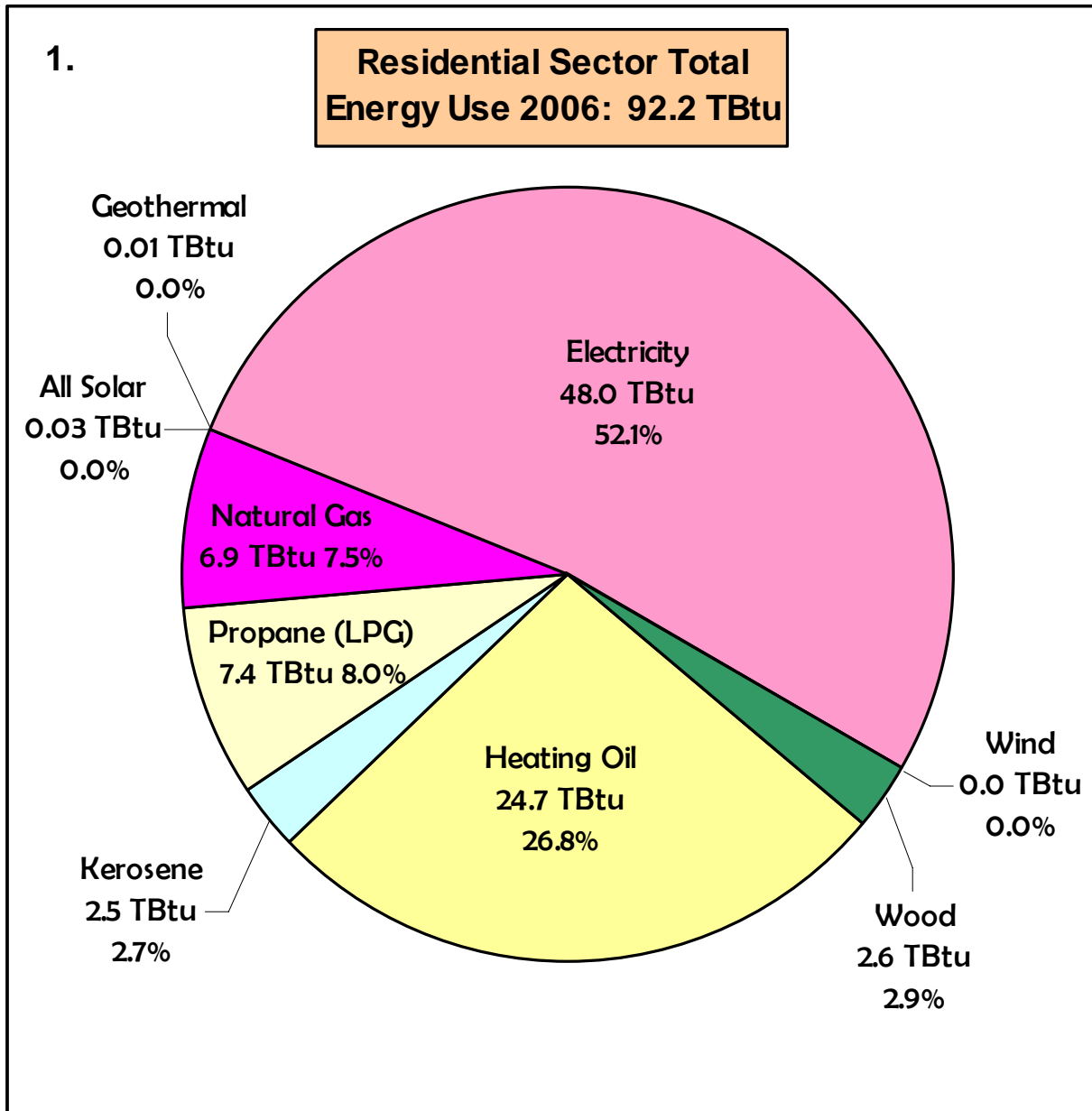


# New Hampshire Energy Facts 2006: Residential Sector

## ENERGY USE

- Total: 92.2 TBtu, including electricity. This was 29.3% 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: 44.2 TBtu, or 14.1% 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: 48.0 TBtu, or 39.6% of the State's total electricity use.



