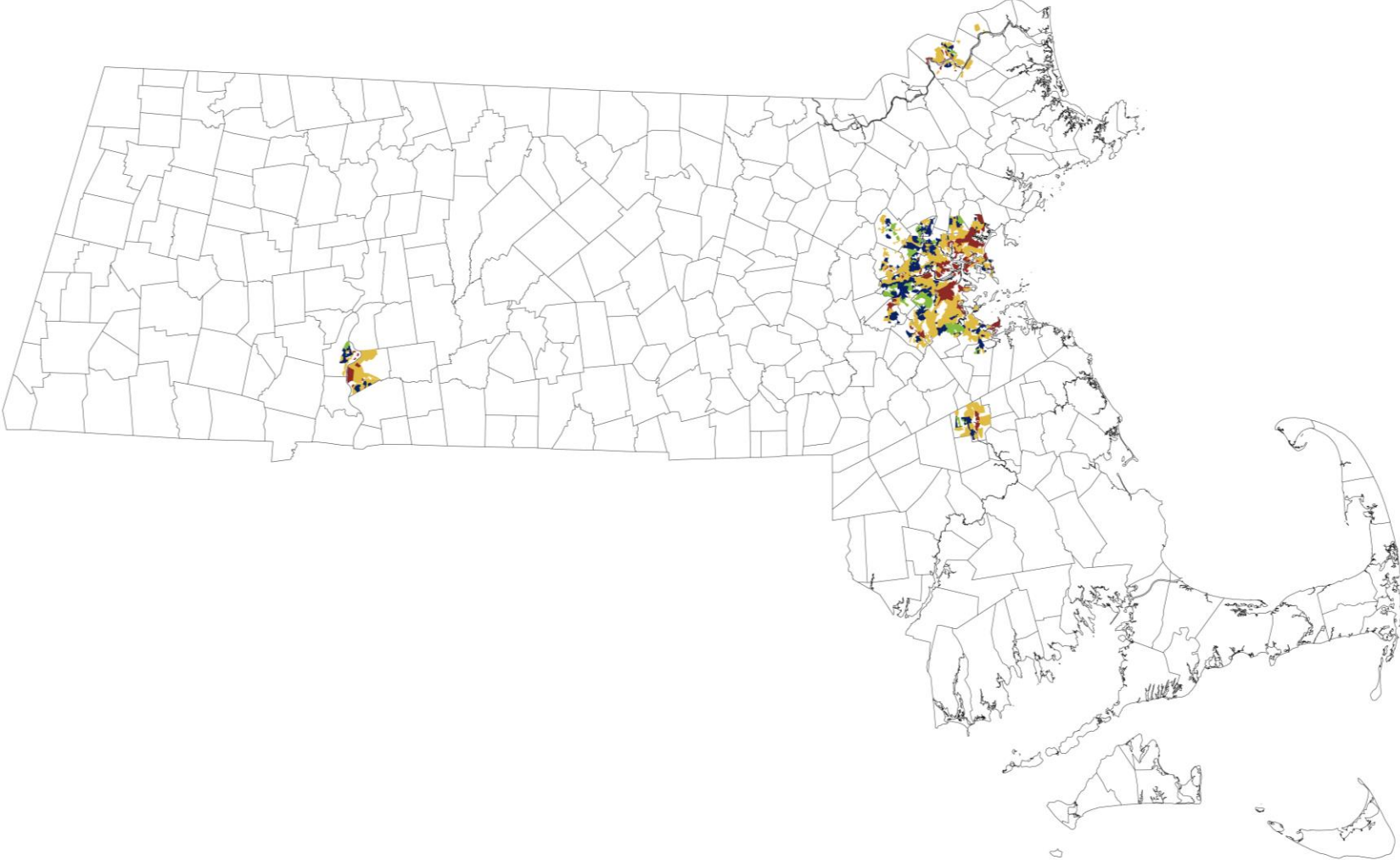


Owner- Occupied Units

Redlining Map for Massachusetts

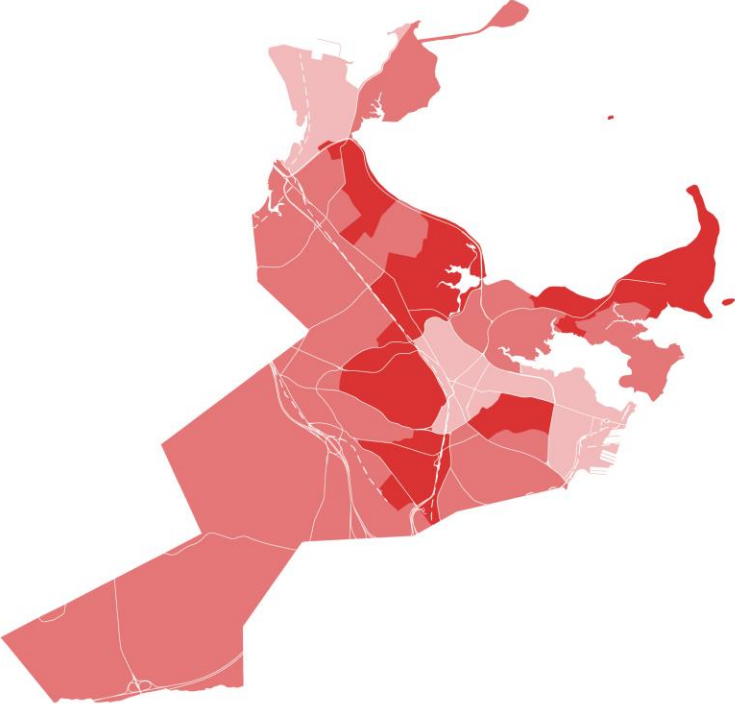
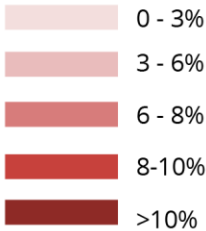
Neighborhood Classification

