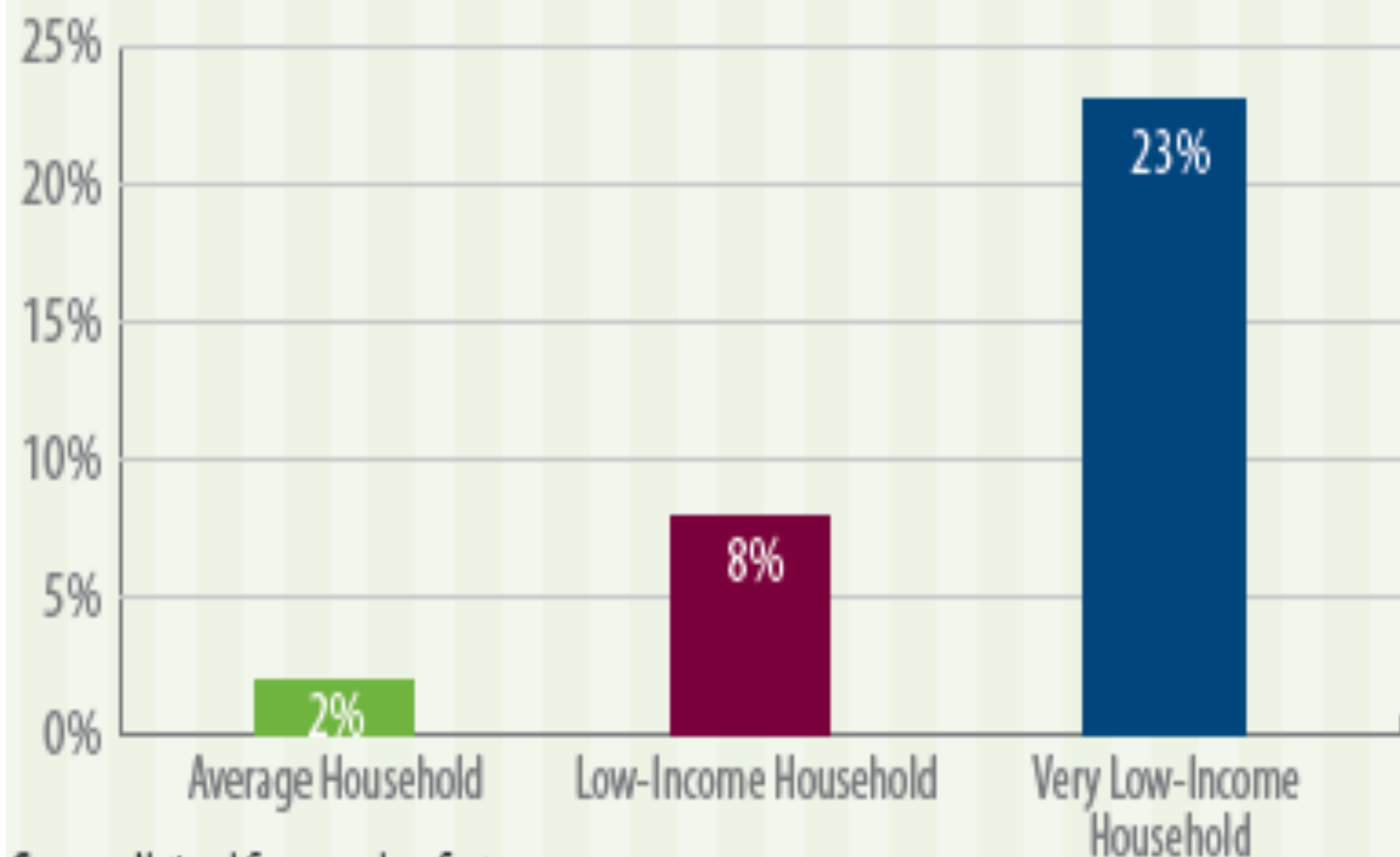


Metropolitan Housing Coalition



Percent of Income Spent on Electricity In The U.S.



