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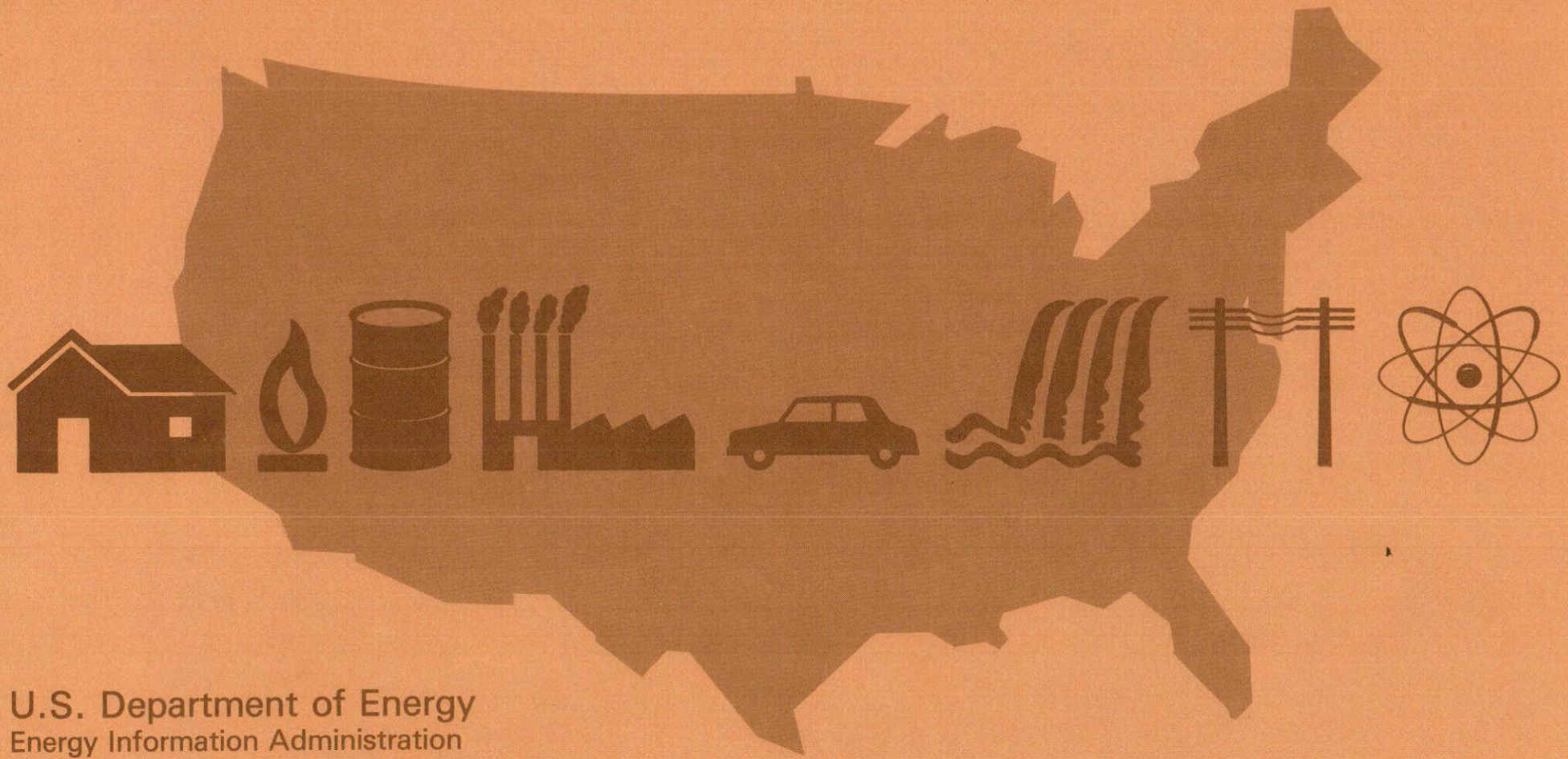
DOE/EIA-0214(79)

State Energy Data Report

Statistical Tables and Technical Documentation
1960 Through 1979

September 1981



U.S. Department of Energy
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ERRATA PAGE

for the State Energy Data Report Published September 1981

All 1979 numbers for the series "Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders" published in the State Energy Data Report: Statistical Tables and Technical Documentation, 1960 through 1979, should be changed to read:

	Trillion Btu		Trillion Btu
Alabama	-226.8	Missouri	-34.6
Alaska	-15.3	Montana	-40.8
Arizona	-72.8	Nebraska	-36.4
Arkansas	107.4	Nevada	-44.9
California	338.8	N. Hampshire	0.6
Colorado	-22.0	N. Jersey	278.0
Connecticut	-13.0	N. Mexico	-119.5
Delaware	-4.8	N. York	-52.2
District of Columbia	61.6	N. Carolina	44.5
Florida	-1.2	N. Dakota	-139.2
Georgia	-6.4	Ohio	194.6
Hawaii	5.2	Oklahoma	-86.3
Idaho	67.3	Oregon	73.3
Illinois	7.6	Pennsylvania	-170.2
Indiana	20.4	Rhode Island	50.5
Iowa	52.9	S. Carolina	-21.3
Kansas	-41.3	S. Dakota	-42.2
Kentucky	23.7	Tennessee	258.2
Louisiania	79.9	Texas	-22.3
Maine	-22.5	Utah	8.1
Maryland	32.2	Vermont	-5.2
Massachusetts	11.6	Virginia	170.2
Michigan	1.4	Washington	-155.5
Minnesota	25.9	W. Virginia	-422.1
Mississippi	62.0	Wisconsin	9.0
		Wyoming	-165.8

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Office of Energy Markets and End Use
Economics and Statistics Division
Statistics Branch

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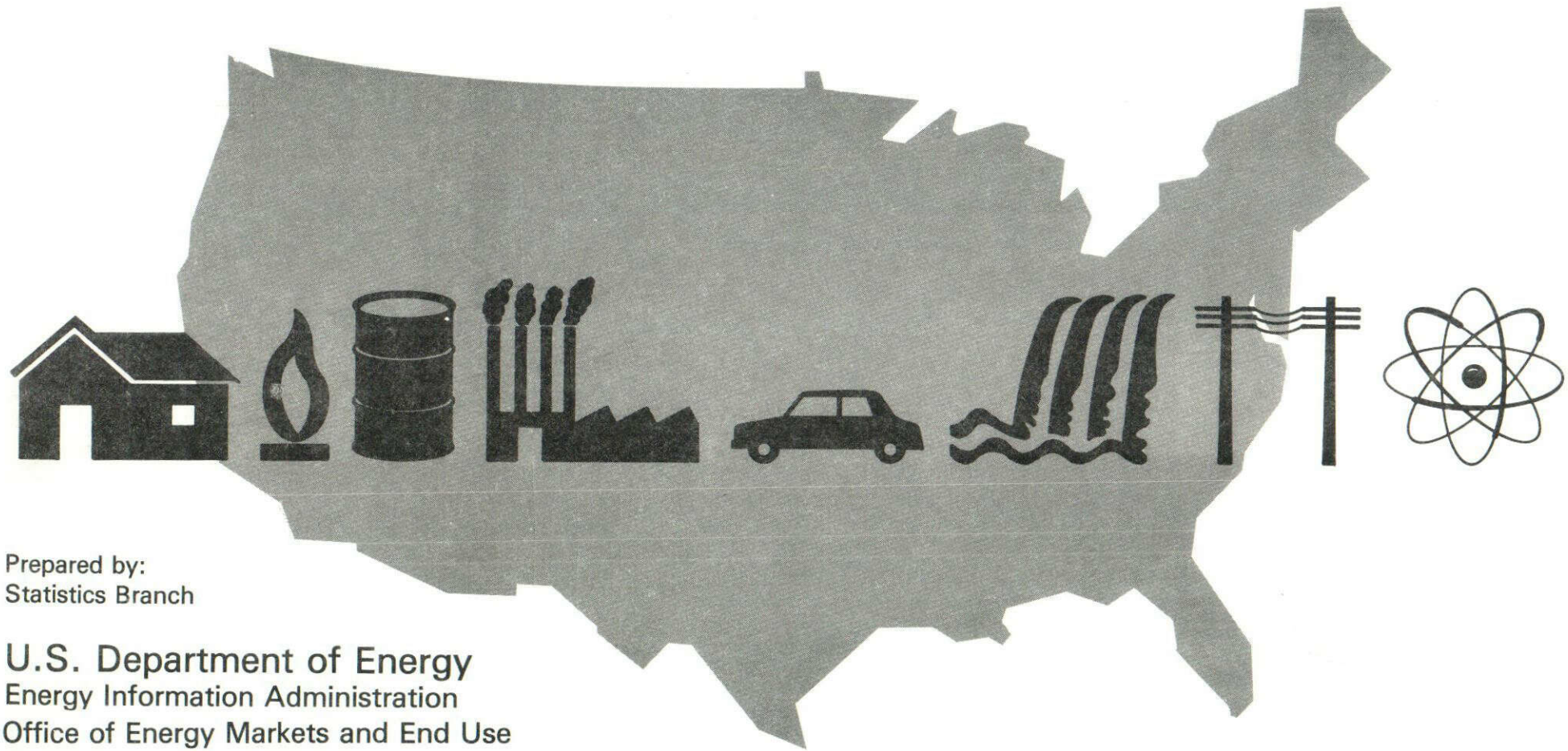

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PREFACE

This *State Energy Data Report* presents estimates of annual energy consumption at the state and national levels by major economic sector and by principal energy type for 1960 through 1979. Included in the report are: documentation describing how the estimates were made for each energy source; sources of all input data; and a summary of changes from the *State Energy Data Report* published in April 1980.

Publication of this report is in keeping with responsibilities given to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in Public Law 95-91 (Department of Energy Organization Act) which states, in part, in Section 205(a)(2) that:

> "The Administrator shall be responsible for carrying out a central, comprehensive, and unified energy data and information program which will collect, evaluate, assemble, analyze, and disseminate data and information which is relevant to energy... demand..."

This year's State Energy Data Report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Economics and Statistics Division, Statistics Branch. The report was produced under the direct supervision of Katherine E. Seiferlein; the project manager was Maria R. Groves; computer support was provided by John L. Comstock, Carolyn S. Denison, Robert Trudel, Dianne R. Dunn, and Barbara Beeker.

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INTRODUCTION

The *State Energy Data Report* (SEDR) is the published output from the State Energy Data System (SEDS) maintained and operated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). SEDS is a system for estimating the consumption of energy by major end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric utilities) annually by state. The EIA'S goal in maintaining SEDS is to produce long-term historical trends of estimated end-use consumption by state, defined as consistently as possible over a two-decade period. SEDS exists for two reasons: (1) to provide estimates of state energy consumption to the public; and (2) to provide the historical series necessary to EIA's models for forecasting future energy use.

SEDS is a system that estimates energy consumption by principal energy sources, by major end-use sectors, by state, over a 20 - year period. Reliable state energy consumption series rarely exist, especially as series that are consistent over as long a period as required for SEDS. Estimates and assumptions must be applied in order to fill in data gaps and to attempt to keep the changing series defined similarly over time. SEDS incorporates the most consistent series and procedures possible, but users of this report (and of the public use tape of the system) should recognize limitations of such a system due to changing and inadequate data sources.

The changing nature of data sources over time causes problems such as maintaining consistent end-use categories. Furthermore, surveys for various energy sources do not necessarily define the sectors the same. For the purposes of this report, energy use has been assigned to the five major end-use sectors according to the following general guidelines:

- **Residential Sector**: Energy consumed by private household establishments primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, cooking, and clothes drying.
- **Commercial Sector**: Energy consumed by non-manufacturing business establishments. Included are motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises, as well as health, social, and educational institutions, and energy consumed by federal, state, and local government.
- **Industrial Sector**: Energy consumed in manufacturing, construction, mining, and agriculture establishments.
- **Transportation Sector**: Energy consumed to move people and commodities in both the public and private sectors. Included are military, railroad, vessel bunkering, and marine uses, as well as the pipeline transmission of natural gas.
- **Electric Utility Sector**: Energy consumed by privately - and publicly - owned establishments which generate electricity primarily for resale.

Although the end-use allocations are made according to these guidelines as closely as possible, some conflicts in the input data are not resolved. For example, the use of natural gas in agriculture is included in the commercial end-use sector rather than the industrial sector in the raw data. Since the agricultural usage is not separately identified in the raw data, it remains with the commercial sector in this system. Another problem area is that of establishments with a combination of residential and commercial units - in some cases, the residential energy may be counted within the commercial sector because of billing practices. No attempt to adjust for this problem has been made in SEDS.

A common request from users of the *State Energy Data Report* is for further disaggregated end-use consumption estimates. For example, users often wish to see the industrial sector broken down into, say, the chemical or rubber industries, or all manufacturing, or agriculture. This system cannot provide such information. The input series for the system are provided in broad end-use categories from the data collection forms and are not available by the individual components. Also, users occasionally request further disaggregated regional information such as counties or cities which are not available from SEDS.

A public use tape of all data series and estimates used in the State Energy Data System is sold through the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce.

HIGHLIGHTS

In 1979, U.S. energy consumption reached 79.0 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu). This was the highest level of consumption ever recorded for the United States but, at only 1.0 percent above the 1978 level, was considerably below the 3.0 percent annual average for the full 1960 through 1979 period. Major sources of energy consumption which increased from 1978 to 1979 were coal (up 9.0 percent) and natural gas (up 3.3 percent); major sources which decreased were nuclear (down 7.7 percent) and petroleum (down 2.2 percent). Availability and price are considered the major contributors to the increased consumption of natural gas. The 14.7 thousand gas wells completed during 1979 was a record high and was 12 percent above the level of completions in 1978. Although the wellhead price of natural gas increased 30 percent to $1.08 per million Btu in 1979, this was about half the price of domestically produced crude oil. Price also is considered to be a major factor contributing to the increased use of coal and decreased use of petroleum in 1979. The price of domestically produced crude oil increased by 40 percent to $2.18 per million Btu, while the price of bituminous coal and lignite increased only 7 percent to $1.04 per million Btu. During the same period, the landed cost of imported crude oil increased 51 percent. The decline in nuclear power generation is attributed principally to changes in regulatory activities and requirements following the Three Mile Island accident in March 1979.

Three of the major end-use sectors decreased their energy consumption between 1978 and 1979: the commercial sector (down 4.4 percent), the transportation sector (down 0.9 percent), and the residential sector (down 3.4 percent). Decreases in the use of petroleum in each of these sectors was the primary cause of the sector decreases. The industrial sector increased its use of energy by 7.1 percent in 1979. This increase came principally from petroleum and bituminous coal and lignite.

The 10 largest energy consuming states in 1979 were: Texas, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Indiana, and Florida. These 10 states accounted for 54 percent of all energy consumed in the United States in 1979. Texas alone claimed 11 percent of the U.S. total. Consumption of energy per capita in 1979 ranged from a low of 215 million Btu for Rhode Island to a high of 941 million Btu in Wyoming. The 10 largest energy consuming states on a per capita basis in 1979 were: Wyoming, Louisana, Alaska, Texas, Montana, Kansas, Indiana, Alabama, Oklahoma, and West Virginia. The 10 smallest users of energy were: Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, the District of Columbia, Vermont, Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, and Maryland.

The 10 largest petroleum consuming states in 1979 accounted for 54 percent of all petroleum consumed, and Texas and California each claimed 10 percent of the U.S. total. The largest petroleum consumers were: Texas, California, New York, Florida, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Louisiana, and Michigan. The 10 leading natural gas consumers in 1979 were: Texas, Louisiana, California, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, New York, and Kansas. Texas and Louisiana also ranked first and second in natural gas production in 1979. The top 10 coal consuming states in 1979 accounted for 62 percent of the U.S. coal consumption total. They were: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Michigan, Alabama, Texas, Kentucky, and North Carolina.

Energy consumption in the United States from 1960 through 1979 increased 79 percent, an average annual increase of 3.0 percent. Some factors attributing to this growth were: population growth, economic growth, and an increase in production of energy. Increases in total energy consumption occurred in all years except 1974 and 1975, a period affected by the oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Of the major energy sources used during the 1960 through 1979 period - petroleum, natural gas, and coal - petroleum had the largest growth, 86 percent, followed by natural gas with a growth of 67 percent, and coal which grew by 49 percent. Hydroelectricity, a smaller contributor to the total energy consumed in the United States, increased by 92 percent from 1960 to 1979. Energy sources as shares of the U.S. total consumption changed over this period, too: petroleum's share of the total grew from 45 percent in 1960 to 47 percent in 1979; natural gas decreased from a 28 percent share to a 26 percent share in 1979; and coal's share dropped from 23 percent to 19 percent. Hydroelectricity increased its share from 3.8 percent to 4.0 percent, and nuclear power grew from a negligible share in 1960 to a 3.5 percent share by 1979.

Petroleum, which represented almost half of U.S. energy consumed in 1979, can be examined by looking at three of its major components: motor gasoline, distillate fuel, and residual fuel. These products accounted for 76 percent of total petroleum in 1960 and 73 percent in 1979. Consumption of each product increased from 1960 to 1979: motor gasoline consumption increased 77 percent, distillate fuel rose 76 percent, and residual fuel use increased 84 percent. Motor gasoline was the largest single petroleum product consumed throughout the period, representing 38 percent of all petroleum in 1960 and 36 percent in 1979. In fact, in 1979 motor gasoline alone accounted for 17 percent of all energy consumed in the United States, unchanged from the 1960 level.

Among the four major end-use sectors, the commercial and transportion sectors experienced the largest increases in energy consumption from 1960 to 1979: the commercial sector's energy consumption grew by 96 percent, the transportation sector by 94 percent, followed by the residential and industrial sectors at 76 percent and 67 percent, respectively. The commercial sector, which experienced the greatest growth, held the smallest share of total energy: in 1960, 13.6 percent, and in 1979, 14.9 percent. The transportation sector's share grew from 23.9 percent to 25.9 percent. The residential sector's share was nearly unchanged at 19.8 percent in 1960 and 19.5 percent in 1979. The industrial sector, which experienced the smallest growth in energy use from 1960 to 1979, held the largest share of the total but reduced its share from 42.7 percent in 1960 to 39.7 percent in 1979.

A look at the energy sources used within the major sectors reveals some significant changes in the patterns of energy usage in the United States. First, in the residential sector, the use of electricity has expanded steadily, moving from 28 percent of the sector's total in 1960 to 52 percent in 1979, while petroleum fell from 30 percent in 1960 to 15 percent in 1979, natural gas decreased from 37 percent to 33 percent, and coal went from 5 percent to 1 percent. A similiar pattern emerged for the commercial sector except that natural gas increased in this sector: electricity increased its share of the commercial sector total from 32 percent up to 54; natural gas claimed 18 percent in 1960 and 24 percent in 1979; petroleum dropped from 42 percent to 21 percent; and coal decreased from 11 percent to 1 percent. The industrial sector's energy use pattern included steadily increasing shares of electricity (from 21 to 31 percent), steadily decreasing coal shares (from 25 to 12 percent), and fluctuating shares of natural gas (going from 32 percent in 1960 to 36 percent in 1970 and then 27 percent in 1979), and increasing petroleum shares (22 percent in 1960 to 30 percent in 1979). The transportation sector can be summed up with the word petroleum: 95 percent of the sector's energy in 1960 and 97 percent in 1979. Finally, regarding energy input at electric utilities, the largest energy source over the entire period was coal - 52 percent in 1960, 47 percent in 1979. The share of natural gas fell from 22 percent to 15 percent and hydropower decreased from 20 percent to 13 percent. Increases occurred in petroleum, from 7 percent to 14 percent, and in nuclear power, from a negligible share to 11 percent.

While the total energy consumed in the United States grew by 79 percent from 1960 to 1979, the U.S. population increased by 22 percent, producing a per capita increase in energy consumption of 47 percent. The use of energy in the United States averaged 245 million Btu per person in 1960 and 359 million Btu per person in 1979. By 1979, the 220 million Americans were using an average of 143 million Btu per person for industrial purposes, 93 million Btu per person for transportation, 70 million Btu per person in the residential sector, and 53 million Btu per person for commercial sector uses.

The principal energy consuming states in 1979 ranked in decreasing order were Texas, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Indiana, and Florida. From 1960 through 1979 the same 10 states stayed on this list (but in varying rank) except that in 1975 the State of Florida was added to the top 10 and the State of New Jersey was deleted. On a list ranking the states by the largest growth in energy consumption from 1960 through 1979, a different set of 10 states emerges: Alaska, Nevada, Florida, Wyoming, Arizona, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Hawaii. The first two states in energy growth more than doubled their energy usage from 1960 to 1979: Alaska's energy consumption grew by 295 percent, Nevada's by 234 percent. Only West Virgiania consumed less natural gas in 1979 than in 1960, and only Rhode Island consumed less petroleum in 1979 than in 1960. The consumption profile for coal changed substantially from 1960 to 1979. There were declines in 14 states, principally in the northeast. States showing declines were Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Alaska, Oregon, Virginia, Idaho, Illinois, and Maryland.

Following are summary tables that present total and per capita energy consumption at the state level by type of energy, by end-use sector, and by percent changes in energy use.

Consumption of Energy Summary, 1979
Trillion Btu

State	Total Energy	Sources							End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Electricity Exchanges	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	1749	662	289	663	238	124	0	-228	247	147	1002	354
Alaska	283	5	161	129	0	5	0	-10	30	32	137	84
Arizona	809	255	177	375	0	75	0	-70	142	157	236	274
Arkansas	865	33	256	392	42	35	0	107	170	123	371	201
California	6412	68	1850	3623	94	354	84	330	1246	1167	1639	2361
Colorado	895	239	298	361	2	17	0	-18	189	182	253	271
Connecticut	782	1	69	583	137	5	0	-15	234	142	212	194
Delaware	210	24	26	165	0	0	0	-6	40	37	80	52
Dist. of Col.	155	3	30	60	0	0	0	62	41	43	42	29
Florida	2463	203	353	1740	166	3	0	-14	544	429	564	926
Georgia	1688	470	318	805	55	46	0	-5	326	239	557	567
Hawaii	271	0	0	265	0	1	0	7	23	21	69	158
Idaho	379	16	55	145	0	96	0	68	76	68	135	99
Illinois	4029	852	1164	1708	296	1	0	1	926	746	1430	926
Indiana	2604	1170	513	896	0	5	0	21	458	279	1396	471
Iowa	1116	227	297	499	31	9	0	50	258	173	426	259
Kansas	1145	148	397	441	0	*	0	-39	194	167	494	290
Kentucky	1412	611	223	513	0	41	0	25	257	177	635	342
Louisiana	3317	3	2020	1214	0	0	0	76	283	372	2083	580
Maine	355	1	2	263	48	63	0	-23	85	35	140	94
Maryland	1203	235	175	633	104	23	0	33	257	200	428	318
Massachusetts	1286	4	159	1041	65	5	0	*	372	287	242	384
Michigan	2896	759	892	1067	163	14	*	9	720	430	1052	693
Minnesota	1375	243	340	613	124	29	*	28	308	179	529	359
Mississippi	990	60	260	608	0	0	0	68	156	154	421	259
Missouri	1528	518	354	679	0	11	0	-38	405	303	373	447
Montana	389	65	71	185	0	108	1	-40	64	54	178	91
Nebraska	582	81	173	258	93	13	0	-36	127	102	198	155
Nevada	299	99	87	140	0	18	0	-45	61	52	75	112
N. Hampshire	194	29	9	144	0	13	0	*	61	22	45	66
N. Jersey	2072	59	266	1401	71	-3	0	275	442	395	684	551
N. Mexico	466	133	216	215	0	1	0	-119	66	77	151	172
N. York	4073	313	636	2575	199	401	1	-24	955	906	1140	1072
N. Carolina	1709	560	133	815	73	83	0	45	383	225	621	479
N. Dakota	261	159	30	149	0	63	0	-137	56	40	94	72
Ohio	4242	1662	914	1437	34	*	*	197	835	521	2072	814
Oklahoma	1299	62	845	454	0	24	0	-86	221	191	570	317
Oregon	928	6	95	391	48	312	2	75	199	169	290	270
Pennsylvania	4205	1720	754	1686	202	13	0	-183	884	475	1999	847
Rhode Island	199	*	28	121	0	*	0	50	64	44	38	54
S. Carolina	978	208	122	432	196	41	0	-21	176	136	404	262
S. Dakota	224	36	26	137	0	66	0	-42	54	33	68	69
Tennessee	1744	545	231	582	0	128	0	258	357	245	694	448
Texas	8372	616	4096	3669	0	12	1	-23	1009	840	4642	1881
Utah	522	171	128	206	0	8	0	8	108	68	218	129
Vermont	124	*	4	75	37	11	*	-5	43	17	27	37
Virginia	1534	215	137	920	76	16	0	167	367	268	396	503
Washington	1576	101	161	600	39	830	0	-154	346	218	573	438
W. Virginia	804	825	151	237	0	13	0	-420	138	79	435	152
Wisconsin	1461	328	374	613	112	24	*	9	371	242	495	353
Wyoming	423	283	95	199	0	11	0	-165	37	35	264	87
United States	78961	15109	20661	37122	2748	3166	89		15411	11741	31383	20426

* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: U.S. Total Energy and U.S. Industrial numbers include 66 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke which was not allocated to the states. End-use sector data include electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.

Consumption of Energy Summary, 1978
Trillion Btu

State	Total Energy	Sources							End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Electricity Exchanges	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	1750	603	241	730	246	82	0	-153	265	170	906	410
Alaska	320	5	148	173	0	5	0	-10	46	36	140	99
Arizona	769	162	179	377	0	73	0	-21	135	150	219	266
Arkansas	872	29	224	452	56	25	0	85	181	121	342	228
California	6203	68	1594	3446	82	388	65	560	1158	1093	1548	2403
Colorado	896	220	273	395	7	14	0	-13	185	186	247	279
Connecticut	819	*	66	638	149	4	0	-39	213	166	234	205
Delaware	208	22	21	174	0	0	0	-9	42	32	79	55
Dist. of Col.	160	2	27	81	0	0	0	50	43	47	35	35
Florida	2355	176	326	1673	170	2	0	7	547	407	526	876
Georgia	1622	436	283	791	46	39	0	27	342	263	470	547
Hawaii	249	0	0	243	0	1	0	5	23	19	58	148
Idaho	372	15	45	159	0	103	0	49	82	70	127	93
Illinois	4192	851	1194	1831	355	1	0	-40	1039	816	1367	970
Indiana	2520	1039	448	975	0	4	0	55	498	320	1239	463
Iowa	1003	208	242	452	13	10	*	78	243	163	338	259
Kansas	1047	137	530	425	0	*	0	-45	199	180	381	287
Kentucky	1231	619	216	514	0	33	0	-151	220	174	504	333
Louisiana	3470	4	2292	1144	0	0	0	30	277	253	2344	596
Maine	383	*	2	289	58	52	0	-18	94	56	134	99
Maryland	1138	204	138	657	107	18	0	15	247	207	357	328
Massachusetts	1454	2	163	1218	60	2	0	8	448	397	224	385
Michigan	2916	674	803	1237	141	82	0	-20	751	423	1017	725
Minnesota	1345	269	318	611	125	25	*	-3	343	218	436	348
Mississippi	938	41	208	635	0	0	0	54	172	113	396	257
Missouri	1537	492	365	703	0	11	0	-33	409	318	342	468
Montana	374	59	74	170	0	122	1	-51	66	60	150	97
Nebraska	579	64	166	265	83	12	0	-11	134	112	163	171
Nevada	285	91	66	152	0	17	0	-42	55	62	57	112
N. Hampshire	223	20	8	165	0	12	0	18	77	30	53	64
N. Jersey	2009	63	233	1392	88	-2	0	235	517	416	505	571
N. Mexico	477	146	218	231	0	*	0	-118	60	79	166	173
N. York	4223	295	579	2831	234	323	0	-39	1118	1151	867	1086
N. Carolina	1658	503	83	831	107	57	0	76	382	232	562	482
N. Dakota	248	141	40	126	0	54	0	-114	54	43	79	72
Ohio	4217	1617	945	1385	26	*	*	244	941	563	1878	835
Oklahoma	1235	45	789	463	0	18	0	-81	238	194	486	317
Oregon	900	6	88	384	17	333	1	71	187	162	287	264
Pennsylvania	4116	1538	685	1803	240	8	0	-158	896	527	1829	864
Rhode Island	213	*	23	140	0	*	0	50	68	54	37	54
S. Carolina	1002	195	120	470	210	33	0	-25	192	148	397	265
S. Dakota	218	40	36	122	0	71	0	-51	57	36	56	69
Tennessee	1755	613	187	624	0	92	0	240	374	253	688	441
Texas	8188	412	4306	3483	0	8	1	-21	961	788	4606	1833
Utah	529	143	121	233	0	8	0	25	90	75	236	128
Vermont	128	*	4	83	35	10	*	-4	43	19	27	38
Virginia	1497	173	136	927	152	13	0	95	338	279	364	515
Washington	1520	87	129	604	45	953	0	-298	322	213	576	409
W. Virginia	787	781	154	226	0	10	0	-385	136	83	414	153
Wisconsin	1472	304	377	629	126	25	*	11	414	251	448	359
Wyoming	407	241	89	202	0	10	0	-135	36	49	237	84
United States	78161	13860	19999	37963	2977	3164	68		15957	12279	29311	20614

* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: U.S. Total Energy and U.S. Industrial numbers include 131 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke which was not allocated to the states. End-use sector data include electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.

Consumption of Energy Summary, 1960
Trillion Btu

State	Total Energy	Sources							End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Electricity Exchanges	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	573	398	191	284	0	67	0	-67	106	74	516	177
Alaska	72	8	2	56	0	0	0	5	11	14	18	29
Arizona	286	*	140	127	0	32	*	-14	47	71	49	120
Arkansas	390	*	222	149	0	11	0	8	63	44	178	105
California	3296	37	1302	1758	*	183	1	15	581	493	989	1233
Colorado	426	71	195	166	0	10	0	-17	90	73	159	103
Connecticut	524	102	29	391	0	5	0	-3	157	92	160	116
Delaware	140	22	9	111	0	0	0	-2	27	16	55	43
Dist. of Col.	121	29	13	61	0	*	0	19	28	38	27	28
Florida	830	27	143	662	0	3	0	-5	131	134	223	342
Georgia	657	90	188	326	0	25	0	27	131	93	225	207
Hawaii	118	0	0	117	0	0	0	2	9	17	26	66
Idaho	187	19	23	79	0	66	0	*	36	33	73	44
Illinois	2517	954	536	1084	3	2	0	-62	587	455	980	494
Indiana	1521	821	220	588	0	1	0	-109	281	155	820	265
Iowa	617	123	194	299	0	9	*	-8	171	101	195	149
Kansas	615	17	374	238	0	*	0	-14	122	86	234	173
Kentucky	800	282	154	202	0	28	0	134	119	71	457	153
Louisiana	1356	0	1004	359	0	0	0	-7	101	86	913	256
Maine	207	20	0	160	0	32	0	-5	54	27	60	66
Maryland	708	237	73	378	0	15	0	5	140	106	289	173
Massachusetts	1039	120	81	833	*	11	0	-6	345	249	229	216
Michigan	1840	671	383	719	0	35	0	32	478	224	753	386
Minnesota	729	149	186	395	0	11	*	-11	193	98	260	179
Mississippi	397	1	188	180	0	0	0	28	60	38	169	129
Missouri	876	181	270	402	0	8	0	15	224	147	254	250
Montana	225	4	58	111	0	62	0	-11	36	41	91	57
Nebraska	316	23	140	143	0	10	1	-2	81	54	87	93
Nevada	89	4	13	54	0	21	0	-2	14	13	23	39
N. Hampshire	103	6	3	85	0	15	0	-6	37	12	20	34
N. Jersey	1321	198	144	967	0	*	0	11	343	200	442	337
N. Mexico	327	5	207	111	0	1	0	3	39	32	163	93
N. York	2989	725	434	1726	0	169	0	-64	756	710	759	764
N. Carolina	775	234	47	436	0	54	0	3	198	86	259	233
N. Dakota	176	43	27	106	0	11	0	-12	35	27	71	43
Ohio	2989	1300	725	792	0	*	*	172	618	326	1558	486
Oklahoma	538	2	319	221	0	8	0	-12	108	72	207	152
Oregon	429	10	32	225	0	134	*	28	97	81	142	110
Pennsylvania	3224	1529	540	1156	3	20	0	-23	659	374	1665	527
Rhode Island	191	17	12	159	0	*	0	2	53	36	42	61
S. Carolina	469	96	61	241	0	39	0	32	88	59	191	132
S. Dakota	135	8	25	92	0	12	0	-3	36	23	34	42
Tennessee	920	373	152	228	0	93	0	74	160	91	498	171
Texas	4222	29	2815	1373	0	10	0	-5	359	242	2827	794
Utah	303	93	72	128	0	3	0	7	40	40	160	63
Vermont	62	4	0	48	0	10	0	*	24	9	9	19
Virginia	803	320	68	446	0	14	0	-45	161	118	236	288
Washington	750	16	67	355	0	369	*	-58	175	99	299	178
W. Virginia	588	359	156	105	0	10	0	-42	78	41	385	84
Wisconsin	853	326	91	407	0	26	0	*	243	143	288	178
Wyoming	146	17	53	80	0	7	0	-11	16	19	70	41
United States	44080	10119	12385	19919	6	1653	2		8746	5985	18829	10520

* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: U.S. Total Energy and U.S. Industrial numbers include -6 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke which was not allocated to the states. End-use sector data include electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.

Consumption of Energy Summary
Percent Change, 1960-1979

State	Total Energy	Sources						End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	100.2	66.1	51.4	133.5	NA	84.5	0.0	132.1	98.5	94.0	99.8
Alaska	295.2	-45.7	7792.7	130.0	0.0	NA	0.0	175.6	128.8	673.1	190.4
Arizona	183.3	NM	25.9	195.0	0.0	135.3	-100.0	205.1	121.0	387.0	129.1
Arkansas	121.6	8978.8	15.1	162.7	NA	230.0	0.0	168.1	178.5	108.8	91.4
California	94.6	85.4	42.1	106.1	NM	93.0	NM	114.5	136.6	65.7	91.5
Colorado	110.1	234.8	52.9	117.6	NA	61.1	0.0	109.5	149.1	58.8	162.4
Connecticut	49.1	-99.2	134.9	49.3	NA	5.5	0.0	48.6	54.6	32.9	67.9
Delaware	50.1	9.7	172.8	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	136.9	46.5	23.0
Dist. of Col.	27.7	-89.7	133.1	-0.6	0.0	-100.0	0.0	45.5	13.9	53.3	3.5
Florida	196.7	647.1	147.1	162.9	NA	-16.0	0.0	315.6	219.1	153.1	170.8
Georgia	157.1	421.7	68.7	147.0	NA	86.3	0.0	148.0	157.2	147.1	173.8
Hawaii	129.4	0.0	0.0	127.3	0.0	NA	0.0	153.4	19.1	164.7	141.0
Idaho	102.6	-14.8	142.5	83.1	0.0	44.2	0.0	109.2	103.8	84.8	125.6
Illinois	60.1	-10.6	117.1	57.6	9899.6	-31.8	0.0	57.7	63.9	46.0	87.4
Indiana	71.2	42.5	133.6	52.3	0.0	324.0	0.0	62.8	80.5	70.3	77.6
Iowa	80.9	84.7	33.3	67.1	NA	-1.2	-100.0	51.1	70.7	117.9	73.3
Kansas	86.2	793.8	59.7	85.4	0.0	-81.9	0.0	59.1	93.1	111.0	68.1
Kentucky	76.5	116.4	44.8	154.4	0.0	45.1	0.0	116.1	149.8	38.9	124.1
Louisiana	144.7	NA	101.3	238.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	178.8	332.9	128.2	126.9
Maine	71.2	-97.3	NA	65.0	NA	94.7	0.0	58.0	29.3	133.9	42.7
Maryland	69.8	-0.8	138.9	67.4	NA	56.5	0.0	83.5	88.6	48.2	83.6
Massachusetts	23.8	-96.9	97.7	24.9	NM	-56.7	0.0	8.0	15.2	5.8	78.1
Michigan	57.3	13.1	132.9	48.4	NA	-61.2	NA	50.9	91.7	39.8	79.6
Minnesota	88.5	63.1	82.9	55.4	NA	172.6	-83.5	59.6	82.6	104.0	100.3
Mississippi	149.3	7789.0	38.4	236.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	159.2	304.5	148.8	99.9
Missouri	74.4	186.5	31.0	68.7	0.0	47.0	0.0	80.6	105.8	46.7	78.5
Montana	72.8	1412.6	23.4	66.6	0.0	72.9	NA	78.3	32.8	97.2	59.5
Nebraska	84.4	254.9	23.4	79.8	NA	26.0	-100.0	56.8	89.7	126.3	66.1
Nevada	234.3	2693.7	572.1	159.6	0.0	-15.4	0.0	334.3	295.2	224.9	184.0
N. Hampshire	88.9	366.0	188.5	69.8	0.0	-14.4	0.0	64.3	79.1	130.3	95.3
N. Jersey	56.8	-70.1	84.4	44.8	NA	-715.7	0.0	28.9	97.4	54.9	63.5
N. Mexico	42.2	3281.4	4.2	93.0	0.0	-5.1	0.0	68.1	140.6	-7.2	84.0
N. York	36.2	-56.9	46.6	49.2	NA	137.1	NA	26.3	27.5	50.2	40.4
N. Carolina	120.5	139.1	183.3	86.7	NA	53.6	0.0	93.6	163.3	139.9	106.0
N. Dakota	48.7	273.7	8.8	39.8	0.0	449.7	0.0	58.6	49.1	31.7	68.4
Ohio	41.9	27.9	26.1	81.6	NA	-77.9	-83.7	35.1	59.6	33.0	67.4
Oklahoma	141.3	2930.5	164.7	104.9	0.0	219.7	0.0	104.8	165.4	175.8	108.6
Oregon	116.2	-36.1	198.8	73.7	NA	132.3	739.3	105.9	109.4	103.9	146.4
Pennsylvania	30.4	12.5	39.6	45.8	7470.2	-35.1	0.0	34.3	27.1	20.1	60.6
Rhode Island	4.6	-99.6	126.4	-24.0	0.0	-62.7	0.0	21.9	22.1	-9.9	-10.7
S. Carolina	108.5	116.1	100.6	79.0	NA	6.3	0.0	100.4	132.1	111.1	99.4
S. Dakota	66.0	371.0	3.1	48.4	0.0	433.6	0.0	51.0	40.6	100.7	64.7
Tennessee	89.6	45.9	51.9	155.8	0.0	37.6	0.0	123.5	169.1	39.5	161.5
Texas	98.3	2052.2	45.5	167.1	0.0	22.9	NA	180.9	246.8	64.2	137.1
Utah	72.2	84.4	77.3	61.4	0.0	155.6	0.0	169.0	69.3	35.7	105.8
Vermont	99.3	-87.6	NA	56.6	NA	11.3	NA	76.8	84.5	186.6	92.7
Virginia	91.0	-32.8	99.6	106.4	NA	18.1	0.0	127.9	126.2	68.0	74.6
Washington	110.2	534.8	140.2	69.0	NA	124.8	-100.0	98.3	121.0	91.9	146.5
W. Virginia	36.6	129.6	-2.8	125.3	0.0	27.3	0.0	77.6	89.7	12.9	80.9
Wisconsin	71.4	0.6	299.3	50.5	NA	-7.3	NA	52.7	69.3	71.6	98.1
Wyoming	190.9	1594.9	80.8	147.9	0.0	67.8	0.0	135.3	86.4	277.3	112.7
United States	79.1	49.3	66.8	86.4	NM	91.5	3810.1	76.2	96.2	66.7	94.2

NA Not applicable. Value in the initial year of this comparison was zero.
NM Not meaningful. The calculated value of change exceeds 10,000 percent.

