

Building for Efficiency: Home Appliance Cost and Emissions Comparison

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Key Findings from the Study

- 1. New Homes Prefer High-Efficiency Gas:** Over 75% of new homes with natural gas use a 90%+ efficient furnace. In colder climates, customers prefer gas 5-to-1 over electric heat pumps.
- 2. Competitive Cost Savings:** A gas home costs \$1,132 less per year than an all-electric home. High-efficiency gas appliances save \$492 annually vs. an electric cold-climate heat pump.
- 3. Greenhouse Gas Reductions:** Condensing gas furnaces reduce lifetime emissions by 17% compared to the typical all-electric household. Matched to a cold climate heat pump, natural gas can equal or exceed emissions reductions while cutting lifetime costs by thousands.
- 4. Better Energy Performance for Homes:** Natural gas heat pumps, hybrid gas-electric systems, and renewable natural gas can reduce costs and emissions more cost-effectively than many electric home configurations.

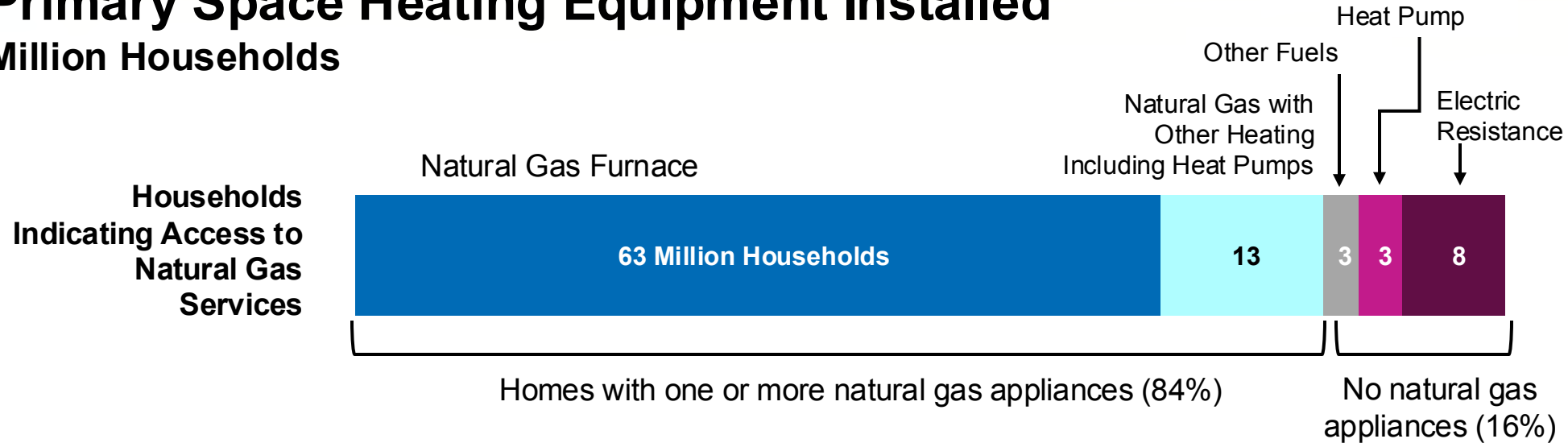
New Homes Prefer High-Efficiency Gas

An Introduction to the Residential Natural Gas Marketplace

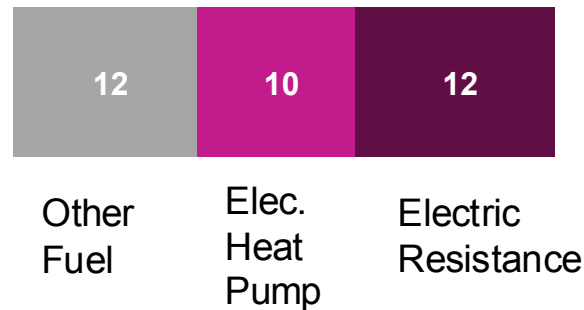


Most consumers use natural gas for space heating when gas service is available. Electric heat pumps are typically installed in homes without access to natural gas.