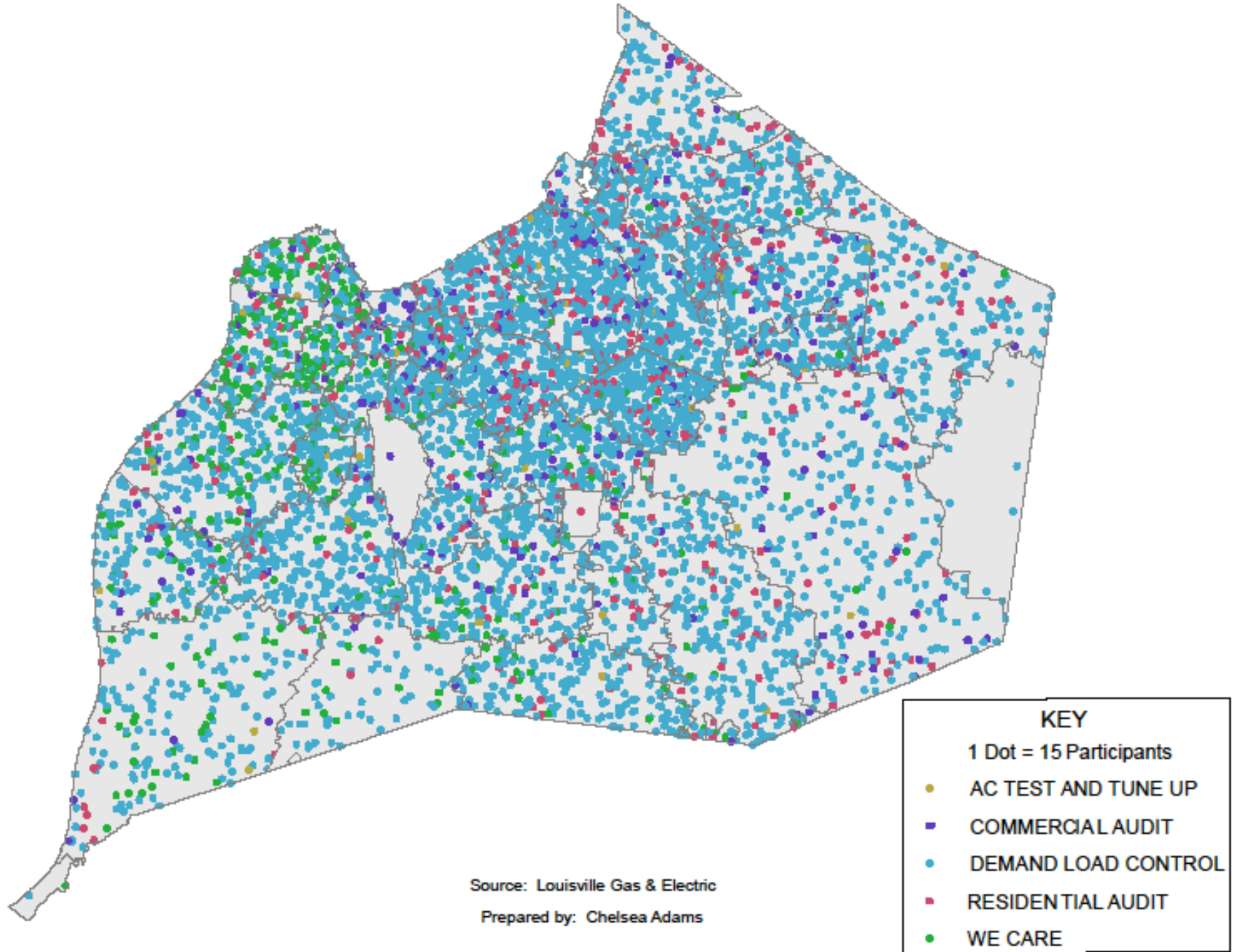
Source: National Consumer Law Center

Benefits of one mill (one tenth of one cent) per kWh dedicated to low-income efficiency in the U.S. (based on numbers from 2001) each year