Consumption of Energy Summary
Percent Change, 1978-1979

State	Total Energy	Sources						End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Residential	Commercial	Indu-trial	Transportation
Alabama	*	9.7	19.7	-9.2	-3.2	50.4	0.0	-6.8	-13.6	10.5	-13.7
Alaska	-11.5	-1.8	8.6	-25.4	0.0	-2.8	0.0	-34.8	-9.2	-2.1	-14.9
Arizona	5.2	57.3	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	5.4	4.5	7.9	3.2
Arkansas	-0.8	15.4	14.0	-13.3	-25.8	39.4	0.0	-6.1	1.3	8.6	-11.8
California	3.4	0.3	16.1	5.1	14.4	-8.8	30.4	7.6	6.7	5.9	-1.8
Colorado	-0.1	8.4	9.3	-8.7	-65.0	20.0	0.0	2.4	-2.1	2.5	-2.8
Connecticut	-4.5	72.9	4.4	-8.6	-8.3	28.4	0.0	9.7	-14.9	-9.2	-5.4
Delaware	0.8	8.9	21.6	-5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.2	17.8	1.2	-5.1
Dist. of Col.	-3.0	40.4	13.7	-25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.1	-8.6	18.8	-16.0
Florida	4.6	15.4	8.2	4.0	-2.7	5.6	0.0	-0.5	5.3	7.3	5.8
Georgia	1.1	8.0	12.4	1.9	19.1	18.0	0.0	-4.7	-9.1	18.5	3.6
Hawaii	8.9	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	-1.1	6.4	18.7	7.0
Idaho	2.0	3.6	22.9	-9.0	0.0	-7.1	0.0	-6.7	-2.4	6.2	6.9
Illinois	-3.9	0.2	-2.5	-6.7	-16.6	1.1	0.0	-10.9	-8.6	4.6	-4.5
Indiana	3.3	12.7	14.6	-8.1	0.0	21.6	0.0	-8.0	-12.7	12.7	1.6
Iowa	11.2	9.0	22.6	10.3	139.0	-3.5	-100.0	6.1	6.4	25.9	*
Kansas	9.4	8.2	12.6	3.9	0.0	-23.2	0.0	-2.3	-7.3	29.6	1.1
Kentucky	14.7	-1.3	2.9	*	0.0	23.8	0.0	16.8	1.6	26.1	2.8
Louisiana	-4.4	-32.9	-11.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	47.1	-11.1	-2.7
Maine	-7.4	15.9	2.4	-8.8	-16.0	20.8	0.0	-9.4	-37.7	4.4	-4.3
Maryland	5.7	15.2	27.2	-3.6	-2.2	26.3	0.0	4.0	-3.3	20.0	-2.9
Massachusetts	-11.6	76.9	-2.3	-14.6	9.1	105.0	0.0	-17.0	-27.6	8.4	-0.3
Michigan	-0.7	12.6	11.1	-13.8	15.5	-83.2	NA	-4.1	1.6	3.5	-4.4
Minnesota	2.2	-9.7	6.9	0.3	-0.8	16.4	-13.4	-10.2	-18.2	21.4	3.3
Mississippi	5.5	45.4	25.1	-4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.1	36.3	6.2	0.6
Missouri	-0.6	5.3	-3.1	-3.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	-1.2	-4.7	9.3	-4.4
Montana	4.0	9.5	-3.7	9.3	0.0	-11.6	-0.4	-3.0	-9.9	19.0	-5.7
Nebraska	0.5	27.2	4.5	-2.7	12.1	4.9	0.0	-5.1	-8.5	21.6	9.2
Nevada	1.8	8.8	31.3	-8.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	9.7	-15.7	31.7	*
N. Hampshire	-12.8	42.6	2.9	-12.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	-20.4	-26.2	-13.8	3.5
N. Jersey	3.1	-5.9	14.3	0.6	-19.1	63.4	0.0	-14.5	-5.0	35.4	-3.6
N. Mexico	-2.5	4.9	-1.1	-6.7	0.0	125.4	0.0	9.7	-3.0	-8.5	-0.6
N. York	-3.5	6.1	9.9	-9.0	-14.7	24.1	NA	-14.6	-21.3	31.5	-1.3
N. Carolina	3.0	11.4	60.0	-2.0	-31.3	44.4	0.0	0.3	-2.9	10.4	-0.4
N. Dakota	5.6	12.7	-25.0	17.9	0.0	15.3	0.0	3.2	-6.8	19.0	0.2
Ohio	0.6	2.7	-3.2	3.8	30.4	-5.3	61.9	-11.3	-7.5	10.3	-2.5
Oklahoma	5.2	36.8	7.1	-2.0	0.0	31.8	0.0	-7.2	-1.4	17.2	-0.1
Oregon	3.1	-0.1	9.0	1.9	187.5	-6.4	59.6	6.7	4.2	0.7	2.6
Pennsylvania	2.2	11.8	10.2	-6.5	-15.8	60.8	0.0	-1.2	-9.9	9.3	-2.0
Rhode Island	-6.5	-7.6	18.5	-13.4	0.0	-16.6	0.0	-5.5	-19.5	1.0	*
S. Carolina	-2.4	7.0	1.7	-8.1	-6.4	23.4	0.0	-8.2	-8.5	1.8	-1.1
S. Dakota	2.5	-9.8	-27.2	12.2	0.0	-6.9	0.0	-5.9	-9.8	20.7	1.3
Tennessee	-0.6	-11.1	23.3	-6.6	0.0	40.1	0.0	-4.6	-3.1	0.9	1.7
Texas	2.2	49.4	-4.9	5.3	0.0	57.0	-10.5	5.0	6.6	0.8	2.7
Utah	-1.4	19.4	6.5	-11.7	0.0	9.3	0.0	20.2	-10.3	-7.7	0.2
Vermont	-3.3	322.8	15.6	-9.0	6.4	9.5	194.4	-0.2	-11.5	-3.1	-2.9
Virginia	2.5	24.2	0.2	-0.7	-50.0	20.0	0.0	8.5	-4.0	8.7	-2.3
Washington	3.7	15.8	24.8	-0.6	-12.7	-13.0	0.0	7.6	2.3	-0.6	7.2
W. Virginia	2.1	5.5	-2.0	4.6	0.0	33.3	0.0	1.2	-5.3	5.0	-0.6
Wisconsin	-0.7	8.0	-0.6	-2.5	-11.2	-3.3	70.5	-10.3	-3.6	10.4	-1.6
Wyoming	4.0	17.4	7.7	-1.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	2.3	-28.9	11.2	3.6
United States	1.0	9.0	3.3	-2.2	-7.7	*	31.5	-3.4	-4.4	7.1	-0.9

* Represents small, non-zero value.
NA Not applicable. Value in the initial year of this comparison was zero.

Consumption of Energy Per Capita, 1979
Million Btu

State	Population[1] (thousands)	Total Energy	End-Use Sectors			
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	3769	464	65	39	266	94
Alaska	406	698	74	80	337	207
Arizona	2450	330	58	64	96	112
Arkansas	2180	397	78	56	170	92
California	22694	283	55	51	72	104
Colorado	2772	323	68	66	91	98
Connecticut	3115	251	75	45	68	62
Delaware	582	360	69	64	138	90
Dist. of Col.	656	237	63	65	64	45
Florida	8860	278	61	48	64	105
Georgia	5117	330	64	47	109	111
Hawaii	915	297	25	22	76	173
Idaho	905	419	84	75	149	110
Illinois	11229	359	82	66	127	82
Indiana	5400	482	85	52	259	87
Iowa	2902	385	89	60	147	89
Kansas	2369	483	82	70	209	122
Kentucky	3527	400	73	50	180	97
Louisiana	4018	826	70	92	518	144
Maine	1097	323	78	32	127	86
Maryland	4148	290	62	48	103	77
Massachusetts	5769	223	65	50	42	67
Michigan	9207	315	78	47	114	75
Minnesota	4060	339	76	44	130	88
Mississippi	2429	407	64	63	173	106
Missouri	4867	314	83	62	77	92
Montana	786	495	82	69	227	116
Nebraska	1574	370	81	65	126	99
Nevada	702	426	86	74	106	159
N. Hampshire	887	219	69	25	51	74
N. Jersey	7332	283	60	54	93	75
N. Mexico	1241	375	53	62	122	138
N. York	17648	231	54	51	65	61
N. Carolina	5606	305	68	40	111	86
N. Dakota	657	398	84	61	142	110
Ohio	10731	395	78	49	193	76
Oklahoma	2892	449	76	66	197	110
Oregon	2527	367	79	67	115	107
Pennsylvania	11731	358	75	40	170	72
Rhode Island	929	215	69	47	40	58
S. Carolina	2932	334	60	46	138	89
S. Dakota	689	324	78	47	98	101
Tennessee	4380	398	81	56	159	102
Texas	13380	626	75	63	347	141
Utah	1367	382	79	49	159	94
Vermont	493	251	87	34	54	75
Virginia	5197	295	71	52	76	97
Washington	3926	401	88	56	146	112
W. Virginia	1878	428	74	42	231	81
Wisconsin	4720	310	79	51	105	75
Wyoming	450	941	82	78	586	194
United States	220099	359	70	53	143	93

[1] The U.S. population figure incorporates revisions, whereas, the state population figures do not. Therefore, the sum of the state figures may not equal the U.S. total population.

Consumption of Energy Per Capita, 1960
Million Btu

State	Population[1] (thousands)	Total Energy	End-Use Sectors			
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	3274	267	32	23	158	54
Alaska	229	313	47	62	77	127
Arizona	1321	216	35	54	37	91
Arkansas	1789	218	35	25	99	59
California	15870	208	37	31	62	78
Colorado	1769	241	51	41	90	58
Connecticut	2544	206	62	36	63	46
Delaware	449	311	59	35	122	95
Dist. of Col.	765	159	37	49	36	37
Florida	5004	166	26	27	45	68
Georgia	3956	166	33	23	57	52
Hawaii	642	184	14	27	41	102
Idaho	671	279	54	50	109	66
Illinois	10086	250	58	45	97	49
Indiana	4674	325	60	33	175	57
Iowa	2756	224	62	37	71	54
Kansas	2183	282	56	40	107	79
Kentucky	3041	263	39	23	150	50
Louisiana	3260	416	31	26	280	78
Maine	975	212	55	28	61	68
Maryland	3113	227	45	34	93	56
Massachusetts	5160	201	67	48	44	42
Michigan	7834	235	61	29	96	49
Minnesota	3425	213	56	29	76	52
Mississippi	2182	182	28	17	78	59
Missouri	4326	203	52	34	59	58
Montana	679	331	53	60	133	84
Nebraska	1417	223	57	38	62	66
Nevada	291	307	48	45	79	135
N. Hampshire	609	169	61	20	32	55
N Jersey	6103	217	56	33	72	55
N. Mexico	954	343	41	33	171	98
N York	16838	178	45	42	45	45
N. Carolina	4573	169	43	19	57	51
N. Dakota	634	277	55	42	112	68
Ohio	9734	307	64	34	160	50
Oklahoma	2336	230	46	31	89	65
Oregon	1772	242	55	46	80	62
Pennsylvania	11329	285	58	33	147	47
Rhode Island	855	223	61	42	49	71
S. Carolina	2392	196	37	24	80	55
S. Dakota	683	197	52	34	49	62
Tennessee	3575	257	45	25	139	48
Texas	9624	439	37	25	294	82
Utah	900	336	44	44	178	69
Vermont	389	159	63	24	24	49
Virginia	3986	202	40	30	59	72
Washington	2855	263	61	35	105	62
W. Virginia	1853	317	42	22	208	45
Wisconsin	3962	215	61	36	73	45
Wyoming	331	440	47	57	211	124
United States	179979	245	49	33	105	58

[1] The U.S. population figure incorporates revisions, whereas, the state population figures do not. Therefore, the sum of the state figures may not equal the U.S. total population.

Statistical Tables

Section 1. 1979 Summaries

Consumption of Energy by Type, 1979
Trillion Btu

State	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy[4]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[5]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
Alabama	661.8	288.6	19.7	1.0	80.5	10.9	6.4	102.4	6.8	251.7	64.9	0.0	113.1	663.4	237.9	123.8	0.0	0.0	-228.0	1748.8
Alaska	4.6	160.5	1.3	2.2	33.6	46.2	6.0	1.9	0.8	24.6	2.0	*	10.1	128.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	-9.6	283.3
Arizona	255.4	176.7	24.1	2.1	75.7	43.2	0.6	3.6	4.2	168.6	31.6	*	21.1	374.8	0.0	75.3	0.0	0.0	-70.1	809.2
Arkansas	33.1	255.7	20.1	1.4	85.3	11.3	2.8	21.7	4.8	130.4	70.8	0.0	43.3	391.8	41.7	35.2	0.0	0.0	107.0	865.0
California	68.4	1850.1	116.2	9.2	386.7	377.4	19.4	70.6	33.4	1415.3	1003.9	3.1	187.4	3622.5	94.4	354.0	84.0	0.1	329.6	6412.2
Colorado	238.7	298.1	17.9	1.3	71.3	34.4	1.6	20.2	4.4	185.3	7.4	*	17.0	360.8	2.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	-18.4	894.6
Connecticut	0.9	69.2	5.3	0.4	163.9	13.4	2.1	8.8	3.1	165.4	171.3	*	49.8	583.5	136.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	-14.8	782.1
Delaware	24.1	25.5	2.6	0.3	21.7	7.5	1.8	5.9	0.9	36.8	69.6	0.0	17.9	165.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6	209.7
Dist. of Col.	3.0	30.2	0.1	*	25.5	*	1.7	*	0.4	23.9	4.8	0.0	4.0	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	155.2
Florida	203.1	353.1	44.6	6.0	162.4	169.5	6.8	36.9	9.6	584.2	620.6	0.9	98.5	1739.9	165.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	-14.4	2463.1
Georgia	470.3	318.0	32.2	1.7	107.8	95.0	2.7	30.9	8.5	365.5	84.1	0.0	77.0	805.3	54.9	46.2	0.0	0.0	-5.4	1688.3
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	34.7	87.9	0.2	3.7	0.6	39.4	79.2	*	16.8	265.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.8	271.3
Idaho	15.8	55.2	5.1	0.8	44.5	6.4	0.7	3.2	1.2	63.8	7.8	0.1	11.4	145.0	0.0	95.6	0.0	0.0	67.5	378.9
Illinois	852.4	1163.8	69.9	0.1	287.5	137.5	5.2	179.6	23.7	625.7	174.3	1.3	203.5	1708.2	295.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	4029.1
Indiana	1170.1	513.3	49.1	1.3	212.1	15.5	4.5	36.9	12.2	343.4	109.4	*	111.3	895.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	20.7	2604.0
Iowa	226.9	296.9	20.1	0.9	122.2	6.2	2.6	70.8	4.9	202.2	5.6	0.1	63.2	499.0	31.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	49.9	1116.2
Kansas	148.4	596.6	20.3	1.2	112.3	11.2	4.5	29.9	6.9	167.5	31.5	0.0	56.1	441.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-39.4	1145.2
Kentucky	611.1	222.6	18.5	0.7	123.1	14.6	20.1	39.5	7.2	223.6	7.7	0.0	58.3	513.3	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	24.9	1411.9
Louisiana	3.0	2020.4	18.4	1.2	189.8	40.9	18.1	111.0	13.6	257.8	376.2	0.1	186.7	1213.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	3317.1
Maine	0.6	2.2	2.1	0.5	65.7	13.0	3.4	8.5	1.3	65.3	67.5	0.0	35.8	263.2	48.4	62.7	0.0	0.0	-22.6	354.6
Maryland	235.3	175.2	22.0	0.5	139.6	18.1	8.3	10.9	4.9	233.7	150.0	0.0	45.1	633.1	104.2	22.9	0.0	0.0	32.6	1202.8
Massachusetts	3.7	159.4	9.0	1.0	248.5	49.6	4.5	11.0	5.7	291.7	370.7	0.0	49.4	1041.1	65.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1285.8
Michigan	758.7	892.1	25.9	2.0	184.3	39.9	8.7	35.7	22.3	568.7	118.2	0.1	60.8	1066.6	163.0	13.7	0.0	*	8.9	2895.6
Minnesota	242.7	340.3	31.7	1.0	155.6	31.9	1.2	24.8	7.6	265.1	17.5	0.1	76.5	613.2	123.9	28.7	0.0	*	27.8	1374.6
Mississippi	59.9	260.0	30.2	0.7	64.4	8.2	4.2	86.9	4.5	154.6	147.2	0.0	106.8	607.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5	989.5
Missouri	518.2	353.8	33.6	0.9	135.2	42.9	2.6	51.5	10.9	332.8	21.2	*	47.5	679.2	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-37.7	1528.2
Montana	64.7	71.1	6.5	0.6	52.6	5.2	0.1	4.3	1.7	58.6	35.9	0.1	19.7	185.3	0.0	107.9	0.0	0.5	-39.8	388.7
Nebraska	81.4	173.3	5.1	0.9	74.9	10.1	0.3	19.0	2.6	107.6	4.0	0.0	33.2	257.8	93.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	-36.0	582.3
Nevada	99.5	86.6	4.6	1.0	17.9	39.7	*	2.6	0.7	59.5	9.7	0.4	3.7	139.8	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	-45.4	298.9
N. Hampshire	29.0	8.5	2.7	0.3	33.7	4.5	1.3	5.1	0.6	51.4	38.4	0.0	5.8	143.7	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	-0.5	194.5
N. Jersey	59.2	265.8	38.4	0.6	294.3	47.0	11.1	32.2	16.1	397.3	383.4	0.0	180.3	1400.7	71.2	-3.0	0.0	0.0	274.7	2071.9
N. Mexico	153.3	215.9	9.3	0.5	57.6	13.9	5.1	15.3	2.3	94.4	3.5	0.0	13.0	215.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-119.1	465.5
N. York	312.7	636.3	34.9	1.7	517.7	203.2	20.5	23.6	14.2	720.1	819.4	0.4	219.4	2575.2	199.3	400.8	0.0	0.7	-24.3	4072.8
N. Carolina	560.4	133.2	21.9	1.3	170.3	23.5	20.8	31.4	8.2	373.8	74.8	0.0	88.6	814.5	73.3	82.6	0.0	0.0	44.9	1708.6
N. Dakota	159.5	29.8	5.4	0.7	49.1	9.2	0.0	6.0	1.2	51.5	5.4	0.3	19.9	148.7	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	-137.2	261.4
Ohio	1661.7	914.3	58.0	1.9	267.5	39.1	20.3	141.9	26.0	638.9	64.1	0.1	179.8	1437.5	34.1	*	0.0	*	197.1	4242.3
Oklahoma	62.0	845.1	35.6	1.7	83.8	22.8	3.7	30.2	9.2	216.8	5.5	0.0	44.3	453.6	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	-85.7	1298.7
Oregon	6.4	95.4	20.3	1.0	109.0	14.9	0.9	5.5	5.1	167.3	34.6	*	32.5	391.1	48.4	311.7	0.0	2.2	74.5	928.4
Pennsylvania	1719.9	754.2	40.0	1.4	445.8	55.6	16.7	32.7	27.7	610.2	285.2	0.2	170.2	1685.6	202.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	-183.2	4204.7
Rhode Island	0.1	27.7	6.3	1.1	41.4	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	46.6	15.0	0.0	6.3	121.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	50.2	199.4
S. Carolina	208.4	121.5	12.3	1.0	69.1	14.5	6.5	13.1	3.7	199.1	70.7	0.0	42.0	432.0	196.2	41.3	0.0	0.0	-20.9	978.1
S. Dakota	36.0	26.2	5.1	0.5	36.9	6.5	0.2	10.4	1.1	56.6	1.1	0.1	18.7	137.2	0.0	66.4	0.0	0.0	-41.9	223.5
Tennessee	544.8	230.6	27.5	3.2	139.1	27.4	13.5	10.1	8.4	300.2	15.2	0.0	37.8	582.4	0.0	128.4	0.0	0.0	258.4	1744.3
Texas	616.4	4095.8	79.4	5.9	511.7	166.4	100.2	662.5	36.4	1029.5	443.5	1.6	631.7	3668.8	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.9	-22.7	8371.8
Utah	170.9	128.4	12.4	0.7	55.7	9.9	0.9	4.1	2.0	86.6	19.9	0.4	13.2	205.8	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	521.5
Vermont	0.4	4.4	0.5	*	31.5	0.9	2.2	2.4	0.5	30.6	2.1	0.0	4.4	75.2	37.1	11.2	0.0	0.3	-5.1	123.6
Virginia	215.3	136.6	20.3	1.1	194.3	66.6	15.5	15.5	6.5	330.4	213.9	0.0	56.0	920.0	76.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	166.7	1534.2
Washington	101.1	161.4	19.8	1.6	124.9	71.5	1.5	5.3	4.8	238.5	81.3	0.2	51.0	600.2	38.9	829.7	0.0	0.0	-154.4	1575.7
W. Virginia	824.7	151.2	7.1	0.3	62.4	1.8	4.5	5.7	4.6	107.7	12.5	*	30.4	237.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	-420.2	803.6
Wisconsin	328.0	374.5	20.3	0.5	188.2	13.8	1.3	30.6	6.9	282.5	12.7	1.5	54.9	613.2	112.0	23.9	0.0	0.3	9.5	1461.0
Wyoming	283.4	95.5	6.4	1.5	69.9	1.1	0.5	20.9	1.4	44.9	18.6	0.2	33.8	199.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-164.9	423.2
United States	15109.0	20660.9	1141.7	70.3	7039.3	2203.6	388.8	2138.1	397.4	13487.5	6485.4	11.3	3758.8	37122.3	2747.8	3166.1	84.0	5.2		78961.2

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity. A negative number in this column results from pumped storage for which, overall, more electricity is expended than is created, to provide electricity during peak demand periods.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] U.S. total includes 65.9 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke which cannot be allocated to the states.
[5] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include approximately 1.5 quadrillion Btu of wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (primarily the pulp and paper industry) and approximately 0.5 quadrillion Btu of wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, 1979
Trillion Btu

State	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Alabama	71.0	246.6	68.3	147.0	669.4	1001.6	353.4	353.6	813.5	-228.0	171.4	415.4	1748.8
Alaska	17.5	30.0	20.9	32.3	131.7	136.8	84.1	84.2	44.3	-9.6	8.5	20.5	283.3
Arizona	33.3	142.0	56.1	156.8	142.2	236.4	273.3	274.0	377.2	-70.1	88.9	215.5	809.2
Arkansas	66.6	170.1	64.6	122.6	244.6	371.4	200.4	200.8	181.4	107.0	84.3	204.4	865.0
California	633.5	1246.0	433.9	1166.7	1006.3	1638.5	2357.0	2361.0	1642.6	329.6	578.7	1402.7	6412.2
Colorado	114.1	189.0	102.0	181.8	172.8	253.1	270.3	270.7	257.5	-18.4	68.8	166.7	894.6
Connecticut	138.3	233.8	61.3	141.7	141.7	212.3	194.3	194.4	259.6	-14.8	72.0	174.6	782.1
Delaware	18.7	39.9	19.9	37.3	49.8	80.1	52.4	52.5	73.8	-5.6	20.1	48.8	209.7
Dist. of Col.	18.4	41.3	21.0	42.7	11.2	41.9	29.2	29.3	13.8	61.9	22.0	53.4	155.2
Florida	50.8	544.0	122.0	429.0	353.3	563.8	924.9	926.3	1013.2	-14.4	295.6	716.5	2463.1
Georgia	111.2	325.8	106.7	238.9	333.8	557.0	566.3	566.5	576.7	-5.4	166.6	403.8	1688.3
Hawaii	1.5	23.1	4.0	20.5	35.1	69.4	158.3	158.3	67.3	6.8	21.2	51.3	271.3
Idaho	17.3	76.3	17.4	68.1	81.3	135.1	99.4	99.4	96.2	67.5	47.7	115.7	378.9
Illinois	584.2	926.4	369.0	746.1	1009.7	1430.3	923.1	926.3	1135.5	1.3	333.9	809.3	4029.1
Indiana	243.8	457.8	160.8	279.2	1009.1	1396.4	470.2	470.6	699.7	20.7	210.3	509.8	2604.0
Iowa	145.0	258.4	105.0	173.1	322.4	425.8	258.6	258.9	232.2	49.9	83.3	201.9	1116.2
Kansas	120.8	194.3	91.4	166.7	403.2	494.0	289.9	290.1	281.2	-39.4	70.1	169.9	1145.2
Kentucky	117.2	257.1	85.3	177.3	279.0	635.3	341.3	342.2	565.4	24.9	172.1	417.1	1411.9
Louisiana	101.6	282.7	229.4	371.6	1819.2	2082.5	578.4	580.3	508.6	76.5	171.9	416.6	3317.1
Maine	50.2	85.4	15.1	35.1	100.7	139.7	94.3	94.4	116.8	-22.6	27.5	66.8	354.6
Maryland	137.3	256.8	86.5	199.8	268.4	428.2	317.8	318.1	360.7	32.6	114.7	278.1	1202.8
Massachusetts	238.8	372.2	134.7	287.0	143.8	242.4	383.7	384.2	373.2	-0.2	112.4	272.5	1285.8
Michigan	462.9	720.4	236.0	430.0	641.1	1052.4	692.0	692.8	862.2	8.9	252.2	611.4	2895.6
Minnesota	173.2	307.7	113.9	178.6	340.4	529.3	358.6	359.0	362.6	27.8	113.5	275.0	1374.6
Mississippi	49.6	155.9	97.6	153.9	325.0	421.0	258.3	258.6	197.1	67.5	75.7	183.4	989.5
Missouri	213.3	404.6	158.2	303.4	237.5	373.3	446.3	446.9	507.4	-37.7	138.1	334.7	1528.2
Montana	29.9	64.5	30.4	54.4	107.1	178.5	91.3	91.4	170.9	-39.8	38.0	92.1	388.7
Nebraska	65.4	126.9	55.7	102.4	150.3	197.9	154.9	155.1	192.4	-36.0	45.6	110.5	582.3
Nevada	16.6	60.7	26.4	51.8	23.4	74.7	111.6	111.7	165.7	-45.4	35.3	85.5	298.9
N. Hampshire	32.5	61.3	9.5	22.0	17.1	45.5	65.7	65.7	69.1	-0.5	20.4	49.3	194.5
N. Jersey	257.0	441.6	206.3	395.1	490.7	684.4	550.6	550.8	289.3	274.7	165.7	401.6	2071.9
N. Mexico	37.7	65.7	38.9	76.7	117.4	151.5	171.4	171.6	219.7	-119.1	29.3	71.0	465.5
N. York	602.4	955.3	422.1	905.7	755.6	1140.0	1067.2	1071.8	1277.7	-24.3	357.9	867.6	4072.8
N. Carolina	119.2	383.4	66.4	225.3	325.8	620.6	478.8	479.5	674.0	44.9	209.8	508.7	1708.6
N. Dakota	26.1	55.5	26.9	40.1	75.2	93.6	72.1	72.2	200.3	-137.2	17.9	43.3	261.4
Ohio	462.3	835.0	260.3	520.7	1287.7	2072.4	812.3	814.1	1225.1	197.1	414.6	1005.1	4242.3
Oklahoma	96.3	220.6	94.6	191.1	455.3	570.3	315.8	316.7	422.8	-85.7	98.3	238.3	1298.7
Oregon	38.5	199.1	46.8	169.3	125.9	289.6	270.1	270.4	373.9	74.5	130.6	316.6	928.4
Pennsylvania	517.4	884.4	227.9	474.9	1438.6	1993.8	845.6	846.5	1345.4	-183.2	343.2	832.0	4204.7
Rhode Island	42.9	64.0	21.8	43.6	21.3	37.5	54.2	54.3	8.7	50.2	17.3	41.9	199.4
S. Carolina	42.7	176.1	39.6	135.9	217.0	403.8	261.9	262.3	438.2	-20.9	121.8	295.2	978.1
S. Dakota	22.9	53.9	19.4	32.6	52.8	67.6	69.3	69.4	101.4	-41.9	17.3	41.9	223.5
Tennessee	63.3	356.6	83.0	245.3	296.0	694.3	447.6	448.1	596.2	258.4	249.5	604.9	1744.3
Texas	420.2	1008.9	363.9	840.0	3748.8	4641.6	1879.0	1881.2	1982.1	-22.7	572.3	1387.4	8371.8
Utah	70.1	107.6	31.7	67.6	169.8	217.7	128.3	128.6	113.6	8.5	35.5	86.1	521.5
Vermont	23.2	43.1	6.7	17.0	13.0	26.6	36.8	36.8	49.1	-5.1	12.8	31.0	123.6
Virginia	148.5	367.2	79.1	267.7	259.6	396.0	500.6	503.2	376.1	166.7	159.6	386.8	1534.2
Washington	65.9	346.4	68.3	218.2	203.8	573.0	436.9	438.1	956.4	-154.4	233.9	567.0	1575.7
W. Virginia	65.1	138.1	38.3	78.7	305.8	434.5	152.3	152.3	664.2	-420.2	70.7	171.4	803.6
Wisconsin	215.9	371.2	125.6	242.1	337.0	494.6	352.7	353.2	420.9	9.5	125.5	304.3	1461.0
Wyoming	21.6	37.0	22.6	35.0	213.1	263.8	87.4	87.5	244.3	-164.9	22.9	55.5	423.2
United States	7433.6	15411.4	5393.1	11740.6	21546.8	31383.2	20390.2	20426.1	24197.5		7066.7	17130.8	78961.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L. United States total includes 65.9 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke which cannot be allocated to the states.

[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.

[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.

[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.

[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (approximately 1.5 quadrillion Btu in the United States in 1979) and wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (approximately 0.5 quadrillion Btu in the United States in 1979). Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, 1979
Trillion Btu

State	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
Alabama	1.3	0.2	1.6	53.5	0.5	2.8	12.6	15.9	51.3	121.3	216.6
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.4	4.3	0.3	10.0	3.6	8.8	30.0
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	1.2	0.5	1.6	3.3	31.7	77.0	112.0
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	2.4	1.4	12.0	15.8	30.2	73.3	170.1
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	601.4	6.2	2.3	23.7	32.2	178.9	433.6	1246.0
Colorado	1.9	0.0	1.9	99.5	1.9	0.5	10.3	12.7	21.9	53.1	189.0
Connecticut	0.0	*	*	31.8	102.6	1.2	2.6	106.4	27.9	67.6	233.8
Delaware	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1	8.5	1.7	1.3	11.5	6.2	15.0	39.9
Dist. of Col	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	4.8	*	*	4.9	6.7	16.2	41.3
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	6.1	5.9	20.9	33.0	144.0	349.2	544.0
Georgia	0.2	0.0	0.2	92.7	1.7	0.7	15.9	18.3	62.7	151.9	325.8
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	1.4	1.5	6.3	15.3	23.1
Idaho	1.4	0.0	1.4	8.9	5.1	0.1	1.8	7.0	17.2	41.8	76.3
Illinois	2.9	0.3	3.2	504.5	47.9	4.1	24.4	76.5	99.9	242.2	926.4
Indiana	1.3	*	1.4	176.3	44.3	3.4	18.4	66.2	62.5	151.5	457.8
Iowa	2.8	0.2	2.9	97.7	19.1	1.4	23.9	44.4	33.1	80.2	258.4
Kansas	0.3	0.0	0.3	104.3	2.2	2.4	11.7	16.3	21.5	52.0	194.3
Kentucky	6.5	0.5	7.0	78.8	4.8	15.9	10.8	31.4	40.9	99.0	257.1
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.4	0.2	5.9	6.1	12.2	52.9	128.2	282.7
Maine	0.0	*	*	0.7	41.7	3.3	4.4	49.4	10.3	24.9	85.4
Maryland	1.6	*	1.7	70.8	53.5	6.4	4.9	64.8	34.9	84.6	256.8
Massachusetts	0.0	0.1	0.1	82.3	150.6	2.7	3.1	156.4	39.0	94.5	372.2
Michigan	1.1	0.5	1.6	376.0	66.1	2.9	16.2	85.3	75.2	182.3	720.4
Minnesota	2.6	*	2.6	114.4	41.1	0.7	14.4	56.2	39.3	95.2	307.7
Mississippi	*	0.0	*	37.7	0.8	0.3	10.7	11.9	31.1	75.3	155.9
Missouri	2.8	*	2.8	164.1	10.1	1.9	34.3	46.4	55.9	135.4	404.6
Montana	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.0	3.9	0.1	2.9	6.8	10.1	24.5	64.5
Nebraska	0.5	0.0	0.5	54.5	2.6	0.2	7.6	10.4	18.0	43.5	126.9
Nevada	*	*	*	13.4	1.2	*	1.9	3.2	12.9	31.2	60.7
N. Hampshire	0.0	*	*	3.8	24.7	1.3	2.7	28.6	8.4	20.4	61.3
N. Jersey	0.0	0.5	0.5	127.1	123.1	2.5	3.8	129.4	53.9	130.7	441.6
N. Mexico	*	0.0	*	28.4	*	3.3	6.0	9.3	8.2	19.8	65.7
N. York	1.1	2.8	3.9	318.7	254.8	12.9	12.1	279.8	103.1	249.9	955.3
N. Carolina	1.3	0.0	1.3	32.8	54.1	18.3	12.6	85.0	77.2	187.0	383.4
N. Dakota	1.6	0.0	1.6	11.8	9.1	0.0	3.5	12.7	8.6	20.8	55.5
Ohio	8.3	0.2	8.6	380.4	44.4	13.9	15.1	73.4	108.8	263.9	835.0
Oklahoma	0.1	0.0	0.1	86.8	*	0.4	9.0	9.4	36.3	88.0	220.6
Oregon	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.2	15.5	0.7	2.9	19.1	46.9	113.7	199.1
Pennsylvania	3.5	13.0	16.5	293.5	185.6	13.1	8.3	207.1	107.2	259.8	884.4
Rhode Island	0.0	*	*	13.7	28.4	0.3	0.5	29.2	6.2	15.0	64.0
S. Carolina	0.4	0.1	0.5	18.0	11.3	5.9	6.9	24.2	39.0	94.4	176.1
S. Dakota	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.0	5.4	0.1	5.2	10.7	9.1	22.0	53.9
Tennessee	1.6	0.3	1.9	45.9	2.1	7.1	6.2	15.5	85.7	207.6	356.6
Texas	0.0	*	*	321.5	4.1	65.5	29.1	98.7	171.9	416.8	1008.9
Utah	4.8	0.0	4.8	61.6	1.3	0.9	1.5	3.8	10.9	26.5	107.6
Vermont	0.0	*	*	1.1	18.5	2.1	1.5	22.1	5.8	14.0	43.1
Virginia	1.7	0.1	1.7	51.9	74.8	13.6	6.5	94.9	63.9	154.8	367.2
Washington	1.1	0.0	1.1	33.4	27.8	0.9	2.7	31.3	81.9	198.6	346.4
W. Virginia	2.7	*	2.7	48.8	7.5	4.2	2.0	13.6	21.3	51.7	138.1
Wisconsin	3.2	0.0	3.2	126.9	70.3	1.2	14.3	85.8	45.3	109.9	371.2
Wyoming	3.2	0.0	3.2	14.7	0.2	0.3	3.2	3.7	4.5	10.9	37.0
United States	62.5	19.0	81.6	5054.7	1599.8	241.6	455.9	2297.3	2329.8	5647.9	15411.4

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (approximately 0.5 quadrillion Btu in the United States in 1979); (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, 1979
Trillion Btu