Primary Space Heating Equipment Installed Million Households



Households without Access to Natural gas

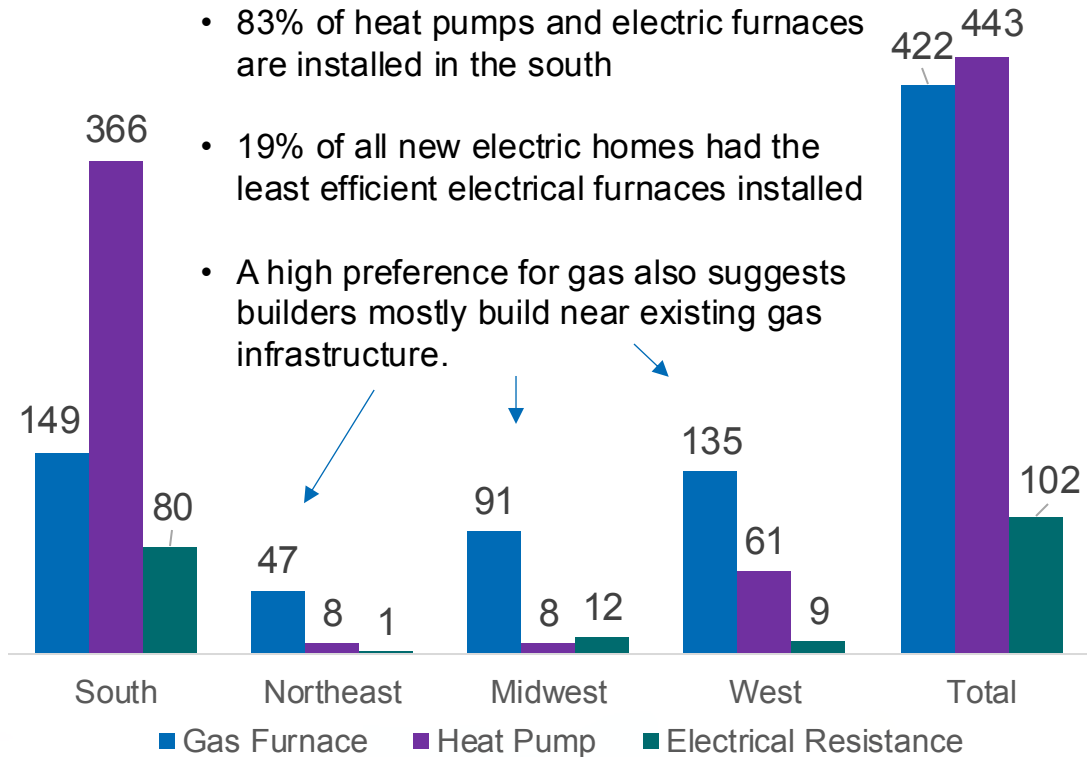


60% of all electric heat pumps installed are in homes without natural gas service.

In 2023, 44% of all new single-family homes installed natural gas. Outside of the Southern US, there is generally a high market penetration for natural gas, with 5 to 1 new homes installing natural gas.

New Single-Family Home Market by Region

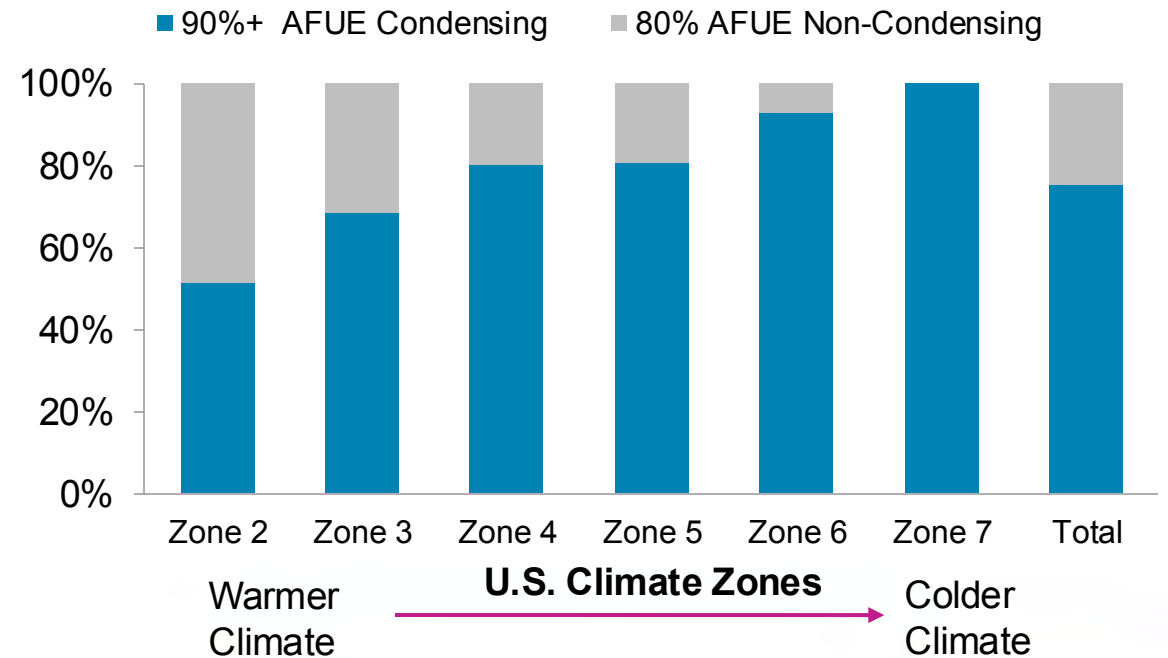
Thousands of Homes Built in 2023



Natural Gas Furnaces

Installed base by efficiency/product class

75% average condensing installation rate for new homes and businesses. 90% or more in the coldest climates.



Left: U.S. Census Bureau, Characteristics of Residential New Construction

Right: U.S. Department of Energy, Rulemaking on Energy Conservation Standards for Non-Weatherized Gas Furnaces

Competitive Cost Savings

Modeling Energy Performance in a New Single-Family Home



How This Study Modeled Energy Performance

- This AGA study evaluates energy costs and emissions for typical new single-family homes for different appliances and fuels using a full-fuel-cycle methodology to examine energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

New Construction Household Performance Examined	
Monthly Energy Costs	Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Appliances	Energy Sources
Space Heating	Electricity
Water Heating	Natural Gas
Cooking	Renewable Natural Gas
Clothes Drying	

