



U.S. Commercial Buildings Weather-Adjusted Primary Energy

Released Date: December 2004
Page Last Modified: Jan 2007

Table 1d. U.S. Commercial Buildings Weather-Adjusted Primary Energy Consumption¹ by Census Region and Principal Building Activity, 1992-1995 (Trillion Btu)		
Principal Building Activity and Census Region	Survey Years	
	1992 ²	1995
U.S. Total	10,420	10,379
Education	1,131	1,037
Food Sales	369	373
Food Service	623	657
Health Care	706	972
Lodging	860	827
Mercantile and Service	1,793	1,949
Office	2,559	2,331
Public Assembly	669	776
Public Order and Safety	148	218
Religious Worship	176	166
Warehouse and Storage	889	669
Other ³	298	317
Vacant	198	86
Total Northeast	1,941	1,875
Education	259	245
Food Sales	Q	Q
Food Service	115	Q
Health Care	142	170
Lodging	148	108
Mercantile and Service	343	326
Office	482	395
Public Assembly	105	130
Public Order and Safety	50	78
Religious Worship	21	27

Warehouse and Storage	159	146
Other ³	44	Q
Vacant	Q	10
Total Midwest		
	2,813	2,520
Education	342	254
Food Sales	94	Q
Food Service	189	150
Health Care	231	227
Lodging	151	215
Mercantile and Service	483	541
Office	656	513
Public Assembly	135	173
Public Order and Safety	47	44
Religious Worship	56	40
Warehouse and Storage	292	178
Other ³	Q	Q
Vacant	45	Q
Total South		
	3,684	3,698
Education	308	297
Food Sales	117	161
Food Service	192	274
Health Care	255	377
Lodging	319	296
Mercantile and Service	656	787
Office	927	760
Public Assembly	315	253
Public Order and Safety	45	53
Religious Worship	68	49
Warehouse and Storage	328	245
Other ³	Q	119
Vacant	48	26
Total West		
	1,982	2,286
Education	222	242
Food Sales	112	88
Food Service	128	126
Health Care	77	198
Lodging	241	207
Mercantile and Service	312	295
Office	493	664
Public Assembly	114	Q
Public Order and Safety	Q	Q
Religious Worship	32	50
Warehouse and Storage	109	99

Other ³	55	Q
Vacant	78	20

¹ Sum of major fuels. Weather-adjusted energy consumption for 1999 and 2003 is not reported because 1999 and 2003 CBECS do not estimate energy consumption for space heating, space cooling, and ventilation. Normals are based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000. To aggregate Census division degree-days to Census regions, each division value is weighted by its percentage of the total Census region population.

² Estimates adjusted to match the 1995 and 1999 CBECS definition of target population. More information available online: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/comparesampdesign.html>

³ Laboratory buildings are included in the "Other" category.
Q = Data withheld because the Relative Standard Error was greater than 50 percent or fewer than 20 buildings were sampled.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Surveys, 1992, 1995, and EIA, "Annual Energy Review," 2005; Tables 1.10 and 1.19. Available online: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/txt/ptb0110.html>, and <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/txt/ptb0109.html>

For questions about the "Commercial Buildings Energy Intensity Tables," please contact:

Behjat Hojjati
Program Manager
behjat.hojjati@eia.doe.gov
Phone: 202-586-1068
Fax: 202-586-0018

For questions about the "Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey" and energy data, please contact:

Joelle Michaels
Survey Manager
joelle.michaels@eia.doe.gov
Phone: 202-586-89528
Fax: 202-586-0018