State	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
Alabama	2.5	0.2	2.7	37.4	19.7	3.8	2.2	2.6	*	0.0	28.3	23.0	55.7	147.0
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	1.3	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	*	4.7	3.3	8.1	32.3
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	24.1	2.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	*	28.6	29.4	71.3	156.8
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	20.1	1.4	2.1	0.9	6.0	0.0	30.5	16.9	41.1	122.6
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	263.1	116.2	8.1	4.2	13.6	25.6	3.1	170.8	214.0	518.8	1166.7
Colorado	3.5	0.0	3.5	76.2	17.9	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.1	*	22.3	23.3	56.5	181.8
Connecticut	0.0	*	*	17.1	5.3	33.3	0.5	1.5	3.6	*	44.2	23.5	56.9	141.7
Delaware	0.0	*	*	2.9	2.6	3.3	0.2	0.2	10.7	0.0	16.9	5.1	12.3	37.3
Dist. of Col.	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.1	3.9	*	0.4	0.5	0.0	4.9	6.4	15.4	42.7
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	44.6	12.4	3.7	6.9	16.3	0.9	84.7	89.6	217.3	429.0
Georgia	0.4	0.0	0.4	63.6	32.2	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.6	0.0	42.7	38.6	93.6	238.9
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	*	4.0	4.8	11.7	20.5
Idaho	2.6	0.0	2.6	7.0	5.1	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	7.8	14.8	35.8	68.1
Illinois	5.4	0.2	5.6	241.5	69.9	15.1	4.3	5.0	26.3	1.3	121.9	110.2	267.0	746.1
Indiana	2.5	*	2.5	75.6	49.1	15.4	3.3	0.9	14.0	*	82.7	34.6	83.8	279.2
Iowa	5.2	0.1	5.3	59.4	20.1	7.6	4.2	6.7	1.5	0.1	40.3	19.9	48.2	173.1
Kansas	0.5	0.0	0.5	62.0	20.3	4.7	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	28.9	22.0	53.3	166.7
Kentucky	12.1	0.3	12.4	41.2	18.5	9.9	1.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	31.7	26.9	65.1	177.3
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.8	18.4	33.4	1.1	2.8	55.7	0.1	111.6	41.5	100.7	371.6
Maine	0.0	*	*	0.7	2.1	8.8	0.8	0.2	2.5	0.0	14.4	5.8	14.2	35.1
Maryland	3.0	*	3.1	32.1	22.0	20.8	0.9	0.6	7.0	0.0	51.3	33.1	80.2	199.8
Massachusetts	0.0	0.1	0.1	47.5	9.0	52.5	0.5	1.0	24.0	0.0	87.1	44.5	107.8	287.0
Michigan	2.1	0.3	2.4	185.6	25.9	12.2	2.9	3.9	3.1	0.1	48.0	56.7	137.3	430.0
Minnesota	4.9	*	4.9	61.6	31.7	10.0	2.5	2.3	0.7	0.1	47.4	18.9	45.8	178.6
Mississippi	0.1	0.0	0.1	27.7	30.2	1.0	1.9	0.6	36.2	0.0	69.8	16.5	39.9	153.9
Missouri	5.1	*	5.1	96.3	33.6	8.4	6.1	0.9	7.8	*	56.7	42.4	102.8	303.4
Montana	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.7	6.5	4.4	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	12.5	7.0	17.0	54.4
Nebraska	1.0	0.0	1.0	44.3	5.1	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	10.5	13.6	33.0	102.4
Nevada	0.1	*	0.1	20.0	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	*	0.4	6.4	7.4	18.0	51.8
N. Hampshire	0.0	*	*	3.4	2.7	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	6.1	3.7	8.9	22.0
N. Jersey	0.0	0.3	0.3	53.3	38.4	41.6	0.7	5.6	66.6	0.0	152.8	55.1	133.6	395.1
N. Mexico	0.1	0.0	0.1	26.8	9.3	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.0	11.1	26.8	76.7
N. York	2.0	1.9	3.9	146.1	34.9	86.3	2.1	6.4	142.0	0.4	272.1	141.2	342.4	905.7
N. Carolina	2.4	0.0	2.4	24.3	21.9	10.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	0.0	39.7	46.4	112.4	225.3
N. Dakota	3.0	0.0	3.0	12.3	5.4	2.1	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.3	11.6	3.9	9.4	40.1
Ohio	15.5	0.2	15.6	161.0	58.0	8.8	2.7	5.6	8.5	0.1	83.7	76.1	184.4	520.7
Oklahoma	0.2	0.0	0.2	53.0	35.6	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.0	41.4	28.2	68.3	191.1
Oregon	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.1	20.3	8.0	0.5	0.9	2.6	*	32.4	35.8	86.8	169.3
Pennsylvania	6.5	8.7	15.2	113.5	40.0	32.3	1.5	5.1	20.1	0.2	99.2	72.2	174.9	474.9
Rhode Island	0.0	*	*	6.3	6.3	7.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	15.5	6.4	15.4	43.6
S. Carolina	0.8	0.1	0.8	18.3	12.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.0	20.5	28.1	68.2	135.9
S. Dakota	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.1	5.1	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	9.0	3.9	9.4	32.6
Tennessee	3.0	0.2	3.2	43.5	27.5	5.4	1.1	2.2	*	0.0	36.3	47.4	114.9	245.3
Texas	0.0	*	*	238.0	79.4	25.6	5.1	7.5	6.7	1.6	126.0	139.0	337.0	840.0
Utah	8.8	0.0	8.8	*	12.4	4.9	0.3	0.8	4.0	0.4	22.8	10.5	25.4	67.6
Vermont	0.0	*	*	1.0	0.5	3.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	5.7	3.0	7.3	17.0
Virginia	3.1	*	3.1	34.6	20.3	15.9	1.1	2.7	1.3	0.0	41.4	55.1	133.6	267.7
Washington	2.1	0.0	2.1	34.0	19.8	8.8	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.2	32.1	43.8	106.1	218.2
W. Virginia	4.9	*	5.0	22.7	7.1	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	*	10.6	11.8	28.6	78.7
Wisconsin	6.0	0.0	6.0	82.2	20.3	11.4	2.5	0.3	1.3	1.5	37.4	34.0	82.5	242.1
Wyoming	5.9	0.0	5.9	8.4	6.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	8.4	3.6	8.8	35.0
United States	116.2	12.7	128.8	2836.1	1141.7	574.1	80.5	110.0	510.6	11.3	2428.2	1853.7	4493.7	11740.6

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, 1979
Trillion Btu

State	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed[2]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
Alabama	213.2	0.3	213.5	177.3	27.7	3.6	87.5	3.4	0.3	42.6	113.1	278.3	0.3	97.0	235.2	1001.6
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.8	10.9	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	10.1	25.0	0.0	1.5	3.6	136.8
Arizona	47.2	0.0	47.2	45.4	22.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.7	21.1	49.5	0.2	27.5	66.7	236.4
Arkansas	8.7	0.0	8.7	127.1	36.7	1.4	7.2	1.8	*	18.4	43.3	108.8	0.0	37.0	89.8	371.4
California	68.4	0.0	68.4	507.7	119.5	17.1	41.9	14.3	5.4	44.7	187.4	430.3	0.0	184.6	447.6	1638.5
Colorado	40.5	0.0	40.5	78.6	19.3	1.1	7.8	1.6	3.7	3.2	17.0	53.7	*	23.4	56.8	253.1
Connecticut	0.6	*	0.6	20.1	12.0	0.9	5.7	1.4	0.2	51.0	49.8	120.9	0.1	20.6	50.0	212.3
Delaware	2.0	0.1	2.0	10.2	3.9	0.1	4.3	0.5	0.2	13.2	15.3	37.6	0.0	8.9	21.5	80.1
Dist. of Col.	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	0.0	0.3	4.0	7.7	0.0	9.0	21.7	41.9
Florida	9.4	0.0	9.4	120.8	29.0	0.9	12.1	4.1	0.4	78.3	98.5	223.1	0.0	61.5	149.0	563.8
Georgia	13.9	0.0	13.9	154.4	21.3	2.0	12.0	4.3	0.2	48.1	77.0	164.8	0.6	65.2	158.0	557.0
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.3	5.7	16.8	34.3	0.7	10.0	24.3	69.4
Idaho	11.8	0.0	11.8	34.2	17.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.4	2.1	11.4	35.3	0.0	15.7	38.1	135.1
Illinois	134.2	0.4	134.6	366.4	51.5	1.1	150.5	13.3	14.3	74.4	203.5	508.6	0.2	122.8	297.8	1430.3
Indiana	482.2	*	482.2	248.6	43.5	1.1	15.0	7.5	5.3	94.5	111.3	278.3	0.0	113.1	274.2	1396.4
Iowa	41.9	0.2	42.1	120.3	38.6	1.2	42.6	1.3	9.1	4.1	63.0	160.0	*	30.2	73.2	425.8
Kansas	5.5	0.0	5.5	255.0	40.9	2.1	15.9	2.8	8.6	16.4	56.1	142.7	0.0	26.5	64.3	494.0
Kentucky	69.1	0.6	69.6	75.3	33.3	4.2	26.7	3.7	0.5	7.3	58.3	134.0	0.0	104.1	252.3	635.3
Louisiana	3.0	0.0	3.0	1339.5	64.9	12.2	103.7	8.7	0.4	100.2	186.7	476.8	0.0	76.9	186.4	2082.5
Maine	0.5	*	0.5	0 8	4.3	0.2	3.3	0.4	0.4	44.4	35.8	88.8	10.6	11.4	27.6	139.7
Maryland	100.6	0.1	100.7	59.8	22.6	1.9	5.1	2.8	0.3	30.1	45.1	107.9	0.0	46.7	113.1	428.2
Massachusetts	2.0	0.1	2.2	21.8	14.0	1.8	7.3	2.6	0.6	43.6	49.4	119.2	0.7	28.8	69.8	242.4
Michigan	207.7	0.6	208.3	278.7	32.5	5.8	16.3	12.2	4.4	20.8	60.8	152.9	1.3	120.1	291.2	1052.4
Minnesota	39.9	*	39.9	145.9	44.6	0.5	7.8	2.2	13.0	8.4	76.5	153.0	1.6	55.2	133.7	529.3
Mississippi	1.7	0.0	1.7	85.4	27.4	3.9	74.0	2.3	0.7	22.7	106.8	237.9	0.0	28.1	68.0	421.0
Missouri	45.6	0.1	45.6	65.1	44.6	0.7	11.0	4.6	9.9	9.8	46.2	126.8	0.0	39.7	96.1	373.3
Montana	5.4	0.0	5.4	25.7	16.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	3.5	35.7	19.7	76.1	0.0	20.9	50.5	178.5
Nebraska	13.5	0.0	13.5	52.9	31.9	0.1	9.9	0.3	8.2	0.3	33.2	83.9	0.0	13.9	33.7	197.9
Nevada	2.6	*	2.6	12.0	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	*	3.7	8.8	0.0	15.0	36.3	74.7
N. Hampshire	*	*	*	1.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	3.8	5.8	14.2	1.7	8.3	20.1	45.5
N. Jersey	0.2	0.6	0.8	53.0	54.6	8.7	27.6	11.3	0.8	153.7	180.3	436.9	*	56.6	137.1	684.4
N. Mexico	2.3	0.0	2.3	68.6	20.5	1.8	8.2	0.8	0.5	1.6	13.0	46.4	0.0	10.0	24.2	151.5
N. York	147.6	3.5	151.1	89.6	101.5	7.6	9.2	7.0	6.1	161.5	219.4	512.4	2.5	112.2	272.1	1140.0
N. Carolina	41.7	0.0	41.7	70.4	28.0	2.5	16.4	3.9	2.6	71.6	88.6	213.7	*	86.1	208.7	620.6
N. Dakota	19.4	0.0	19.4	5.6	16.3	0.0	1.9	0.2	9.6	2.4	19.9	50.2	0.0	5.4	13.0	93.6
Ohio	479.1	0.3	479.4	352.4	83.3	6.4	123.8	16.3	4.7	41.6	179.8	455.9	0.0	229.2	555.6	2072.4
Oklahoma	9.8	0.0	9.8	333.6	35.2	3.3	19.3	3.9	2.1	3.8	44.3	111.9	0.0	33.6	81.3	570.3
Oregon	5.9	0.0	5.9	50.3	22.8	0.2	1.9	1.5	2.1	8.3	32.5	69.4	0.3	47.8	115.9	289.6
Pennsylvania	680.5	16.1	696.7	318.3	87.3	3.5	22.6	18.8	5.8	119.2	166.5	423.7	*	163.6	396.6	1998.8
Rhode Island	0.1	*	0.1	5.9	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	*	5.5	6.3	15.3	0.0	4.7	11.5	37.5
S. Carolina	37.5	0.1	37.6	77.0	11.8	0.6	4.9	1.9	0.6	40.0	42.0	101.9	0.5	54.5	132.2	403.8
S. Dakota	1.4	0.0	1.4	3.5	15.3	0.1	4.2	*	8.7	0.6	18.7	47.6	0.3	4.3	10.5	67.6
Tennessee	75.9	0.3	76.3	120.6	34.1	6.4	2.6	3.8	0.3	14.2	37.8	99.2	0.0	116.3	282.0	694.3
Texas	112.2	*	112.2	2009.0	195.7	34.7	627.2	23.4	3.2	111.6	631.7	1627.5	0.0	260.8	632.1	4641.6
Utah	60.4	0.0	60.4	59.9	17.7	0.0	2.3	0.7	1.1	14.6	13.2	49.6	0.0	14.0	33.9	217.7
Vermont	0.1	*	0.1	1.7	3.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.4	10.4	0.8	4.0	9.7	26.6
Virginia	82.6	0.1	82.7	42.3	24.4	1.9	7.8	2.9	0.9	40.5	56.0	134.3	0.3	39.8	96.6	396.0
Washington	14.2	0.0	14.2	84.4	30.1	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.5	17.4	51.0	103.9	1.4	107.8	261.4	573.0
W. Virginia	162.7	0.1	162.8	62.3	23.4	0.4	3.4	2.9	0.3	12.4	30.4	73.2	7.5	37.6	91.1	434.5
Wisconsin	62.6	0.0	62.6	139.5	44.1	*	13.6	3.4	7.6	8.9	54.6	132.2	2.8	46.0	111.6	494.6
Wyoming	42.5	0.0	42.5	63.7	35.3	0.2	17.0	0.4	1.9	18.4	33.8	107.0	0.0	14.8	35.8	263.8
United States	3612.4	23.6	3636.0	8549.1	1735.8	147.2	1593.8	204.4	156.0	1673.6	3750.8	9261.5	34.4	2872.6	6963.7	31383.2

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] U.S. total includes 65.9 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke which cannot be allocated to the states.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include approximately 1.5 quadrillion Btu of wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (primarily the pulp and paper industry) in the United States in 1979. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, 1979
Trillion Btu

State	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
Alabama	0.0	13.3	1.0	53.7	10.9	0.1	3.3	248.8	22.3	340.1	0.1	0.1	353.6
Alaska	0.0	0.9	2.2	10.0	46.2	0.0	0.6	22.3	1.9	83.2	*	*	84.2
Arizona	0.0	20.7	2.1	38.9	43.2	0.1	2.4	165.9	0.0	252.6	0.2	0.5	274.0
Arkansas	0.0	12.5	1.4	42.5	11.3	0.3	2.9	129.5	0.0	187.9	0.1	0.3	200.8
California	0.0	18.2	9.2	237.4	372.0	0.8	19.1	1396.3	304.1	2338.8	1.1	2.8	2361.0
Colorado	0.0	7.2	1.3	43.7	34.4	0.3	2.7	180.7	*	263.2	0.1	0.3	270.7
Connecticut	0.0	0.1	0.4	15.5	12.5	*	1.7	163.7	0.3	194.2	*	0.1	194.4
Delaware	0.0	*	0.3	4.4	7.5	*	0.4	36.3	3.4	52.4	*	*	52.5
Dist. of Col.	0.0	*	*	5.0	*	*	0.4	23.5	0.3	29.2	*	*	29.3
Florida	0.0	4.0	6.0	90.8	169.5	0.2	5.5	577.0	72.0	921.0	0.4	0.9	926.3
Georgia	0.0	4.2	1.7	75.9	95.0	0.2	4.2	363.1	22.0	562.1	0.1	0.2	566.5
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	1.0	22.3	87.9	0.1	0.5	38.6	7.9	158.3	*	*	158.3
Idaho	0.0	4.6	0.8	20.0	6.4	*	0.9	61.0	5.7	94.8	*	*	99.4
Illinois	0.0	18.8	0.1	150.8	134.3	0.4	10.3	606.4	1.9	904.3	0.9	2.2	926.3
Indiana	0.0	10.0	1.3	100.7	15.3	0.2	4.7	337.2	0.8	460.2	0.1	0.2	470.6
Iowa	0.0	11.0	0.9	50.5	6.2	0.1	3.6	186.5	0.0	247.7	0.1	0.2	258.9
Kansas	0.0	54.6	1.2	61.0	11.2	0.2	4.1	157.4	0.2	235.3	0.1	0.2	290.1
Kentucky	0.0	26.3	0.7	74.0	14.6	0.1	3.5	221.8	0.3	315.0	0.3	0.6	342.2
Louisiana	0.0	58.7	1.2	81.7	40.9	0.2	4.9	254.5	136.2	519.7	0.5	1.3	580.3
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.5	13.0	*	0.9	64.7	4.8	94.3	*	0.1	94.4
Maryland	0.0	2.3	0.5	35.9	18.0	*	2.1	232.7	26.1	315.5	0.1	0.2	318.1
Massachusetts	0.0	0.7	1.0	29.5	49.4	0.1	3.2	290.1	9.7	383.0	0.2	0.4	384.2
Michigan	0.0	12.6	2.0	65.5	39.8	0.3	10.1	560.4	1.3	679.4	0.2	0.6	692.8
Minnesota	0.0	11.2	1.0	56.5	31.9	0.1	5.4	249.8	2.6	347.4	0.1	0.3	359.0
Mississippi	0.0	42.8	0.7	33.7	8.2	0.3	2.1	153.3	17.2	215.5	0.1	0.2	258.6
Missouri	0.0	7.2	0.9	65.9	42.9	0.1	6.3	322.1	0.9	439.1	0.2	0.4	446.9
Montana	0.0	2.3	0.6	27.5	5.2	*	1.3	54.2	0.2	89.0	*	0.1	91.4
Nebraska	0.0	7.2	0.9	35.4	10.1	0.2	2.4	98.6	0.1	147.7	0.1	0.2	155.1
Nevada	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.8	39.7	*	0.6	58.5	0.0	111.6	*	0.1	111.7
N. Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	4.5	*	0.4	51.0	5.5	65.7	*	*	65.7
N. Jersey	0.0	0.6	0.6	63.7	41.9	0.2	4.9	390.9	47.9	550.0	0.1	0.2	550.8
N. Mexico	0.0	29.7	0.5	32.3	13.9	0.1	1.5	93.3	0.0	141.7	0.1	0.2	171.6
N. York	0.0	3.4	1.7	68.8	200.9	0.1	7.2	707.6	77.5	1063.8	1.4	3.3	1071.8
N. Carolina	0.0	5.1	1.3	75.0	23.5	0.1	4.3	368.6	0.8	473.6	0.2	0.5	479.5
N. Dakota	0.0	0.1	0.7	19.4	9.2	*	1.0	41.5	0.3	72.0	*	0.1	72.2
Ohio	0.0	14.8	1.9	113.7	38.7	0.3	9.7	628.6	4.5	797.5	0.5	1.3	814.1
Oklahoma	0.0	25.9	1.7	46.7	22.8	0.3	5.3	213.2	0.0	290.0	0.3	0.6	316.7
Oregon	0.0	9.4	1.0	53.1	14.9	0.1	3.6	164.2	23.7	260.7	0.1	0.2	270.4
Pennsylvania	0.0	26.7	1.4	123.2	55.6	0.2	8.9	599.2	30.2	818.9	0.3	0.7	846.5
Rhode Island	0.0	*	1.1	3.6	1.7	*	0.5	46.4	0.9	54.1	*	0.1	54.3
S. Carolina	0.0	3.0	1.0	39.3	14.5	0.1	1.8	197.3	5.0	258.9	0.1	0.3	262.3
S. Dakota	0.0	0.4	0.5	13.2	6.5	0.1	1.1	47.6	0.0	68.9	*	0.1	69.4
Tennessee	0.0	20.5	3.2	93.1	27.4	0.1	4.6	297.7	1.0	427.0	0.1	0.4	448.1
Texas	0.0	79.3	5.9	282.9	166.4	1.1	13.0	1018.8	311.7	1799.8	0.6	1.6	1881.2
Utah	0.0	0.6	0.7	31.1	9.9	*	1.3	84.6	0.0	127.7	0.1	0.3	128.6
Vermont	0.0	0.0	*	5.2	0.9	*	0.4	30.3	0.0	36.8	*	0.1	36.8
Virginia	0.0	4.1	1.1	70.1	66.6	0.1	3.6	326.7	28.2	496.5	0.8	1.8	503.2
Washington	0.0	7.5	1.6	57.8	71.3	0.2	3.4	235.1	60.1	429.4	0.4	0.9	438.1
W. Virginia	0.0	17.2	0.3	24.2	1.8	*	1.7	107.0	*	135.1	*	*	152.3
Wisconsin	0.0	4.0	0.5	54.0	13.8	0.2	3.6	274.6	2.1	348.7	0.1	0.3	353.2
Wyoming	0.0	8.3	1.5	32.9	1.1	0.1	1.0	42.5	0.1	79.1	*	*	87.5
United States	0.0	611.8	70.3	2858.3	2185.7	8.0	193.0	13221.4	1241.8	19778.4	10.5	25.4	20426.1

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, 1979
Trillion Btu

State	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
Alabama	444.1	0.0	444.1	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	120.6	237.9	0.0	0.0	813.5
Alaska	4.6	0.0	4.6	29.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3
Arizona	208.2	0.0	208.2	53.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	30.4	40.9	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	377.2
Arkansas	24.4	0.0	24.4	31.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	46.4	48.7	35.2	41.7	0.0	0.0	181.4
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	459.7	15.5	5.5	0.0	629.4	650.4	354.0	91.4	84.0	0.1	1642.6
Colorado	192.8	0.0	192.8	36.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	9.0	16.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	257.5
Connecticut	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	116.4	117.8	4.7	136.8	0.0	0.0	259.6
Delaware	21.9	0.0	21.9	5.3	1.6	0.0	2.6	42.3	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.8
Dist. of Col.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8
Florida	193.8	0.0	193.8	173.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	454.0	478.1	2.5	165.7	0.0	0.0	1013.2
Georgia	455.7	0.0	455.7	3.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	13.4	17.4	45.6	54.9	0.0	0.0	576.7
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	65.4	67.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2
Illinois	709.0	0.0	709.0	32.6	22.1	3.2	0.0	71.6	96.9	1.2	295.8	0.0	0.0	1135.5
Indiana	684.0	0.0	684.0	2.9	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	699.7
Iowa	176.6	0.0	176.6	8.6	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.6	9.4	31.1	0.0	0.0	232.2
Kansas	142.2	0.0	142.2	120.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	14.6	18.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	281.2
Kentucky	522.2	0.0	522.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	565.4
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	84.1	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	508.6
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.8	16.2	52.1	48.4	0.0	0.0	116.8
Maryland	129.8	0.0	129.8	10.2	6.7	0.1	0.0	86.8	93.6	22.9	104.2	0.0	0.0	360.7
Massachusetts	1.3	0.0	1.3	7.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	293.4	295.4	3.9	65.4	0.0	0.0	373.2
Michigan	546.4	0.0	546.4	39.1	8.0	0.1	0.0	93.0	101.1	12.4	163.0	0.0	*	862.2
Minnesota	195.2	0.0	195.2	7.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	9.2	27.1	123.9	0.0	*	362.6
Mississippi	58.1	0.0	58.1	66.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	71.1	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	197.1
Missouri	464.7	0.0	464.7	21.1	6.2	0.0	1.3	2.7	10.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	507.4
Montana	59.1	0.0	59.1	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	107.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	170.9
Nebraska	66.1	0.0	66.4	14.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.3	13.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	192.4
Nevada	96.8	0.0	96.8	41.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	165.7
N. Hampshire	29.0	0.0	29.0	*	0.1	*	0.0	29.0	29.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.1
N. Jersey	57.7	0.0	57.7	31.8	11.3	5.1	0.0	115.3	131.6	-3.0	71.2	0.0	0.0	239.3
N. Mexico	150.9	0.0	150.9	62.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	219.7
N. York	153.7	0.0	153.7	78.5	6.3	2.4	0.0	438.5	447.2	398.3	199.3	0.0	0.7	1277.7
N. Carolina	514.9	0.0	514.9	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	82.6	73.3	0.0	0.0	674.0
N. Dakota	135.3	0.0	135.3	*	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.3
Ohio	1158.1	0.0	1158.1	5.8	17.2	0.4	0.0	9.4	27.0	*	34.1	0.0	*	1225.1
Oklahoma	51.8	0.0	51.8	345.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.8
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	311.3	48.4	0.0	2.2	373.9
Pennsylvania	973.3	18.3	991.5	1.9	17.3	0.0	3.8	115.7	136.8	12.7	202.4	0.0	0.0	1345.4
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
S. Carolina	169.4	0.0	169.4	5.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	23.2	26.5	40.8	196.2	0.0	0.0	438.2
S. Dakota	34.2	0.0	34.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.4
Tennessee	463.4	0.0	463.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	128.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	596.2
Texas	504.1	0.0	504.1	1448.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	13.5	16.8	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1982.1
Utah	97.0	0.0	97.0	6.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.6
Vermont	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.5	37.1	0.0	0.3	49.1
Virginia	127.8	0.0	127.8	3.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	143.9	152.9	15.8	76.0	0.0	0.0	376.1
Washington	83.7	0.0	83.7	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.8	3.4	828.3	38.9	0.0	0.0	956.4
W. Virginia	654.2	0.0	654.2	0.1	4.6	*	0.0	0.0	4.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	664.2
Wisconsin	256.3	0.0	256.3	21.9	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	9.1	21.1	112.0	0.0	0.3	420.9
Wyoming	231.9	0.0	231.9	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	244.3
United States	11244.4	18.3	11262.7	3609.2	271.3	18.0	8.1	3059.5	3356.9	3131.7	2747.8	84.0	5.2	24197.5

[1] Includes net imports of electricity. A negative number in this column results from pumped storage for which, overall, more electricity is expended than is created, to provide electricity during peak demand periods.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Statistical Tables

Section 2. United States Summaries
1960 through 1979

Consumption of Energy by Type, United States

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Aviation Gasoline	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[3]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: All Other Petroleum	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Imports of Coal Coke	Total Energy Consumed
1960	10119.9	12385.4	691.8	297.9	3991.7	738.5	563.3	911.7	258.8	7630.8	3517.2	39.0	1275.7	19919.3	6.0	1653.4	0.8	1.5	-5.9	44079.7
1961	9889.4	12926.1	715.0	290.4	4044.6	826.8	551.4	938.2	251.9	7751.6	3449.5	38.5	1357.1	20215.1	19.7	1677.0	2.2	1.3	-8.3	44722.8
1962	10175.3	13730.8	757.3	262.9	4266.3	976.9	555.8	1024.7	264.5	8050.8	3431.5	46.2	1411.9	21018.8	26.4	1818.4	2.3	1.3	-5.8	46797.7
1963	10694.1	14403.3	778.8	253.2	4352.8	1043.7	549.9	1107.9	264.4	8310.0	3388.2	45.9	1605.4	21700.0	38.1	1772.4	3.7	1.3	-7.7	48605.3
1964	11246.4	15287.8	797.3	235.0	4371.2	1120.8	525.8	1183.6	277.7	8464.4	3486.7	43.4	1793.6	22299.6	39.8	1906.8	4.5	1.5	-10.9	50775.6
1965	11886.4	15768.7	846.7	221.6	4519.1	1214.5	553.3	1231.8	285.8	8805.6	3690.5	43.5	1833.2	23245.7	43.2	2057.6	4.2	2.8	-19.3	52989.1
1966	12478.7	16995.3	889.7	194.1	4644.7	1353.7	573.3	1299.3	296.9	9218.7	3938.4	45.9	1945.0	24399.5	64.2	2072.9	4.2	3.5	-26.2	55992.1
1967	12238.7	17944.8	870.1	166.1	4765.7	1670.2	567.4	1322.0	267.6	9506.8	4098.4	47.1	2000.7	25282.2	88.5	2343.5	6.9	3.3	-16.1	57891.8
1968	12657.0	19209.7	936.7	154.6	5094.2	1941.1	583.6	1472.8	294.0	10114.0	4201.2	47.0	2138.8	26977.9	141.5	2342.1	9.4	3.9	-18.1	61323.3
1969	12719.9	20678.0	950.9	129.0	5244.0	2016.8	569.1	1695.6	295.9	10595.3	4538.7	58.1	2246.0	28339.4	153.7	2659.2	13.3	3.3	-37.9	64528.9
1970	12663.7	21794.7	1018.5	100.5	5401.0	1972.7	544.2	1688.5	301.4	11090.9	5056.6	64.0	2283.4	29521.6	239.3	2654.1	11.3	3.7	-60.5	66828.1
1971	12012.1	22469.1	1052.0	90.3	5657.9	2060.8	515.5	1722.9	299.1	11531.7	5268.8	56.3	2308.6	30564.0	412.9	2861.1	11.9	3.3	-34.7	68299.7
1972	12447.5	22698.2	1086.9	85.4	6210.1	2140.8	486.8	1954.6	320.3	12259.3	5819.5	50.0	2533.1	32947.0	583.8	2943.6	31.5	3.4	-27.2	71627.8
1973	13302.3	22505.0	1211.7	83.4	6574.8	2167.2	447.4	1980.7	358.9	12797.1	6476.7	52.0	2687.4	34837.5	910.2	3009.8	42.6	3.4	-8.2	74602.5
1974	12879.8	21725.6	1119.7	81.9	6267.2	2030.4	364.9	1913.8	343.7	12534.6	6055.7	45.7	2696.4	33453.9	1272.1	3309.1	53.2	2.6	58.8	72755.2
1975	12824.9	19947.3	978.0	71.0	6061.3	2047.1	328.8	1807.1	304.3	12797.5	5649.3	36.2	2651.5	32732.2	1899.8	3219.0	70.2	2.0	14.2	70709.4
1976	13736.2	20337.8	973.9	67.5	6679.5	2026.0	351.1	1907.3	338.0	13415.3	6445.1	24.2	2949.9	35177.8	2111.1	3065.6	78.2	2.8	-0.1	74509.3
1977	13973.7	19923.4	1035.5	70.3	7125.9	2126.5	362.7	1907.9	353.7	13760.4	7047.3	20.9	3312.9	37123.9	2701.8	2515.0	77.4	5.0	15.3	76335.4
1978	13860.4	19998.9	1137.7	71.5	7296.1	2163.8	363.1	1891.9	379.8	14211.0	6936.0	21.9	3490.0	37962.9	2976.6	3163.8	64.3	3.5	130.8	78161.2
1979	15109.0	20660.9	1141.7	70.3	7039.3	2203.6	388.8	2138.1	397.4	13487.5	6485.4	11.3	3758.8	37122.3	2747.8	3166.1	84.0	5.2	65.9	78961.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Aviation Gasoline	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[3]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: All Other Petroleum	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Imports of Coal Coke
	Million Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels												Billion Kilowatt-Hours				Million Short Tons
1960	398	11967	105	59	685	136	99	227	43	1453	559	6	214	3586	1	154	*	*	*
1961	390	12489	108	58	694	152	97	234	42	1476	549	6	227	3641	2	157	*	*	*
1962	402	13267	114	52	732	179	98	255	44	1533	546	7	236	3796	2	172	*	*	*
1963	423	13970	117	50	747	190	97	276	44	1582	539	7	272	3921	3	169	*	*	*
1964	446	14814	120	47	750	204	93	295	46	1611	555	7	307	4034	3	182	*	*	*
1965	472	15280	128	44	776	220	98	307	47	1676	587	7	313	4202	4	197	*	*	-1
1966	498	16452	134	38	797	244	101	324	49	1755	626	7	334	4411	6	199	*	*	-1
1967	491	17388	131	33	818	301	100	344	44	1810	652	7	344	4585	8	225	*	*	-1
1968	510	18632	141	31	875	349	103	386	48	1925	668	7	368	4902	13	225	*	*	-1
1969	516	20056	143	26	900	362	100	446	49	2017	722	9	387	5160	14	255	1	*	-1
1970	523	21139	153	20	927	353	96	447	50	2111	804	10	393	5364	22	253	1	*	-2
1971	502	21793	150	18	971	369	91	457	49	2195	838	8	397	5553	38	273	1	*	-1
1972	524	22101	164	17	1066	382	86	520	53	2334	926	8	436	5990	54	284	1	*	-1
1973	563	22049	183	17	1129	387	79	529	59	2436	1030	8	462	6317	83	290	2	*	*
1974	558	21223	169	16	1076	363	64	513	57	2386	963	7	464	6078	114	317	2	*	2
1975	563	19538	147	14	1041	365	58	486	50	2436	899	5	455	5958	173	309	3	*	1
1976	604	19946	147	13	1147	361	62	514	56	2554	1025	4	508	6391	191	296	4	*	*
1977	625	19521	156	14	1223	379	64	519	58	2620	1121	3	570	6727	251	241	4	*	1
1978	625	19627	171	14	1253	386	64	516	63	2705	1103	3	601	6879	276	303	3	*	5
1979	681	20241	172	14	1208	393	69	581	66	2568	1032	2	654	6757	255	303	4	*	3

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (approximately 1.5 quadrillion Btu in 1979) and wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (approximately 0.5 quadrillion Btu in 1979). Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, United States
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities			Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[4]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1960	6337.2	8746.1	4083.1	5984.6	14949.9	18829.0	10482.4	10520.0	8227.0	2351.1	5876.0	44079.7
1961	6561.9	9088.9	4111.6	6082.4	14920.0	18888.9	10622.4	10662.6	8506.8	2465.6	6041.3	44722.8
1962	6895.6	9608.2	4305.2	6421.1	15439.6	19632.2	11097.3	11136.2	9059.9	2654.3	6405.5	46797.7
1963	6956.3	9864.6	4294.5	6629.2	16159.5	20537.0	11538.1	11574.5	9656.9	2840.9	6816.1	48605.3
1964	7035.8	10173.9	4332.5	6829.3	17172.6	21848.3	11890.9	11924.0	10343.8	3057.4	7286.4	50775.6
1965	7251.2	10627.2	4689.8	7372.7	17683.9	22657.6	12299.2	12331.6	11065.0	3254.3	7810.7	52989.1
1966	7491.4	11173.8	4923.9	7849.8	18502.0	23889.3	13045.8	13079.1	12029.0	3531.9	8497.0	55992.1
1967	7730.2	11668.9	5291.7	8434.6	18448.8	24065.7	13691.4	13722.6	12729.8	3750.5	8979.2	57891.8
1968	7998.8	12415.5	5441.5	8886.8	19160.4	25192.6	14799.2	14828.4	13923.5	4104.2	9819.2	61323.3
1969	8333.7	13285.9	5677.7	9452.0	19836.1	26327.6	15434.6	15463.4	15246.8	4482.8	10764.0	64528.9
1970	8434.4	13891.4	5920.4	10047.2	20144.2	26824.8	16035.2	16064.7	16293.9	4750.5	11543.4	66828.1
1971	8563.7	14418.8	6024.2	10456.0	19840.0	26749.1	16647.0	16675.8	17224.7	5014.1	12210.7	68299.7
1972	8756.7	15031.6	6202.3	11014.9	20455.5	27923.0	17629.4	17658.3	18584.0	5442.7	13141.3	71627.8
1973	8362.6	15129.2	6295.4	11495.0	21443.9	29458.7	18490.6	18519.7	20010.1	5844.4	14165.6	74602.5
1974	7976.2	14808.9	5974.4	11177.0	20648.7	28742.2	17996.2	18027.1	20159.6	5820.6	14339.0	72755.2
1975	7995.5	14897.4	5615.7	11126.1	18537.3	26508.1	18142.4	18177.8	20418.4	5902.1	14516.3	70709.4
1976	8372.3	15449.1	6021.7	11775.2	19534.9	28221.1	19027.9	19063.9	21552.5	6264.5	15288.0	74509.3
1977	8069.3	15657.7	5861.5	11926.1	19875.0	29015.7	19700.0	19735.9	22829.6	6581.2	16248.4	76335.4
1978	8078.8	15957.4	6052.1	12279.3	19910.8	29310.5	20583.0	20614.0	23536.6	6840.4	16696.1	78161.2
1979	7433.6	15411.4	5393.1	11740.6	21546.8	31383.2	20390.2	20426.1	24197.5	7066.7	17130.8	78961.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I or A + C + E + G + J + K or B + D + F + H. Note that I = J + K.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (approximately 1.5 quadrillion Btu in 1979) and wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (approximately 0.5 quadrillion Btu in 1979). Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, United States