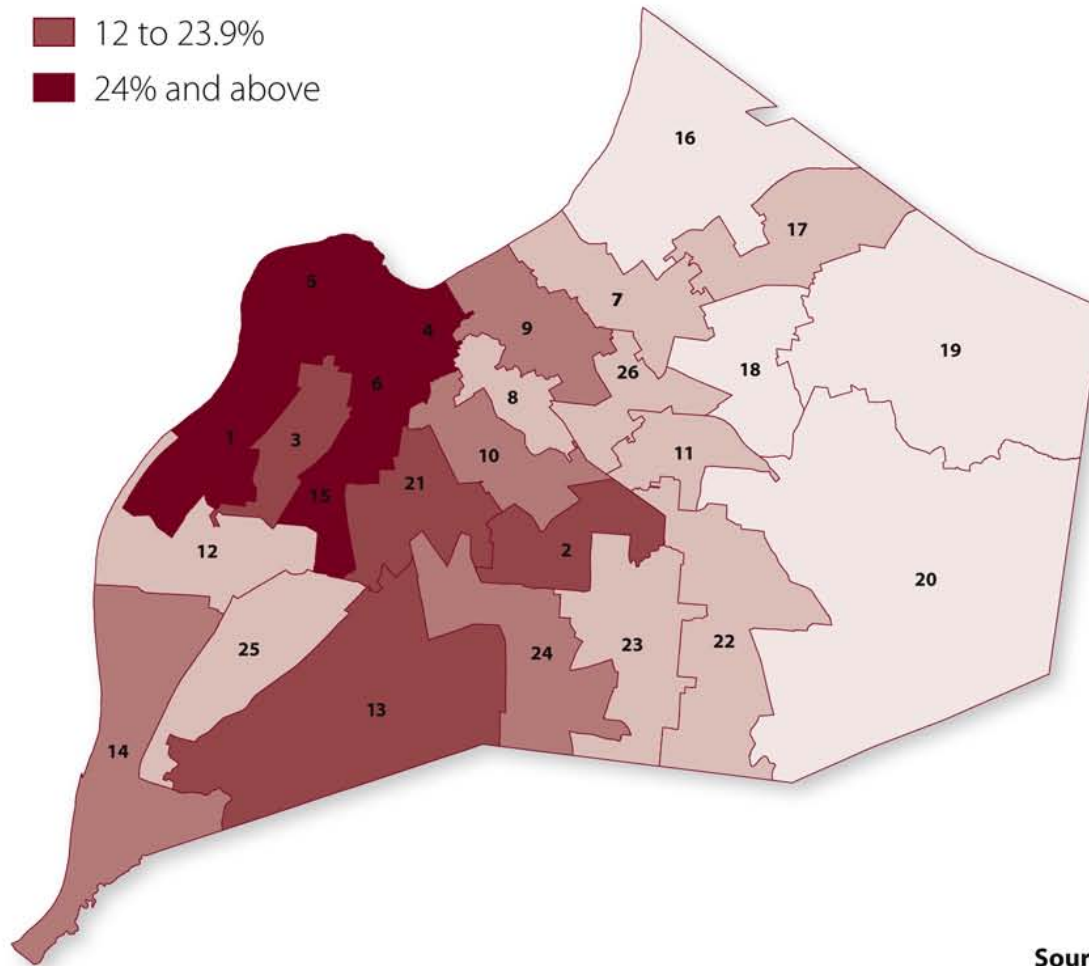
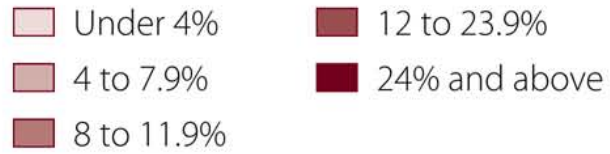
Low-income homes served	3,500,000
kWh saved (life of measures)	84 Billion
Participating Customer bill savings	\$6.9 Billion
Savings to other ratepayers (arrears, shut-offs)	\$1.4 Billion
Saved moving costs	\$540 Million
Increased earnings of children (from staying in school without being homeless)	\$28 Million
Avoided fire damage	\$2.7 Billion
Saved uninsured medical costs & lost work	\$2.9 Billion
Increased property values	\$8.9 Billion
Net GDP gain	\$280 Million
Net wage & salary gain	\$1.4 Billion
Water saved	\$1.6 Billion
Total of these savings (life of measures) as multiple of cost 7.0	\$26.6 Billion
Families saved from homelessness	1,100,000
Net new jobs	75,303
Gallons of water saved	400 Billion
CO2 saved (Tons)	52 Million
Equivalent to removing cars	1.3 Million
Natural gas saved (MCF)	941 Million

Sources: *All savings are stated on a lifetime basis. Costs and savings were based on studies by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and experience in Massachusetts.