Household Energy and Appliance Scenarios

Baseline

Advanced

Emerging

All-Electric Home

Advanced All-Electric

Natural Gas Hybrid

Space Heating

8.8 HSPF2 Heat Pump

11 HSPF2 Cold Climate Heat Pump

95% AFUE Furnace w/
8.8 HSPF2 Heat Pump

Water Heating

99% COP Tanked Water Heater

220% COP Tanked Water Heater

95% COP Tankless Water Heater

Stove / Dryer

Electric Stove and Dryer

Induction Stove and Electric Dryer

Gas Stove and Dryer

Space Cooling

16 SEER Heat Pump

19 SEER Heat Pump

16 SEER Heat Pump

Natural Gas Home

Advanced Natural Gas

Natural Gas Heat Pump

80% AFUE Furnace

95% AFUE Furnace

140% COP Gas Heat Pump

64% COP Tanked Water Heater

95% COP Tankless Water Heater

95% COP Tankless Water Heater

Gas Stove and Dryer

Gas Stove and Dryer

Gas Stove and Dryer

16 SEER Air Conditioner

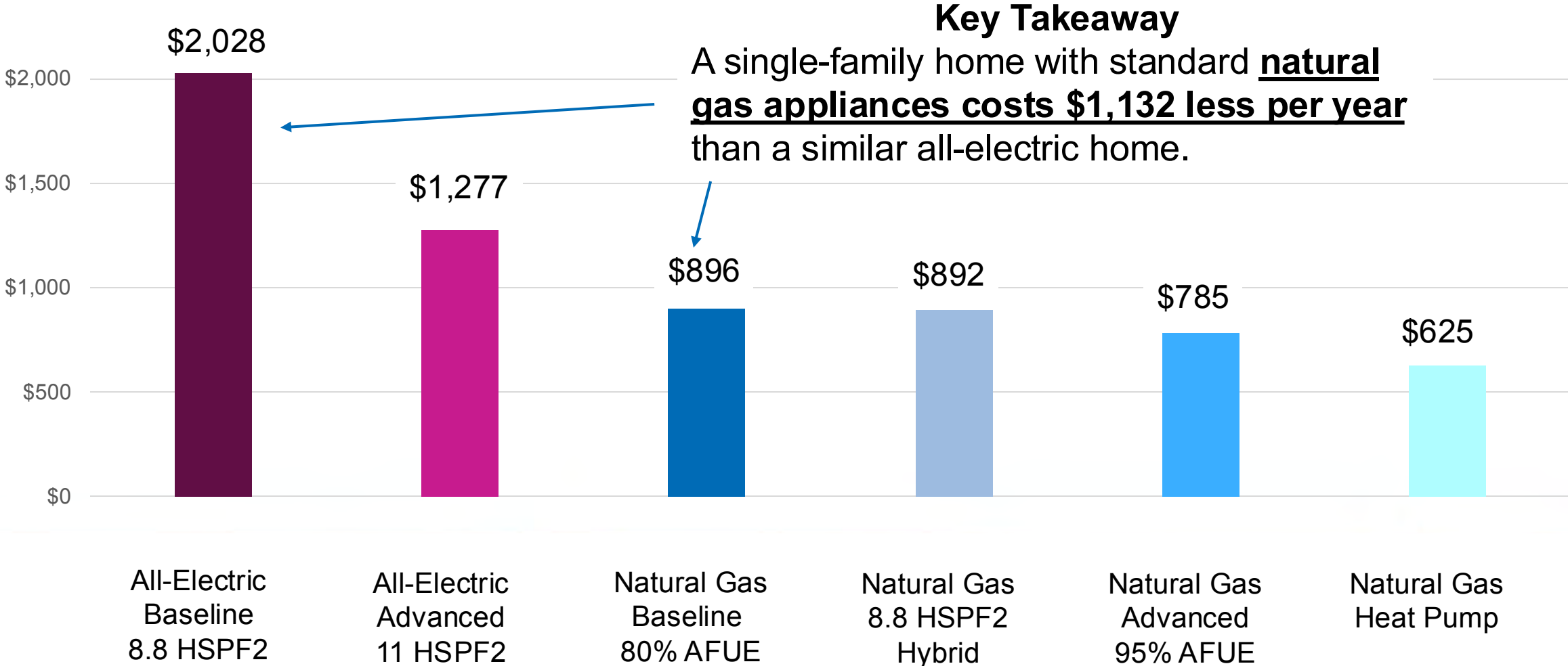
19 SEER Air Conditioner

19 SEER Air Conditioner

Natural gas households typically have the lowest energy costs compared with similar electric configurations.

Cost Comparison of Gas and Equivalent Electric Appliances

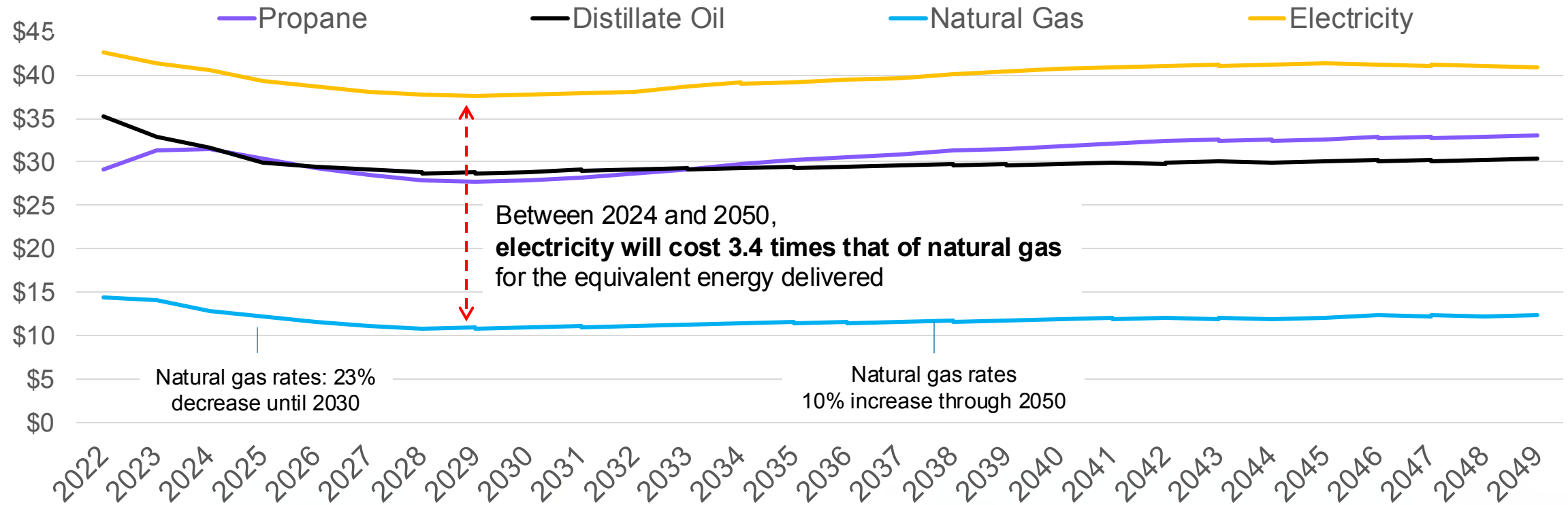
Annual Energy Costs of Heating and Cooking Appliances, Dollars



Natural gas retains a long-term price advantage in U.S. government energy outlook.