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	284.1	153.1	437.2	3211.8	1896.4	448.8	343.0	2688.2	688.4	1720.5	8746.1
1961	258.8	139.6	398.4	3362.3	1979.8	470.0	351.5	2801.3	732.4	1794.6	9088.9
1962	262.9	120.9	383.8	3600.3	2060.7	468.3	382.6	2911.5	794.7	1917.8	9608.2
1963	220.1	113.2	333.2	3700.3	2044.5	467.0	411.3	2922.8	855.6	2052.7	9864.6
1964	183.5	108.2	291.7	3908.5	1996.8	420.9	417.9	2835.6	927.5	2210.5	10173.9
1965	178.5	95.2	273.7	4027.7	2067.4	448.7	433.6	2949.7	992.9	2383.1	10627.2
1966	187.1	80.1	267.2	4274.8	2051.8	436.0	461.6	2949.4	1081.2	2601.2	11173.8
1967	160.1	70.2	230.3	4451.3	2177.1	388.1	483.3	3048.5	1160.5	2778.3	11668.9
1968	142.7	65.8	208.6	4588.3	2249.4	432.3	520.2	3201.9	1301.9	3114.8	12415.5
1969	137.6	58.2	195.8	4874.9	2245.4	428.1	589.6	3263.1	1456.0	3496.2	13285.9
1970	113.4	55.9	169.3	4987.4	2284.6	415.0	578.1	3277.7	1591.0	3865.9	13891.4
1971	107.7	53.5	161.2	5125.8	2290.4	400.9	585.4	3276.7	1704.4	4150.7	14418.8
1972	82.5	40.9	123.3	5264.4	2365.6	375.3	628.0	3369.0	1837.7	4437.2	15031.6
1973	77.0	42.6	119.6	4977.0	2323.6	347.4	595.1	3266.0	1976.3	4790.2	15129.2
1974	80.8	36.7	117.5	4901.0	2128.9	282.6	546.1	2957.7	1972.8	4859.9	14808.9
1975	65.8	30.2	96.0	5022.6	2100.8	248.3	527.8	2877.0	1995.0	4906.8	14897.4
1976	62.5	28.8	91.3	5147.3	2318.6	265.8	549.2	3133.6	2057.0	5019.8	15449.1
1977	61.7	29.0	90.7	4913.1	2272.6	260.2	532.7	3065.5	2187.5	5400.8	15657.7
1978	69.4	24.1	93.6	4981.5	2237.4	250.0	516.4	3003.8	2289.8	5588.9	15957.4
1979	62.5	19.0	81.6	5054.7	1599.8	241.6	455.9	2297.3	2329.8	5647.9	15411.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels				Billion Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	11	6	17	3103	326	79	86	490	202	504
1961	10	6	15	3249	340	83	88	510	215	526
1962	10	5	15	3479	354	83	95	532	233	562
1963	8	5	13	3589	351	82	103	536	251	602
1964	7	5	11	3787	343	74	104	521	272	648
1965	7	4	11	3903	355	79	108	542	291	698
1966	7	3	10	4138	352	77	115	544	317	762
1967	6	3	9	4313	374	68	126	568	340	814
1968	5	3	8	4450	386	76	136	599	382	913
1969	5	3	8	4728	385	76	155	616	427	1025
1970	4	2	7	4837	392	73	153	618	466	1133
1971	4	2	6	4972	393	71	155	619	500	1217
1972	3	2	5	5126	406	66	167	639	539	1300
1973	3	2	5	4879	399	61	159	619	579	1404
1974	3	2	5	4786	365	50	146	562	578	1424
1975	3	1	4	4924	361	44	142	547	585	1438
1976	2	1	4	5051	398	47	148	593	603	1471
1977	2	1	4	4821	390	46	145	581	641	1583
1978	3	1	4	4903	384	44	141	569	671	1638
1979	2	1	3	4965	275	43	124	441	683	1655

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the United States.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel (approximately 0.5 quadrillion Btu consumed in 1979); (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, United States

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	527.7	102.1	629.7	1055.9	694.8	629.7	60.5	174.3	799.1	39.0	2397.5	543.4	1358.1	5984.6
1961	480.6	93.1	573.7	1114.5	715.0	656.3	62.0	182.1	769.3	38.5	2423.3	571.2	1399.6	6082.4
1962	488.3	80.6	568.9	1248.9	757.3	671.0	67.5	162.3	783.1	46.2	2487.4	619.9	1496.0	6421.1
1963	408.7	75.5	484.1	1307.1	778.8	662.8	72.6	155.2	788.0	45.9	2503.3	686.8	1647.9	6629.2
1964	340.8	72.1	412.9	1418.7	797.3	645.4	73.7	150.4	790.6	43.4	2500.9	738.0	1758.8	6829.3
1965	331.4	63.5	394.9	1489.8	846.7	666.2	76.5	167.6	1004.4	43.5	2805.0	789.1	1893.8	7372.7
1966	347.4	53.4	400.8	1676.3	889.7	662.3	81.5	88.6	1079.0	45.9	2846.8	859.1	2066.8	7849.8
1967	297.3	46.8	344.1	2021.7	870.1	702.5	85.3	93.1	1127.8	47.1	2925.9	926.0	2216.9	8434.6
1968	265.1	43.9	309.0	2140.1	936.7	730.2	91.8	92.8	1093.9	47.0	2992.4	1015.6	2429.7	8886.8
1969	255.6	38.8	294.4	2323.1	950.9	735.6	104.1	92.9	1118.7	58.1	3060.3	1109.7	2664.6	9452.0
1970	210.6	37.3	247.9	2472.9	1018.5	750.9	102.0	96.0	1168.3	64.0	3199.6	1203.2	2923.6	10047.2
1971	200.1	35.7	235.8	2586.8	1052.0	753.0	103.3	92.4	1144.6	56.3	3201.6	1290.1	3141.7	10456.0
1972	153.1	27.3	180.4	2678.4	1086.9	799.5	110.8	94.7	1201.5	50.0	3343.5	1409.5	3403.2	11014.9
1973	143.1	28.4	171.5	2649.0	1211.7	803.6	105.0	93.9	1208.7	52.0	3474.9	1518.7	3681.0	11495.0
1974	150.1	24.5	174.6	2617.0	1119.7	744.1	96.4	90.0	1087.0	45.7	3182.8	1502.1	3700.5	11177.0
1975	122.2	20.1	142.3	2558.5	978.0	744.0	93.1	94.7	968.8	36.2	2915.0	1592.8	3917.6	11126.1
1976	116.0	19.2	135.3	2718.4	973.9	849.6	96.9	103.4	1120.0	24.2	3168.0	1672.3	4081.2	11775.2
1977	114.7	19.3	134.0	2548.3	1035.5	864.9	94.0	106.0	1058.0	20.9	3179.2	1748.3	4316.3	11926.1
1978	129.0	16.1	145.0	2642.7	1137.7	867.8	91.1	111.4	1034.4	21.9	3264.3	1809.8	4417.4	12279.3
1979	116.2	12.7	128.8	2836.1	1141.7	574.1	80.5	110.0	510.6	11.3	2428.2	1853.7	4493.7	11740.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels							Billion Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	20	4	24	1020	105	108	15	33	127	6	394	159	398
1961	18	4	22	1077	108	113	15	35	122	6	399	167	410
1962	18	3	22	1207	114	115	17	31	125	7	409	182	438
1963	15	3	18	1268	117	114	18	30	125	7	411	201	483
1964	13	3	16	1375	120	111	18	29	126	7	410	216	515
1965	12	3	15	1444	128	114	19	32	160	7	459	231	555
1966	13	2	15	1623	134	114	20	17	172	7	463	252	606
1967	11	2	13	1959	131	121	22	18	179	7	478	271	650
1968	10	2	12	2076	141	125	24	18	174	7	489	298	712
1969	10	2	11	2253	143	126	27	18	178	9	501	325	781
1970	8	2	9	2399	153	129	27	18	186	10	523	353	857
1971	7	2	9	2509	159	129	27	18	182	8	523	378	921
1972	6	1	7	2608	164	137	29	18	191	8	547	413	997
1973	5	1	6	2597	183	138	28	18	192	8	567	445	1079
1974	6	1	7	2556	169	128	26	17	173	7	519	440	1085
1975	5	1	6	2508	147	128	25	18	154	5	478	467	1148
1976	4	1	5	2668	147	146	26	20	178	4	520	490	1196
1977	5	1	5	2501	156	148	26	20	168	3	522	512	1265
1978	5	1	6	2601	171	149	25	21	165	3	534	530	1295
1979	5	1	5	2786	172	99	22	21	81	2	396	543	1317

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the United States.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, United States

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[3]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Net Imports of Coal Coke	Total Energy Consumed[2]
1960	4621.7	104.2	4725.9	5973.3	526.3	0.0	114.4	494.4	107.0	367.3	1332.8	1275.7	4217.9	38.8	1108.5	2770.5	-5.9	18829.0
1961	4432.8	93.1	4525.9	6169.8	493.1	0.0	81.4	511.2	104.1	350.1	1299.7	1357.1	4196.7	35.8	1150.3	2818.6	-8.3	18888.9
1962	4479.0	88.9	4567.9	6451.0	545.6	0.0	87.6	560.4	119.0	355.7	1310.4	1411.9	4390.6	36.0	1228.3	2964.2	-5.8	19632.2
1963	4698.4	96.8	4795.1	6748.1	553.8	0.0	82.8	608.7	119.0	340.8	1279.5	1605.4	4590.1	33.9	1287.8	3089.8	-7.7	20537.0
1964	5018.8	110.2	5128.9	7113.9	572.5	0.0	104.9	674.1	125.0	328.5	1308.4	1793.6	4906.9	33.8	1382.0	3293.7	-10.9	21848.3
1965	5266.5	98.5	5365.0	7339.2	669.3	0.0	104.6	703.5	137.3	329.5	1189.0	1833.2	4966.2	32.8	1462.8	3510.9	-19.3	22657.6
1966	5393.9	85.2	5479.1	7795.1	744.9	0.0	137.3	737.7	142.6	311.4	1202.0	1945.0	5220.8	33.1	1581.8	3805.5	-26.2	23889.3
1967	5111.0	83.2	5194.2	8043.4	705.2	0.0	179.4	736.6	132.1	293.6	1143.8	2000.7	5191.5	35.8	1654.9	3962.0	-16.1	24065.7
1968	5048.6	73.7	5122.3	8626.5	670.8	0.0	151.4	842.8	145.2	295.1	1150.5	2138.8	5394.6	35.2	1778.1	4254.1	-18.1	25192.6
1969	4928.6	63.4	4992.0	9233.8	689.0	0.0	141.0	980.7	151.9	286.0	1119.3	2246.0	5613.9	34.2	1908.6	4582.9	-37.9	26327.6
1970	4947.4	53.2	5000.6	9536.1	653.4	0.0	129.2	989.1	154.7	278.4	1164.7	2264.2	5633.9	34.0	1947.8	4732.9	-60.5	26824.8
1971	4258.5	42.7	4301.2	9891.6	710.1	0.0	114.6	1015.1	151.9	266.2	1099.9	2290.4	5648.3	33.7	2011.2	4897.8	-34.7	26749.1
1972	4288.7	31.6	4320.2	9884.3	785.4	0.0	111.4	1194.6	162.7	246.4	1229.1	2514.2	6243.8	34.4	2187.0	5280.5	-27.2	27923.0
1973	4316.6	31.9	4348.5	10388.3	871.6	0.0	100.0	1260.6	195.5	248.2	1332.5	2672.2	6680.5	34.8	2340.9	5673.9	-8.2	29458.7
1974	4015.2	32.6	4047.8	10003.6	804.6	0.0	82.2	1252.7	187.2	228.1	1272.9	2677.6	6505.3	33.2	2336.8	5756.7	58.8	28742.2
1975	3761.7	35.4	3797.1	8531.8	796.3	10.0	80.5	1169.8	149.5	217.5	1089.0	2649.4	6161.8	32.3	2304.0	5666.8	14.2	26508.1
1976	3746.4	39.9	3786.3	8761.6	933.6	3.7	85.3	1244.6	166.1	204.6	1368.0	2947.8	6953.7	33.4	2524.8	6161.4	-0.1	28221.1
1977	3461.9	36.1	3497.9	8635.4	1148.8	2.7	102.5	1265.2	181.9	190.9	1491.8	3309.9	7693.7	32.6	2635.1	6505.7	15.3	29015.7
1978	3340.5	31.1	3371.5	8539.0	1154.1	0.0	113.1	1270.5	195.3	172.9	1453.7	3478.0	7837.7	31.8	2731.8	6667.9	130.8	29310.5
1979	3612.4	23.6	3636.0	8549.1	1735.8	0.0	147.2	1593.8	204.4	156.0	1673.6	3750.8	9261.5	34.4	2872.6	6963.7	65.9	31383.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[3]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Net Imports of Coal Coke
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels									Billion Kilowatt-Hours			Million Short Tons
1960	173	4	177	5771	90	0	20	123	18	70	212	214	747	4	325	812	*
1961	166	4	170	5961	85	0	14	127	17	67	207	227	744	3	337	826	*
1962	168	4	172	6233	94	0	15	140	20	68	208	236	781	3	360	869	*
1963	176	4	180	6545	95	0	15	152	20	65	204	272	821	3	377	906	*
1964	188	5	192	6893	98	0	19	168	21	63	208	307	883	3	405	965	*
1965	197	4	201	7112	115	0	18	175	23	63	189	313	897	3	429	1029	-1
1966	201	4	205	7546	128	0	24	184	24	59	191	334	944	3	464	1115	-1
1967	191	4	195	7794	121	0	32	192	22	56	182	344	948	3	485	1161	-1
1968	188	3	192	8367	115	0	27	221	24	56	183	368	994	3	521	1247	-1
1969	184	3	187	8956	118	0	25	258	25	54	178	387	1045	3	559	1343	-1
1970	184	2	187	9249	112	0	23	262	26	53	185	390	1050	3	571	1387	-2
1971	157	2	159	9594	122	0	20	269	25	51	175	394	1056	3	589	1435	-1
1972	159	1	161	9624	135	0	20	318	27	47	195	432	1174	3	641	1548	-1
1973	161	1	162	10185	150	0	18	337	32	47	212	459	1254	3	686	1663	*
1974	154	1	155	9769	138	0	15	336	31	43	202	461	1226	3	685	1687	2
1975	146	1	147	8365	137	2	14	315	25	41	173	455	1162	3	675	1661	1
1976	145	2	146	8598	160	1	15	335	27	39	218	508	1303	3	740	1806	*
1977	138	1	139	8474	197	*	18	344	30	36	237	570	1433	3	772	1907	1
1978	133	1	134	8405	198	0	20	346	32	33	231	599	1460	3	801	1954	5
1979	144	1	145	8398	298	0	26	433	34	30	266	653	1739	3	842	2041	3

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the United States.

[2] Total energy consumed by the industrial sector includes the U.S. net imports of coal coke in addition to the components itemized on this table.

[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (approximately 1.5 quadrillion Btu in 1979). Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, United States

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	81.3	359.2	297.9	910.9	738.5	13.7	151.9	7089.3	839.6	10041.8	10.8	26.9	10520.0
1961	20.5	390.8	290.4	891.0	826.8	13.5	147.8	7219.4	822.2	10211.1	11.6	28.5	10662.6
1962	18.3	395.9	262.9	965.0	976.9	14.2	145.5	7532.8	785.8	10683.1	11.4	27.5	11136.2
1963	17.9	436.9	253.2	1067.5	1043.7	15.3	145.5	7813.9	744.2	11083.3	10.7	25.7	11574.5
1964	19.0	449.5	235.0	1134.0	1120.8	17.9	152.8	7985.6	776.4	11422.3	9.8	23.4	11924.0
1965	17.5	516.5	221.6	1095.2	1214.5	18.2	148.5	8308.5	758.7	11765.2	9.5	22.8	12331.6
1966	16.3	553.0	194.1	1168.6	1353.7	18.6	154.3	8818.7	768.6	12476.5	9.8	23.5	13079.1
1967	12.5	594.2	166.1	1164.5	1670.2	16.8	135.5	9120.0	811.5	13084.7	9.2	22.0	13722.6
1968	11.2	609.3	154.6	1394.1	1941.1	17.9	148.8	9726.1	796.1	14178.7	8.6	20.6	14828.4
1969	8.4	650.5	129.0	1503.2	2016.8	21.3	144.0	10216.3	745.1	14775.7	8.4	20.3	15463.4
1970	8.0	744.6	100.5	1567.8	1972.7	19.2	146.7	10716.5	759.3	15282.7	8.6	20.9	16064.7
1971	5.6	765.6	90.3	1698.7	2060.8	19.0	147.2	11173.2	686.6	15875.8	8.4	20.4	16675.8
1972	4.4	786.8	85.4	1912.9	2090.8	21.2	157.6	11918.3	651.9	16838.2	8.5	20.4	17658.3
1973	3.1	742.7	83.4	2158.9	2131.2	20.1	163.4	12455.0	732.6	17744.7	8.5	20.6	18519.7
1974	2.1	684.8	81.9	2126.5	2001.1	18.6	156.5	12216.5	708.2	17309.3	8.9	22.0	18027.1
1975	0.6	594.6	71.0	2069.3	2019.1	16.5	154.8	12485.3	731.3	17547.2	10.2	25.2	18177.8
1976	0.3	558.7	67.5	2249.6	1998.3	16.5	171.9	13107.3	857.8	18468.9	10.4	25.5	19063.9
1977	0.2	542.8	70.3	2430.1	2087.8	16.0	171.8	13463.5	917.5	19157.0	10.3	25.5	19735.9
1978	0.0	538.9	71.5	2613.7	2138.3	13.9	184.5	13926.6	1095.7	20044.1	9.0	21.9	20614.0
1979	0.0	611.8	70.3	2858.3	2185.7	8.0	193.0	13221.4	1241.8	19778.4	10.5	25.4	20426.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Million Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels								Billion Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	3	347	59	156	136	3	25	1350	134	1863	3	8
1961	1	378	58	153	152	3	24	1374	131	1895	3	8
1962	1	382	52	166	179	4	24	1434	125	1983	3	8
1963	1	424	50	183	190	4	24	1488	118	2058	3	8
1964	1	436	47	195	204	4	25	1520	123	2119	3	7
1965	1	501	44	188	220	5	24	1582	121	2183	3	7
1966	1	535	38	201	244	5	25	1679	122	2315	3	7
1967	*	576	33	200	301	4	22	1736	129	2426	3	6
1968	*	591	31	239	349	5	25	1852	127	2627	3	6
1969	*	631	26	258	362	6	24	1945	119	2738	2	6
1970	*	722	20	269	353	5	24	2040	121	2832	3	6
1971	*	743	18	292	369	5	24	2127	109	2944	2	6
1972	*	766	17	328	374	6	26	2269	104	3123	2	6
1973	*	728	17	371	380	5	27	2371	117	3287	2	6
1974	*	669	16	365	357	5	26	2326	113	3208	3	6
1975	*	583	14	355	360	4	26	2377	116	3253	3	7
1976	*	548	13	386	356	4	28	2495	136	3420	3	7
1977	*	533	14	417	372	4	28	2563	146	3545	3	7
1978	0	530	14	449	381	4	30	2651	174	3704	3	6
1979	0	601	14	491	390	2	32	2517	198	3643	3	7

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the United States.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, United States

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	4178.5	66.6	4245.1	1785.1	28.3	0.0	0.0	545.6	574.0	1614.6	6.0	0.8	1.5	8227.0
1961	4309.8	61.0	4370.8	1889.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	558.3	582.6	1641.2	19.7	2.2	1.3	8506.8
1962	4580.8	55.6	4636.4	2034.8	24.0	0.0	0.0	552.2	576.2	1782.4	26.4	2.3	1.3	9059.9
1963	5012.7	51.0	5063.7	2211.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	576.4	600.6	1738.5	38.1	3.7	1.3	9656.9
1964	5340.3	53.5	5393.8	2397.2	22.5	0.0	0.0	611.3	633.8	1873.0	39.8	4.5	1.5	10343.8
1965	5783.4	51.7	5835.1	2395.4	21.0	0.0	0.0	738.5	759.5	2024.8	43.2	4.2	2.8	11065.0
1966	6263.3	52.1	6315.4	2696.1	17.1	0.0	0.0	888.9	906.0	2039.8	64.2	4.2	3.5	12029.0
1967	6406.7	50.8	6457.5	2834.2	16.4	0.0	0.0	1015.2	1031.6	2307.8	88.5	6.9	3.3	12729.8
1968	6955.1	50.8	7005.9	3245.5	49.6	0.0	0.0	1160.7	1210.3	2306.9	141.5	9.4	3.9	13923.5
1969	7186.8	42.6	7229.4	3595.8	70.8	0.0	0.0	1555.6	1626.4	2625.0	153.7	13.3	3.3	15246.8
1970	7194.3	43.7	7238.0	4053.8	144.3	0.0	19.2	1964.2	2127.6	2620.1	239.3	11.3	3.7	16293.9
1971	7270.2	38.1	7308.3	4099.3	205.8	0.0	18.2	2337.6	2561.7	2827.4	412.9	11.9	3.3	17224.7
1972	7782.7	36.5	7819.2	4084.3	346.7	50.0	18.9	2737.0	3152.6	2909.2	583.8	31.5	3.4	18584.0
1973	8633.7	25.9	8659.6	3748.0	417.1	36.0	15.3	3203.0	3671.3	2975.0	910.2	42.6	3.4	20010.1
1974	8512.1	25.8	8537.9	3519.2	463.0	29.3	18.8	2987.6	3498.8	3275.9	1272.1	53.2	2.6	20159.6
1975	8763.6	25.2	8788.9	3239.8	350.9	18.0	2.1	2860.2	3231.2	3186.6	1899.8	70.2	2.0	20418.4
1976	9699.3	23.7	9723.0	3151.7	328.2	24.0	2.1	3099.3	3453.5	3032.2	2111.1	78.2	2.8	21552.5
1977	10226.3	24.6	10250.8	3283.7	409.5	36.1	2.9	3580.0	4028.5	2482.4	2701.8	77.4	5.0	22829.6
1978	10232.1	18.2	10250.3	3296.8	423.3	25.5	12.0	3352.2	3813.0	3132.1	2976.6	64.3	3.5	23536.6
1979	11244.4	18.3	11262.7	3609.2	271.3	18.0	8.1	3059.5	3356.9	3131.7	2747.8	84.0	5.2	24197.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels					Billion Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	174	3	177	1725	5	0	0	87	92	150	1	*	*
1961	180	3	182	1825	4	0	0	89	93	154	2	*	*
1962	191	2	193	1966	4	0	0	88	92	169	2	*	*
1963	209	2	211	2144	4	0	0	92	96	166	3	*	*
1964	223	2	225	2323	4	0	0	97	101	179	3	*	*
1965	243	2	245	2321	4	0	0	117	121	194	4	*	*
1966	264	2	266	2610	3	0	0	141	144	196	6	*	*
1967	272	2	274	2746	3	0	0	161	164	221	8	*	*
1968	296	2	298	3148	9	0	0	185	193	222	13	*	*
1969	309	2	311	3488	12	0	0	247	260	251	14	1	*
1970	318	2	320	3932	25	0	3	312	340	250	22	1	*
1971	326	2	327	3976	35	0	3	372	410	270	38	1	*
1972	350	2	352	3977	60	9	3	435	507	280	54	1	*
1973	388	1	389	3660	72	6	3	509	590	286	83	2	*
1974	390	1	392	3443	79	5	3	475	563	314	114	2	*
1975	404	1	406	3158	60	3	*	455	519	306	173	3	*
1976	447	1	448	3081	56	4	*	493	554	292	191	4	*
1977	476	1	477	3191	70	6	*	569	647	238	251	4	*
1978	480	1	481	3188	73	5	2	533	612	300	276	3	*
1979	526	1	527	3491	47	3	1	487	538	300	255	4	*

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Statistical Tables

Section 3. Summaries by State
1960 through 1979

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Alabama

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
1960	398.5	190.7	14.3	1.8	32.1	6.9	5.9	36.5	4.0	130.3	26.8	*	25.4	284.1	0.0	67.1	0.0	0.0	-66.9	873.5
1961	385.4	191.5	14.3	1.8	25.2	7.0	2.8	38.8	3.9	133.5	22.6	*	25.0	274.8	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	-92.1	831.4
1962	425.9	201.2	15.1	2.3	28.9	7.8	1.8	42.9	4.0	139.0	17.2	*	25.3	284.3	0.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	-111.4	879.6
1963	443.8	212.2	16.4	2.4	30.0	7.9	2.7	46.4	4.0	144.1	20.0	*	30.7	304.6	0.0	66.9	0.0	0.0	-104.6	922.8
1964	461.0	229.2	16.9	2.2	34.4	8.1	4.3	52.3	4.2	148.5	14.2	*	37.5	322.5	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	-104.2	1000.2
1965	538.3	236.5	18.2	2.3	30.6	7.0	5.2	52.2	4.5	154.5	15.8	0.0	35.3	325.8	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	-108.2	1066.6
1966	590.2	240.8	17.4	2.0	30.1	7.3	10.4	56.9	4.7	160.6	10.6	0.0	38.1	338.2	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	-128.9	1112.4
1967	585.6	262.3	18.2	1.8	23.8	8.6	5.5	56.8	4.1	165.9	18.2	*	39.1	342.0	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.0	-124.9	1160.2
1968	623.5	296.1	17.1	1.9	38.3	10.9	6.2	67.5	4.5	175.2	17.4	*	45.3	384.3	0.0	76.8	0.0	0.0	-104.7	1275.9
1969	646.6	310.2	21.4	1.7	43.0	11.1	8.9	78.7	4.8	182.7	21.3	0.0	56.7	430.2	0.0	78.5	0.0	0.0	-76.6	1388.9
1970	686.7	307.8	21.1	1.4	49.6	10.6	7.4	78.9	4.9	194.4	20.6	0.0	58.5	450.2	0.0	80.1	0.0	0.0	-73.1	1451.7
1971	639.9	294.8	20.5	1.3	51.5	10.6	5.5	82.2	5.0	205.2	16.4	*	58.1	460.1	0.0	104.1	0.0	0.0	-56.2	1442.7
1972	684.1	286.0	22.2	1.3	70.4	10.1	3.9	94.7	5.4	217.4	19.9	*	66.9	516.6	0.0	106.2	0.0	0.0	-47.0	1545.8
1973	697.9	277.5	24.1	1.3	81.5	9.9	6.7	96.1	6.1	229.5	38.7	*	75.5	573.7	3.4	122.6	0.0	0.0	-69.4	1605.7
1974	654.1	281.3	20.6	1.2	86.0	10.1	4.0	88.7	5.9	231.7	66.0	*	76.5	598.9	70.2	108.3	0.0	0.0	-95.3	1617.5
1975	645.9	269.4	17.6	1.0	84.4	10.0	3.8	78.9	6.4	237.3	83.1	0.3	78.1	601.0	30.0	127.1	0.0	0.0	-90.9	1582.6
1976	635.0	230.3	19.4	1.0	105.0	9.6	3.2	82.7	7.1	249.3	92.3	0.3	84.6	654.5	46.6	98.1	0.0	0.0	-45.3	1619.2
1977	622.6	245.9	20.9	1.0	114.3	10.3	4.7	85.5	6.0	258.3	102.3	0.3	101.2	704.8	210.2	108.0	0.0	0.0	-200.2	1691.2
1978	603.1	241.2	24.7	1.0	117.6	11.2	5.9	83.7	6.5	266.4	103.4	0.0	110.1	730.4	245.9	82.4	0.0	0.0	-152.6	1750.3
1979	661.8	288.6	19.7	1.0	86.5	10.9	6.4	102.4	6.8	251.7	64.9	0.0	113.1	663.4	237.9	123.8	0.0	0.0	-228.0	1748.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	15625	184	2159	361	5504	1283	1046	9104	661	24805	4270	1	4806	54000	0	6239	0	0	-19606
1961	15305	185	2149	357	4332	1304	493	9662	643	25410	3592	0	4845	52788	0	6747	0	0	-26996
1962	16985	194	2273	461	4960	1453	323	10686	657	26463	2736	0	5008	55020	0	7540	0	0	-32663
1963	17851	206	2471	477	5142	1462	474	11576	657	27438	3186	0	6110	58994	0	6384	0	0	-30669
1964	18531	222	2548	434	5910	1507	750	13033	690	28263	2266	0	7520	62922	0	8760	0	0	-30538
1965	21550	229	2749	462	5260	1306	908	13026	741	29416	2514	0	7197	63580	0	7103	0	0	-31709
1966	23609	233	2627	404	5163	1347	1843	14180	770	30582	1693	0	7819	66429	0	6926	0	0	-37787
1967	23415	254	2746	359	4093	1596	965	14789	672	31584	2890	0	8174	67870	0	9139	0	0	-36619
1968	24996	287	2581	367	6567	2007	1096	17679	739	33361	2768	1	9472	76638	0	7382	0	0	-30695
1969	25983	301	3222	327	7378	2033	1578	20672	797	34772	3389	0	11488	85656	0	7515	0	0	-22453
1970	27731	298	3176	270	8510	1938	1310	20890	812	37004	3283	0	11893	89533	0	7632	0	0	-21414
1971	26126	286	3094	264	8849	1930	963	21801	831	39069	2601	0	11938	91947	0	9936	0	0	-16473
1972	27783	278	3346	264	12094	1839	682	25183	889	41384	3170	2	13662	103235	0	10233	0	0	-13787
1973	28619	272	3637	256	13988	1802	1180	25660	1012	43694	6151	2	15118	113184	314	11803	0	0	-20345
1974	27243	275	3104	240	14761	1830	697	23790	969	44115	10496	3	15243	116608	6289	10369	0	0	-27936
1975	26802	264	2654	205	14488	1818	673	21243	1049	45174	13220	52	15155	115730	2722	12213	0	0	-26627
1976	26430	226	2922	194	18032	1741	570	22285	1165	47463	14684	40	16325	125422	4214	9458	0	0	-13272
1977	26240	241	3157	204	19616	1864	824	23242	992	49179	16272	43	19156	134548	19522	10354	0	0	-58690
1978	25009	237	3718	198	20194	2024	1040	22806	1065	50715	16443	0	20843	139046	22830	7893	0	0	-44719
1979	27400	283	2967	199	14843	1973	1136	27825	1114	47914	10329	0	21965	130266	22090	11867	0	0	-66829

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Alabama
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	56.9	106.2	46.3	74.1	409.2	516.2	176.2	177.0	251.8	-66.9	52.8	132.0	873.5
1961	53.2	103.8	54.2	82.0	364.1	473.4	171.4	172.2	280.6	-92.1	54.6	133.8	831.4
1962	57.5	114.7	59.5	90.4	375.2	493.6	180.0	180.9	318.9	-111.4	60.8	146.7	879.6
1963	64.6	125.3	65.7	99.1	379.5	508.0	189.6	190.4	328.1	-104.6	65.7	157.7	922.8
1964	68.3	134.5	65.8	101.9	430.3	572.0	190.8	191.7	349.1	-104.2	72.4	172.5	1000.2
1965	65.1	136.4	63.4	102.5	468.6	626.8	200.1	200.9	377.7	-108.2	79.3	190.2	1066.6
1966	68.7	145.8	58.4	99.6	490.0	658.6	207.7	208.4	416.4	-128.9	84.4	203.1	1112.4
1967	63.3	145.7	57.7	102.0	516.4	695.1	216.7	217.4	431.0	-124.9	90.2	215.9	1160.2
1968	74.5	180.0	61.9	110.5	553.3	742.0	243.0	243.5	448.0	-104.7	101.2	242.1	1275.9
1969	82.4	201.4	70.2	124.6	597.6	806.7	255.7	256.3	459.6	-76.6	112.6	270.4	1388.9
1970	82.6	217.5	69.7	129.4	624.5	835.6	268.6	269.1	479.3	-73.1	118.4	287.8	1451.7
1971	81.1	224.5	69.2	132.0	591.7	804.6	281.1	281.6	475.9	-56.2	122.2	297.5	1442.7
1972	80.8	236.3	77.6	145.6	628.1	863.3	300.2	300.6	506.1	-47.0	134.4	324.6	1545.8
1973	83.7	255.5	80.0	155.4	617.0	868.4	326.1	326.5	568.4	-69.4	145.7	353.2	1605.7
1974	77.1	250.7	86.9	165.5	593.0	851.2	349.7	350.1	606.1	-95.3	147.5	363.3	1617.5
1975	72.3	230.6	85.3	161.5	585.3	826.9	363.1	363.5	567.4	-90.9	137.8	338.8	1582.6
1976	79.9	245.3	98.8	174.5	546.4	825.1	374.0	374.3	565.5	-45.3	151.2	369.0	1619.2
1977	80.7	261.1	91.6	170.5	560.6	865.0	394.4	394.6	764.2	-200.2	162.6	401.4	1691.2
1978	79.7	264.5	90.1	170.2	589.6	906.1	409.4	409.5	734.1	-152.6	169.0	412.5	1750.3
1979	71.0	246.6	68.3	147.0	669.4	1001.6	353.4	353.6	813.5	-228.0	171.4	415.4	1748.8

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Alabama

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.6	0.0	2.6	42.3	0.3	3.4	8.4	12.1	14.1	35.2	106.2
1961	1.8	0.0	1.8	39.9	0.3	2.1	9.1	11.5	14.6	35.9	103.8
1962	2.8	0.0	2.8	43.7	0.4	1.2	9.4	11.0	16.8	40.4	114.7
1963	2.9	0.0	2.9	49.1	0.4	1.8	10.3	12.5	17.9	42.9	125.3
1964	1.4	0.0	1.4	53.0	0.4	2.3	11.2	13.9	19.6	46.7	134.5
1965	0.9	0.0	0.9	49.6	0.3	3.5	10.7	14.5	21.0	50.4	136.4
1966	1.0	0.0	1.0	49.3	0.3	5.7	12.6	18.5	22.6	54.4	145.8
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	47.0	0.2	2.6	12.6	15.4	24.3	58.1	145.7
1968	0.9	0.0	0.9	53.3	0.3	3.3	16.7	20.3	31.1	74.4	180.0
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	56.5	0.3	5.1	19.3	24.7	35.0	84.0	201.4
1970	1.2	0.0	1.2	57.5	0.4	4.9	18.6	23.9	39.3	95.6	217.5
1971	1.0	0.0	1.0	56.6	0.4	3.2	19.9	23.5	41.8	101.7	224.5
1972	1.1	0.0	1.1	54.8	0.9	2.2	21.7	24.9	45.5	110.0	236.3
1973	0.9	0.0	0.9	56.8	1.2	5.1	19.8	26.0	50.2	121.6	255.5
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	56.4	1.6	2.9	15.9	20.4	50.1	123.5	250.7
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	53.4	1.5	2.8	14.5	18.8	45.8	112.5	230.6
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	57.9	2.8	2.4	16.6	21.8	48.1	117.3	245.3
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	57.6	2.1	3.3	17.5	22.8	52.0	128.4	261.1
1978	1.6	0.0	1.6	57.9	2.0	4.1	14.2	20.3	53.7	131.1	264.5
1979	1.3	0.2	1.6	53.5	0.5	2.8	12.6	15.9	51.3	124.3	246.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	96	0	96	41	51	596	2102	2749	4129	10320
1961	66	0	66	39	50	377	2271	2698	4291	10514
1962	107	0	107	42	67	218	2348	2633	4911	11852
1963	110	0	110	48	65	326	2564	2954	5240	12573
1964	51	0	51	51	74	402	2797	3273	5739	13678
1965	35	0	35	48	54	619	2670	3342	6150	14761
1966	36	0	36	48	46	999	3135	4180	6631	15954
1967	32	0	32	46	37	454	3293	3783	7117	17038
1968	33	0	33	52	46	589	4370	5005	9115	21807
1969	45	0	45	55	55	897	5066	6018	10257	24628
1970	44	0	44	56	75	863	4914	5852	11527	28010
1971	37	0	37	55	66	570	5271	5907	12237	29801
1972	42	0	42	53	158	388	5782	6328	13348	32228
1973	34	0	34	56	198	905	5274	6377	14704	35640
1974	13	0	13	55	267	503	4275	5044	14687	36182
1975	7	0	7	52	256	489	3916	4661	13409	32980
1976	4	0	4	57	483	429	4469	5381	14087	34379
1977	10	0	10	57	358	577	4758	5693	15247	37643
1978	64	0	64	57	335	719	3879	4933	15739	38416
1979	54	10	63	53	88	498	3427	4013	15029	36433