LG&E Energy Efficiency Enrollment (DSM), 2001 to November 2010



Poverty in Jefferson County

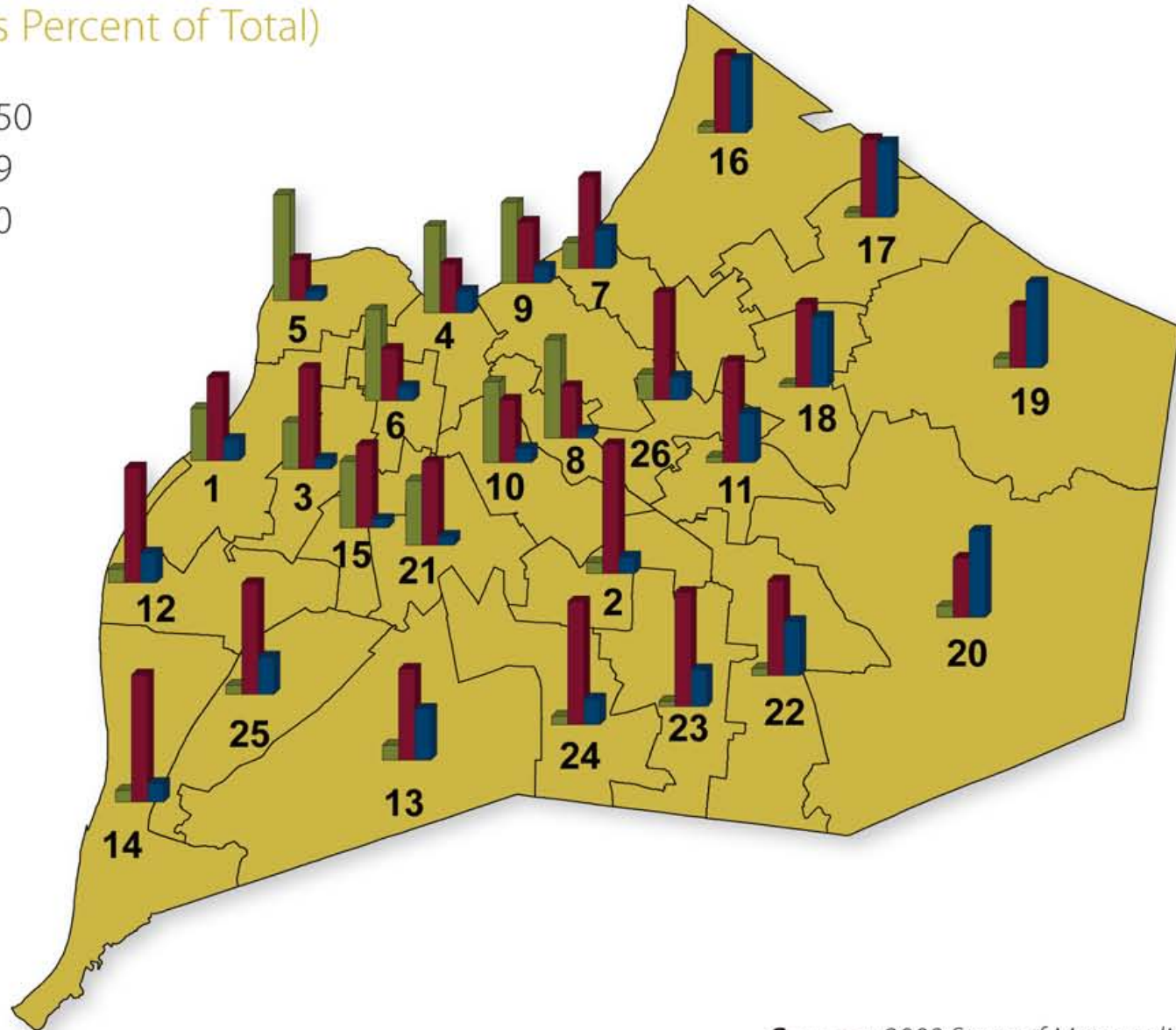


Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Age of Homes by Louisville Metro Council District