Residential Retail Energy Prices

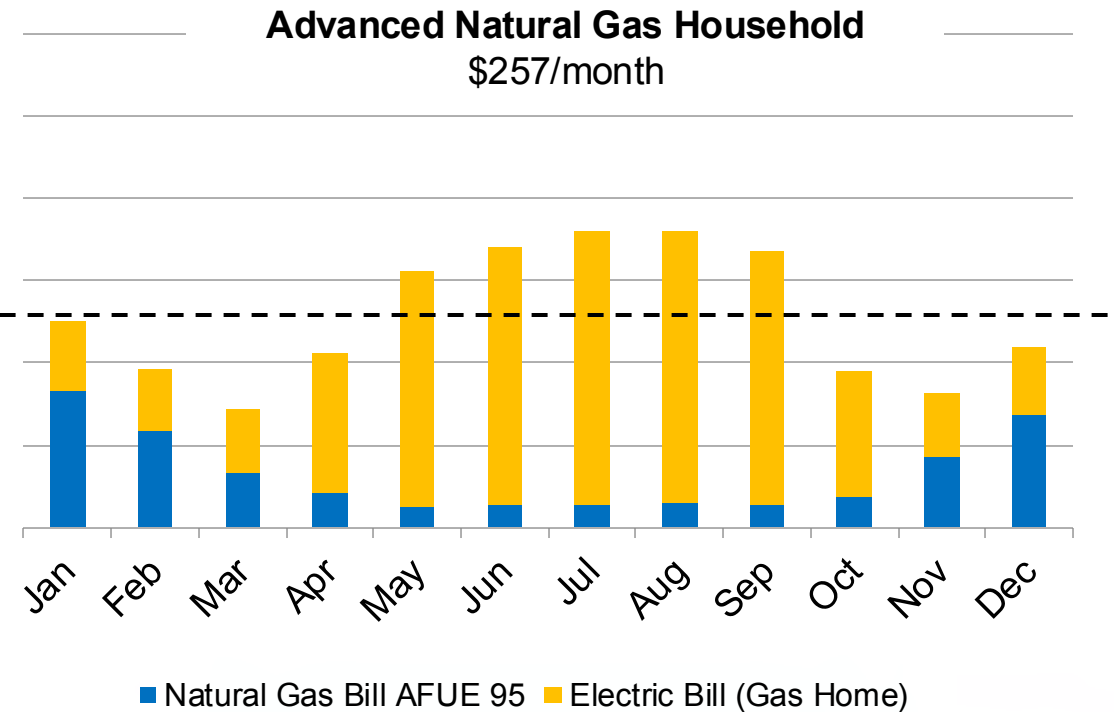
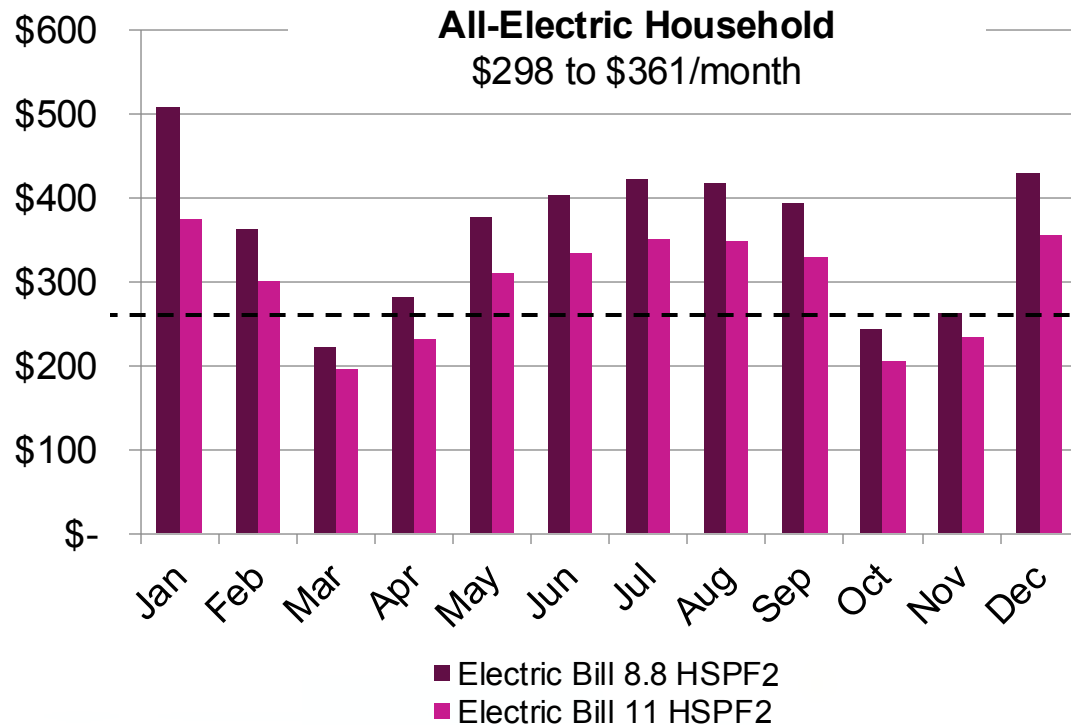
Dollars (2022\$) per MMBtu