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Alabama

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	4.8	0.0	4.8	18.1	14.3	2.2	1.5	4.6	0.9	*	23.5	7.9	19.8	74.1
1961	3.3	0.0	3.3	27.5	14.3	2.1	1.6	4.7	0.6	*	23.3	8.1	19.8	82.0
1962	5.3	0.0	5.3	30.1	15.1	2.9	1.7	4.4	0.1	*	24.1	9.1	21.9	90.4
1963	5.4	0.0	5.4	34.1	16.4	2.8	1.8	4.5	0.6	*	26.1	9.8	23.5	99.1
1964	2.5	0.0	2.5	35.4	16.9	3.2	2.0	5.5	0.3	*	27.8	10.7	25.4	101.9
1965	1.7	0.0	1.7	33.0	18.2	2.3	1.9	5.7	0.5	0.0	28.7	11.5	27.6	102.5
1966	1.8	0.0	1.8	32.7	17.4	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.0	23.9	12.1	29.1	99.6
1967	1.6	0.0	1.6	31.4	18.2	1.6	2.2	1.8	0.9	*	24.8	13.0	31.2	102.0
1968	1.6	0.0	1.6	35.8	17.1	2.0	2.9	1.9	0.5	*	24.4	14.3	34.2	110.5
1969	2.2	0.0	2.2	38.4	21.4	2.3	3.4	2.0	0.5	0.0	29.6	16.0	38.4	124.6
1970	2.2	0.0	2.2	37.4	21.1	3.2	3.3	2.1	0.5	0.0	30.1	17.4	42.3	129.4
1971	1.9	0.0	1.9	37.8	20.5	2.8	3.5	2.2	0.5	*	29.5	18.3	44.5	132.0
1972	2.1	0.0	2.1	38.4	22.2	6.8	3.8	2.2	2.0	*	37.1	19.9	48.1	145.6
1973	1.7	0.0	1.7	33.8	24.1	8.5	3.5	2.3	6.1	*	44.5	22.0	53.4	155.4
1974	0.6	0.0	0.6	36.2	20.6	11.5	2.8	2.3	12.9	*	50.1	22.7	55.9	165.5
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	34.1	17.6	11.0	2.6	2.4	16.9	0.3	50.8	22.0	54.2	161.5
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.1	19.4	20.7	2.9	2.4	17.7	0.3	63.5	22.0	53.7	174.5
1977	0.5	0.0	0.5	35.0	20.9	15.4	3.1	2.6	13.9	0.3	56.2	22.7	56.2	170.5
1978	3.0	0.0	3.0	30.1	24.7	14.4	2.5	2.6	12.8	0.0	57.1	23.3	56.8	170.2
1979	2.5	0.2	2.7	37.4	19.7	3.8	2.2	2.6	*	0.0	28.3	23.0	55.7	147.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	178	0	178	17	2159	378	371	868	144	1	3921	2323	5805
1961	123	0	123	27	2149	368	401	891	100	0	3910	2368	5802
1962	198	0	198	29	2273	491	414	839	14	0	4031	2657	6411
1963	204	0	204	33	2471	477	452	860	101	0	4361	2876	6899
1964	95	0	95	34	2548	545	494	1042	47	0	4675	3128	7455
1965	64	0	64	32	2749	399	471	1090	82	0	4791	3371	8092
1966	67	0	67	32	2627	343	553	336	85	0	3944	3541	8526
1967	59	0	59	30	2746	272	581	347	145	0	4091	3822	9150
1968	61	0	61	35	2581	338	771	367	74	1	4131	4195	10038
1969	83	0	83	37	3222	402	894	376	74	0	4968	4685	11249
1970	83	0	83	36	3176	550	867	391	78	0	5063	5104	12402
1971	69	0	69	37	3094	488	930	410	78	0	4999	5358	13048
1972	78	0	78	37	3346	1167	1020	416	324	2	6275	5837	14094
1973	62	0	62	33	3637	1459	931	437	973	2	7438	6452	15637
1974	24	0	24	35	3104	1967	754	446	2049	3	8323	6649	16380
1975	13	0	13	33	2654	1885	691	453	2693	52	8428	6457	15880
1976	8	0	8	34	2922	3562	789	465	2814	40	10593	6454	15751
1977	18	0	18	34	3157	2637	840	497	2210	43	9383	6666	16458
1978	118	0	118	30	3718	2472	685	502	2041	0	9418	6821	16648
1979	100	7	106	37	2967	649	605	493	1	0	4714	6737	16332

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

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Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Alabama

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	212.2	0.0	212.2	112.8	14.2	0.0	2.6	26.5	1.6	2.0	11.7	25.4	83.9	0.3	30.6	76.5	516.2
1961	179.0	0.0	179.0	107.7	8.8	0.0	0.7	28.0	1.6	2.0	11.3	25.0	77.2	0.3	31.7	77.6	473.4
1962	184.0	0.0	184.0	112.3	8.7	0.0	0.6	31.7	1.7	1.9	8.7	25.3	78.7	0.3	34.7	83.8	493.6
1963	179.0	0.0	179.0	112.4	8.3	0.0	0.8	34.2	1.7	1.9	10.2	30.7	87.9	0.3	37.8	90.7	508.0
1964	202.9	0.0	202.9	124.7	13.0	0.0	2.0	38.9	1.8	1.9	7.4	37.5	102.5	0.3	41.9	99.8	572.0
1965	236.9	0.0	236.9	135.8	10.0	0.0	1.6	39.6	1.9	1.9	5.3	35.3	95.6	0.3	46.5	111.7	626.8
1966	249.4	0.0	249.4	138.1	10.1	0.0	4.8	41.9	2.0	1.7	3.6	38.1	102.3	0.3	49.5	119.0	658.6
1967	254.6	0.0	254.6	160.2	8.1	0.0	2.9	41.8	1.9	1.2	6.4	39.1	101.4	0.3	52.6	126.0	695.1
1968	261.5	0.0	261.5	177.2	9.3	0.0	2.9	47.7	2.1	1.3	5.7	45.3	114.2	0.3	55.6	133.1	742.0
1969	276.7	0.0	276.7	179.0	11.6	0.0	3.9	55.8	2.3	1.2	10.1	56.7	141.6	0.3	61.5	147.6	806.7
1970	302.1	0.0	302.1	176.5	14.6	0.0	2.5	56.9	2.4	1.1	9.6	58.5	145.7	0.3	61.6	149.6	835.6
1971	279.1	0.0	279.1	168.9	14.0	0.0	2.2	58.7	2.4	1.0	6.9	58.1	143.4	0.3	62.0	151.0	804.6
1972	291.5	0.0	291.5	170.3	16.4	0.0	1.7	68.9	2.6	1.0	8.6	66.9	166.0	0.3	68.9	166.3	863.3
1973	265.5	0.0	265.5	162.3	18.2	0.0	1.6	72.7	3.2	1.0	16.6	75.5	188.9	0.3	73.4	178.0	868.4
1974	242.9	0.0	242.9	163.9	16.4	0.0	1.1	69.8	3.1	0.7	18.3	76.5	186.0	0.3	74.5	183.6	851.2
1975	244.7	0.0	244.7	158.6	16.5	0.0	1.0	61.7	2.7	1.0	20.7	78.1	181.7	0.3	69.9	171.8	826.9
1976	221.6	0.0	221.6	124.9	20.5	0.0	0.8	63.0	3.0	0.5	27.2	84.6	199.6	0.3	81.0	197.7	825.1
1977	186.1	0.0	186.1	139.1	27.3	0.0	1.4	64.7	3.1	0.7	36.8	101.2	235.2	0.3	87.7	216.6	865.0
1978	206.3	0.0	206.3	134.9	27.5	0.0	1.8	66.8	3.3	0.5	38.1	110.1	248.1	0.2	92.0	224.5	906.1
1979	213.2	0.3	213.5	177.3	27.7	0.0	3.6	87.5	3.4	0.3	42.6	113.1	278.3	0.3	97.0	235.2	1001.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	7947	0	7947	109	2439	0	450	6610	265	377	1860	4806	16807	26	8966	22408
1961	6714	0	6714	104	1504	0	116	6971	258	384	1792	4845	15868	25	9283	22747
1962	6904	0	6904	108	1502	0	104	7894	280	371	1386	5008	16545	24	10172	24546
1963	6703	0	6703	109	1427	0	148	8526	280	366	1615	6110	18474	25	11080	26584
1964	7590	0	7590	121	2239	0	348	9696	294	365	1181	7520	21642	24	12276	29256
1965	8850	0	8850	132	1713	0	290	9861	311	368	849	7197	20588	25	13636	32729
1966	9315	0	9315	134	1740	0	844	10458	323	325	579	7819	22089	25	14503	34890
1967	9517	0	9517	155	1397	0	512	10883	311	238	1011	8174	22526	25	15429	36938
1968	9763	0	9763	172	1602	0	507	12498	341	238	907	9472	25565	25	16305	39010
1969	10322	0	10322	174	1999	0	681	14654	384	236	1610	11488	31051	25	18014	43256
1970	11255	0	11255	171	2506	0	447	15066	391	204	1530	11893	32036	25	18041	43838
1971	10292	0	10292	164	2407	0	393	15556	394	200	1092	11938	31979	25	18171	44251
1972	10824	0	10824	166	2819	0	294	18331	422	194	1366	13662	37089	25	20184	48735
1973	9892	0	9892	159	3126	0	275	19405	534	195	2640	15118	41294	25	21523	52166
1974	9300	0	9300	160	2814	0	194	18722	512	140	2906	15243	40530	25	21847	53820
1975	9480	0	9480	156	2831	0	183	16602	440	198	3288	15155	38697	25	20473	50354
1976	8567	0	8567	123	3515	0	141	16989	488	98	4326	16325	41882	25	23747	57952
1977	7404	0	7404	137	4695	0	247	17606	506	135	5846	19156	48191	24	25715	63489
1978	8230	0	8230	133	4717	0	321	18210	544	101	6055	20843	50790	24	26958	65799
1979	8506	12	8519	174	4751	0	638	23779	569	58	6775	21965	58535	25	28439	68941

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Alabama

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.7	7.9	1.8	15.4	6.9	0.1	2.4	123.8	14.2	164.6	0.2	0.6	177.0
1961	0.8	7.9	1.8	14.0	7.0	0.1	2.3	126.8	10.7	162.7	0.2	0.6	172.2
1962	0.8	8.8	2.3	16.9	7.8	0.1	2.3	132.7	8.4	170.5	0.2	0.6	180.9
1963	0.7	10.8	2.4	18.5	7.9	0.1	2.3	137.7	9.2	178.1	0.2	0.6	190.4
1964	0.8	11.8	2.2	17.8	8.1	0.2	2.4	141.1	6.5	178.3	0.3	0.6	191.7
1965	0.8	12.4	2.3	18.0	7.0	0.1	2.6	146.9	10.0	186.9	0.2	0.6	200.9
1966	0.8	13.5	2.0	17.7	7.3	0.1	2.7	157.2	6.5	193.5	0.2	0.5	208.4
1967	0.6	15.7	1.8	13.9	8.6	0.1	2.2	162.8	10.9	200.4	0.2	0.5	217.4
1968	0.6	17.9	1.9	25.9	10.9	0.2	2.4	172.1	11.2	224.5	0.1	0.3	243.5
1969	0.5	21.0	1.7	28.6	11.1	0.2	2.5	179.4	10.7	234.2	0.2	0.4	256.3
1970	0.5	20.5	1.4	31.2	10.6	0.2	2.6	191.3	10.5	247.7	0.1	0.3	269.1
1971	0.4	21.3	1.3	33.7	10.6	0.2	2.6	202.0	9.0	259.5	0.1	0.3	281.6
1972	0.3	19.6	1.3	42.4	10.1	0.2	2.8	214.2	9.3	280.4	0.1	0.3	300.6
1973	0.2	20.2	1.3	49.2	9.9	0.2	2.9	226.2	16.0	305.7	0.1	0.3	326.5
1974	0.1	19.8	1.2	52.1	10.1	0.1	2.8	228.7	34.8	329.8	0.1	0.3	350.1
1975	*	17.2	1.0	51.6	10.0	0.1	3.7	233.9	45.5	345.9	0.1	0.3	363.5
1976	*	8.3	1.0	57.0	9.6	0.1	4.1	246.4	47.4	365.6	0.1	0.2	374.3
1977	*	10.4	1.0	63.0	10.3	0.1	2.9	255.0	51.7	384.0	0.1	0.1	394.6
1978	0.0	11.0	1.0	67.2	11.2	0.1	3.2	263.2	52.5	398.4	*	0.1	409.5
1979	0.0	13.3	1.0	53.7	10.9	0.1	3.3	248.8	22.3	340.1	0.1	0.1	353.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	140	8	361	2637	1283	21	396	23559	2266	30524	67	167
1961	31	8	357	2410	1304	19	385	24135	1701	30311	66	163
1962	28	8	461	2901	1453	30	377	25253	1336	31811	73	175
1963	26	10	477	3173	1462	34	377	26212	1470	33205	69	165
1964	29	11	434	3053	1507	47	396	26857	1038	33332	75	178
1965	29	12	462	3095	1306	24	430	27958	1584	34858	72	172
1966	28	13	404	3033	1347	33	447	29921	1029	36215	64	154
1967	23	15	359	2387	1596	33	362	30999	1734	37469	60	145
1968	22	17	367	4443	2007	40	397	32757	1787	41798	42	101
1969	18	20	327	4910	2033	58	414	34160	1701	43602	45	108
1970	18	20	270	5349	1938	43	421	36409	1675	46105	41	99
1971	14	21	264	5793	1930	44	437	38460	1431	48359	37	91
1972	11	19	264	7282	1839	49	468	40774	1480	52156	31	75
1973	7	20	256	8452	1802	50	477	43062	2538	56638	33	79
1974	5	19	240	8943	1830	38	457	43530	5541	60580	37	91
1975	2	17	205	8865	1818	34	609	44523	7239	63293	36	89
1976	1	8	194	9785	1741	39	677	46899	7544	66879	26	63
1977	0	10	204	10808	1864	37	486	48547	8216	70162	17	41
1978	0	11	198	11529	2024	33	521	50112	8347	72764	12	30
1979	0	13	199	9218	1973	15	546	47364	3553	62867	15	36

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Alabama

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	175.2	0.0	175.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	251.8
1961	200.5	0.0	200.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	280.6
1962	233.1	0.0	233.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	318.9
1963	255.7	0.0	255.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	328.1
1964	253.4	0.0	253.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	349.1
1965	298.0	0.0	298.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	377.7
1966	337.4	0.0	337.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	416.4
1967	327.9	0.0	327.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	431.0
1968	358.9	0.0	358.9	11.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	448.0
1969	366.0	0.0	366.0	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	459.6
1970	380.7	0.0	380.7	15.9	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.9	79.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	479.3
1971	357.5	0.0	357.5	10.3	0.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	4.2	103.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	475.9
1972	389.1	0.0	389.1	2.8	3.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	8.2	106.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	506.1
1973	429.7	0.0	429.7	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	8.5	122.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	568.4
1974	410.1	0.0	410.1	5.1	4.5	0.0	8.2	0.0	12.7	108.0	70.2	0.0	0.0	606.1
1975	400.7	0.0	400.7	6.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	126.8	30.0	0.0	0.0	567.4
1976	413.0	0.0	413.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	97.8	46.6	0.0	0.0	565.5
1977	435.8	0.0	435.8	3.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	107.8	210.2	0.0	0.0	764.2
1978	392.2	0.0	392.2	7.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	82.1	245.9	0.0	0.0	734.1
1979	444.1	0.0	444.1	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	123.6	237.9	0.0	0.0	813.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	7264	0	7264	9	0	0	0	0	0	6213	0	0	0
1961	8371	0	8371	8	0	0	0	0	0	6722	0	0	0
1962	9748	0	9748	6	0	0	0	0	0	7515	0	0	0
1963	10809	0	10809	6	0	0	0	0	0	6359	0	0	0
1964	10766	0	10766	4	0	0	0	0	0	8736	0	0	0
1965	12572	0	12572	6	0	0	0	0	0	7078	0	0	0
1966	14163	0	14163	7	0	0	0	0	0	6901	0	0	0
1967	13784	0	13784	8	0	0	0	0	0	9113	0	0	0
1968	15118	0	15118	11	138	0	0	0	138	7357	0	0	0
1969	15515	0	15515	15	12	0	0	5	17	7491	0	0	0
1970	16331	0	16331	15	30	0	448	0	478	7607	0	0	0
1971	15714	0	15714	10	95	0	608	0	703	9912	0	0	0
1972	16828	0	16828	3	667	0	720	0	1387	10208	0	0	0
1973	18624	0	18624	4	753	0	685	0	1438	11778	314	0	0
1974	17901	0	17901	5	770	0	1361	0	2131	10344	6289	0	0
1975	17301	0	17301	6	651	0	0	0	651	12188	2722	0	0
1976	17850	0	17850	4	687	0	0	0	687	9433	4214	0	0
1977	18809	0	18809	4	1119	0	0	0	1119	10330	19522	0	0
1978	16597	0	16597	7	1141	0	0	0	1141	7869	22830	0	0
1979	18698	0	18698	7	137	0	0	0	137	11843	22090	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Alaska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	8.5	2.0	0.3	5.5	15.6	12.1	0.5	0.2	*	14.7	4.4	*	2.5	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	71.7
1961	14.0	2.3	0.6	6.4	16.7	14.3	0.2	0.3	*	16.7	4.1	*	2.6	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	83.4
1962	16.7	4.0	0.5	5.3	17.0	17.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	14.6	4.5	0.0	2.7	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	88.2
1963	15.8	5.7	0.6	4.4	17.9	17.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	13.9	4.7	0.0	3.6	63.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	-0.9	87.2
1964	15.5	7.0	0.8	3.8	20.4	18.1	*	0.3	0.2	13.9	5.0	0.0	4.4	66.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	-2.5	90.2
1965	12.4	7.8	0.9	3.3	21.4	17.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	16.0	5.5	0.0	4.7	70.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	-2.6	91.7
1966	21.2	12.7	1.6	2.7	23.0	22.1	*	0.4	0.3	10.1	6.3	*	5.6	72.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	-3.1	106.2
1967	24.4	12.3	0.8	3.5	25.0	26.9	*	0.4	0.2	14.1	5.4	0.0	6.2	82.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	-4.2	118.9
1968	21.1	18.1	0.7	3.4	27.8	30.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	11.6	5.7	*	8.0	88.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	-4.5	126.6
1969	17.4	44.1	1.0	3.1	28.4	38.0	*	0.5	0.4	12.6	6.6	*	9.3	99.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	-5.4	159.5
1970	17.0	65.7	1.8	2.3	29.6	39.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	13.8	6.5	*	9.8	103.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	-5.9	184.5
1971	18.6	69.8	1.9	2.0	37.0	43.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	14.9	6.6	*	9.6	117.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	-6.6	202.7
1972	16.6	76.7	2.1	2.0	36.2	46.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	19.4	7.3	0.1	10.7	125.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	-8.4	213.5
1973	17.6	64.4	1.6	2.0	37.2	42.6	0.1	0.8	0.3	16.8	6.6	*	6.9	114.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-9.2	190.8
1974	16.3	64.3	1.4	2.3	38.4	43.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	18.6	6.9	0.2	8.8	121.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	-8.9	196.4
1975	18.6	86.6	2.0	2.3	40.5	42.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	22.0	6.9	0.1	9.6	128.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	-8.4	228.8
1976	16.9	91.9	1.9	1.9	55.4	42.2	0.4	1.3	1.0	24.7	8.4	0.2	13.2	150.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	-10.2	253.2
1977	12.6	118.7	2.2	2.2	59.3	45.1	0.5	1.5	0.7	25.4	10.9	0.2	16.3	164.4	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	-9.7	291.3
1978	4.7	147.8	2.1	2.1	61.6	46.8	0.5	1.8	0.7	23.8	16.3	*	16.8	172.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	-9.7	320.2
1979	4.6	160.5	1.3	2.2	33.6	46.2	6.0	1.9	0.8	24.6	2.0	*	10.1	128.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	-9.6	283.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	318	2	47	1087	2683	2251	90	46	7	2792	706	0	385	10095	0	0	0	0	1537
1961	525	2	84	1264	2863	2640	42	81	7	3171	648	0	395	11195	0	0	0	0	1548
1962	628	4	74	1049	2910	3144	24	56	38	2775	712	0	404	11184	0	0	0	0	1529
1963	619	6	89	869	3072	3208	29	79	38	2648	743	0	546	11320	0	325	0	0	-275
1964	624	7	119	747	3495	3325	8	85	39	2640	797	0	668	11925	0	322	0	0	-740
1965	513	8	132	645	3680	3271	10	91	41	3047	882	0	720	12520	0	350	0	0	-775
1966	845	12	248	542	3945	4009	8	98	43	1915	995	0	863	12666	0	316	0	0	-895
1967	959	12	125	695	4295	4865	7	106	39	2682	856	0	956	14627	0	363	0	0	-1221
1968	842	18	111	674	4765	5463	9	111	43	2205	911	2	1201	15496	0	364	0	0	-1327
1969	710	43	145	617	4869	6829	7	124	59	2402	1055	1	1388	17496	0	341	0	0	-1596
1970	725	64	272	452	5082	6982	33	151	60	2621	1034	1	1459	18147	0	363	0	0	-1731
1971	787	68	294	388	6352	7831	33	176	49	2844	1043	3	1429	20442	0	363	0	0	-1930
1972	702	75	319	387	6207	8260	21	193	53	3685	1166	8	1612	21910	0	346	0	0	-2470
1973	741	63	238	395	6384	7608	18	218	50	3197	1051	6	1007	20173	0	286	0	0	-2688
1974	713	63	210	448	6591	7690	105	173	48	3545	1098	36	1282	21227	0	326	0	0	-2601
1975	803	85	298	448	6946	7590	123	211	145	4179	1104	21	1415	22480	0	357	0	0	-2448
1976	735	90	289	385	9517	7522	64	348	161	4697	1342	29	1996	26350	0	383	0	0	-2993
1977	577	116	330	427	10183	8032	86	409	115	4845	1738	31	2509	28705	0	512	0	0	-2836
1978	270	145	311	422	10571	8322	82	488	123	4533	2595	2	2587	30037	0	472	0	0	-2850
1979	265	157	195	426	5776	8218	1052	512	129	4681	321	0	1632	22942	0	459	0	0	-2809

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Alaska
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	8.2	10.9	12.0	14.1	16.8	17.7	29.0	29.0	0.5	5.2	1.6	4.1	71.7
1961	9.0	11.7	13.3	15.5	22.2	23.0	33.2	33.3	0.4	5.3	1.6	4.0	83.4
1962	9.8	12.5	10.5	12.6	26.4	27.2	35.8	35.9	0.4	5.2	1.6	4.0	88.2
1963	9.9	12.5	11.1	13.2	25.5	26.4	35.1	35.1	6.5	-0.9	1.6	4.0	87.2
1964	11.4	14.3	10.9	13.3	26.3	27.2	35.4	35.4	8.7	-2.5	1.8	4.3	90.2
1965	11.6	15.0	12.2	15.2	23.3	23.9	37.5	37.5	9.8	-2.6	2.1	5.1	91.7
1966	12.4	16.2	9.9	13.4	36.5	37.2	39.4	39.4	11.1	-3.1	2.4	5.7	106.2
1967	13.3	17.3	11.7	15.6	39.8	40.5	45.5	45.5	12.8	-4.2	2.5	6.1	118.9
1968	14.5	19.0	10.8	15.1	42.8	43.5	48.9	48.9	14.2	-4.5	2.9	6.8	126.6
1969	15.5	20.7	17.3	22.1	58.1	59.0	57.7	57.8	16.3	-5.4	3.2	7.7	159.5
1970	17.5	23.6	19.4	25.0	56.6	57.8	78.1	78.1	18.9	-5.9	3.8	9.2	184.5
1971	22.3	29.7	21.6	28.1	56.7	57.9	86.9	86.9	21.8	-6.6	4.4	10.8	202.7
1972	20.7	28.0	25.1	32.0	67.3	68.7	84.7	84.8	24.1	-8.4	4.6	11.1	213.5
1973	20.1	28.1	20.3	28.4	60.7	62.1	72.2	72.2	26.7	-9.2	5.1	12.4	190.8
1974	18.9	27.9	21.2	29.9	61.6	63.0	75.6	75.6	28.0	-8.9	5.5	13.6	196.4
1975	24.1	34.7	23.2	30.9	77.1	82.8	80.3	80.3	32.4	-8.4	7.0	17.1	228.8
1976	28.0	39.5	22.6	31.4	86.6	92.5	89.7	89.7	36.5	-10.2	7.6	18.7	253.2
1977	29.4	42.1	24.5	34.1	113.7	120.7	94.3	94.4	39.0	-9.7	8.5	20.9	291.3
1978	32.9	45.9	25.6	35.6	132.5	139.7	98.9	99.0	40.0	-9.7	8.8	21.5	320.2
1979	17.5	30.0	20.9	32.3	131.7	136.8	84.1	84.2	44.3	-9.6	8.5	20.5	283.3

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Alaska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	7.2	0.0	0.1	7.4	0.8	1.9	10.9
1961	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	7.9	0.1	0.3	8.2	0.8	1.9	11.7
1962	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	8.3	*	0.2	8.5	0.8	1.9	12.5
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	8.4	*	0.3	8.7	0.8	1.9	12.5
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	9.6	*	0.3	10.0	0.9	2.1	14.3
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	9.4	0.1	0.3	9.8	1.0	2.4	15.0
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.9	9.8	*	0.3	10.1	1.1	2.7	16.2
1967	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	10.5	*	0.3	10.9	1.2	2.8	17.3
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.4	11.4	*	0.4	11.8	1.3	3.2	19.0
1969	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.7	10.2	*	0.3	10.5	1.5	3.6	20.7
1970	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.4	10.4	0.1	0.3	10.8	1.8	4.4	23.6
1971	0.2	0.0	0.2	7.1	14.6	0.1	0.3	15.0	2.2	5.2	29.7
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	8.6	11.4	0.1	0.4	11.8	2.1	5.2	28.0
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.1	14.2	0.1	0.5	14.8	2.3	5.7	28.1
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.3	13.8	0.4	0.3	14.5	2.6	6.3	27.9
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.6	12.6	0.5	0.3	13.4	3.1	7.5	34.7
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.1	16.2	0.2	0.4	16.7	3.4	8.2	39.5
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.5	17.3	0.2	0.2	17.8	3.7	9.0	42.1
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	19.9	0.2	0.4	20.5	3.8	9.2	45.9
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.4	4.3	0.3	10.0	3.6	8.8	30.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	22	0	22	*	1244	0	36	1279	227	567
1961	22	0	22	*	1354	9	67	1430	227	556
1962	27	0	27	1	1433	3	46	1482	227	547
1963	17	0	17	1	1439	6	67	1512	227	544
1964	14	0	14	1	1651	8	72	1731	253	604
1965	12	0	12	1	1614	10	77	1701	292	700
1966	15	0	15	2	1677	8	77	1761	328	790
1967	14	0	14	2	1801	7	89	1897	348	833
1968	12	0	12	2	1956	8	94	2059	393	940
1969	11	0	11	5	1747	6	70	1823	445	1069
1970	8	0	8	6	1792	19	77	1888	527	1280
1971	7	0	7	7	2499	19	89	2607	631	1538
1972	9	0	9	8	1956	13	94	2063	628	1516
1973	5	0	5	5	2445	10	133	2588	686	1664
1974	6	0	6	4	2367	77	83	2528	754	1858
1975	6	0	6	10	2166	91	69	2326	898	2208
1976	5	0	5	11	2780	30	99	2909	983	2400
1977	5	0	5	11	2976	44	60	3080	1071	2645
1978	0	0	0	12	3412	40	112	3564	1110	2709
1979	0	0	0	7	927	761	89	1777	1067	2587

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Alaska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.2	*	6.7	1.6	*	10.9	0.6	1.5	14.1
1961	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	*	8.0	1.4	*	12.1	0.6	1.5	15.5
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	*	0.5	2.2	*	5.4	1.1	0.0	9.2	0.6	1.5	12.6
1963	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.6	2.6	*	4.5	0.8	0.0	8.6	0.6	1.5	13.2
1964	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.1	4.2	0.8	0.0	8.3	0.7	1.7	13.3
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.4	0.1	4.6	1.3	0.0	9.2	0.9	2.2	15.2
1966	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.6	1.6	3.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	*	6.5	1.0	2.5	13.4
1967	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.8	2.7	0.1	3.3	1.4	0.0	8.2	1.1	2.7	15.6
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.9	0.7	3.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	*	5.3	1.3	3.1	15.1
1969	0.6	0.0	0.6	11.4	1.0	3.2	*	1.1	0.1	*	5.4	1.4	3.4	22.1
1970	0.4	0.0	0.4	12.9	1.8	2.7	0.1	1.3	0.2	*	6.1	1.6	3.9	25.0
1971	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.7	1.9	3.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	*	6.5	1.9	4.6	28.1
1972	0.5	0.0	0.5	16.4	2.1	3.5	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	8.2	2.0	4.9	32.0
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.5	1.6	3.7	0.1	2.1	0.1	*	7.6	2.3	5.7	28.4
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	13.4	1.4	3.6	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.2	7.5	2.5	6.2	29.9
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.7	2.0	3.9	*	2.2	0.0	0.1	8.2	2.2	5.5	30.9
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.5	1.9	4.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	7.9	2.6	6.2	31.4
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.8	2.2	4.5	*	2.5	0.0	0.2	9.4	2.8	6.8	34.1
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	2.1	6.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	*	10.2	2.9	7.1	35.6
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	1.3	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	*	4.7	3.3	8.1	32.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	42	0	42	0	47	385	6	1276	251	0	1965	180	450
1961	42	0	42	*	84	352	12	1525	230	0	2203	180	441
1962	50	0	50	*	74	373	8	1034	169	0	1658	180	435
1963	32	0	32	2	89	446	12	856	134	0	1536	180	433
1964	25	0	25	2	119	429	13	796	121	0	1478	204	486
1965	22	0	22	2	132	420	14	871	203	0	1640	265	636
1966	29	0	29	3	248	519	14	76	215	0	1072	300	721
1967	26	0	26	3	125	468	16	621	215	0	1446	329	788
1968	21	0	21	5	111	509	17	279	13	2	931	376	900
1969	21	0	21	11	145	541	12	200	22	1	921	415	996
1970	15	0	15	13	272	466	14	246	35	1	1035	475	1155
1971	13	0	13	14	294	650	16	112	22	3	1097	559	1361
1972	17	0	17	16	319	605	17	444	20	8	1413	593	1432
1973	9	0	9	12	238	636	23	396	13	6	1312	689	1669
1974	11	0	11	13	210	616	15	413	11	36	1301	733	1806
1975	11	0	11	14	298	671	12	415	0	21	1417	653	1607
1976	9	0	9	14	289	723	17	290	0	29	1348	748	1826
1977	9	0	9	15	330	774	11	477	0	31	1622	812	2005
1978	0	0	0	15	311	1056	20	354	0	2	1744	850	2074
1979	0	0	0	16	195	287	16	313	12	0	822	978	2371

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Alaska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	6.7	0.0	6.7	1.9	2.5	0.0	0.5	*	*	0.0	2.8	2.5	8.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	17.7
1961	12.2	0.0	12.2	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.0	2.5	2.6	8.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	23.0
1962	14.6	0.0	14.6	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	3.3	2.7	8.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	27.2
1963	12.9	0.0	12.9	2.3	2.9	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	3.6	3.6	10.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	26.4
1964	12.1	0.0	12.1	2.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	4.1	4.4	12.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	27.2
1965	8.7	0.0	8.7	1.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.4	3.7	4.7	12.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	23.9
1966	17.3	0.0	17.3	4.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.6	4.3	5.6	15.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	37.2
1967	21.0	0.0	21.0	2.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.3	2.7	6.2	16.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	40.5
1968	17.7	0.0	17.7	5.0	6.9	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.4	8.0	20.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	43.5
1969	13.8	0.0	13.8	21.1	7.8	0.0	*	0.2	*	0.9	5.2	9.3	23.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	59.0
1970	12.1	0.0	12.1	20.1	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.6	5.3	9.8	24.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	57.8
1971	13.4	0.0	13.4	19.6	7.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	*	1.0	4.9	9.6	23.7	0.0	0.4	0.9	57.9
1972	11.5	0.0	11.5	29.1	5.5	0.0	*	0.3	*	4.4	5.7	10.7	26.6	0.0	0.4	1.0	68.7
1973	13.1	0.0	13.1	30.4	5.0	0.0	*	0.2	*	0.6	4.4	6.9	17.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	62.1
1974	11.2	0.0	11.2	29.1	6.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	*	0.5	4.7	8.8	21.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	63.0
1975	13.7	0.0	13.7	41.0	7.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	3.8	9.6	22.4	0.0	1.7	4.1	82.8
1976	12.1	0.0	12.1	43.5	12.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	3.1	13.2	31.0	0.0	1.7	4.2	92.5
1977	7.9	0.0	7.9	67.9	15.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	3.7	16.3	37.9	0.0	2.0	5.0	120.7
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	14.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.6	4.0	16.8	38.0	0.0	2.1	5.2	139.7
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.8	10.9	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	10.1	25.0	0.0	1.5	3.6	136.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	249	0	249	2	427	0	90	4	4	0	438	385	1348	0	74	185
1961	459	0	459	2	466	0	33	2	4	0	393	395	1293	0	74	181
1962	549	0	549	3	383	0	21	2	3	0	522	404	1335	0	74	178
1963	484	0	484	2	501	0	23	0	3	0	578	546	1652	0	74	177
1964	453	0	453	2	597	0	0	1	3	0	654	668	1922	0	75	179
1965	327	0	327	2	662	0	0	0	1	82	595	720	2061	0	59	141
1966	646	0	646	4	771	0	0	8	1	105	690	863	2438	0	63	151
1967	783	0	783	3	999	0	0	1	0	250	429	956	2635	0	63	150
1968	659	0	659	5	1187	0	1	0	0	160	693	1201	3242	0	67	161
1969	514	0	514	20	1338	0	1	41	1	164	819	1388	3753	0	76	181
1970	452	0	452	19	1446	0	14	60	1	107	843	1459	3930	0	101	246
1971	492	0	492	19	1335	0	14	71	1	193	786	1429	3829	0	106	258
1972	429	0	429	28	944	0	8	82	1	829	900	1612	4377	0	124	299
1973	489	0	489	30	857	0	8	62	1	114	702	1007	2751	0	123	299
1974	430	0	430	28	1182	0	28	75	1	96	746	1282	3410	0	124	305
1975	530	0	530	40	1299	0	32	130	24	106	606	1415	3612	0	485	1193
1976	469	0	469	43	2220	0	35	231	27	120	492	1996	5121	0	504	1231
1977	312	0	312	67	2689	0	43	338	21	124	588	2509	6311	0	590	1458
1978	0	0	0	93	2549	0	42	356	22	116	632	2587	6304	0	619	1511
1979	0	0	0	105	1875	0	291	408	23	120	0	1632	4348	0	436	1057

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Alaska

TRILLION BTU[1]

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.1	*	5.5	3.1	12.1	0.0	*	8.0	0.1	28.8	*	*	29.0
1961	0.1	*	6.4	3.7	14.3	0.0	*	8.6	0.1	33.1	*	*	33.3
1962	0.1	0.1	5.3	3.8	17.1	*	0.2	9.1	0.1	35.7	*	*	35.9
1963	*	*	4.4	3.3	17.5	*	0.2	9.4	0.2	35.0	*	*	35.1
1964	*	0.0	3.8	3.4	18.1	*	0.2	9.7	0.1	35.3	*	*	35.4
1965	*	0.0	3.3	4.6	17.9	*	0.2	11.0	0.4	37.5	*	*	37.5
1966	0.1	0.0	2.7	4.9	22.1	*	0.3	9.1	0.3	39.3	*	*	39.4
1967	0.1	0.0	3.5	5.0	26.9	*	0.2	9.5	0.3	45.4	*	*	45.5
1968	*	0.0	3.4	5.4	30.2	0.0	0.3	9.3	0.3	48.8	*	*	48.9
1969	*	0.0	3.1	4.8	38.0	*	0.4	10.7	0.7	57.7	*	*	57.8
1970	*	17.8	2.3	5.8	39.0	*	0.4	11.9	0.8	60.2	*	*	78.1
1971	*	17.7	2.0	8.2	43.8	*	0.3	13.3	1.5	69.1	*	*	86.9
1972	*	9.0	2.0	12.9	46.3	0.0	0.3	12.7	1.5	75.7	*	*	84.8
1973	*	0.2	2.0	10.9	42.6	0.0	0.3	14.1	2.1	72.0	*	*	72.2
1974	*	0.1	2.3	11.7	43.1	0.0	0.3	15.9	2.1	75.4	*	*	75.6
1975	*	0.1	2.3	12.3	42.6	0.0	0.7	19.2	3.1	80.2	*	*	80.3
1976	*	0.2	1.9	16.7	42.2	0.0	0.8	22.5	5.3	89.5	*	*	89.7
1977	*	0.3	2.2	16.7	45.1	0.0	0.6	22.3	7.2	94.1	*	*	94.4
1978	0.0	0.2	2.1	15.6	46.8	0.0	0.6	21.3	12.3	98.7	*	*	99.0
1979	0.0	0.9	2.2	10.0	46.2	0.0	0.6	22.3	1.9	83.2	*	*	84.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	4	*	1087	539	2251	0	3	1516	15	5412	2	6
1961	2	*	1264	629	2640	0	3	1646	17	6200	3	6
1962	2	*	1049	652	3144	0	35	1740	20	6640	3	6
1963	2	*	869	573	3208	0	35	1792	30	6507	2	5
1964	2	*	747	583	3325	0	36	1844	19	6554	2	5
1965	1	*	645	791	3271	0	40	2094	65	6906	2	5
1966	2	*	542	835	4009	0	42	1733	45	7206	2	6
1967	2	*	695	863	4865	0	39	1810	43	8316	2	6
1968	1	*	674	936	5463	0	43	1765	44	8924	3	6
1969	1	*	617	816	6829	0	58	2038	119	10478	3	6
1970	1	17	452	999	6982	0	59	2268	135	10895	3	7
1971	1	17	388	1416	7831	0	48	2539	231	12453	3	7
1972	0	9	387	2223	8260	0	52	2411	244	13576	4	9
1973	0	*	395	1867	7608	0	49	2688	330	12937	4	10
1974	0	*	448	2012	7690	0	47	3036	338	13571	4	11
1975	0	*	448	2104	7590	0	121	3658	498	14419	4	9
1976	0	*	385	2863	7522	0	134	4287	850	16041	4	10
1977	0	*	427	2873	8032	0	94	4244	1150	16820	4	9
1978	0	*	422	2670	8322	0	101	4063	1963	17541	2	5
1979	0	1	426	1720	8218	0	106	4248	309	15027	3	7

