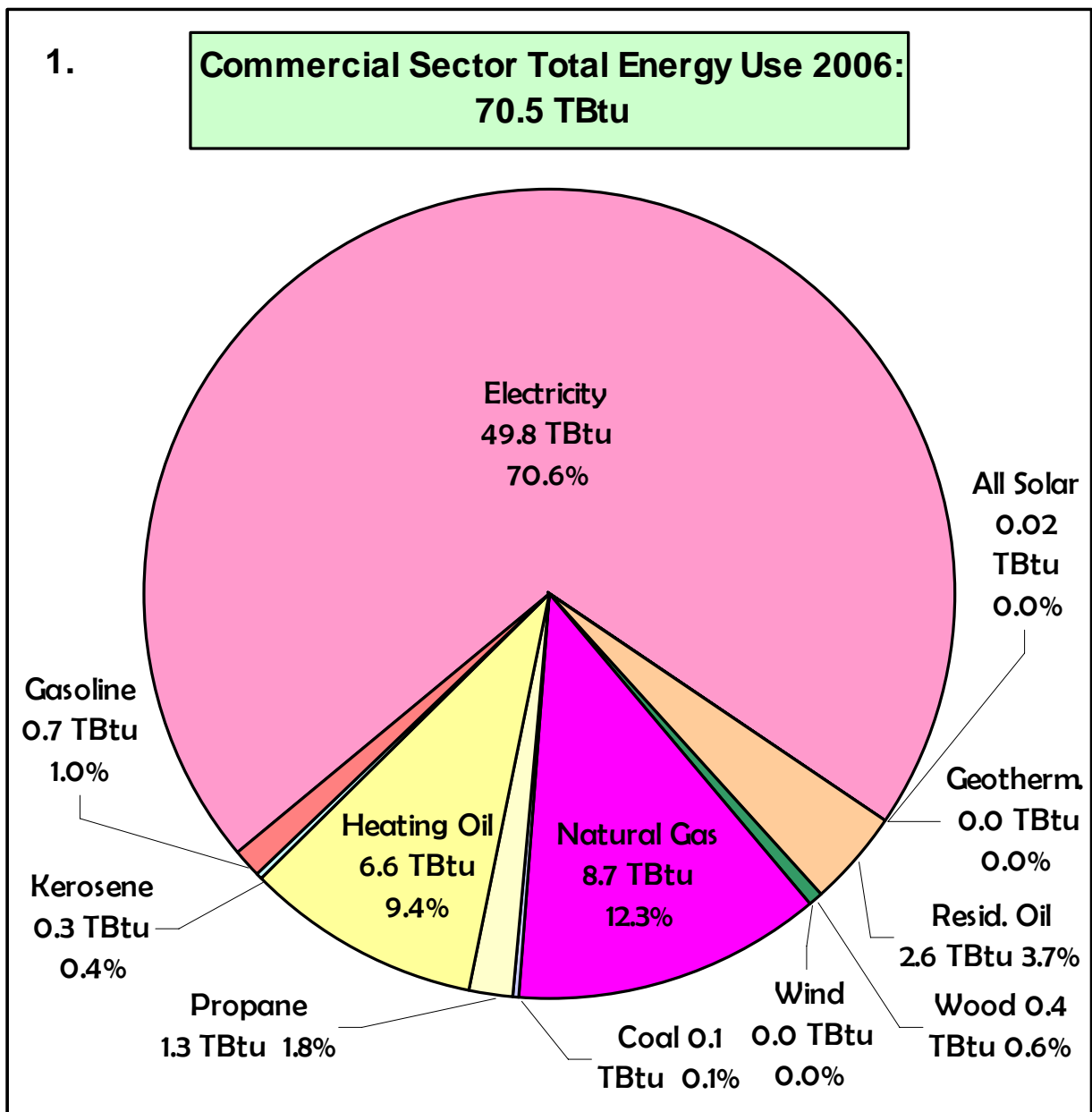


New Hampshire Energy Facts 2006: Commercial Sector

THE COMMERCIAL SECTOR includes business not engaged in manufacturing or production of goods. EIA includes government, service organizations, retail companies, and office spaces in the Commercial sector.