Less Volatility Each Month & Lower Winter Bills Overall

Monthly Energy Costs for All End Uses

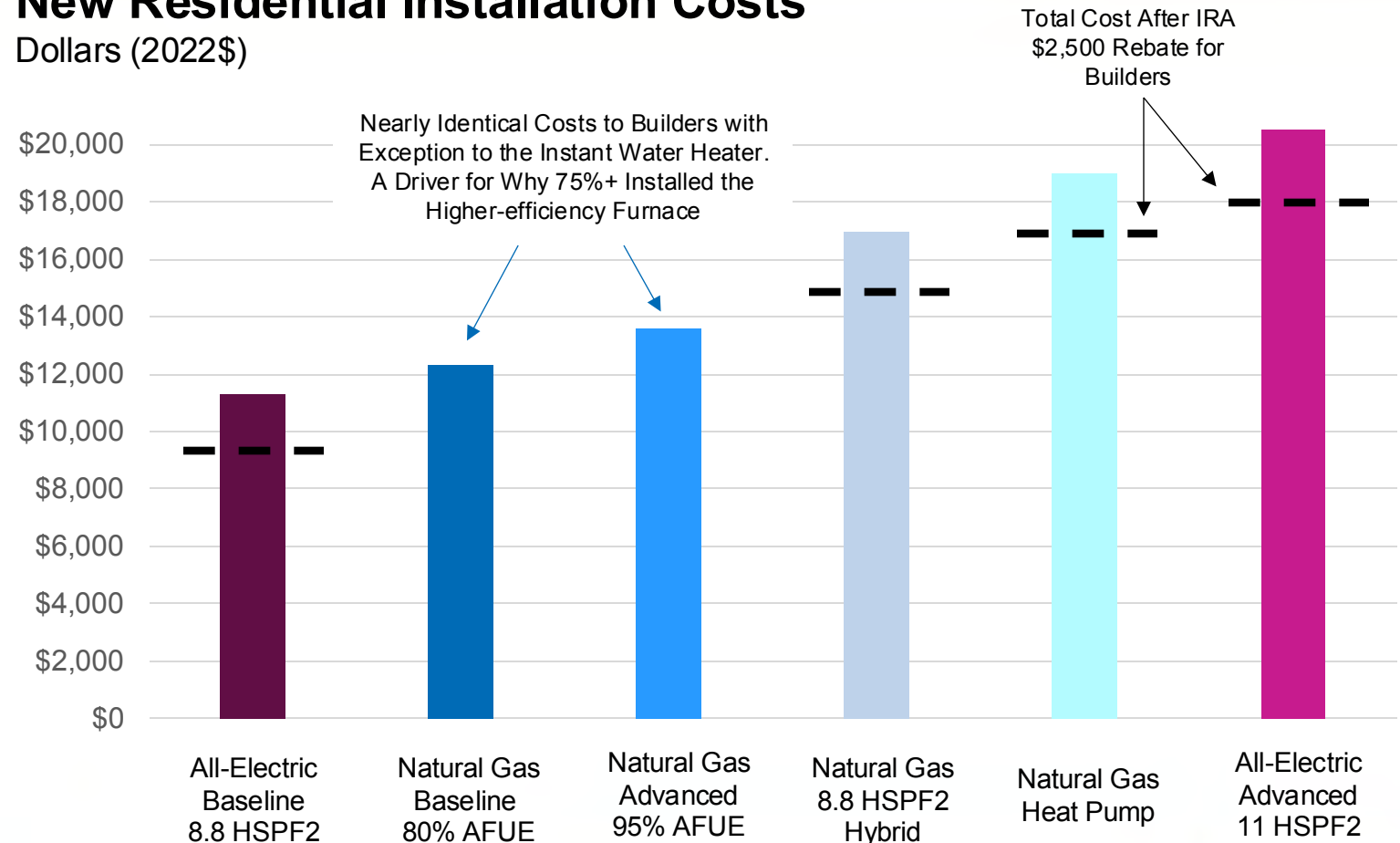
Dollars per Month



Upfront Costs and Impact on Builders

- **Costs to builders to install non-condensing and condensing gas furnaces are nearly the same**, helping explain why most new households install higher-efficiency condensing equipment.
- **Less efficient all-electric options can cost less to build but result in higher operating costs.** Based on builder and homeowner preferences, this mainly happens in warmer US climates.
- Gas heat pumps (even in smaller homes) and hybrid systems can be a more cost-efficient alternative than all-electric configurations.

New Residential Installation Costs Dollars (2022\$)



Row houses, mixed-use, and multi-family buildings can affect installation costs, particularly with condensing equipment.

Source: Home Innovation Research Labs - Cost and Other Implications of Electrification Policies on Residential Construction 2021

Greenhouse Gas Reductions

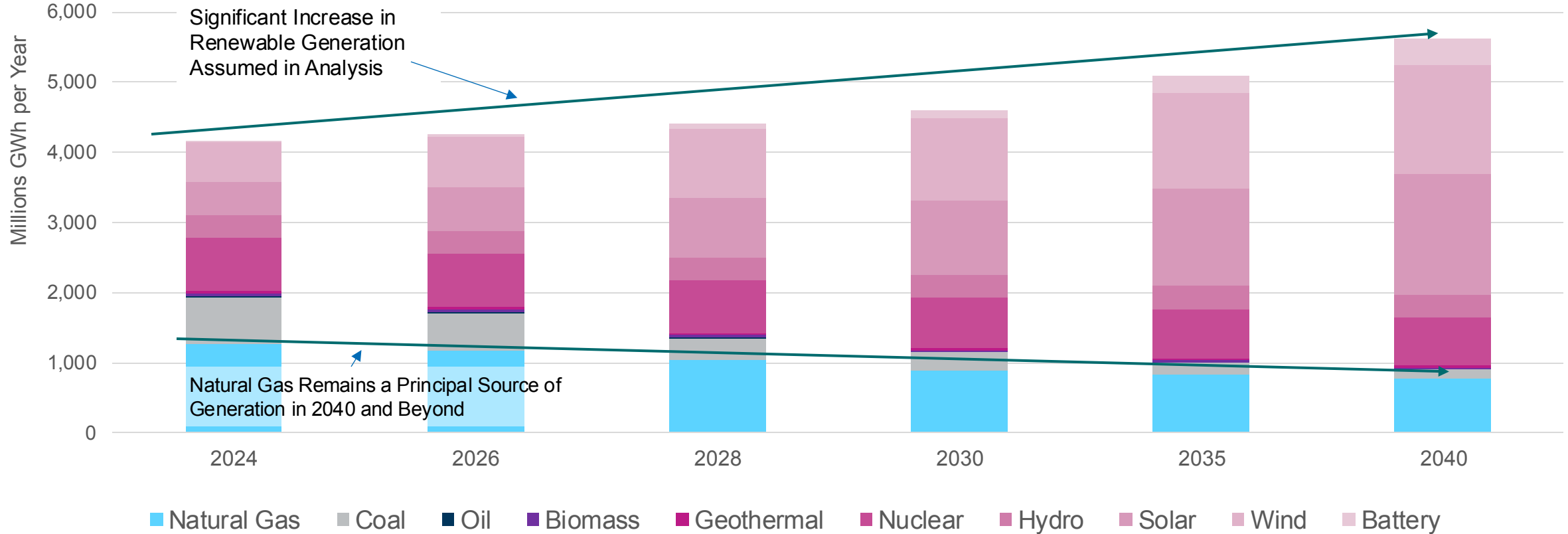
**Modeled Renewable Natural Gas Combined with Electricity
Can Reduce GHG Emissions in Homes**