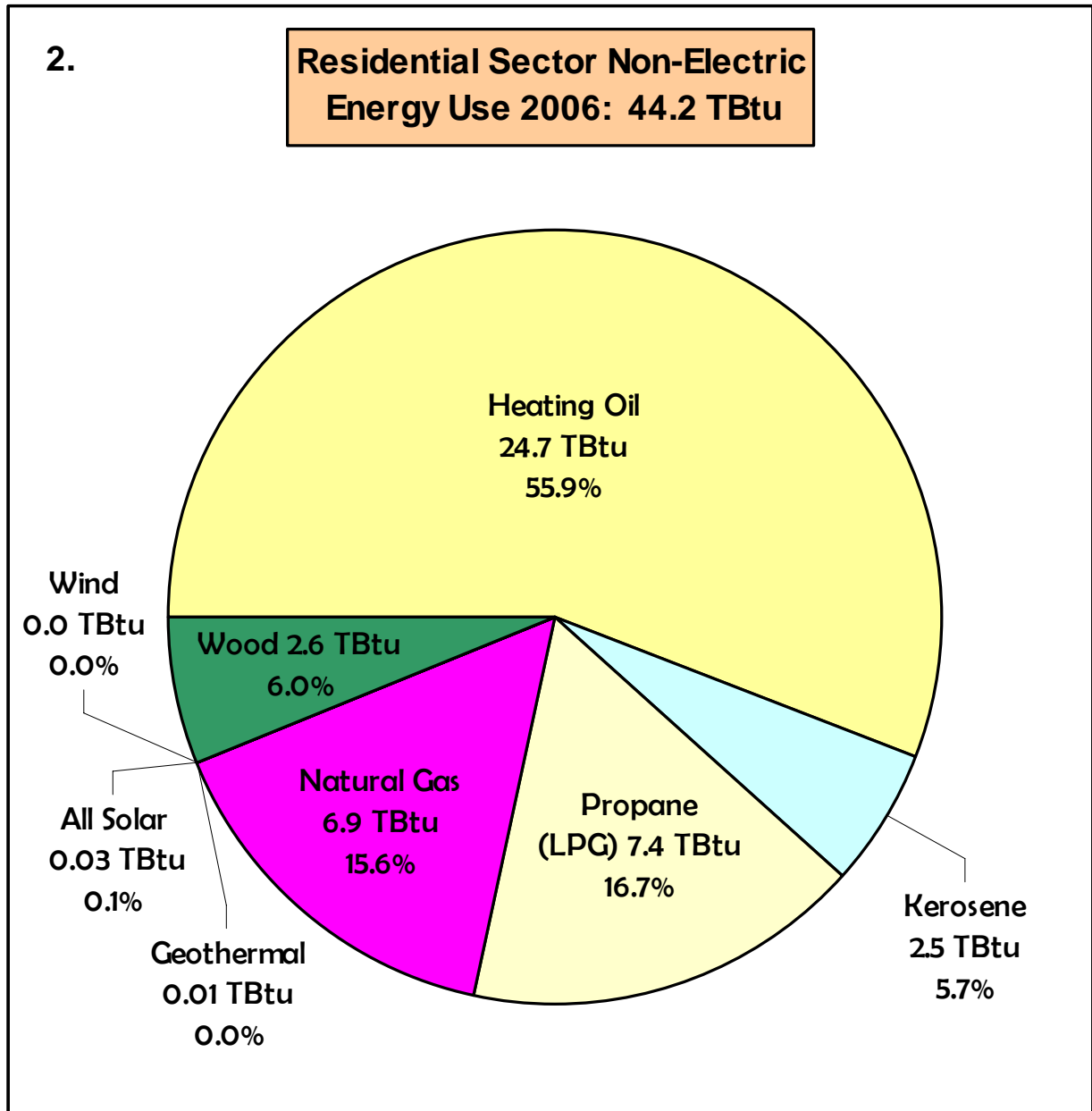
### Notes:

- 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 Residential, in proportion to each sector's percentage of the State's total electricity consumption. Approximately 15.0 TBtu of electricity actually passed through residences' electric meters and was consumed. For further explanation, see [Definitions and Technical Notes](#).