- A- "Best"
- B- "Still Desirable"
- C- "Definitely Declining"
- D- "Hazardous"



Quincy

Avg. Energy Burden*

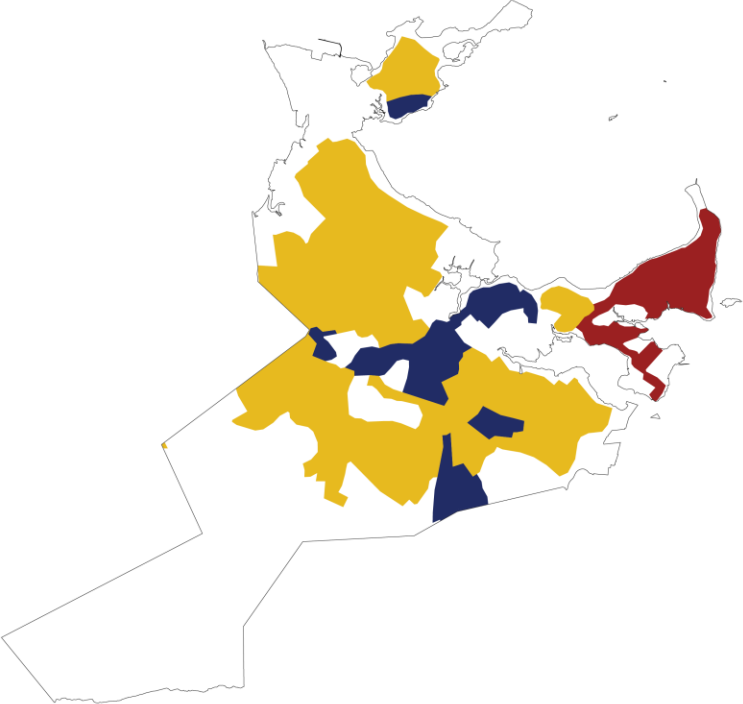


Energy Burden for Low-Income Residents

Quincy

Neighborhood Classification

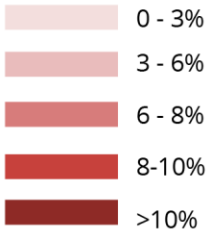
- A- "Best"
- B- "Still Desirable"
- C- "Definitely Declining"
- D- "Hazardous"



Redlining Map

Revere

Avg. Energy Burden*



Energy Burden for Low-Income Residents

Revere

Neighborhood Classification

-  A- "Best"
-  B- "Still Desirable"
-  C- "Definitely Declining"
-  D- "Hazardous"



Redlining Map

How Can We Achieve an Equitable Energy System?



Structural Equity

Decision makers **recognize the historical, cultural, and institutional dynamics** that have led to clean energy inequities



Procedural Equity

Decision makers **create inclusive and accessible processes** for developing and implementing clean energy programs



Distributional Equity

Clean energy policies and programs **fairly distribute the benefits and burdens** across all segments of communities



Transgenerational Equity

Decision makers **consider the impact on future generations** of the clean energy policies and programs they develop.

Decision-makers **reform programs that perpetuate disparities** and build programs that are equitable for all residents

Community members have **authentic leadership roles** that define, drive, and hold accountable clean energy policy and program decisions and outcomes

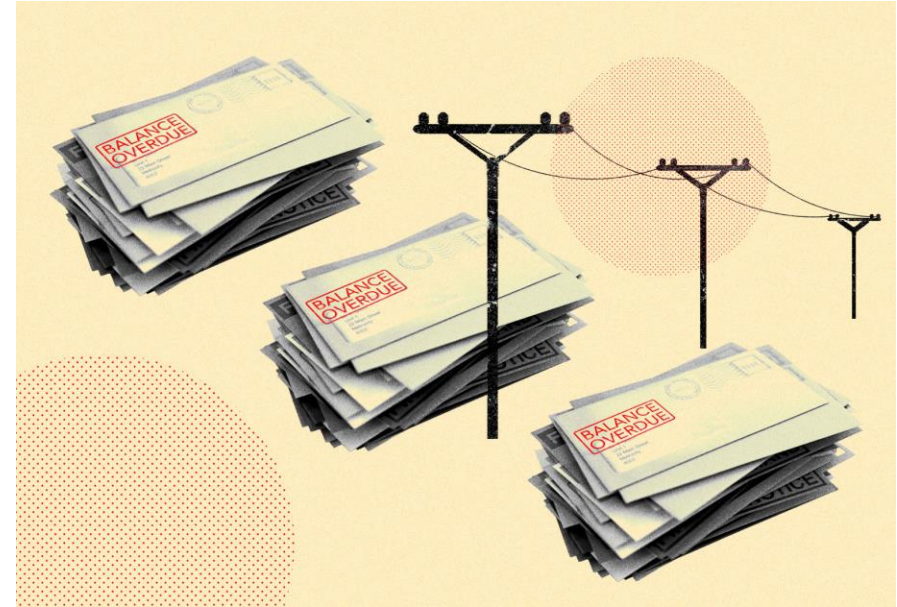
All residents enjoy the benefits of clean energy programs—such as lower bills, clean energy jobs, clean energy investment, and community wealth—and no community shoulders unjust burdens

Decision makers create solutions that **benefit future generations** and eliminate practices that could place unfair burdens on our children



ACEEE
Alliance to Save Energy

Adapted from the Urban Sustainability Directors Network's 2014 report written by A. Park, Equity in Sustainability: An Equity Scan of Local Government Sustainability Programs



Get Help
With Your
Utility Bills!

50% off
if you qualify