AGA Used the National Renewable Energy Laboratory Cambium Database to Model Long Term Electric Emissions

NREL Total Projected U.S. Electricity Generation

Millions GWh/year



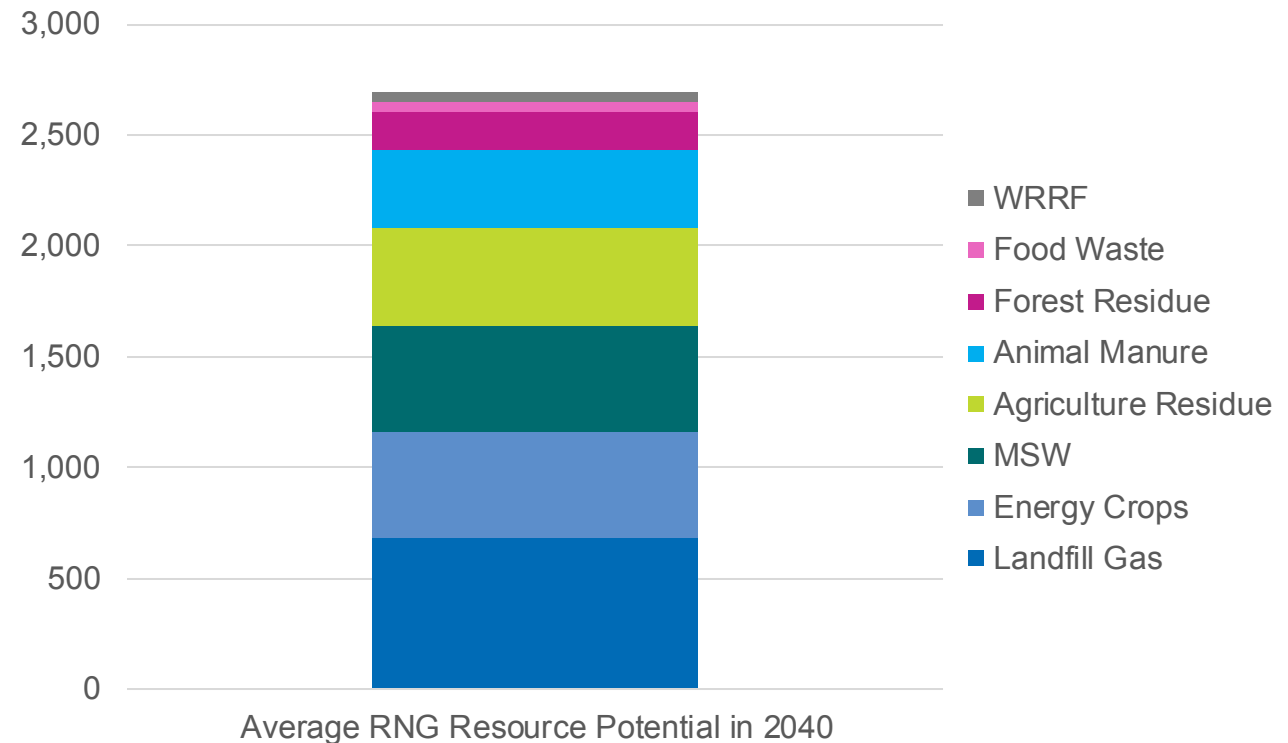
NREL's model outputs projections on hourly average and marginal emissions rates. Hourly long-term marginal emissions rates are critical for evaluating policies that can impact changes to current trends. Not unlike any other projected forecast, estimates on emissions beyond a short time can be very uncertain. Within this analysis, the use of the data out to 2040 projects meaningful emissions reductions from the electric power sector but net zero from electricity is not met nationwide by 2050 based on NREL's analysis

There is Significant Potential for Renewable Natural Gas to Reduce Residential Emissions

- By 2040, the **production of RNG is modeled to grow to the equivalent of one-third of total residential and commercial natural gas demand**, with an average annualized mix of 20% over the next 15 years.
- The annual gas bill of an all-condensing home was \$784, and the **incremental cost of 20% RNG was \$92 or \$458 for 100%**.
- The **projected average cost of renewable natural gas (RNG) for residential homes is \$21.24 per MMBtu**, about 50% higher than the average residential price of natural gas in 2023.
- Using **1 unit of RNG offsets 96% of the emissions** from conventional natural gas, which has an average carbon footprint of 63 kg CO₂e per MMBtu.