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Alaska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
1963	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
1964	2.3	0.0	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	*	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
1965	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
1966	2.7	0.0	2.7	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
1967	2.3	0.0	2.3	4.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8
1968	2.6	0.0	2.6	5.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	6.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3
1970	4.3	0.0	4.3	8.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9
1971	4.7	0.0	4.7	10.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	*	2.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8
1972	4.3	0.0	4.3	13.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	*	2.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1
1973	4.1	0.0	4.1	16.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	*	3.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7
1974	4.6	0.0	4.6	17.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	*	2.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0
1975	4.5	0.0	4.5	20.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4
1976	4.4	0.0	4.4	22.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5
1977	4.4	0.0	4.4	24.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0
1978	4.7	0.0	4.7	25.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
1979	4.6	0.0	4.6	29.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	2	90	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	7	69	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0
1963	84	0	84	1	113	0	0	0	113	325	0	0	0
1964	131	0	131	2	235	0	0	4	239	322	0	0	0
1965	151	0	151	2	194	0	0	18	213	350	0	0	0
1966	153	0	153	4	144	0	0	45	189	316	0	0	0
1967	134	0	134	4	164	0	0	169	333	363	0	0	0
1968	149	0	149	6	177	0	0	162	339	364	0	0	0
1969	163	0	163	7	427	0	0	95	522	341	0	0	0
1970	249	0	249	8	379	0	0	21	400	363	0	0	0
1971	274	0	274	10	452	0	0	4	456	363	0	0	0
1972	247	0	247	13	479	0	0	2	481	346	0	0	0
1973	238	0	238	16	579	0	0	6	585	286	0	0	0
1974	266	0	266	17	414	0	0	3	417	326	0	0	0
1975	257	0	257	20	706	0	0	0	706	357	0	0	0
1976	252	0	252	22	931	0	0	0	931	383	0	0	0
1977	251	0	251	24	872	0	0	0	872	512	0	0	0
1978	270	0	270	24	884	0	0	0	884	472	0	0	0
1979	265	0	265	28	967	0	0	0	967	459	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Arizona

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	0.3	140.3	5.5	5.9	16.6	24.2	0.4	2.9	1.7	64.1	0.6	0.2	5.0	127.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.2	-14.1	285.6
1961	0.3	159.1	6.1	4.7	18.2	26.3	0.2	3.0	1.6	66.4	0.6	0.2	5.1	132.4	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.1	-15.8	307.2
1962	6.3	163.5	5.5	8.0	17.6	29.1	0.1	3.9	1.7	71.1	0.7	0.3	4.6	142.6	0.0	30.6	0.0	*	-14.4	328.7
1963	8.5	162.3	5.1	7.8	20.5	29.8	0.1	4.0	1.7	74.1	0.4	3.1	5.0	151.5	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.1	-5.4	347.6
1964	9.1	167.6	4.7	7.1	20.6	31.2	0.2	4.1	1.8	75.9	0.7	3.0	4.8	154.1	0.0	29.9	0.0	*	7.3	368.1
1965	7.0	159.3	4.7	6.5	20.6	29.0	0.2	4.2	1.8	78.0	0.3	2.7	7.2	155.2	0.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	376.5
1966	7.4	167.5	8.3	5.8	23.1	31.3	0.2	3.0	1.9	83.2	0.4	4.2	8.5	170.1	0.0	54.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	405.8
1967	7.2	164.7	8.9	5.0	21.6	37.2	0.2	4.1	1.7	85.4	0.5	4.5	9.2	178.3	0.0	51.9	0.0	0.0	15.7	417.8
1968	8.1	182.0	10.8	4.6	26.8	42.8	0.1	4.2	1.9	93.2	0.7	4.4	7.8	197.3	0.0	58.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	455.1
1969	8.4	201.5	12.6	3.8	27.5	39.6	0.1	4.6	2.0	105.2	1.0	5.5	8.8	210.7	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	497.6
1970	8.7	199.0	18.6	3.2	28.5	35.4	0.9	4.9	2.1	113.2	0.6	5.8	9.4	222.7	0.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	522.3
1971	8.9	219.9	19.3	2.9	30.5	36.0	0.9	5.0	2.0	120.6	4.5	0.2	10.5	232.4	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	556.9
1972	7.6	234.1	23.5	2.8	49.9	37.3	0.6	5.4	2.1	134.3	7.2	0.2	14.6	277.7	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	622.1
1973	10.0	218.8	22.5	2.4	87.1	39.0	0.5	5.1	3.5	146.2	27.0	0.2	18.3	351.8	0.0	73.8	0.0	0.0	25.7	680.1
1974	48.4	197.0	23.9	2.6	64.5	39.0	1.3	5.5	3.3	140.3	43.7	2.2	18.9	345.1	0.0	77.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	685.7
1975	92.9	159.5	13.0	2.1	66.4	38.3	1.2	4.2	2.9	145.5	32.6	2.5	19.4	328.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	0.0	17.2	672.9
1976	141.3	174.6	12.1	1.9	59.3	37.1	2.0	3.4	3.2	152.0	25.8	1.4	20.6	318.8	0.0	78.4	0.0	0.0	-6.5	706.6
1977	183.3	170.6	13.9	2.1	79.9	39.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	161.6	47.0	0.5	28.5	383.9	0.0	68.7	0.0	0.0	-42.4	764.0
1978	162.3	178.8	17.8	2.1	80.6	40.5	2.8	4.2	4.0	170.4	21.5	*	32.8	376.5	0.0	72.9	0.0	0.0	-21.1	769.4
1979	255.4	176.7	24.1	2.1	75.7	43.2	0.6	3.6	4.2	168.6	31.6	*	21.1	374.8	0.0	75.3	0.0	0.0	-70.1	809.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	9	136	835	1170	2845	4515	64	724	275	12202	97	28	834	23589	0	2975	0	18	-4138
1961	9	154	918	936	3123	4887	37	756	267	12639	95	28	834	24519	0	2920	0	11	-4630
1962	304	158	823	1579	3015	5394	25	979	279	13541	116	42	762	26554	0	2903	0	4	-4224
1963	408	157	772	1536	3516	5524	14	1010	278	14108	60	463	819	28101	0	2919	0	9	-1571
1964	438	162	713	1407	3542	5780	27	1032	292	14456	113	455	793	28610	0	2860	0	3	2127
1965	337	154	708	1288	3534	5348	31	1056	299	14858	41	402	1189	28753	0	4410	0	0	2590
1966	347	162	1253	1155	3974	5765	37	743	311	15848	61	639	1396	31181	0	5191	0	0	1984
1967	344	160	1334	987	3711	6822	43	1065	286	16260	84	684	1483	32760	0	4974	0	0	4606
1968	386	177	1633	905	4607	7848	14	1090	315	17736	113	662	1262	36183	0	5666	0	0	2556
1969	399	195	1897	763	4722	7241	14	1210	338	20023	156	831	1395	38588	0	6030	0	0	4097
1970	406	193	2798	626	4898	6461	165	1304	344	21542	94	881	1503	40616	0	6103	0	0	8184
1971	423	213	2903	577	5242	6579	158	1324	325	22959	723	27	1653	42470	0	6583	0	0	7801
1972	361	228	3541	546	8564	6782	103	1425	348	25557	1139	25	2254	50285	0	6651	0	0	9886
1973	481	214	3385	484	14958	7067	90	1362	571	27825	4288	30	2793	62855	0	7103	0	0	7540
1974	2231	192	3596	506	11067	7066	225	1477	547	26717	6943	337	2905	61387	0	7378	0	0	5303
1975	4378	156	1952	413	11401	6943	213	1119	472	27704	5182	379	2962	58740	0	7240	0	0	5029
1976	6620	171	1821	379	10181	6724	348	915	524	28935	4108	212	3151	57299	0	7559	0	0	-1905
1977	8366	167	2090	421	13721	7227	561	945	611	30765	7478	81	4355	68253	0	6581	0	0	-12422
1978	7464	175	2681	416	13829	7318	499	1141	656	32431	3413	5	5011	67401	0	6985	0	0	-6198
1979	11693	173	3634	409	12994	7810	100	983	687	32091	5027	3	3024	66762	0	7217	0	0	-20547

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Arizona
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	30.4	46.6	33.8	70.9	30.9	48.5	117.3	119.6	87.4	-14.1	20.9	52.3	285.6
1961	28.5	49.1	22.8	55.7	55.9	79.0	121.6	123.4	94.2	-15.8	22.7	55.7	307.2
1962	26.3	46.2	20.9	53.7	64.4	95.6	132.0	133.1	99.5	-14.4	24.9	60.1	328.7
1963	27.3	49.5	24.0	59.8	66.6	98.7	138.5	139.6	96.6	-5.4	26.8	64.4	347.6
1964	32.7	57.1	33.7	71.0	59.8	93.9	145.2	146.1	89.5	7.3	28.6	68.1	368.1
1965	29.4	55.3	29.7	64.2	76.6	115.3	140.9	141.7	91.0	8.8	29.4	70.5	376.5
1966	28.3	59.8	33.7	71.0	82.7	124.3	149.9	150.6	104.4	6.8	32.7	78.6	405.8
1967	29.5	63.3	39.8	80.7	72.5	113.1	160.0	160.7	100.4	15.7	34.2	81.9	417.8
1968	30.6	68.2	41.8	85.0	75.2	118.3	183.2	183.6	115.6	8.7	36.6	87.7	455.1
1969	32.7	78.1	45.9	95.4	82.4	131.5	192.2	192.7	130.5	14.0	42.5	102.0	497.6
1970	34.5	85.1	50.0	104.3	83.3	138.9	193.3	193.9	133.2	27.9	47.0	114.2	522.3
1971	37.8	95.6	48.7	110.2	88.7	147.3	203.2	203.7	151.9	26.6	52.0	126.6	556.9
1972	39.6	107.4	54.6	123.7	101.7	166.8	223.7	224.2	168.9	33.7	59.3	143.3	622.1
1973	41.9	120.3	60.0	134.7	113.0	182.8	241.8	242.3	197.7	25.7	65.3	158.2	680.1
1974	38.1	121.9	64.1	144.0	112.8	188.0	231.0	231.6	221.6	18.1	69.2	170.5	685.7
1975	42.2	126.5	52.4	136.1	100.2	181.3	228.2	229.0	232.7	17.2	72.2	177.6	672.9
1976	44.9	130.6	54.6	143.3	113.0	197.5	234.4	235.2	266.3	-6.5	75.5	184.3	706.6
1977	43.7	136.7	53.9	150.2	138.1	224.0	252.2	253.1	318.3	-42.4	79.6	196.4	764.0
1978	36.2	134.7	54.3	150.1	131.9	219.1	264.9	265.5	303.2	-21.1	82.0	200.1	769.4
1979	33.3	142.0	56.1	156.8	142.2	236.4	273.3	274.0	377.2	-70.1	88.9	215.5	809.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Arizona

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.4	0.0	1.6	2.0	4.6	11.6	46.6
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.4	0.1	2.1	2.6	6.0	14.6	49.1
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.4	0.1	2.9	3.3	5.9	14.1	46.2
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.3	0.1	2.9	3.2	6.5	15.7	49.5
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.4	0.1	3.0	3.4	7.2	17.2	57.1
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.4	0.1	2.9	3.4	7.6	18.3	55.3
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.4	0.1	2.0	2.5	9.2	22.2	59.8
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.3	10.0	23.8	63.3
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	0.3	*	2.8	3.1	11.1	26.5	68.2
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.3	0.1	3.0	3.4	13.4	32.1	78.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.2	0.5	3.2	3.9	14.8	35.9	85.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	0.5	0.4	3.2	4.2	16.8	41.0	95.6
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	0.7	0.3	3.4	4.4	19.9	47.9	107.4
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	1.4	0.3	3.2	4.8	22.9	55.5	120.3
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	1.2	0.7	3.1	5.0	24.2	59.6	121.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	0.9	0.6	2.0	3.6	24.4	59.9	126.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	3.9	24.9	60.8	130.6
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	4.7	26.8	66.2	136.7
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	2.2	1.3	2.0	5.6	28.6	69.9	134.7
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	1.2	0.5	1.6	3.3	31.7	77.0	142.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	27	72	0	397	470	1355	3385
1961	0	0	0	25	69	16	525	610	1752	4292
1962	0	0	0	22	66	14	718	798	1715	4138
1963	0	0	0	23	45	10	727	783	1912	4587
1964	0	0	0	28	61	10	756	827	2118	5049
1965	0	0	0	25	72	12	726	810	2230	5353
1966	0	0	0	25	76	14	495	585	2707	6512
1967	0	0	0	25	33	43	738	813	2920	6990
1968	0	0	0	27	48	8	737	793	3243	7758
1969	0	0	0	28	55	9	795	858	3914	9397
1970	0	0	0	30	37	92	839	967	4327	10515
1971	0	0	0	33	93	70	859	1022	4931	12009
1972	0	0	0	34	119	53	906	1078	5818	14048
1973	0	0	0	36	244	47	844	1134	6717	16281
1974	0	0	0	32	212	119	825	1156	7095	17479
1975	0	0	0	38	163	105	542	810	7138	17555
1976	0	0	0	40	172	219	439	830	7299	17812
1977	0	0	0	38	260	272	454	987	7855	19393
1978	0	0	0	30	382	232	555	1168	8392	20483
1979	0	0	0	30	200	83	439	722	9304	22554

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Arizona

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	5.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	*	0.2	7.7	10.6	26.5	70.9
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	6.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	8.4	9.5	23.3	55.7
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	5.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	8.0	9.6	23.2	53.7
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	5.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1	3.1	10.3	10.5	25.3	59.8
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	4.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	3.0	10.2	11.0	26.3	71.0
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	4.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.7	9.8	10.2	24.4	64.2
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	8.3	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	4.2	15.1	11.0	26.4	71.0
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	8.9	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.1	4.5	15.7	12.1	28.9	80.7
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	10.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.2	4.4	17.6	12.8	30.5	85.0
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	12.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.2	5.5	20.6	14.5	34.9	95.4
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	18.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.1	5.8	26.5	15.8	38.5	104.3
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	19.3	1.2	0.6	1.0	*	0.2	22.3	17.9	43.7	110.2
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	23.5	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	26.9	20.2	48.9	123.7
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	22.5	3.2	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	27.5	21.8	52.9	134.7
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	23.9	2.8	0.5	1.1	0.0	2.2	30.5	23.1	56.9	144.0
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	13.0	2.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	2.5	19.1	24.2	59.5	136.1
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	12.1	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.4	17.1	25.8	62.9	143.3
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	13.9	3.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	19.2	27.7	68.5	150.2
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	17.8	5.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	*	24.3	27.8	67.9	150.1
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	24.1	2.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	*	28.6	29.4	71.3	156.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	25	835	162	70	128	5	28	1228	3108	7768
1961	0	0	0	14	918	155	93	129	21	28	1343	2793	6843
1962	0	0	0	13	823	148	127	111	22	42	1302	2815	6794
1963	0	0	0	13	772	102	128	168	17	463	1649	3088	7408
1964	0	0	0	23	713	137	133	155	32	455	1644	3232	7704
1965	0	0	0	19	708	162	128	162	27	402	1589	2978	7148
1966	0	0	0	18	1253	170	87	204	24	639	2376	3214	7733
1967	0	0	0	23	1334	73	130	245	13	684	2479	3535	8463
1968	0	0	0	23	1633	108	130	202	35	662	2770	3738	8944
1969	0	0	0	25	1897	122	140	205	35	831	3230	4264	10238
1970	0	0	0	23	2798	82	148	191	14	881	4114	4644	11284
1971	0	0	0	26	2903	209	152	192	5	27	3487	5253	12793
1972	0	0	0	27	3541	266	160	212	0	25	4203	5933	14326
1973	0	0	0	32	3385	546	149	213	0	30	4324	6393	15496
1974	0	0	0	33	3596	476	146	214	0	337	4769	6767	16669
1975	0	0	0	33	1952	365	96	217	0	379	3009	7095	17450
1976	0	0	0	37	1821	385	78	207	0	212	2702	7555	18437
1977	0	0	0	34	2090	583	80	213	0	81	3047	8130	20072
1978	0	0	0	30	2681	855	98	207	0	5	3847	8156	19907
1979	0	0	0	27	3634	448	77	205	79	3	4446	8621	20898

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Arizona

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.2	6.8	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.4	5.0	16.5	0.0	5.1	12.6	48.5
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.9	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.2	5.1	15.7	0.0	6.7	16.4	79.0
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	49.7	6.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.1	4.6	14.4	0.0	9.1	22.0	95.6
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.2	6.1	0.0	*	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.1	5.0	14.2	0.0	9.4	22.7	98.7
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	46.7	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.3	4.8	13.0	0.0	10.1	21.0	93.9
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	56.9	8.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	2.1	0.1	7.2	19.6	0.0	11.4	27.3	115.3
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.7	10.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.2	8.5	22.9	0.0	12.2	29.4	124.3
1967	*	0.0	*	48.7	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	2.4	0.4	9.2	23.8	0.0	12.0	28.7	113.1
1968	*	0.0	*	55.4	8.3	0.0	*	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.2	7.8	19.7	0.1	12.7	30.4	118.3
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	60.3	8.9	0.0	*	1.0	0.7	2.1	0.5	8.8	21.9	0.1	14.4	34.6	131.5
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.6	9.2	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.5	9.4	23.5	0.1	16.2	39.4	138.9
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	62.5	10.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.2	0.7	10.5	25.9	0.1	17.0	41.5	147.3
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	64.8	16.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.7	2.2	1.3	14.6	36.3	0.1	19.1	46.1	166.8
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	66.9	19.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	18.3	45.8	0.1	20.4	49.4	182.8
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	66.5	18.1	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.7	18.9	46.0	0.1	21.7	53.5	188.0
1975	3.1	0.0	3.1	51.9	18.6	0.2	0.6	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.2	19.4	45.1	0.1	23.4	57.6	181.3
1976	8.6	0.0	8.6	55.6	19.4	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	3.1	20.6	48.6	0.2	24.6	60.0	197.5
1977	20.5	0.0	20.5	51.3	26.1	0.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	5.1	28.5	66.3	*	24.8	61.1	224.0
1978	11.5	0.0	11.5	46.5	30.8	0.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.7	32.8	73.8	0.1	25.3	61.9	219.1
1979	47.2	0.0	47.2	45.4	22.5	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.7	21.1	49.5	0.2	27.5	66.7	236.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	9	0	9	14	1175	0	64	232	81	468	61	834	2917	0	1481	3701
1961	9	0	9	39	1198	0	20	118	79	449	33	834	2732	0	1964	4811
1962	10	0	10	48	1073	0	11	117	83	449	23	762	2517	0	2673	6450
1963	7	0	7	51	1052	0	4	133	83	373	13	819	2477	0	2767	6639
1964	5	0	5	45	803	0	17	123	87	409	51	793	2282	0	2949	7027
1965	4	0	4	55	1504	0	19	179	93	407	10	1189	3401	0	3331	7994
1966	2	0	2	58	1834	0	23	138	97	428	28	1396	3943	0	3587	8630
1967	1	0	1	47	1812	0	0	178	95	460	60	1483	4087	0	3512	8409
1968	1	0	1	54	1418	0	6	200	104	381	35	1262	3405	9	3720	8899
1969	2	0	2	58	1535	0	5	251	113	390	81	1395	3769	11	4229	10154
1970	5	0	5	58	1585	0	73	289	115	411	72	1503	4049	13	4751	11546
1971	9	0	9	61	1766	0	88	287	102	414	119	1653	4429	9	4997	12169
1972	13	0	13	63	2762	0	50	327	109	414	203	2254	6118	13	5593	13504
1973	12	0	12	66	3393	0	43	347	266	402	385	2793	7630	11	5972	14475
1974	11	0	11	65	3114	0	106	483	255	433	428	2905	7723	7	6368	15687
1975	119	0	119	51	3193	44	108	461	205	399	191	2962	7563	14	6868	16891
1976	333	0	333	55	3338	16	130	380	228	350	491	3151	8084	16	7203	17579
1977	815	0	815	50	4485	12	289	392	264	346	813	4355	10956	3	7255	17912
1978	458	0	458	46	5280	0	267	460	284	324	585	5011	12210	11	7428	18130
1979	1882	0	1882	45	3866	0	17	428	297	309	118	3024	8060	16	8065	19551

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Arizona

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	16.5	5.9	8.4	24.2	0.1	1.2	61.0	0.1	100.8	0.7	1.7	119.6
1961	*	16.1	4.7	9.8	26.3	0.1	1.1	63.4	0.1	105.5	0.5	1.3	123.4
1962	*	15.5	8.0	10.0	29.1	0.1	1.2	68.0	0.1	116.4	0.3	0.8	133.1
1963	*	14.9	7.8	13.5	29.8	0.1	1.2	71.3	0.0	123.6	0.3	0.8	139.6
1964	*	17.9	7.1	14.7	31.2	0.1	1.2	73.0	*	127.3	0.3	0.7	146.1
1965	*	18.6	6.5	10.4	29.0	0.1	1.2	75.1	0.0	122.4	0.2	0.5	141.7
1966	*	20.4	5.8	11.0	31.3	0.1	1.3	79.9	*	129.5	0.2	0.5	150.6
1967	*	24.5	5.0	10.4	37.2	0.1	1.2	81.7	0.0	135.5	0.2	0.5	160.7
1968	*	26.7	4.6	17.6	42.8	0.1	1.3	90.1	0.0	156.5	0.1	0.3	183.6
1969	*	27.7	3.8	17.5	39.6	0.1	1.4	102.1	0.0	164.5	0.1	0.3	192.7
1970	*	24.7	3.2	18.6	35.4	0.1	1.4	110.0	0.0	168.6	0.2	0.4	193.9
1971	*	26.9	2.9	18.4	36.0	0.1	1.4	117.4	0.0	176.2	0.2	0.4	203.7
1972	*	26.6	2.8	25.8	36.0	0.1	1.5	131.0	0.0	197.1	0.2	0.4	224.2
1973	*	24.5	2.4	32.0	38.1	0.1	1.9	142.9	0.0	217.4	0.1	0.4	242.3
1974	*	22.8	2.6	28.7	38.2	0.1	1.8	136.9	0.0	208.3	0.2	0.4	231.6
1975	*	17.4	2.1	27.0	37.6	0.1	1.6	142.3	0.0	210.7	0.2	0.6	229.0
1976	*	15.7	1.9	28.9	37.0	0.1	1.8	149.1	0.0	218.7	0.2	0.6	235.2
1977	*	15.2	2.1	34.2	39.8	0.1	2.1	158.7	0.0	237.0	0.3	0.6	253.1
1978	0.0	15.4	2.1	37.0	40.5	0.1	2.3	167.6	0.0	249.5	0.2	0.4	265.5
1979	0.0	20.7	2.1	38.9	43.2	0.1	2.4	165.9	0.0	252.6	0.2	0.5	274.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	16	1170	1434	4515	24	193	11606	17	18960	194	485
1961	0	16	936	1685	4887	20	188	12061	14	19792	154	378
1962	0	15	1579	1725	5394	18	196	12952	9	21872	99	240
1963	0	14	1536	2317	5524	21	196	13568	0	23162	97	232
1964	0	17	1407	2518	5780	20	205	13892	1	23824	81	193
1965	0	18	1288	1793	5348	22	206	14289	0	22946	66	158
1966	0	20	1155	1887	5765	23	214	15215	2	24262	62	149
1967	0	24	987	1788	6822	20	192	15555	0	25364	57	137
1968	0	26	905	3025	7848	23	211	17154	0	29165	37	88
1969	0	27	763	3004	7241	24	225	19428	0	30683	41	98
1970	0	24	626	3190	6461	28	229	20940	0	31474	46	113
1971	0	26	577	3160	6579	27	223	22353	0	32919	50	122
1972	0	26	546	4421	6560	33	239	24932	0	36731	49	119
1973	0	24	484	5485	6907	23	305	27210	0	40414	42	103
1974	0	22	506	4919	6936	24	292	26070	0	38747	53	131
1975	0	17	413	4640	6819	20	267	27088	0	39247	67	166
1976	0	15	379	4958	6708	18	296	28378	0	40738	71	174
1977	0	15	421	5878	7215	19	347	30205	0	44084	75	185
1978	0	15	416	6350	7318	29	372	31901	0	46386	52	127
1979	0	20	409	6675	7810	39	390	31577	0	46899	62	151

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Arizona

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	87.4
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.2
1962	6.1	0.0	6.1	62.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	30.6	0.0	0.0	*	99.5
1963	8.3	0.0	8.3	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	96.6
1964	9.0	0.0	9.0	50.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	29.9	0.0	0.0	*	89.5
1965	6.9	0.0	6.9	37.9	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.0
1966	7.3	0.0	7.3	43.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.4
1967	7.2	0.0	7.2	41.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.4
1968	8.1	0.0	8.1	48.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.6
1969	8.3	0.0	8.3	59.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.5
1970	8.5	0.0	8.5	60.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.2
1971	8.7	0.0	8.7	70.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.9
1972	7.2	0.0	7.2	79.8	5.8	1.3	0.0	5.9	13.0	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.9
1973	9.7	0.0	9.7	58.0	30.8	0.9	0.0	24.5	56.3	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	197.7
1974	48.1	0.0	48.1	41.1	13.7	0.7	0.0	41.0	55.4	77.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	221.6
1975	89.8	0.0	89.8	18.2	17.7	0.5	0.0	31.4	49.5	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	232.7
1976	132.6	0.0	132.6	24.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	22.7	30.5	78.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	266.3
1977	162.8	0.0	162.8	30.3	14.6	0.0	0.0	41.9	56.6	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	318.3
1978	150.9	0.0	150.9	56.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	17.8	23.4	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	303.2
1979	208.2	0.0	208.2	53.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	30.4	40.9	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	377.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	53	1	0	0	13	14	2975	0	0	18
1961	0	0	0	61	15	0	0	26	41	2920	0	0	11
1962	294	0	294	60	3	0	0	63	66	2903	0	0	4
1963	401	0	401	56	0	0	0	30	30	2919	0	0	9
1964	432	0	432	49	23	0	0	9	32	2860	0	0	3
1965	333	0	333	37	2	0	0	4	6	4410	0	0	0
1966	345	0	345	42	7	0	0	8	15	5191	0	0	0
1967	343	0	343	40	6	0	0	10	16	4974	0	0	0
1968	385	0	385	47	7	0	0	43	50	5658	0	0	0
1969	397	0	397	57	6	0	0	40	46	6019	0	0	0
1970	401	0	401	59	4	0	0	8	12	6089	0	0	0
1971	414	0	414	68	14	0	0	599	613	6574	0	0	0
1972	348	0	348	78	997	222	0	936	2155	6638	0	0	0
1973	469	0	469	57	5290	160	0	3903	9353	7093	0	0	0
1974	2220	0	2220	40	2346	130	0	6515	8991	7372	0	0	0
1975	4259	0	4259	18	3040	80	0	4991	8111	7226	0	0	0
1976	6286	0	6286	24	1328	0	0	3617	4945	7543	0	0	0
1977	7551	0	7551	29	2515	0	0	6665	9180	6578	0	0	0
1978	7007	0	7007	54	962	0	0	2828	3790	6974	0	0	0
1979	9811	0	9811	51	1805	0	0	4830	6635	7201	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Arkansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	0.4	222.2	6.7	2.4	12.2	11.7	3.2	19.3	3.3	79.0	3.0	*	8.4	149.2	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	7.9	390.3
1961	0.3	215.3	6.9	2.2	18.0	11.6	1.0	20.7	3.2	82.3	2.4	0.0	7.4	155.7	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	4.8	390.9
1962	0.2	235.5	7.5	4.0	14.3	12.5	0.7	21.2	2.6	87.8	3.5	*	8.4	162.5	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	417.2
1963	0.1	260.7	7.5	4.0	15.0	12.8	1.2	20.6	2.6	91.5	5.4	*	9.5	170.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	451.6
1964	0.2	286.9	7.8	3.9	19.6	13.4	2.3	25.5	2.7	93.2	4.7	*	12.8	185.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	19.6	498.4
1965	0.2	286.3	8.6	3.8	16.6	10.9	2.2	22.5	2.8	96.8	2.6	*	10.1	177.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	23.8	498.5
1966	0.1	298.9	11.2	3.4	18.8	11.7	4.4	26.3	2.9	98.1	2.4	*	11.0	190.2	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	28.3	534.0
1967	0.1	304.1	11.8	2.8	18.9	13.1	2.7	26.1	2.5	101.6	3.2	*	12.1	194.8	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	53.2	565.1
1968	0.1	331.5	13.3	2.6	23.8	15.0	2.4	30.8	2.8	107.8	4.1	0.1	12.9	215.5	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	26.9	605.3
1969	0.0	360.8	13.3	2.3	27.1	13.4	4.4	38.4	3.2	112.9	3.1	0.2	14.3	232.6	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	27.3	650.9
1970	0.0	393.8	13.8	1.9	31.9	11.6	4.7	38.5	3.2	118.0	10.0	0.2	15.9	249.6	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	15.3	681.4
1971	0.1	344.0	15.7	1.8	32.0	12.1	3.4	40.7	3.1	124.8	18.2	0.1	15.8	267.5	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	42.4	672.8
1972	0.1	324.9	15.9	1.8	54.8	11.5	3.0	45.2	3.3	135.2	20.0	0.1	21.4	312.3	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	68.5	722.8
1973	2.6	334.6	17.2	1.7	58.0	10.6	6.0	40.4	3.6	141.4	67.4	*	26.6	373.0	0.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	48.9	803.2
1974	3.0	297.3	16.2	1.7	60.1	10.7	4.3	36.9	3.4	141.9	65.2	*	27.0	367.4	4.0	44.6	0.0	0.0	67.8	784.1
1975	0.9	263.6	14.6	1.5	54.7	10.5	3.9	35.2	3.7	145.0	56.6	0.5	36.9	363.2	53.7	35.7	0.0	0.0	65.1	782.3
1976	4.0	253.7	15.7	1.4	59.6	10.5	3.6	36.1	4.2	152.8	82.2	0.6	39.5	406.0	42.6	21.0	0.0	0.0	108.3	835.6
1977	6.1	234.0	16.1	1.5	72.5	11.1	5.3	33.2	4.2	156.4	108.5	0.5	40.6	450.0	54.8	18.7	0.0	0.0	102.6	866.1
1978	28.6	224.4	17.6	1.5	75.8	10.9	6.6	24.8	4.6	160.8	105.3	0.0	44.2	452.1	56.2	25.3	0.0	0.0	85.4	872.0
1979	33.1	255.7	20.1	1.4	85.3	11.3	2.8	21.7	4.8	130.4	70.8	0.0	43.3	391.8	41.7	35.2	0.0	0.0	107.0	865.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	14	215	1002	473	2098	2176	565	4823	543	15044	482	1	1488	28694	0	992	0	0	2308
1961	11	208	1036	435	3094	2164	184	5155	528	15661	383	0	1359	29998	0	1395	0	0	1395
1962	6	228	1137	785	2462	2330	125	5276	426	16717	563	2	1497	31321	0	1061	0	0	2292
1963	5	253	1132	802	2576	2389	207	5130	426	17417	865	1	1702	32646	0	493	0	0	4528
1964	7	278	1178	770	3371	2497	399	6355	447	17745	747	3	2326	35838	0	561	0	0	5732
1965	6	277	1293	756	2858	2035	386	5599	468	18437	415	2	1822	34071	0	1080	0	0	6989
1966	4	289	1683	668	3221	2180	782	6565	486	18666	375	6	1972	36604	0	1587	0	0	8293
1967	4	295	1780	559	3238	2434	480	6807	416	19333	505	5	2125	37681	0	1228	0	0	15607
1968	5	322	2000	517	4086	2795	415	8064	457	20522	653	15	2301	41824	0	3005	0	0	7882
1969	0	350	2009	453	4647	2496	773	10081	522	21498	501	23	2622	45624	0	2883	0	0	8006
1970	0	382	2079	375	5474	2149	821	10198	531	22457	1584	25	2865	48559	0	2160	0	0	4479
1971	2	334	2365	352	5489	2236	604	10777	505	23754	2887	15	2850	51835	0	1804	0	0	12414
1972	2	316	2395	357	9413	2128	534	12029	541	25732	3183	15	3726	60052	0	1644	0	0	20081
1973	95	328	2597	337	9949	1965	1065	10790	593	26924	10720	3	4391	69334	0	4252	0	0	14339
1974	116	290	2436	336	10316	1983	751	9905	568	27005	10369	5	4429	68102	361	4271	0	0	19858
1975	36	258	2196	289	9392	1947	688	9467	616	27612	9006	80	5973	67267	4874	3433	0	0	19093
1976	153	249	2363	279	10228	1931	631	9716	684	29095	13071	89	6385	74472	3858	2022	0	0	31743
1977	243	230	2431	294	12446	2054	933	9035	700	29778	17258	71	6523	81522	5085	1791	0	0	30065
1978	1279	221	2655	295	13014	2010	1169	6759	751	30615	16747	0	6984	80999	5220	2421	0	0	25038
1979	1797	251	3029	271	14647	2081	488	5884	786	24833	11261	0	7044	70324	3873	3375	0	0	31351

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity

[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.

[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.

