

## ENERGY COST IMPACTS ON NEBRASKA FAMILIES

The report “Energy Cost Impacts on Nebraska Families”<sup>1</sup> provides information and data on energy expenditures by Nebraska families at different income levels. Energy expenditures include electricity, natural gas, other home heating fuels, and transportation. Key findings indicate that higher energy prices, such as those caused by EPA policies, will harm lower-income and middle-income families in the state.

- ⊕ There are 350,000 lower-income and middle-income families in Nebraska. These families represent 47% of the state’s households and take home, on average, \$2,000 per month (about \$24,000 per year) after taxes. These same families spend 16% of their family budgets on energy, a substantially larger percentage than higher income families.
- ⊕ Real family incomes have declined since 2001. Declining family incomes magnify the effects of higher energy prices on lower-income and middle-income families.
- ⊕ Energy costs are consuming the household incomes of Nebraska’s lower-income and middle-income families at levels comparable to other necessities such as food, housing, and health care.
- ❖ EPA’s Power Plan could increase electricity prices in Nebraska by an average of 26% per year, with peak year increases of as much as 34%.<sup>2</sup> Because lower-income and middle-income families spend a larger percentage of their incomes on energy, electricity price increases caused by EPA’s Power Plan will fall disproportionately on lower-income and middle-income Nebraska families.
- ⊕ Minorities and senior citizens are especially vulnerable to these electricity price increases due to their lower household incomes.

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<sup>1</sup> Eugene M. Trisko, *Energy Cost Impacts on Nebraska Families* (Jan. 2016).

<sup>2</sup> NERA Economic Consulting, *Energy and Consumer Impacts of EPA’s Clean Power Plan* (Nov. 7, 2015).