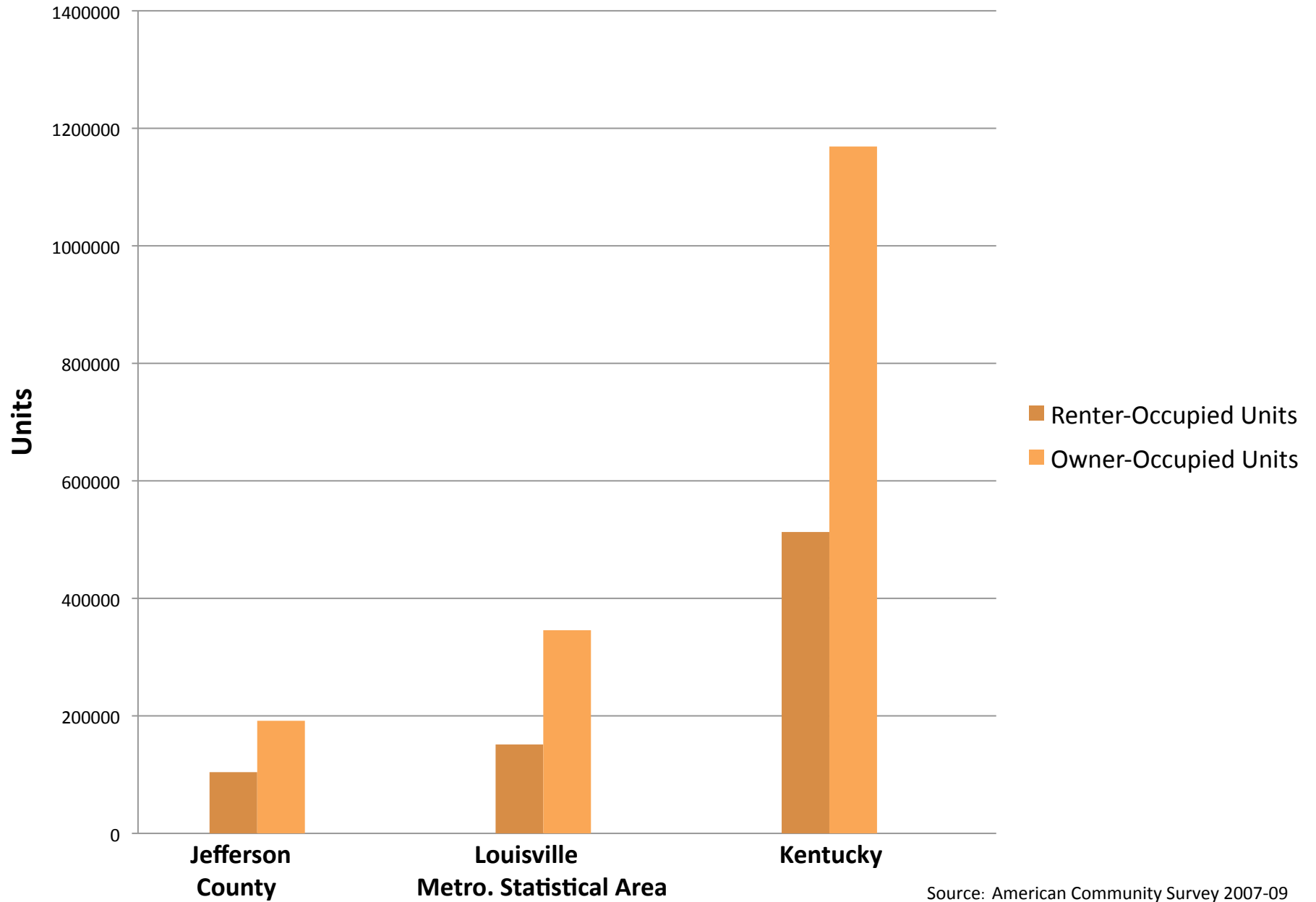
(Year Built as Percent of Total)

- Before 1950
- 1950-1979
- 1980-2000



Source: 2008 State of Metropolitan Housing Report

Housing Occupancy



Source: American Community Survey 2007-09