[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Arkansas
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	47.5	63.5	30.4	44.0	140.1	177.9	104.6	104.9	59.7	7.9	19.3	48.3	390.3
1961	49.0	65.2	32.1	45.9	131.4	165.9	113.7	114.0	59.9	4.8	18.8	45.9	390.9
1962	49.0	67.9	35.4	50.7	142.1	181.0	117.2	117.5	65.7	7.8	21.5	52.0	417.2
1963	52.0	73.2	37.7	54.6	156.2	199.3	124.2	124.5	66.1	15.4	24.0	57.5	451.6
1964	59.3	83.5	39.9	58.7	175.7	225.5	130.4	130.8	73.4	19.6	27.5	65.5	498.4
1965	53.6	80.6	44.7	65.6	165.9	222.5	129.5	129.8	81.1	23.8	30.9	74.1	498.5
1966	73.6	103.5	49.0	71.8	160.5	221.7	136.8	137.1	85.8	28.3	33.5	80.6	534.0
1967	73.8	105.9	53.4	77.7	176.9	242.0	139.3	139.5	68.6	53.2	35.9	85.9	565.1
1968	80.8	118.5	57.5	84.5	179.4	248.6	153.5	153.8	107.1	26.9	39.5	94.5	605.3
1969	88.8	132.8	60.8	90.4	195.6	268.2	159.2	159.4	119.2	27.3	43.1	103.4	650.9
1970	91.0	141.6	60.7	93.1	206.8	280.9	165.5	165.8	142.0	15.3	45.9	111.5	681.4
1971	80.2	135.8	53.9	88.6	199.8	276.5	171.7	171.9	124.9	42.4	48.7	118.5	672.8
1972	82.4	146.3	58.9	96.1	208.4	289.4	190.8	191.1	113.8	68.5	53.4	128.9	722.8
1973	83.5	155.2	61.9	102.1	253.4	338.3	207.4	207.6	148.2	48.9	57.6	139.5	803.2
1974	76.0	147.9	63.0	103.4	234.5	321.9	210.6	210.9	132.2	67.8	57.7	142.2	784.1
1975	74.7	166.2	64.5	115.9	221.8	292.6	207.2	207.6	148.8	65.1	61.9	152.1	782.3
1976	76.9	167.9	63.2	115.5	240.0	337.9	214.0	214.4	133.2	108.3	70.2	171.3	835.6
1977	78.5	182.9	62.0	118.9	233.4	344.0	219.9	220.3	169.6	102.6	78.5	193.7	866.1
1978	71.8	181.2	62.0	121.0	229.3	342.2	227.2	227.6	196.3	85.4	81.9	199.8	872.0
1979	66.6	170.1	64.6	122.6	244.6	371.4	200.4	200.8	181.4	107.0	84.3	204.4	865.0

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Arkansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.5	1.2	11.4	13.1	4.6	11.4	63.5
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	1.3	0.6	12.2	14.0	4.7	11.5	65.2
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	1.1	0.3	12.7	14.1	5.5	13.4	67.9
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.6	0.7	12.2	13.5	6.2	15.0	73.2
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	1.4	1.1	14.2	16.7	7.1	17.0	83.5
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	1.0	1.2	13.7	15.9	8.0	19.1	80.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.6	2.2	17.3	20.1	8.8	21.1	103.5
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.6	0.9	17.8	19.3	9.5	22.6	105.9
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.1	1.0	1.6	20.2	22.7	11.1	26.5	118.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	1.4	2.7	24.5	28.7	12.9	31.1	132.8
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	1.8	2.8	24.7	29.4	14.7	35.8	141.6
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	1.6	2.1	26.3	30.0	16.2	39.4	135.8
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	3.8	1.5	28.4	33.7	18.7	45.2	146.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	3.7	4.5	25.4	33.6	21.0	50.8	155.2
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.2	5.5	3.1	22.3	30.9	20.8	51.1	147.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	3.6	2.5	19.2	25.2	26.4	65.0	166.2
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	4.1	2.3	20.3	26.7	26.4	64.5	167.9
1977	*	0.0	*	50.0	5.7	3.4	19.4	28.5	30.1	74.3	182.9
1978	*	0.0	*	48.7	5.1	4.4	13.6	23.0	31.8	77.6	181.2
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	2.4	1.4	12.0	15.8	30.2	73.3	170.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	33	88	209	2832	3129	1339	3347
1961	0	0	0	34	219	99	3034	3352	1375	3370
1962	0	0	0	34	193	61	3157	3411	1621	3913
1963	0	0	0	37	101	125	3039	3264	1828	4385
1964	0	0	0	41	242	187	3546	3974	2092	4985
1965	0	0	0	37	168	214	3418	3799	2333	5600
1966	0	0	0	52	95	384	4319	4799	2571	6186
1967	0	0	0	53	109	158	4629	4896	2773	6638
1968	0	0	0	56	163	274	5300	5737	3251	7779
1969	0	0	0	58	247	478	6440	7165	3793	9107
1970	0	0	0	60	314	494	6544	7353	4321	10501
1971	0	0	0	49	278	371	6960	7610	4737	11537
1972	0	0	0	47	648	269	7564	8481	5483	13239
1973	0	0	0	49	629	799	6781	8210	6142	14886
1974	0	0	0	44	938	545	5977	7460	6082	14984
1975	0	0	0	49	617	433	5162	6212	7751	19064
1976	0	0	0	49	707	404	5459	6570	7746	18903
1977	1	0	1	49	979	601	5273	6853	8816	21766
1978	1	0	1	48	867	778	3701	5346	9322	22753
1979	0	0	0	50	409	246	3269	3924	8862	21483

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Arkansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	6.7	0.3	2.0	3.7	0.0	*	12.7	3.9	9.7	44.0
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	6.9	0.7	2.1	3.8	*	0.0	13.6	4.0	9.8	45.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	7.5	0.6	2.2	4.1	0.0	*	14.6	4.5	10.9	50.7
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	7.5	0.3	2.2	4.3	0.0	*	14.3	5.0	11.9	54.6
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	7.8	0.8	2.5	4.1	0.0	*	15.3	5.5	13.2	58.7
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8	8.6	0.6	2.4	4.2	0.0	*	15.8	6.2	14.8	65.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	11.2	0.3	3.1	0.6	0.0	*	15.2	6.7	16.0	71.8
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	11.8	0.4	3.1	1.6	0.0	*	16.9	7.2	17.2	77.7
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	13.3	0.5	3.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	18.5	7.9	19.0	84.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.2	13.3	0.8	4.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	19.6	8.7	20.9	90.4
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	13.8	1.0	4.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	20.3	9.4	22.9	93.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	15.7	0.9	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	22.1	10.1	24.6	88.6
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	15.9	2.1	5.0	0.7	1.7	0.1	25.6	10.9	26.3	96.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	17.2	2.1	4.5	0.7	2.9	*	27.4	11.7	28.5	102.1
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	16.2	3.1	3.9	0.7	7.3	*	31.2	11.7	28.7	103.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	14.6	2.0	3.4	0.8	9.3	0.5	30.5	14.8	36.5	115.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	15.7	2.3	3.6	0.8	5.6	0.6	28.5	15.2	37.1	115.5
1977	*	0.0	*	34.6	16.1	3.2	3.4	0.8	3.4	0.5	27.4	16.4	40.5	118.9
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.2	17.6	2.9	2.4	0.9	2.9	0.0	26.8	17.2	41.9	121.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	20.1	1.4	2.1	0.9	6.0	0.0	30.5	16.9	41.1	122.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	17	1002	50	500	709	0	1	2261	1137	2843
1961	0	0	0	18	1036	125	535	729	4	0	2429	1172	2873
1962	0	0	0	20	1137	110	557	788	0	2	2594	1318	3181
1963	0	0	0	23	1132	57	536	819	0	1	2546	1457	3496
1964	0	0	0	24	1178	138	626	784	0	3	2728	1622	3866
1965	0	0	0	28	1293	96	603	808	0	2	2801	1805	4332
1966	0	0	0	33	1683	54	762	121	0	6	2626	1955	4704
1967	0	0	0	35	1780	62	817	305	0	5	2970	2100	5027
1968	0	0	0	38	2000	93	935	187	0	15	3230	2329	5572
1969	0	0	0	40	2009	141	1137	186	0	23	3494	2555	6134
1970	0	0	0	39	2079	179	1155	181	0	25	3618	2767	6725
1971	0	0	0	31	2365	159	1228	135	0	15	3902	2961	7210
1972	0	0	0	32	2395	369	1335	130	272	15	4515	3195	7714
1973	0	0	0	34	2597	359	1197	131	467	3	4753	3441	8340
1974	0	0	0	31	2436	535	1055	128	1163	5	5320	3418	8420
1975	0	0	0	33	2196	352	911	143	1473	80	5155	4350	10699
1976	0	0	0	34	2363	402	963	146	886	89	4850	4458	10879
1977	2	0	2	34	2431	558	931	143	536	71	4670	4805	11863
1978	3	0	3	35	2655	494	653	178	469	0	4449	5028	12273
1979	0	0	0	33	3029	233	577	180	953	0	4971	4967	12041

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Arkansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.4	0.0	0.4	112.1	5.7	0.0	2.0	5.1	1.6	2.2	2.6	8.4	27.6	0.0	10.8	27.0	177.9
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	108.3	4.1	0.0	0.5	5.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	7.4	22.8	0.0	10.0	24.4	165.9
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	115.9	5.4	0.0	0.4	5.3	0.7	2.6	3.2	8.4	26.0	0.0	11.4	27.5	181.0
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	128.8	3.8	0.0	0.5	5.3	0.7	2.7	4.9	9.5	27.3	0.0	12.7	30.4	199.3
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	140.7	5.7	0.0	1.2	7.4	0.7	2.6	4.5	12.8	34.9	0.0	14.7	35.1	225.5
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	138.4	5.0	0.0	1.0	5.4	1.0	2.5	2.3	10.1	27.3	0.0	16.7	40.0	222.5
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	130.9	5.9	0.0	2.3	5.1	1.0	2.3	2.1	11.0	29.6	0.0	17.9	43.2	221.7
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	145.4	6.7	0.0	1.8	4.5	0.9	2.8	2.7	12.1	31.4	0.0	19.2	45.9	242.0
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	146.8	6.6	0.0	0.8	6.1	1.0	1.9	3.1	12.9	32.5	0.0	20.4	48.8	248.6
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	159.8	7.5	0.0	1.7	8.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	14.3	35.8	0.0	21.3	51.2	268.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.1	9.2	0.0	1.9	8.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	15.9	39.7	0.0	21.6	52.5	280.9
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	160.8	9.1	0.0	1.3	8.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	15.8	39.0	0.0	22.3	54.4	276.5
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	155.1	11.9	0.0	1.5	10.3	1.5	1.3	5.2	21.4	53.2	0.0	23.7	57.2	289.4
1973	2.6	0.0	2.6	184.3	13.8	0.0	1.5	9.3	1.6	1.0	12.7	26.6	66.6	0.0	24.8	60.1	338.3
1974	3.0	0.0	3.0	165.9	8.7	0.0	1.2	9.7	1.5	0.7	16.8	27.0	65.5	0.0	25.2	62.2	321.9
1975	0.9	0.0	0.9	135.0	11.9	0.0	1.4	11.6	1.9	0.9	21.2	36.9	85.9	0.0	20.5	50.3	292.6
1976	4.0	0.0	4.0	142.8	13.5	0.0	1.3	11.2	2.1	0.6	25.1	39.5	93.2	0.0	28.5	69.4	337.9
1977	6.0	0.0	6.0	133.1	18.3	0.0	1.9	9.5	1.6	0.1	22.4	40.6	94.3	0.0	31.9	78.7	344.0
1978	7.9	0.0	7.9	121.8	20.4	0.0	2.2	8.1	1.7	0.0	22.9	44.2	99.6	0.0	32.8	80.1	342.2
1979	8.7	0.0	8.7	127.1	36.7	0.0	1.4	7.2	1.8	*	18.4	43.3	108.8	0.0	37.0	89.8	371.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	13	0	13	108	973	0	356	1276	269	425	416	1488	5202	0	3161	7901
1961	10	0	10	105	699	0	85	1355	262	450	243	1359	4450	0	2923	7163
1962	6	0	6	112	935	0	64	1331	114	493	513	1497	4947	0	3345	8073
1963	5	0	5	125	647	0	82	1319	114	507	775	1702	5145	0	3716	8916
1964	7	0	7	136	977	0	213	1852	119	486	722	2326	6696	0	4313	10278
1965	6	0	6	134	864	0	172	1339	163	480	373	1822	5213	0	4883	11720
1966	4	0	4	127	1009	0	397	1260	169	433	329	1972	5570	0	5259	12653
1967	4	0	4	141	1147	0	322	1163	150	524	425	2125	5855	0	5621	13458
1968	5	0	5	142	1133	0	142	1603	165	367	499	2301	6209	0	5975	14295
1969	0	0	0	155	1281	0	295	2191	227	295	175	2622	7087	0	6254	15017
1970	0	0	0	162	1577	0	327	2194	231	291	232	2865	7717	0	6333	15388
1971	2	0	2	156	1554	0	233	2274	229	260	235	2850	7634	0	6546	15942
1972	2	0	2	151	2047	0	265	2751	245	250	830	3726	10114	0	6949	16778
1973	95	0	95	181	2366	0	266	2493	267	194	2017	4391	11994	0	7269	17618
1974	116	0	116	162	1499	0	206	2590	255	125	2672	4429	11776	0	7397	18222
1975	36	0	36	132	2049	0	255	3126	308	169	3372	5973	15252	0	5994	14743
1976	153	0	153	140	2321	0	228	3007	342	113	3987	6385	16381	0	8338	20349
1977	240	0	240	131	3143	0	333	2570	268	11	3562	6523	16409	0	9341	23063
1978	315	0	315	120	3508	0	391	2205	288	0	3643	6984	17019	0	9614	23466
1979	345	0	345	125	6296	0	242	1949	301	7	2933	7044	18773	0	10854	26312

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Arkansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	9.5	2.4	5.5	11.7	0.9	1.7	73.1	*	95.2	0.1	0.2	104.9
1961	*	9.5	2.2	11.8	11.6	0.9	1.6	76.1	0.0	104.2	0.1	0.2	114.0
1962	*	9.7	4.0	6.9	12.5	0.9	1.9	81.1	0.2	107.5	0.1	0.2	117.5
1963	*	9.9	4.0	10.1	12.8	0.9	1.9	84.5	0.0	114.3	0.1	0.2	124.5
1964	*	11.8	3.9	11.5	13.4	1.3	2.0	86.5	0.0	118.7	0.1	0.2	130.8
1965	*	11.7	3.8	9.9	10.9	1.0	1.8	90.1	0.2	117.8	0.1	0.2	129.8
1966	*	11.7	3.4	11.8	11.7	0.9	1.9	95.1	0.2	125.0	0.1	0.2	137.1
1967	*	12.4	2.8	11.1	13.1	0.8	1.6	97.2	0.2	126.8	0.1	0.2	139.5
1968	*	12.6	2.6	15.7	15.0	0.9	1.8	104.9	*	140.8	0.1	0.2	153.8
1969	0.0	12.7	2.3	17.3	13.4	1.2	1.8	110.4	0.1	146.4	0.1	0.2	159.4
1970	0.0	13.8	1.9	19.7	11.6	1.2	1.8	115.5	*	151.7	0.1	0.2	165.8
1971	*	12.1	1.8	20.2	12.1	1.2	1.7	122.7	0.0	159.6	0.1	0.2	171.9
1972	*	13.5	1.8	27.6	11.5	1.4	1.8	133.2	0.0	177.3	0.1	0.2	191.1
1973	*	15.7	1.7	36.4	10.6	1.2	2.0	139.7	*	191.6	0.1	0.2	207.6
1974	*	13.9	1.7	40.8	10.7	1.1	1.9	140.5	0.1	196.7	0.1	0.2	210.9
1975	*	12.5	1.5	36.4	10.5	1.0	1.9	143.4	0.1	194.8	0.1	0.3	207.6
1976	*	9.6	1.4	37.8	10.5	1.1	2.1	151.5	0.0	204.3	0.1	0.3	214.4
1977	*	9.2	1.5	38.9	11.1	1.0	2.6	155.6	*	210.7	0.1	0.3	220.3
1978	0.0	11.4	1.5	39.9	10.9	0.7	2.8	159.9	0.1	215.8	0.1	0.2	227.6
1979	0.0	12.5	1.4	42.5	11.3	0.3	2.9	129.5	0.0	187.9	0.1	0.3	200.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	9	473	946	2176	216	274	13910	3	17997	24	60
1961	0	9	435	2022	2164	231	267	14483	0	19602	25	61
1962	0	9	785	1189	2330	230	312	15436	37	20320	27	65
1963	0	10	802	1731	2389	236	312	16091	0	21561	27	64
1964	0	11	770	1982	2497	331	328	16475	0	22382	29	69
1965	0	11	756	1706	2035	239	305	17149	36	22226	29	69
1966	0	11	668	2028	2180	224	317	18112	28	23557	29	70
1967	0	12	559	1908	2434	198	265	18504	38	23906	25	59
1968	0	12	517	2687	2795	226	291	19969	5	26490	23	56
1969	0	12	453	2966	2496	313	294	21017	8	27548	23	54
1970	0	13	375	3381	2149	304	300	21986	5	28501	22	53
1971	0	12	352	3469	2236	315	277	23359	0	30008	21	52
1972	0	13	357	4743	2128	379	296	25352	0	33255	20	48
1973	0	15	337	6241	1965	319	326	26599	7	35795	19	47
1974	0	14	336	6997	1983	283	312	26753	13	36677	20	50
1975	0	12	289	6254	1947	267	308	27299	11	36377	32	79
1976	0	9	279	6497	1931	287	343	28836	0	38173	34	82
1977	0	9	294	6676	2054	261	432	29623	4	39344	35	85
1978	0	11	295	6854	2010	200	464	30437	9	40269	30	72
1979	0	12	271	7301	2081	89	485	24646	0	34873	34	82

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Arkansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.7
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.1
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.4
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.1
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.8
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.6
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.1
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.6	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.0
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.8	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.9
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	13.1	22.4	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.8
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	51.7	53.8	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	148.2
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	43.0	44.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	132.2
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	26.1	26.8	35.7	53.7	0.0	0.0	148.8
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	51.5	53.3	21.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	133.2
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	82.7	89.1	18.7	54.8	0.0	0.0	169.6
1978	20.7	0.0	20.7	7.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	79.4	86.9	25.3	56.2	0.0	0.0	196.3
1979	24.4	0.0	24.4	31.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	46.4	48.7	35.2	41.7	0.0	0.0	181.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	47	42	0	0	63	105	992	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	43	29	0	0	136	166	1395	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	52	35	0	0	14	49	1061	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	58	40	0	0	90	130	493	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	65	33	0	0	25	58	561	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	68	26	0	0	6	32	1080	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	67	34	0	0	18	52	1587	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	54	12	0	0	42	54	1228	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	73	9	0	0	149	158	3005	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	84	12	0	0	318	330	2883	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	107	23	0	0	1347	1370	2160	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	86	29	0	0	2652	2681	1804	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	72	1605	0	0	2081	3686	1644	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	49	354	0	0	8229	8583	4252	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	40	347	0	0	6521	6868	4271	361	0	0
1975	0	0	0	32	120	0	0	4150	4270	3433	4874	0	0
1976	0	0	0	16	301	0	0	8198	8499	2022	3858	0	0
1977	0	0	0	7	1090	0	0	13156	14246	1791	5085	0	0
1978	960	0	960	7	1291	0	0	12626	13917	2421	5220	0	0
1979	1451	0	1451	30	408	0	0	7375	7783	3375	3873	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of California

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	36.9	1301.8	60.9	35.0	159.5	144.6	5.8	31.4	22.9	710.4	503.3	9.9	74.2	1757.9	*	183.4	0.8		14.9	3295.7
1961	60.9	1400.2	65.5	26.6	160.5	157.4	6.1	31.7	22.3	738.7	518.3	10.7	79.0	1816.7	0.1	159.0	2.2	0.0	18.4	3457.4
1962	39.7	1483.4	66.8	38.8	173.7	178.6	5.6	35.9	22.4	770.9	431.4	11.3	84.6	1820.0	0.1	236.3	2.3	0.2	-4.3	3577.8
1963	47.0	1565.7	69.0	37.2	187.7	188.5	5.0	38.7	22.4	822.7	395.4	11.4	101.3	1879.3	2.3	260.9	3.7	0.0	0.6	3759.6
1964	55.1	1751.1	71.7	34.0	204.6	204.1	5.6	37.9	23.5	852.1	419.2	11.7	125.7	1990.1	4.4	230.9	4.5	0.2	22.0	4058.4
1965	66.1	1743.9	67.6	31.4	204.9	225.9	4.6	37.9	27.2	884.2	434.6	11.3	122.9	2052.6	3.2	319.0	4.2	0.7	17.7	4207.5
1966	53.7	1910.2	68.6	27.9	219.2	248.4	4.9	33.3	28.2	939.2	481.9	11.5	139.8	2202.9	1.9	273.2	4.2	1.0	34.1	4481.2
1967	55.6	1972.3	63.9	23.4	222.8	296.7	4.5	36.9	26.8	965.6	451.2	9.6	134.7	2236.1	6.5	368.0	6.9	0.8	26.2	4672.4
1968	58.4	2109.5	70.0	22.3	224.7	341.4	3.4	39.6	29.5	1028.2	460.7	8.8	135.2	2363.8	17.0	282.6	9.4	0.7	76.5	4917.8
1969	61.4	2112.0	77.4	18.5	227.8	345.2	4.6	48.2	23.6	1073.6	462.6	9.5	119.8	2410.8	27.1	422.2	13.3	0.4	71.6	5119.0
1970	64.2	2192.4	69.5	15.2	228.3	336.4	5.7	49.7	24.1	1124.5	411.8	10.7	140.1	2416.0	34.4	399.5	11.3	0.5	180.1	5298.4
1971	52.8	2215.9	72.3	13.8	275.9	354.0	5.9	51.7	24.8	1151.7	505.9	8.6	140.2	2604.6	38.1	408.7	11.9	0.4	212.7	5545.0
1972	49.5	2244.6	73.2	13.4	265.2	359.3	6.5	55.0	26.5	1222.7	528.0	8.0	125.3	2682.9	34.3	329.6	31.5	0.3	258.8	5631.4
1973	68.0	2088.4	76.9	12.8	296.9	355.5	5.2	59.4	29.7	1264.9	761.1	10.4	136.0	3008.8	28.7	402.6	42.6	0.3	161.0	5800.3
1974	59.0	1877.9	72.8	12.4	249.5	340.7	11.6	64.7	28.4	1236.9	662.1	6.2	143.0	2828.3	41.3	484.7	53.2	0.2	227.0	5571.5
1975	58.4	1871.2	82.5	10.0	250.7	352.2	11.5	61.8	22.0	1268.7	715.3	4.8	140.5	2919.9	66.9	417.3	70.2	0.2	400.6	5804.6
1976	69.0	1791.2	88.5	9.3	263.3	345.8	11.2	60.9	24.5	1327.1	855.5	4.9	142.0	3133.0	53.1	240.6	78.2	0.2	567.7	5932.9
1977	75.1	1809.3	94.2	9.8	303.4	358.3	16.0	53.5	29.7	1398.8	1134.4	5.3	145.1	3548.5	87.4	148.7	77.4	0.3	342.3	6089.0
1978	68.2	1593.6	99.2	10.0	343.0	367.6	18.0	61.5	31.9	1461.3	883.9	2.7	167.0	3446.0	82.5	388.2	64.3	0.2	559.6	6202.7
1979	68.4	1850.1	116.2	9.2	386.7	377.4	19.4	70.6	33.4	1415.3	1003.9	3.1	187.4	3622.5	94.4	354.0	84.0	0.1	329.6	6412.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	1382	1258	9177	6931	27380	26551	1017	7837	3781	135246	80048	1488	11826	311281	0	17045	33	0	4360
1961	2285	1353	9864	5272	27548	28822	1083	7899	3680	140617	82442	1611	12582	321420	5	14928	94	0	5393
1962	1490	1433	10068	7695	29820	32650	996	8943	3687	146755	68620	1698	13419	324350	7	22377	100	23	-1257
1963	1761	1519	10404	7362	32218	34428	886	9659	3685	156616	62889	1724	16128	335999	193	24889	168	0	184
1964	2062	1697	10810	6738	35125	37213	991	9438	3870	162205	66680	1761	19913	354746	367	22075	204	20	6448
1965	2471	1690	10193	6224	35170	40848	817	9455	4482	168322	69132	1699	19335	365678	270	30520	189	64	5189
1966	2005	1849	10332	5521	37632	44851	866	8295	4656	178801	76656	1739	22037	391385	163	26236	188	97	9995
1967	2080	1911	9632	4631	38250	53461	795	9607	4422	183824	71766	1449	21161	398998	563	35277	316	77	7668
1968	2180	2046	10544	4415	38582	61509	599	10360	4857	195741	73283	1320	21028	422240	1505	27175	436	66	22417
1969	2292	2049	11658	3668	39110	61998	809	12673	3894	204387	73576	1430	18835	432038	2458	40418	615	43	20992
1970	2392	2126	10472	3008	39186	60263	1004	13158	3967	214069	65503	1612	21785	434026	3132	38071	525	48	52784
1971	1946	2149	10895	2737	47357	63396	1043	13694	4084	219244	80467	1289	21765	465971	3519	39007	548	40	62329
1972	1836	2186	11026	2652	45529	64277	1145	14615	4373	232758	83978	1202	19941	481496	3175	31755	1453	31	75837
1973	2533	2046	11589	2529	50970	63512	918	15863	4890	240789	121059	1575	21887	535580	2631	38753	1966	25	47183
1974	2258	1834	10977	2457	42832	60923	2039	17338	4683	235468	105314	932	23298	506261	3698	46422	2453	20	66519
1975	2264	1833	12428	1979	43031	62905	2027	16641	3632	241511	113782	718	23222	521876	6071	40103	3246	20	117410
1976	2666	1757	13340	1833	45199	61746	1975	16406	4035	252646	136080	742	23743	557745	4807	23193	3616	19	166392
1977	2990	1772	14197	1935	52090	63977	2813	14543	4904	266288	180436	800	24162	626145	8115	14251	3582	28	100311
1978	2721	1563	14948	1991	58883	65582	3166	16749	5266	278182	140595	401	27592	613355	7659	37206	2978	16	164014
1979	2730	1810	17511	1829	66384	67327	3425	19176	5510	269423	159673	461	27277	637997	8762	33920	3889	9	96612

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of California
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	402.1	580.9	235.1	493.1	747.8	988.9	1226.8	1232.8	668.9	14.9	195.4	488.4	3295.7
1961	412.5	603.8	240.6	546.0	776.8	1008.3	1293.0	1299.3	716.0	18.4	212.9	521.6	3457.4
1962	453.2	660.9	243.3	569.0	800.2	1018.2	1325.1	1329.6	760.2	-4.3	221.5	534.5	3577.8
1963	452.7	678.8	250.5	590.4	885.9	1122.4	1363.9	1367.9	805.8	0.6	237.2	569.2	3759.6
1964	506.4	757.3	262.2	604.1	969.3	1263.9	1431.9	1433.2	866.7	22.0	262.7	626.0	4058.4
1965	530.3	806.4	276.7	623.4	944.4	1279.8	1496.8	1497.9	941.6	17.7	282.1	677.1	4207.5
1966	532.8	834.7	286.3	666.0	1002.1	1375.8	1603.7	1604.7	1022.4	34.1	310.2	746.3	4481.2
1967	561.2	893.5	294.5	684.6	1030.1	1429.9	1663.5	1664.4	1097.0	26.2	330.9	792.2	4672.4
1968	557.6	911.6	305.3	731.4	1056.2	1486.1	1787.8	1788.7	1134.5	76.5	356.9	854.0	4917.8
1969	606.8	998.6	332.6	772.0	1051.6	1513.1	1834.5	1835.3	1221.9	71.6	380.3	913.2	5119.0
1970	598.5	1017.2	330.7	806.2	1142.7	1636.2	1838.1	1838.9	1208.4	180.1	404.8	983.7	5298.4
1971	681.4	1139.3	361.1	861.6	1117.0	1632.6	1910.7	1911.6	1262.3	212.7	429.3	1045.6	5545.0
1972	685.9	1167.1	363.3	915.6	1071.3	1612.4	1934.6	1936.2	1317.5	258.8	461.6	1114.6	5631.4
1973	658.8	1167.0	377.2	953.7	1144.3	1693.5	1984.0	1986.1	1475.0	161.0	477.8	1158.2	5800.3
1974	621.9	1124.5	365.4	908.0	1136.9	1642.8	1893.9	1896.1	1326.4	227.0	448.5	1104.8	5571.5
1975	666.1	1188.5	368.5	1049.8	1064.8	1608.4	1953.4	1957.9	1351.3	400.6	506.4	1245.5	5804.6
1976	634.6	1171.6	355.3	1066.9	1042.1	1620.4	2069.6	2073.9	1263.7	567.7	532.3	1299.1	5932.9
1977	577.7	1128.7	373.4	1092.1	1053.2	1659.0	2205.1	2209.1	1537.3	342.3	541.8	1337.7	6089.0
1978	579.3	1158.3	375.0	1093.3	939.6	1547.9	2399.3	2403.2	1349.9	559.6	555.0	1354.5	6202.7
1979	633.5	1246.0	433.9	1166.7	1006.3	1638.5	2357.0	2361.0	1642.6	329.6	578.7	1402.7	6412.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of California

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.1	0.0	0.1	377.6	8.9	0.4	15.2	24.4	51.1	127.7	580.9
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	388.7	6.8	1.5	15.4	23.7	55.4	135.8	603.8
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	430.0	4.5	1.0	17.5	23.1	60.9	146.9	660.9
1963	*	0.0	*	429.1	3.8	0.7	19.0	23.6	66.5	159.6	678.8
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	481.5	4.3	0.7	19.7	24.7	74.2	176.7	757.3
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	504.8	4.1	0.9	20.4	25.4	81.2	194.9	806.4
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	512.6	3.5	0.8	15.8	20.1	88.7	213.3	834.7
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	538.8	2.7	1.7	17.8	22.2	97.9	234.4	893.5
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	533.7	2.8	3.2	17.8	23.8	104.4	249.7	911.6
1969	0.9	0.0	0.9	579.6	2.7	4.2	19.4	26.3	115.2	276.6	998.6
1970	1.0	0.0	1.0	569.7	3.5	4.8	19.5	27.8	122.1	296.6	1017.2
1971	*	0.0	*	650.6	5.3	5.1	20.4	30.8	133.3	324.6	1139.3
1972	*	0.0	*	654.5	8.1	5.9	17.4	31.3	140.9	340.3	1167.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	628.0	10.8	3.9	16.2	30.8	148.4	359.7	1167.0
1974	*	0.0	*	593.9	6.6	6.4	15.0	28.0	145.1	357.5	1124.5
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	644.0	5.8	6.1	10.1	22.0	151.0	371.4	1188.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	611.0	8.3	5.9	9.4	23.5	156.1	381.0	1171.6
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	552.0	8.3	8.9	8.5	25.7	158.8	392.2	1128.7
1978	*	0.0	*	546.0	9.2	9.9	14.1	33.2	168.3	410.7	1158.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	601.4	6.2	2.3	23.7	32.2	178.9	433.6	1246.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	2	0	2	365	1521	76	3778	5376	14975	37426
1961	2	0	2	376	1173	257	3835	5265	16249	39814
1962	2	0	2	415	779	182	4368	5329	17841	43053
1963	1	0	1	416	658	122	4747	5528	19493	46768
1964	2	0	2	467	737	128	4918	5783	21735	51800
1965	4	0	4	489	702	158	5091	5951	23800	57121
1966	5	0	5	496	595	149	3927	4671	25988	62521
1967	5	0	5	522	459	306	4638	5403	28695	68699
1968	3	0	3	518	481	556	4668	5705	30591	73188
1969	35	0	35	562	465	742	5091	6298	33766	81078
1970	38	0	38	553	594	850	5161	6605	35777	86935
1971	1	0	1	631	906	903	5402	7211	39068	95142
1972	1	0	1	637	1384	1039	4621	7044	41310	99742
1973	0	0	0	616	1853	680	4314	6847	43496	105425
1974	0	0	0	580	1140	1122	4011	6273	42533	104780
1975	0	0	0	631	1000	1083	2708	4791	44257	108851
1976	0	0	0	600	1423	1039	2523	4984	45751	111651
1977	0	0	0	542	1417	1578	2305	5301	46555	114941
1978	1	0	1	537	1578	1745	3854	7178	49321	120383
1979	0	0	0	591	1060	405	6443	7908	52424	127085

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of California

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.1	0.0	0.1	112.7	60.9	11.6	2.7	9.4	27.9	9.9	122.4	73.7	184.2	493.1
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	116.7	65.5	9.0	2.7	9.4	26.6	10.7	123.8	88.5	216.9	546.0
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	128.7	66.8	6.0	3.1	9.5	17.9	11.3	114.5	95.4	230.3	569.0
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	129.4	69.0	5.0	3.4	9.5	22.7	11.4	121.1	100.0	239.9	590.4
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	146.5	71.7	5.6	3.5	9.8	13.1	11.7	115.5	101.1	240.8	604.1
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	168.8	67.6	5.4	3.6	8.6	11.2	11.3	107.7	102.0	244.8	623.4
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	176.6	68.6	4.5	2.8	10.5	11.5	11.5	109.4	111.5	268.2	666.0
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	190.5	63.9	3.5	3.1	9.7	13.8	9.6	103.7	115.0	275.2	684.6
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	195.8	70.0	3.7	3.1	8.6	15.2	8.8	109.4	125.6	300.5	731.4
1969	1.7	0.0	1.7	213.3	77.4	3.6	3.4	8.4	15.3	9.5	117.6	129.2	310.2	772.0
1970	1.9	0.0	1.9	216.5	69.5	4.5	3.4	9.2	15.0	10.7	112.4	138.6	336.8	805.2
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	247.1	72.3	6.9	3.6	8.8	13.7	8.6	113.9	145.7	354.8	861.6
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	237.8	73.2	10.6	3.1	8.8	21.9	8.0	125.4	161.8	390.6	915.6
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	237.4	76.9	14.2	2.9	9.1	26.2	10.4	139.7	168.4	408.1	953.7
1974	*	0.0	*	234.5	72.8	8.7	2.6	9.1	31.4	6.2	130.9	156.7	386.0	908.0
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	245.0	82.5	7.6	1.8	9.1	17.6	4.8	123.4	197.0	484.4	1049.8
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.0	88.5	10.9	1.7	11.3	13.9	4.9	131.3	206.9	504.8	1066.9
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.9	94.2	10.8	1.5	13.9	15.7	5.3	141.5	207.2	511.6	1092.1
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	225.0	99.2	12.1	2.5	16.6	16.9	2.7	149.9	208.8	509.5	1093.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	263.1	116.2	8.1	4.2	13.6	25.6	3.1	170.8	214.0	518.8	1166.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	4	0	4	109	9177	1998	667	1791	4413	1488	19553	21604	53996
1961	4	0	4	113	9864	1541	677	1785	4234	1611	19710	25941	63562
1962	4	0	4	124	10068	1023	771	1804	2850	1698	18213	27967	67492
1963	2	0	2	125	10404	865	838	1815	3609	1724	19254	29307	70316
1964	5	0	5	142	10810	968	868	1873	2091	1761	18371	29618	70587
1965	7	0	7	164	10193	922	898	1638	1786	1699	17137	29888	71735
1966	9	0	9	171	10332	781	693	1997	1832	1739	17374	32676	78613
1967	9	0	9	185	9632	603	818	1856	2188	1449	16547	33692	80662
1968	6	0	6	190	10544	632	824	1632	2423	1320	17375	36809	88066
1969	65	0	65	207	11658	610	898	1606	2435	1430	18637	37866	90922
1970	71	0	71	210	10472	781	911	1752	2383	1612	17911	40626	98718
1971	2	0	2	240	10895	1189	953	1680	2182	1289	18189	42697	103980
1972	2	0	2	232	11026	1818	815	1667	3481	1202	20009	47410	114471
1973	0	0	0	233	11589	2433	761	1741	4169	1575	22268	49353	119620
1974	1	0	1	229	10977	1498	708	1735	4995	932	20844	45917	113117
1975	0	0	0	240	12428	1313	478	1734	2806	718	19478	57725	141975
1976	0	0	0	220	13340	1868	445	2158	2218	742	20772	60625	147950
1977	0	0	0	228	14197	1861	407	2648	2504	800	22416	60726	149928
1978	3	0	3	221	14948	2073	680	3164	2683	401	23950	61185	149340
1979	0	0	0	258	17511	1392	1137	2589	4076	461	27166	62720	152044

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of California

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	36.1	0.0	36.1	466.3	46.4	0.0	5.3	13.0	8.8	12.7	84.9	74.2	245.4	*	68.9	172.2	988.9
1961	60.5	0.0	60.5	472.1	52.1	0.0	4.7	13.1	8.6	11.9	74.9	79.0	244.2	*	67.1	164.3	1008.3
1962	39.4	0.0	39.4	497.7	55.4	0.0	4.6	14.8	8.7	11.6	83.4	84.6	263.1	*	63.9	154.1	1018.2
1963	46.7	0.0	46.7	549.5	61.1	0.0	4.3	15.8	8.7	11.3	87.1	101.3	289.6	*	69.6	166.9	1122.4
1964	54.7	0.0	54.7	570.5	73.2	0.0	4.9	14.2	9.2	10.9	105.9	125.7	344.0	*	87.1	207.5	1263.9
1965	65.6	0.0	65.6	545.7	72.2	0.0	3.7	13.4	10.4	9.9	100.5	122.9	333.1	*	98.6	236.7	1279.8
1966	53.1	0.0	53.1	573.7	81.5	0.0	4.1	14.4	10.8	10.0	114.6	139.8	375.2	0.0	109.7	264.0	1375.8
1967	55.1	0.0	55.1	625.4	81.4	0.0	2.8	15.6	10.7	8.4	96.0	134.7	349.6	0.0	117.8	282.0	1429.9
1968	58.0	0.0	58.0	657.1	62.6	0.0	0.2	18.2	11.8	8.0	105.1	135.2	341.1	0.0	126.7	303.2	1486.1
1969	58.7	0.0	58.7	693.6	50.3	0.0	0.4	25.0	9.0	6.9	88.1	119.8	299.4	0.0	135.7	325.8	1513.1
1970	61.2	0.0	61.2	732.8	48.3	0.0	0.9	26.3	9.2	8.8	115.2	140.1	348.7	*	143.9	349.6	1636.2
1971	52.6	0.0	52.6	718.7	54.2	0.0	0.8	27.1	9.6	7.0	106.6	140.2	345.7	0.0	150.1	365.6	1632.6
1972	49.3	0.0	49.3	710.9	58.5	0.0	0.6	33.9	10.3	6.6	75.9	125.3	311.1	0.0	158.5	382.6	1612.4
1973	67.9	0.0	67.9	736.3	65.4	0.0	1.3	39.8	14.2	6.8	76.5	136.0	340.1	0.0	160.4	388.8	1693.5
1974	58.9	0.0	58.9	730.6	56.1	0.0	5.2	46.4	13.6	6.1	76.9	143.0	347.4	0.0	146.1	359.8	1642.8
1975	58.4	0.0	58.4	679.7	52.8	0.3	5.4	49.4	7.6	6.4	64.4	140.5	326.7	0.0	157.1	386.5	1608.4
1976	69.0	0.0	69.0	638.1	52.9	0.1	5.3	49.3	8.4	7.2	69.7	142.0	335.0	0.0	168.1	410.3	1620.4
1977	75.1	0.0	75.1	640.8	66.6	0.1	7.0	42.9	12.7	5.5	57.4	145.1	337.3	0.0	174.6	431.2	1659.0
1978	68.1	0.0	68.1	495.3	75.4	0.0	8.1	44.2	13.7	5.2	62.7	167.0	376.3	0.0	176.8	431.5	1547.9
1979	68.4	0.0	68.4	507.7	119.5	0.0	17.1	41.9	14.3	5.4	44.7	187.4	430.3	0.0	184.6	447.6	1638.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	1351	0	1351	451	7970	0	941	3243	1454	2412	13510	11826	41355	0	20190	50461
1961	2269	0	2269	456	8950	0	826	3276	1415	2258	11907	12582	41213	0	19657	48164
1962	1478	0	1478	481	9518	0	813	3677	1441	2204	13261	13419	44334	1	18721	45178
1963	1751	0	1751	533	10481	0	764	3944	1440	2142	13861	16128	48761	0	20387	48914
1964	2047	0	2047	553	12569	0	863	3530	1513	2074	16849	19913	57310	0	25524	60829
1965	2451	0	2451	529	12389	0	660	3351	1709	1883	15988	19335	55315	0	28904	69373
1966	1985	0	1985	555	14000	0	717	3588	1776	1906	18232	22037	62256	0	32165	77381
1967	2061	0	2061	606	13975	0	489	4052	1765	1603	15267	21161	58313	0	34521	82648
1968	2165	0	2165	637	10748	0	43	4769	1939	1520	16711	21028	56758	0	37138	88851
1969	2188	0	2188	673	8627	0	67	6579	1483	1305	14013	18835	50909	0	39766	95485
1970	2280	0	2280	711	8285	0	154	6952	1510	1671	18326	21785	58682	0	42169	102467
1971	1940	0	1940	697	9311	0	140	7198	1587	1340	16963	21765	58303	0	43995	107141
1972	1831	0	1831	692	10050	0	106	9006	1699	1255	12077	19941	54134	0	46441	112130
1973	2532	0	2532	722	11231	0	238	10631	2336	1295	12163	21887	59781	0	47015	113953
1974	2256	0	2256	713	9638	0	917	12453	2238	1170	12235	23298	61949	0	42805	105450
1975	2263	0	2263	666	9061	54	944	13301	1246	1226	10240	23222	59295	0	46053	113268
1976	2665	0	2665	626	9087	20	936	13279	1384	1380	11085	23743	60915	0	49272	120244
1977	2990	0	2990	629	11428	14	1235	11672	2102	1041	9132	24162	60786	0	51185	126370
1978	2717	0	2717	487	12948	0	1421	12059	2257	987	9972	27592	67235	0	51812	126463
1979	2730	0	2730	499	20517	0	3020	11384	2362	1029	7103	27277	72691	0	54112	131177