- Approximately half of the total energy used by New Hampshire homes in 2006 was for heating. This demand represents both a large financial expense and a significant opportunity for energy savings. Looking at energy use from this perspective may provide valuable [insight for policy decisions](#).

Similarly, an analysis of householders' primary choices for space heating (Chart 3, p. 3) may be a helpful planning tool for householders as well as for policy decisions.



[Definitions and Technical Notes](#)

3.

**Percentage of Households Heating  
with Different Fuels, 2000**

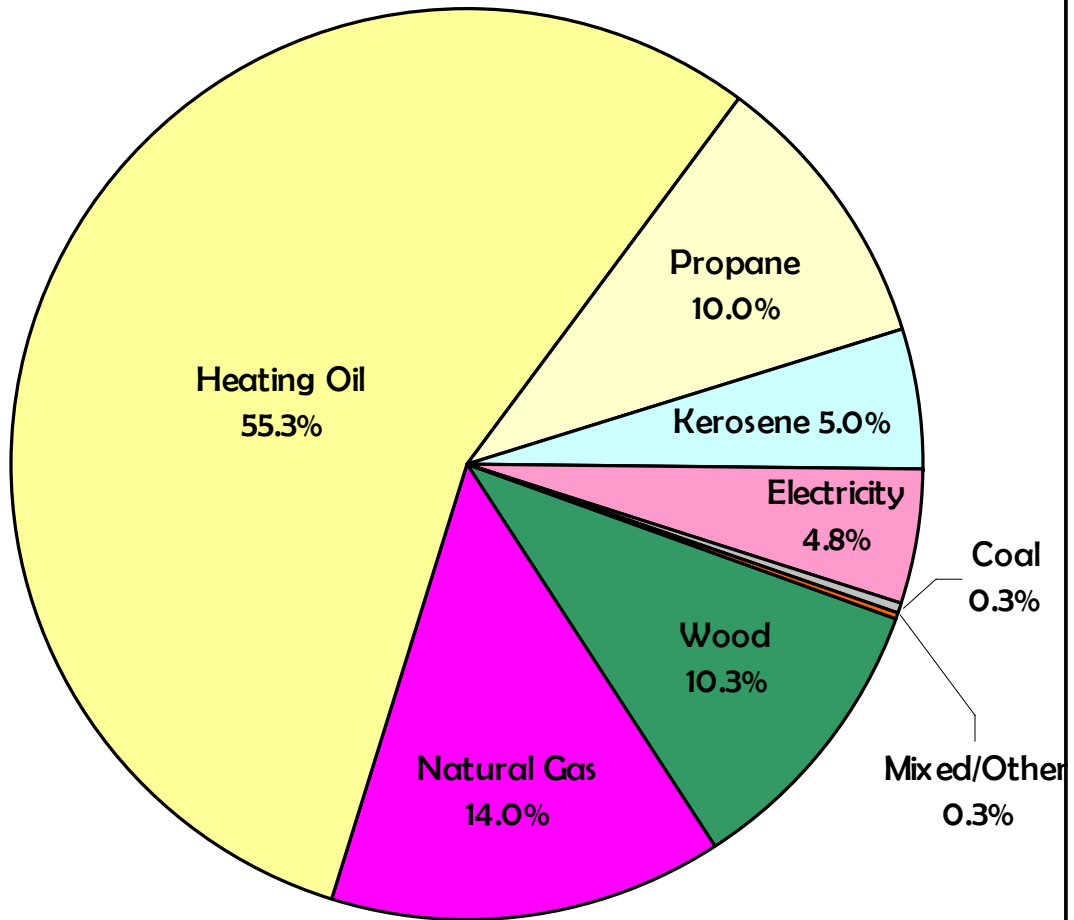


Chart 3 data source: Survey conducted by the Office of Energy and Planning in 1999-2000. The use of natural gas has likely increased since that time, largely in new construction in the southeastern region. OEP estimates that at least 85% of our heating energy comes from imported sources. Residences may offer one of the best opportunities to increase the use of in-State, renewable energy sources. The renewable energy options potentially suitable for heating buildings include solids and liquids, as well as geothermal and solar sources.

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