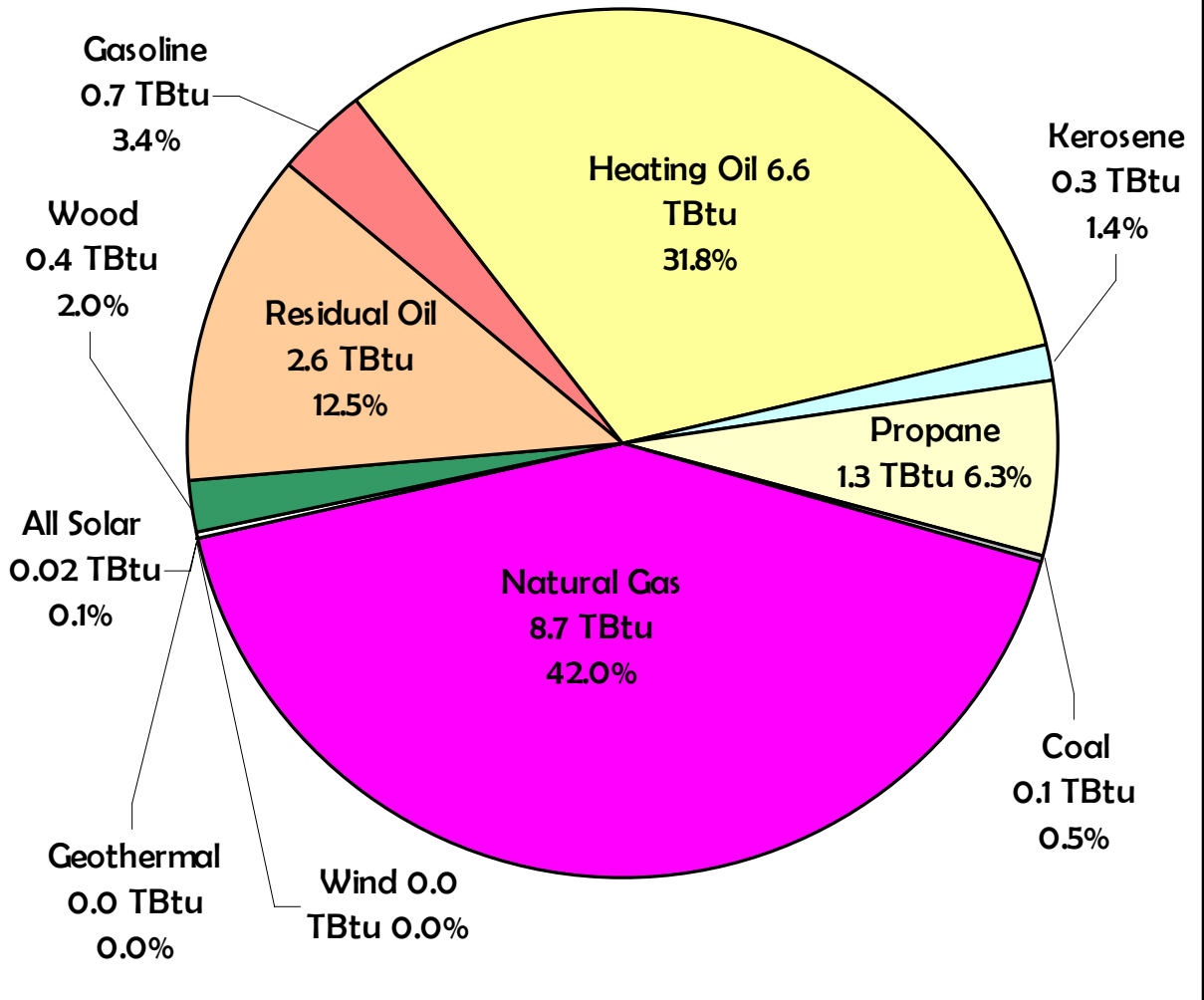
ENERGY USE

- **Total:** 70.5 TBtu, including electricity. This was 22.4% of the State's 314.4 TBtu total net energy use. This includes end-use (metered) electricity plus the energy input for generation but unavoidably "lost" between generation and end use. See Chart 4 in [NH Energy Snapshot](#) and note on p.2, below.
- **Non-electric:** 20.7 TBtu, or 6.6% of the State's 314.4 TBtu total net energy use (including energy inputs to generate electricity used in NH). See [NH Energy Snapshot](#) and note on p. 2, below.
- **Electricity:** 49.8 TBtu or 41.2% of the State's total net electricity use.
- Compared with the Residential and Industrial sectors, businesses use a much higher percentage of their total energy as electricity. Air conditioning, lighting, and office equipment account for most of the electricity demand; these may offer the best opportunities for energy savings in many businesses.



2.

**Commercial Sector Non-Electric
Energy Use 2006: 20.7 TBtu**



Note: The Electricity use value (49.8 TBtu) in Chart 1 includes unavoidable energy “losses” in generation and transmission. This “lost” energy never passes through the end user’s meter. The US Department of Energy (DOE)’s Energy Information Administration (EIA) allocates energy “losses” to the economy sectors, such as Commercial, in proportion to each sector’s percentage of the State’s total electricity consumption. Approximately 15.6 TBtu of electricity actually passed through Commercial users’ electric meters and was consumed. For further explanation, see [Definitions and Technical Notes](#).

For more energy source and consumption information, see [Summary of 2006 NH Energy Consumption by Source and Economy Sector](#)