Estimated Average Annual RNG Production in 2040

Based on AGF *Renewable Sources of Natural Gas* 2019 Study
tBtu/year



Better Energy Performance for Homes

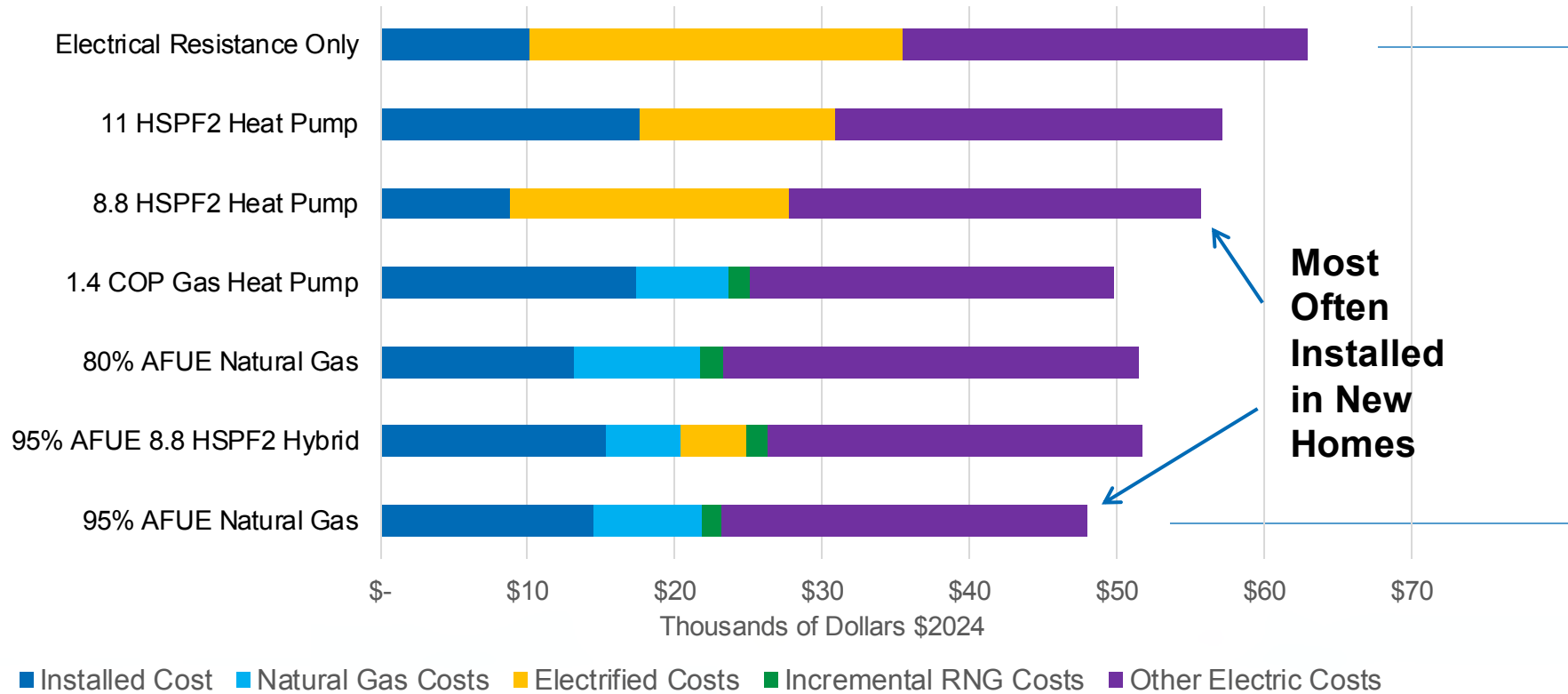
The Value of Natural Gas and Emissions Reduction



Natural gas is the most affordable option while contributing to lower carbon emissions.

15-Year Lifecycle Costs, All Appliances

Thousand Dollars (2024\$)



15-Year Life Cycle GHG Emissions	
Gas or Electrified Equipment	Total Home Impact
80.7	151.8
44.9	114.1
59.2	131.7
32.8	98.1
53.5	126.5
37.5	108.7
44.7	109.9

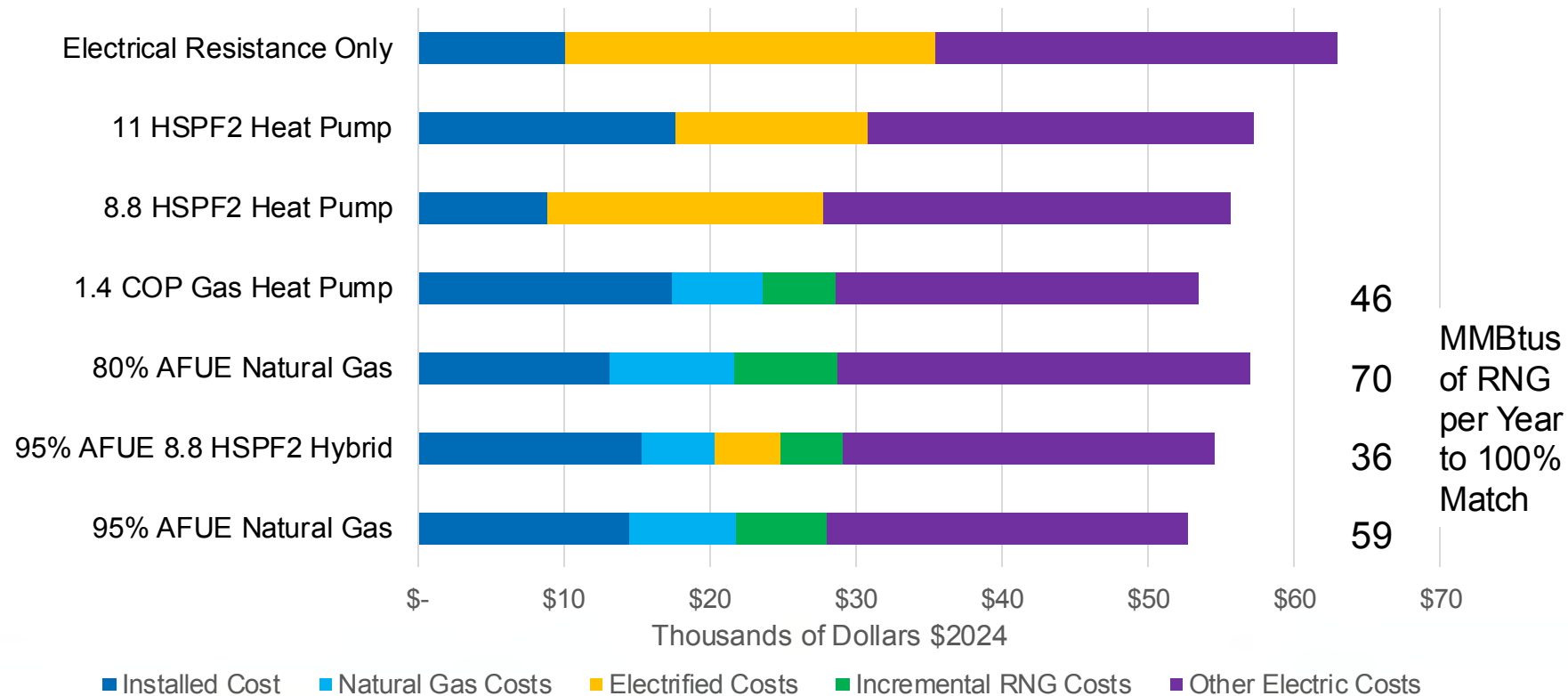
Metric Tons CO₂e
100 Year GWP

Natural gas and electricity costs based on EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2023. Renewable Natural gas “RNG” costs are fixed at current estimates made by ICF. All operating costs subject to a 3% discount rate. Electric power emissions based on NREL Cambium database.

Households Maximizing RNG Can Cost-Effectively Neutralize Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Natural Gas Appliances

15-Year Lifecycle Costs, All Appliances

Thousand Dollars (2024\$)



46
70
36
59
MMBtus
of RNG
per Year
to 100%
Match

15-Year Life Cycle
GHG Emissions

Gas or Electrified Equipment	Total Home Impact
80.7	151.8
44.9	114.1
59.2	131.7
1.9	67.1
2.9	75.9
17.1	88.3
2.4	67.7

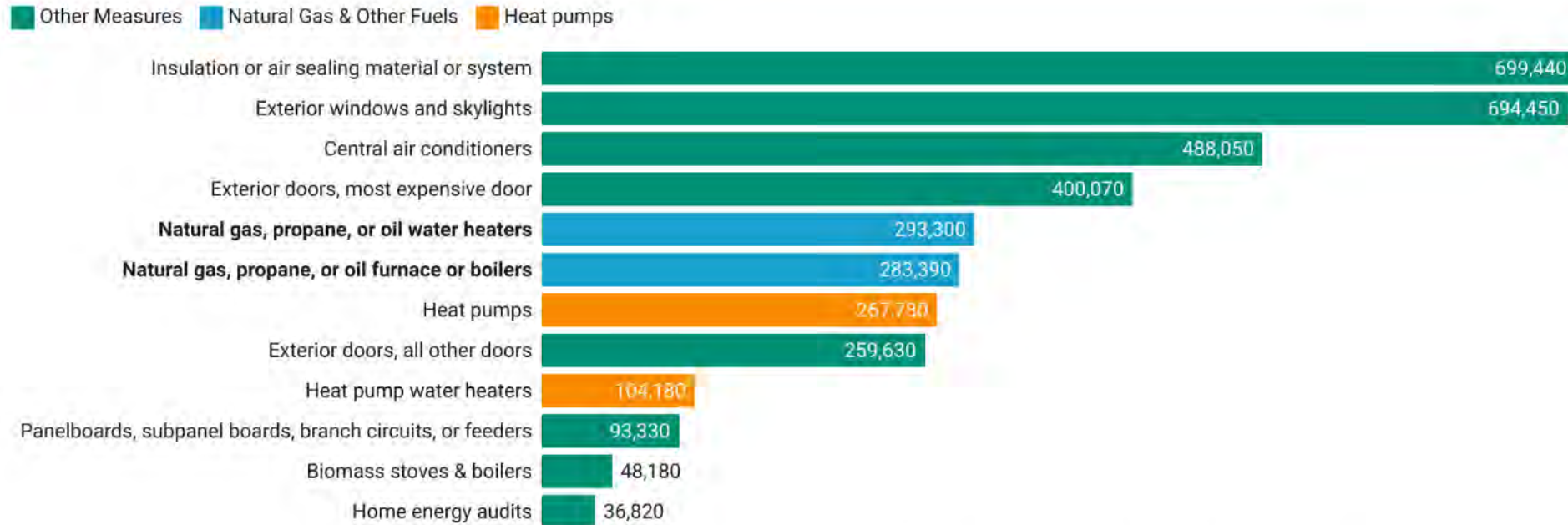
Metric Tons CO₂e
100 Year GWP

Natural gas and electricity costs based on EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2023. Renewable Natural gas “RNG” costs are fixed at current estimates reported by American Gas Foundation 2019. All operating costs subject to a 3% discount rate. Normalizing for weather, the average US household consumed 67 MMBtu in 2023 (compared to the modeled baseline of 70 MMBtu). Electric power emissions based on NREL Cambium database.

Incentives for Energy Efficiency Have Impacts on Affordability

Homes are using natural gas tax credits among many efficiency measures available. Consumers are taking advantage of credits that make the most sense for them.

Energy Efficiency Home Improvement Credits Issued



People are taking advantage of credits that make the most sense for them. People want natural gas equipment. It's often more affordable, familiar, and comfortable. The home improvement tax credits help ensure they are making a more efficient choice. The heat pump categories include a small number of natural gas heat pumps.

Chart: American Gas Association • Source: Internal Revenue Service, Return and Account Services (RAAS), August 2024 • Created with Datawrapper

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