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of California

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.6	11.0	35.0	91.1	144.6	0.6	14.1	688.4	241.5	1215.2	1.7	4.3	1232.8
1961	0.3	12.1	26.6	92.1	157.4	0.4	13.7	717.4	272.9	1280.6	1.8	4.5	1299.3
1962	0.2	16.3	38.8	107.5	178.6	0.5	13.6	749.9	219.8	1308.6	1.3	3.1	1329.6
1963	0.2	14.0	37.2	117.3	188.5	0.5	13.6	801.9	190.8	1349.8	1.2	2.8	1367.9
1964	0.2	17.1	34.0	121.1	204.1	0.5	14.3	831.3	209.2	1414.5	0.4	0.9	1433.2
1965	0.2	16.1	31.4	122.7	225.9	0.5	16.8	865.7	217.4	1480.4	0.3	0.8	1497.9
1966	0.2	30.9	27.9	129.6	248.4	0.3	17.5	918.7	230.2	1572.6	0.3	0.7	1604.7
1967	0.1	19.0	23.4	135.0	296.7	0.4	16.1	947.5	225.4	1644.4	0.3	0.6	1664.4
1968	0.1	17.4	22.3	155.5	341.4	0.4	17.7	1011.7	221.3	1770.3	0.3	0.6	1788.7
1969	0.1	17.8	18.5	170.2	345.2	0.4	14.6	1058.4	209.3	1816.6	0.2	0.6	1835.3
1970	0.1	17.5	15.2	171.4	336.4	0.5	14.9	1106.5	175.6	1820.5	0.2	0.6	1838.9
1971	0.1	19.3	13.8	208.0	354.0	0.5	15.1	1135.8	164.1	1891.4	0.3	0.6	1911.6
1972	0.1	19.2	13.4	187.4	357.8	0.6	16.2	1207.3	132.5	1915.3	0.5	1.2	1936.2
1973	*	20.1	12.8	202.5	354.4	0.6	15.5	1248.9	129.2	1963.8	0.6	1.5	1986.1
1974	*	19.4	12.4	175.3	339.8	0.6	14.8	1221.7	109.8	1874.4	0.6	1.6	1896.1
1975	*	20.7	10.0	173.5	351.4	0.6	14.5	1253.1	129.7	1932.7	1.3	3.2	1957.9
1976	*	16.2	9.3	188.6	343.7	0.6	16.1	1308.6	186.6	2053.4	1.3	3.1	2073.9
1977	*	15.2	9.8	207.9	347.4	0.6	17.0	1379.4	227.9	2190.0	1.1	2.8	2209.1
1978	0.0	14.9	10.0	237.3	360.5	0.6	18.3	1439.5	318.2	2384.4	1.1	2.7	2403.2
1979	0.0	18.2	9.2	237.4	372.0	0.8	19.1	1396.3	304.1	2338.8	1.1	2.8	2361.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	24	11	6931	15639	26551	149	2327	131043	33413	221053	501	1251
1961	11	12	5272	15813	28822	111	2265	136574	43406	232264	540	1322
1962	6	16	7695	18447	32650	127	2246	142748	34953	238866	381	920
1963	7	14	7362	20130	34428	129	2245	152659	30349	247301	343	824
1964	8	17	6738	20790	37213	122	2358	158258	33274	258752	112	266
1965	8	16	6224	21068	40848	115	2772	164801	34579	270408	95	227
1966	6	30	5521	22245	44851	86	2880	174898	36611	287092	85	204
1967	5	18	4631	23174	53461	98	2657	180365	35853	300239	76	182
1968	5	17	4415	26694	61509	99	2918	192589	35206	323431	78	187
1969	4	17	3668	29215	61998	104	2412	201476	33287	332160	70	169
1970	4	17	3008	29427	60263	134	2457	210646	27923	333857	73	178
1971	3	19	2737	35703	63396	141	2497	216224	26104	346803	74	181
1972	2	19	2652	32179	64006	172	2674	229837	21080	352600	140	339
1973	2	20	2529	34760	63317	157	2553	237753	20544	361613	183	443
1974	1	19	2457	30088	60764	167	2445	232563	17471	345955	187	461
1975	0	20	1979	29783	62753	154	2386	238550	20627	356232	386	949
1976	0	16	1833	32374	61380	159	2650	249108	29677	377181	369	902
1977	0	15	1935	35689	62065	160	2802	262600	36245	401495	334	824
1978	0	15	1991	40735	64339	156	3009	274031	50620	434880	329	804
1979	0	18	1829	40748	66363	212	3149	265805	48375	426482	337	817

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of California

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	334.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	149.0	150.4	183.4		0.8		668.9
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	410.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	143.9	144.4	159.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	716.0
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	410.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	110.4	110.7	236.3	0.1	2.3	0.2	760.2
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	443.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	94.7	95.2	260.9	2.3	3.7	0.0	805.8
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	535.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	91.0	91.3	230.9	4.4	4.5	0.2	866.7
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	508.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	105.5	106.0	319.0	3.2	4.2	0.7	941.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	616.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	125.6	125.7	273.2	1.9	4.2	1.0	1022.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	598.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	116.0	116.3	368.0	6.5	6.9	0.8	1097.0
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	705.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	119.1	119.3	282.6	17.0	9.4	0.7	1134.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	607.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	149.9	151.0	422.2	27.1	13.3	0.4	1221.9
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	656.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	106.1	106.7	399.5	34.4	11.3	0.5	1208.4
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	580.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	221.4	222.9	408.7	38.1	11.9	0.4	1262.3
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	622.1	0.6	1.5	0.0	297.6	299.7	329.6	34.3	31.5	0.3	1317.5
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	466.5	4.0	1.1	0.0	529.3	534.4	402.6	28.7	42.6	0.3	1475.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	299.4	2.7	0.9	0.0	443.9	447.6	484.7	41.3	53.2	0.2	1326.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	281.7	10.9	0.6	0.0	503.6	515.1	417.3	66.9	70.2	0.2	1351.3
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	301.8	2.6	2.0	0.0	585.3	589.9	240.6	53.1	78.2	0.2	1263.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	369.5	9.9	10.8	0.0	833.4	854.0	148.7	87.4	77.4	0.3	1537.3
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.4	9.0	7.0	0.0	486.1	502.2	388.2	82.5	64.3	0.2	1349.9
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	459.7	15.5	5.5	0.0	629.4	650.4	354.0	94.4	84.0	0.1	1642.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	323	252	0	0	23692	23944	17045	0	33	0
1961	0	0	0	397	71	0	0	22896	22967	14928	5	94	0
1962	0	0	0	397	53	0	0	17555	17608	22377	7	100	23
1963	0	0	0	430	85	0	0	15070	15155	24889	193	168	0
1964	0	0	0	519	62	0	0	14466	14529	22074	367	204	20
1965	0	0	0	493	89	0	0	16779	16867	30520	270	189	64
1966	0	0	0	597	12	0	0	19980	19991	26236	163	188	97
1967	0	0	0	580	38	0	0	18458	18496	35277	563	316	77
1968	0	0	0	684	28	0	0	18943	18971	27175	1505	436	66
1969	0	0	0	590	194	0	0	23841	24035	40418	2458	615	43
1970	0	0	0	636	100	0	0	16871	16971	38071	3132	525	48
1971	0	0	0	563	248	0	0	35218	35466	39007	3519	548	40
1972	0	0	0	606	98	271	0	47340	47709	31755	3175	1453	31
1973	0	0	0	456	693	195	0	84183	85071	38753	2631	1966	25
1974	0	0	0	293	468	159	0	70613	71240	46422	3698	2453	20
1975	0	0	0	275	1874	98	0	80109	82081	40103	6071	3246	20
1976	0	0	0	295	447	346	0	93100	93893	23193	4807	3616	19
1977	0	0	0	359	1694	1898	0	132555	136147	14251	8115	3582	28
1978	0	0	0	302	1549	1243	0	77320	80112	37206	7659	2978	16
1979	0	0	0	445	2667	964	0	100119	103750	33920	8762	3889	9

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Colorado

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	71.3	195.0	10.2	4.6	25.0	2.8	1.6	11.8	2.3	85.3	11.4	0.5	10.2	165.8	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-16.7	425.8
1961	80.3	210.9	9.8	3.4	26.0	9.5	1.3	11.4	2.2	88.8	15.7	0.4	11.6	180.1	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	-15.8	464.3
1962	82.2	202.3	9.7	4.0	24.3	12.4	1.0	11.4	2.4	93.3	15.6	0.6	11.7	186.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	-13.9	467.8
1963	92.1	204.8	10.0	3.5	26.6	13.1	1.6	11.3	2.4	95.5	16.2	0.9	13.1	194.2	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	-14.7	487.2
1964	92.9	235.9	10.0	3.6	23.8	15.2	3.1	13.9	2.5	97.3	16.4	0.4	13.6	199.8	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-15.1	524.5
1965	101.7	231.4	9.3	3.0	23.0	19.5	6.3	12.1	2.5	100.5	12.6	0.1	12.9	201.9	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-12.7	532.1
1966	112.8	235.0	10.2	2.8	26.8	24.5	7.1	12.7	2.6	105.8	11.0	0.7	13.4	217.6	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-18.9	557.0
1967	111.2	238.9	10.6	2.1	27.7	30.9	15.5	15.6	2.6	109.8	8.5	1.1	19.1	243.3	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	-15.6	587.5
1968	116.6	264.8	14.9	1.6	32.5	36.4	9.0	16.9	2.8	119.1	9.6	1.2	20.1	264.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-14.0	641.4
1969	108.0	280.9	16.3	1.2	32.0	39.1	7.2	17.0	2.5	125.9	13.2	2.0	18.8	275.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-8.2	666.4
1970	120.1	291.1	19.1	1.2	30.4	42.5	4.7	16.0	2.6	137.1	9.6	2.2	15.8	281.2	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	-10.5	694.9
1971	109.5	298.3	15.1	1.1	36.4	43.7	3.6	17.3	2.6	145.3	9.9	4.7	18.4	298.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	-11.2	711.2
1972	123.9	318.1	16.8	1.1	39.5	44.1	3.6	20.2	2.8	157.7	12.5	3.7	18.4	320.3	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	-7.5	767.7
1973	144.6	330.7	20.4	1.3	45.1	43.8	3.2	19.6	2.8	165.6	14.6	2.2	19.1	337.6	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	-8.0	818.1
1974	140.3	320.4	16.4	1.2	50.7	41.7	1.9	16.9	2.7	161.7	20.0	1.3	21.4	336.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-7.0	804.5
1975	161.9	314.2	14.0	1.1	50.0	40.4	1.6	16.8	2.8	167.7	22.6	0.8	23.1	341.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	-6.0	826.9
1976	187.7	308.2	16.0	1.2	54.8	43.9	1.4	18.2	3.1	173.1	24.5	0.8	25.6	362.7	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	-9.9	862.0
1977	225.1	287.9	17.1	1.3	56.3	44.9	1.4	17.3	3.9	180.2	22.0	0.3	25.9	370.7	2.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	-21.6	875.7
1978	220.3	272.7	14.5	1.3	58.4	46.9	2.1	19.9	4.2	193.8	25.7	0.2	28.4	395.3	6.6	14.0	0.0	0.0	-13.0	895.8
1979	238.7	298.1	17.9	1.3	71.3	34.4	1.6	20.2	4.4	185.3	7.4	*	17.0	360.8	2.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	-18.4	894.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	2952	188	1541	914	4298	528	277	2945	378	16247	1819	76	1670	30693	0	970	0	0	-4904
1961	3293	204	1481	678	4463	1703	235	2841	368	16897	2491	54	1883	33094	0	836	0	0	-4637
1962	3395	195	1466	787	4167	2223	169	2851	397	17757	2485	88	1904	34293	0	1016	0	0	-4065
1963	3811	199	1500	701	4575	2334	288	2814	397	18176	2574	141	2105	35605	0	1034	0	0	-4301
1964	3847	229	1513	708	4090	2707	547	3474	417	18524	2607	54	2218	36858	0	1056	0	0	-4416
1965	4242	224	1404	597	3946	3472	1108	3028	416	19141	2005	20	2110	37246	0	938	0	0	-3720
1966	4765	227	1539	546	4602	4358	1251	3167	432	20142	1746	108	2208	40100	0	998	0	0	-5530
1967	4781	232	1594	410	4747	5474	2734	4058	427	20896	1353	159	3122	44974	0	928	0	0	-4566
1968	4960	257	2248	312	5583	6447	1594	4431	469	22664	1526	183	3248	48705	0	944	0	0	-4092
1969	4611	272	2456	241	5490	6927	1275	4462	416	23974	2101	308	2980	50630	0	993	0	0	-2408
1970	5112	282	2882	229	5211	7519	822	4240	423	26104	1531	338	2525	51823	0	1236	0	0	-3068
1971	4611	289	2271	218	6242	7731	638	4578	435	27662	1572	702	2910	54959	0	1585	0	0	-3287
1972	5306	310	2529	226	6784	7800	628	5376	466	30020	1984	558	2919	59289	0	1243	0	0	-2193
1973	6301	324	3067	248	7737	7754	571	5225	456	31522	2317	339	3022	62259	0	1281	0	0	-2349
1974	6492	313	2478	244	8712	7386	327	4541	437	30779	3177	188	3356	61625	0	1415	0	0	-2041
1975	7602	308	2111	228	8590	7145	278	4534	458	31917	3591	120	3624	62595	0	1507	0	0	-1746
1976	9022	302	2418	240	9408	7757	249	4911	509	32947	3903	124	4071	66536	0	1288	0	0	-2916
1977	10693	282	2579	258	9664	7932	255	4710	641	34312	3502	48	4186	68087	225	1072	0	0	-6327
1978	10570	268	2192	262	10023	8283	371	5416	688	36885	4091	31	4507	72748	609	1343	0	0	-3799
1979	11347	292	2701	254	12244	6093	276	5490	720	35268	1179	4	4263	68492	213	1612	0	0	-5393

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Colorado
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	69.0	90.2	52.1	73.0	144.0	159.4	102.9	103.2	74.5	-16.7	16.5	41.3	425.8
1961	72.8	95.3	56.5	78.0	160.6	177.4	113.4	113.6	76.9	-15.8	17.7	43.4	464.3
1962	74.0	97.9	59.1	83.6	151.9	167.2	118.8	119.1	77.8	-13.9	18.7	45.2	467.8
1963	71.8	97.6	57.8	86.5	161.7	177.2	125.7	125.9	85.0	-14.7	20.7	49.6	487.2
1964	84.8	112.9	64.5	95.7	169.0	185.6	130.1	130.4	91.2	-15.1	22.5	53.7	524.5
1965	86.6	115.9	63.5	96.2	166.1	184.3	135.5	135.7	93.2	-12.7	23.7	56.8	532.1
1966	102.6	133.9	69.1	106.2	150.8	170.9	145.7	145.9	107.7	-18.9	26.1	62.8	557.0
1967	100.9	134.5	66.9	105.8	171.2	193.5	153.5	153.8	110.6	-15.6	28.0	67.1	587.5
1968	102.1	139.4	77.8	121.3	185.2	208.8	171.6	171.8	118.6	-14.0	30.8	73.8	641.4
1969	105.5	146.5	86.8	135.1	177.2	202.4	182.2	182.4	123.0	-8.2	33.8	81.0	666.4
1970	105.0	150.1	94.6	148.1	174.4	201.7	194.7	194.9	136.7	-10.5	36.8	89.4	694.9
1971	108.0	157.3	97.3	155.7	162.9	192.3	205.7	205.9	148.5	-11.2	40.0	97.3	711.2
1972	113.9	168.3	100.1	164.1	180.6	212.0	223.1	223.4	157.6	-7.5	44.0	106.2	767.7
1973	122.1	182.9	108.6	178.2	190.6	223.6	233.1	233.4	171.6	-8.0	47.8	115.8	818.1
1974	113.3	177.0	103.7	176.5	181.4	221.0	229.7	230.0	183.3	-7.0	50.9	125.4	804.5
1975	119.4	180.0	107.1	180.8	176.8	228.9	236.7	237.1	192.8	-6.0	54.0	132.8	826.9
1976	127.4	190.3	112.0	178.7	175.6	241.9	250.8	251.2	206.1	-9.9	57.0	139.1	862.0
1977	119.3	184.7	108.9	180.3	174.6	248.5	261.9	262.2	232.7	-21.6	60.9	150.2	875.7
1978	114.7	184.6	110.3	185.8	170.5	246.9	278.3	278.6	234.9	-13.0	64.5	157.5	895.8
1979	114.1	189.0	102.0	181.8	172.8	253.1	270.3	270.7	257.5	-18.4	68.8	166.7	894.6

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Colorado

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.4	0.0	2.4	54.1	3.1	0.9	8.4	12.5	6.1	15.1	90.2
1961	2.5	0.0	2.5	57.7	3.2	1.0	8.4	12.6	6.5	16.0	95.3
1962	3.1	0.0	3.1	59.2	2.6	0.7	8.4	11.7	7.0	16.9	97.9
1963	2.5	0.0	2.5	57.1	2.4	1.4	8.3	12.1	7.6	18.2	97.6
1964	2.7	0.0	2.7	68.1	1.3	2.2	10.5	14.0	8.3	19.8	112.9
1965	3.0	0.0	3.0	67.5	1.9	5.4	8.9	16.2	8.6	20.6	115.9
1966	3.2	0.0	3.2	81.8	2.4	5.6	9.6	17.6	9.2	22.2	133.9
1967	2.5	0.0	2.5	77.8	3.4	5.3	11.9	20.6	9.9	23.7	134.5
1968	2.6	0.0	2.6	80.8	3.4	3.0	12.3	18.7	11.0	26.3	139.4
1969	2.9	0.0	2.9	83.6	3.9	2.8	12.3	19.0	12.1	28.9	146.5
1970	2.2	0.0	2.2	85.2	3.9	2.1	11.6	17.6	13.2	32.0	150.1
1971	2.1	0.0	2.1	87.5	4.6	1.5	12.3	18.4	14.4	35.0	157.3
1972	2.1	0.0	2.1	91.6	4.9	1.2	14.1	20.2	15.9	38.5	168.3
1973	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.4	5.3	1.1	13.7	20.0	17.7	43.0	182.9
1974	0.9	0.0	0.9	94.0	6.4	0.7	11.2	18.4	18.4	45.3	177.0
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	101.9	5.9	0.7	10.6	17.2	17.5	43.1	180.0
1976	0.5	0.0	0.5	109.4	5.5	0.7	11.3	17.6	18.3	44.6	190.3
1977	0.7	0.0	0.7	101.8	5.6	0.7	10.4	16.7	18.9	46.6	184.7
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	93.5	5.5	0.8	13.0	19.3	20.3	49.5	184.6
1979	1.9	0.0	1.9	99.5	1.9	0.5	10.3	12.7	21.9	53.1	189.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	90	0	90	52	538	165	2097	2801	1776	4440
1961	95	0	95	56	550	179	2085	2814	1913	4688
1962	115	0	115	57	448	131	2084	2664	2054	4956
1963	94	0	94	55	408	249	2078	2736	2228	5345
1964	102	0	102	66	219	394	2627	3239	2433	5798
1965	112	0	112	65	325	946	2223	3494	2521	6050
1966	120	0	120	79	410	983	2398	3790	2699	6493
1967	95	0	95	75	577	937	3104	4618	2903	6951
1968	98	0	98	78	590	522	3216	4328	3221	7706
1969	110	0	110	81	671	496	3225	4392	3533	8484
1970	80	0	80	83	671	373	3077	4120	3859	9377
1971	78	0	78	85	785	260	3265	4310	4209	10249
1972	78	0	78	89	840	213	3748	4801	4668	11271
1973	63	0	63	98	908	194	3645	4747	5202	12608
1974	35	0	35	92	1101	131	3015	4246	5385	13266
1975	7	0	7	100	1016	120	2862	3998	5142	12646
1976	19	0	19	107	951	124	3052	4127	5351	13059
1977	28	0	28	100	965	120	2835	3920	5527	13646
1978	75	0	75	92	949	145	3540	4633	5948	14518
1979	76	0	76	98	328	83	2801	3212	6415	15551

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Colorado

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	4.5	0.0	4.5	29.5	10.2	2.6	1.5	0.9	2.5	0.5	18.2	6.0	14.9	73.0
1961	4.7	0.0	4.7	32.0	9.8	2.7	1.5	1.0	4.5	0.4	19.9	6.2	15.3	78.0
1962	5.7	0.0	5.7	33.0	9.7	2.2	1.5	0.9	5.5	0.6	20.4	7.2	17.3	83.6
1963	4.6	0.0	4.6	32.6	10.0	2.0	1.5	0.9	5.3	0.9	20.5	8.4	20.2	86.5
1964	5.1	0.0	5.1	39.7	10.0	1.1	1.9	1.2	5.2	0.4	19.7	9.2	22.0	95.7
1965	5.6	0.0	5.6	40.5	9.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.6	0.1	17.4	9.6	23.1	96.2
1966	6.0	0.0	6.0	43.4	10.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	4.0	0.7	19.8	10.9	26.2	106.2
1967	4.7	0.0	4.7	41.2	10.6	2.8	2.1	1.3	3.1	1.1	21.0	11.5	27.5	105.8
1968	4.9	0.0	4.9	48.8	14.9	2.9	2.2	0.9	2.1	1.2	24.1	12.8	30.7	121.3
1969	5.5	0.0	5.5	53.9	16.3	3.3	2.2	0.9	2.8	2.0	27.4	14.2	34.1	135.1
1970	4.0	0.0	4.0	60.9	19.1	3.3	2.1	0.8	2.1	2.2	29.6	15.6	37.9	148.1
1971	3.9	0.0	3.9	64.8	15.1	3.8	2.2	1.0	1.9	4.7	28.7	17.0	41.4	155.7
1972	3.9	0.0	3.9	64.9	16.8	4.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	3.7	31.3	18.7	45.3	164.1
1973	3.1	0.0	3.1	71.2	20.4	4.4	2.4	1.0	3.8	2.2	34.2	20.3	49.3	178.2
1974	1.7	0.0	1.7	70.0	16.4	5.3	2.0	0.8	6.2	1.3	32.0	21.0	51.8	176.5
1975	0.4	0.0	0.4	77.8	14.0	4.9	1.9	0.7	6.7	0.8	29.0	21.3	52.4	180.8
1976	0.9	0.0	0.9	77.4	16.0	4.6	2.0	0.8	9.5	0.8	33.7	19.4	47.3	178.7
1977	1.3	0.0	1.3	74.0	17.1	4.7	1.8	0.8	8.8	0.3	33.6	20.6	50.8	180.3
1978	3.5	0.0	3.5	72.6	14.5	4.6	2.3	0.7	11.9	0.2	34.3	21.9	53.5	185.8
1979	3.5	0.0	3.5	76.2	17.9	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.1	*	22.3	23.3	56.5	181.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	167	0	167	28	1541	448	370	171	390	76	2997	1748	4369
1961	177	0	177	31	1481	458	368	191	719	54	3271	1826	4474
1962	214	0	214	32	1466	373	368	169	883	88	3347	2102	5074
1963	174	0	174	32	1500	340	367	164	843	141	3355	2474	5935
1964	190	0	190	38	1513	182	464	227	822	54	3261	2703	6442
1965	207	0	207	39	1404	270	392	225	572	20	2882	2819	6767
1966	222	0	222	42	1539	341	423	223	638	108	3272	3191	7678
1967	176	0	176	40	1594	480	548	251	496	159	3528	3361	8048
1968	183	0	183	47	2248	491	567	179	326	183	3995	3759	8994
1969	204	0	204	52	2456	558	569	164	446	308	4501	4166	10003
1970	149	0	149	59	2882	558	543	158	341	338	4820	4575	11116
1971	145	0	145	63	2271	653	576	192	308	702	4703	4981	12130
1972	145	0	145	63	2529	699	661	172	534	558	5153	5493	13264
1973	116	0	116	70	3067	756	643	185	611	339	5601	5956	14437
1974	66	0	66	68	2478	916	532	143	989	188	5246	6159	15174
1975	14	0	14	76	2111	845	505	135	1059	120	4776	6242	15351
1976	35	0	35	76	2418	792	539	143	1508	124	5523	5681	13863
1977	53	0	53	73	2579	803	500	146	1406	48	5483	6036	14901
1978	139	0	139	71	2192	789	625	139	1892	31	5667	6429	15693
1979	141	0	141	75	2701	273	494	158	13	4	3642	6835	16570

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Colorado

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	38.7	0.0	38.7	71.8	6.2	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.6	6.6	7.8	10.2	33.6	*	4.4	11.0	159.1
1961	43.4	0.0	43.4	81.1	6.2	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.6	6.3	9.5	11.6	36.0	*	4.9	11.9	177.4
1962	40.3	0.0	40.3	75.1	6.6	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.7	7.2	8.6	11.7	36.5	*	4.5	10.8	167.2
1963	45.8	0.0	45.8	78.6	6.6	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.7	6.1	9.3	13.1	37.3	*	4.6	10.9	177.2
1964	44.0	0.0	44.0	87.9	8.4	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.7	5.5	6.7	13.6	37.1	*	4.9	11.7	185.6
1965	46.5	0.0	46.5	84.7	9.1	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.8	5.2	4.5	12.9	34.8	*	5.4	12.9	184.3
1966	45.5	0.0	45.5	69.4	9.5	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.8	5.7	3.7	13.4	35.9	*	5.9	14.2	170.9
1967	40.9	0.0	40.9	80.6	9.5	0.0	10.2	1.4	1.0	5.7	2.8	19.1	49.7	*	6.6	15.7	193.5
1968	45.3	0.0	45.3	89.1	10.3	0.0	6.1	2.2	1.1	5.4	5.6	20.1	50.8	*	7.0	16.6	208.8
1969	38.0	0.0	38.0	92.0	7.9	0.0	4.4	2.3	0.8	5.2	7.7	18.8	47.1	*	7.4	17.8	202.4
1970	44.8	0.0	44.8	90.3	7.6	0.0	2.5	2.1	0.8	5.3	5.2	15.8	39.3	*	8.0	19.4	201.7
1971	35.5	0.0	35.5	82.1	10.4	0.0	2.1	2.5	0.9	5.1	5.8	18.4	45.3	*	8.5	20.8	192.3
1972	45.2	0.0	45.2	89.8	9.8	0.0	2.4	3.3	1.0	4.9	5.9	18.4	45.6	*	9.2	22.2	212.0
1973	46.8	0.0	46.8	96.2	11.3	0.0	2.1	3.2	0.7	5.0	6.3	19.1	47.7	*	9.6	23.4	223.6
1974	43.1	0.0	43.1	86.2	11.4	0.0	1.1	3.4	0.7	4.9	9.1	21.4	52.1	*	11.4	28.2	221.0
1975	48.3	0.0	48.3	74.7	11.5	0.0	0.9	4.1	0.9	4.4	8.9	23.1	53.8	*	15.0	37.0	228.9
1976	43.7	0.0	43.7	71.5	13.4	0.0	0.7	4.6	1.0	4.5	10.5	25.6	60.4	*	19.3	47.0	241.9
1977	44.6	0.0	44.6	69.9	13.9	0.0	0.8	4.8	1.4	5.0	8.3	25.9	60.1	*	21.3	52.6	248.5
1978	35.4	0.0	35.4	71.2	13.6	0.0	1.3	4.4	1.6	3.9	10.8	28.4	63.9	*	22.2	54.2	246.9
1979	40.5	0.0	40.5	78.6	19.3	0.0	1.1	7.8	1.6	3.7	3.2	17.0	53.7	*	23.4	56.8	253.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	1448	0	1448	69	1060	0	111	413	98	1248	1241	1670	5841	1	1289	3221
1961	1628	0	1628	78	1062	0	56	350	95	1204	1519	1883	6169	1	1428	3498
1962	1511	0	1511	73	1125	0	38	360	116	1379	1367	1904	6290	1	1311	3164
1963	1714	0	1714	76	1141	0	38	328	116	1153	1484	2105	6365	1	1337	3208
1964	1644	0	1644	85	1445	0	153	337	121	1051	1059	2218	6385	1	1440	3432
1965	1736	0	1736	82	1567	0	162	368	130	988	712	2110	6036	1	1576	3782
1966	1699	0	1699	67	1636	0	269	315	135	1080	595	2208	6238	1	1732	4167
1967	1530	0	1530	78	1623	0	1797	373	167	1080	442	3122	8604	1	1922	4601
1968	1692	0	1692	86	1760	0	1072	582	184	1034	886	3248	8766	1	2039	4878
1969	1418	0	1418	89	1354	0	779	601	134	988	1219	2980	8056	1	2174	5219
1970	1668	0	1668	88	1305	0	449	561	137	1002	822	2525	6801	1	2334	5671
1971	1309	0	1309	80	1781	0	378	668	149	979	930	2910	7795	1	2503	6094
1972	1678	0	1678	87	1683	0	415	873	160	938	936	2919	7924	1	2699	6516
1973	1742	0	1742	94	1940	0	377	847	121	944	1003	3022	8254	1	2824	6845
1974	1650	0	1650	84	1956	0	196	917	116	932	1451	3356	8923	1	3349	8251
1975	1870	0	1870	73	1980	0	157	1093	156	834	1411	3624	9254	1	4407	10838
1976	1688	0	1688	70	2308	0	126	1244	173	853	1669	4071	10444	1	5646	13779
1977	1774	0	1774	69	2387	0	135	1305	238	954	1325	4186	10531	1	6245	15419
1978	1411	0	1411	70	2332	0	226	1188	256	751	1722	4507	10982	1	6506	15880
1979	1614	0	1614	77	3310	0	193	2109	268	710	508	4263	11361	1	6871	16656

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Colorado

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.7	1.3	4.6	12.8	2.8	0.3	1.7	77.9	0.9	100.9	0.1	0.2	103.2
1961	0.2	2.1	3.4	13.5	9.5	0.2	1.7	81.4	1.3	111.0	0.1	0.2	113.6
1962	0.2	1.4	4.0	12.6	12.4	0.2	1.7	85.1	1.2	117.2	0.1	0.2	119.1
1963	0.2	1.7	3.5	15.4	13.1	0.2	1.7	88.6	1.4	123.8	0.1	0.2	125.9
1964	0.2	1.3	3.6	12.9	15.2	0.2	1.8	90.6	4.4	128.6	0.1	0.2	130.4
1965	0.2	2.0	3.0	10.3	19.5	0.2	1.7	94.2	4.4	133.3	0.1	0.2	135.7
1966	0.1	1.5	2.8	12.8	24.5	0.1	1.8	99.0	3.1	144.0	0.1	0.2	145.9
1967	0.1	1.7	2.1	11.9	30.9	0.1	1.6	102.8	2.4	151.7	0.1	0.2	153.8
1968	0.1	1.7	1.6	15.8	36.4	0.3	1.7	112.7	1.3	169.8	0.1	0.2	171.8
1969	0.1	1.9	1.2	16.8	39.1	0.3	1.7	119.9	1.3	180.3	0.1	0.2	182.4
1970	0.1	1.9	1.2	15.5	42.5	0.2	1.7	131.0	0.6	192.7	0.1	0.2	194.9
1971	*	1.9	1.1	17.4	43.7	0.3	1.7	139.2	0.3	203.7	0.1	0.2	205.9
1972	*	3.1	1.1	20.5	44.1	0.4	1.9	151.9	0.2	219.9	0.1	0.2	223.4
1973	*	2.6	1.3	23.0	43.8	0.3	2.0	159.7	0.4	230.5	0.1	0.2	233.4
1974	*	2.5	1.2	25.2	41.7	0.3	2.0	156.0	0.7	227.2	0.1	0.2	230.0
1975	*	5.4	1.1	24.4	40.4	0.3	1.8	162.6	0.7	231.3	0.1	0.3	237.1
1976	*	6.8	1.2	27.9	43.9	0.3	2.0	167.8	0.9	244.1	0.1	0.2	251.2
1977	*	6.9	1.3	31.0	44.9	0.3	2.4	174.5	0.7	254.9	0.1	0.2	262.2
1978	0.0	4.9	1.3	32.5	46.9	0.2	2.6	189.1	0.7	273.4	0.1	0.2	278.6
1979	0.0	7.2	1.3	43.7	34.4	0.3	2.7	180.7	*	263.2	0.1	0.3	270.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	25	1	914	2192	528	65	280	14828	136	18943	24	60
1961	8	2	678	2321	1703	39	272	15502	214	20730	23	56
1962	6	1	787	2162	2223	39	281	16209	195	21895	24	58
1963	7	2	701	2640	2334	40	281	16859	221	23077	22	54
1964	6	1	708	2217	2707	47	295	17246	694	23914	24	56
1965	6	2	597	1766	3472	45	286	17928	702	24796	22	54
1966	5	1	546	2193	4358	31	297	18840	486	26751	24	58
1967	4	2	410	2050	5474	34	260	19565	377	28170	22	53
1968	4	2	312	2720	6447	66	286	21451	211	31493	21	49
1969	2	2	241	2888	6927	66	281	22822	204	33429	19	47
1970	3	2	229	2653	7519	59	286	24943	99	35788	20	48
1971	2	2	218	2992	7731	68	286	26491	50	37836	19	47
1972	2	3	226	3511	7800	94	306	28909	30	40876	26	62
1973	1	3	248	3948	7754	89	336	30393	57	42826	25	61
1974	1	2	244	4334	7386	77	322	29704	108	42175	27	67
1975	0	5	228	4185	7145	74	302	30948	107	42989	35	86
1976	0	7	240	4790	7757	76	336	31950	147	45296	28	68
1977	0	7	258	5319	7932	70	402	33211	104	47296	28	69
1978	0	5	262	5583	8283	64	432	35995	119	50737	25	60
1979	0	7	254	7495	6093	86	452	34401	3	48784	32	77

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Colorado

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	25.1	0.0	25.1	38.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.5
1961	29.4	0.0	29.4	37.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9
1962	33.0	0.0	33.0	33.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8
1963	39.0	0.0	39.0	34.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0
1964	40.9	0.0	40.9	38.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2
1965	46.5	0.0	46.5	36.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.2
1966	58.1	0.0	58.1	39.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.7
1967	62.9	0.0	62.9	37.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.6
1968	63.6	0.0	63.6	44.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.6
1969	61.5	0.0	61.5	49.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.0
1970	69.1	0.0	69.1	52.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	136.7
1971	67.9	0.0	67.9	62.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	148.5
1972	72.6	0.0	72.6	68.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.6
1973	93.0	0.0	93.0	60.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.1	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.6
1974	94.5	0.0	94.5	67.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.3	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.3
1975	113.1	0.0	113.1	54.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	9.7	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	192.8
1976	142.6	0.0	142.6	43.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	6.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	206.1
1977	178.5	0.0	178.5	35.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.3	11.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	232.7
1978	179.5	0.0	179.5	30.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.4	14.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	234.9
1979	192.8	0.0	192.8	36.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	9.0	16.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	257.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	1221	0	1221	37	59	0	0	52	111	969	0	0	0
1961	1386	0	1386	37	72	0	0	38	111	835	0	0	0
1962	1549	0	1549	32	58	0	0	40	98	1015	0	0	0
1963	1823	0	1823	34	46	0	0	26	72	1033	0	0	0
1964	1904	0	1904	38	27	0	0	32	59	1055	0	0	0
1965	2181	0	2181	36	18	0	0	19	37	937	0	0	0
1966	2719	0	2719	38	23	0	0	27	49	997	0	0	0
1967	2977	0	2977	37	17	0	0	37	53	927	0	0	0
1968	2983	0	2983	43	21	0	0	103	124	943	0	0	0
1969	2877	0	2877	48	19	0	0	233	252	992	0	0	0
1970	3212	0	3212	51	24	0	0	269	293	1234	0	0	0
1971	3077	0	3077	60	31	0	0	284	315	1584	0	0	0
1972	3404	0	3404	67	51	0	0	484	535	1242	0	0	0
1973	4379	0	4379	59	185	0	0	646	831	1281	0	0	0
1974	4740	0	4740	66	405	0	0	629	1034	1414	0	0	0
1975	5710	0	5710	53	564	0	0	1014	1578	1506	0	0	0
1976	7280	0	7280	42	567	0	0	579	1146	1287	0	0	0
1977	8837	0	8837	34	191	0	0	667	858	1071	225	0	0
1978	8945	0	8945	29	370	0	0	358	728	1342	609	0	0
1979	9515	0	9515	35	838	0	0	655	1493	1611	213	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Connecticut

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	102.2	29.4	7.2	0.5	137.8	6.3	10.9	5.1	2.1	100.3	92.3	*	28.4	390.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	-2.6	524.5
1961	108.2	31.4	6.5	0.5	135.8	6.1	11.1	5.1	2.1	102.5	92.4	*	31.0	393.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	-2.3	534.3
1962	112.1	33.4	8.0	0.4	135.2	6.6	9.6	5.8	3.2	107.3	100.2	0.0	36.0	412.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	-3.1	557.7
1963	117.6	35.9	6.7	0.5	133.3	6.7	8.0	6.6	3.2	111.3	102.3	*	40.2	418.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	-3.9	571.2
1964	121.0	38.7	5.9	0.5	119.2	6.5	7.1	7.0	3.4	114.6	124.3	0.0	44.6	433.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-2.4	593.2
1965	128.9	42.1	8.8	0.5	123.0	7.9	7.4	6.6	3.4	119.3	107.8	0.0	43.7	428.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-3.5	597.9
1966	136.3	49.3	7.9	0.5	117.1	8.6	5.2	6.9	3.5	126.0	130.8	0.0	50.5	457.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	-4.6	640.7
1967	109.7	51.4	7.0	0.4	119.5	9.5	4.5	6.9	2.9	128.9	161.5	0.0	51.8	492.9	6.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	-7.3	656.8
1968	82.4	54.9	8.0	0.5	126.9	13.1	4.1	7.7	3.2	137.4	178.4	0.0	55.5	534.9	33.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	-26.1	683.6
1969	58.9	59.3	8.5	0.4	132.1	14.8	4.2	8.7	3.4	142.9	206.8	0.0	50.2	571.8	40.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	-37.7	696.9
1970	48.1	62.5	6.8	0.4	140.7	16.3	4.4	8.4	3.5	150.4	226.7	0.0	52.2	609.8	39.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	-36.8	726.6
1971	35.9	63.3	8.1	0.4	140.4	12.3	4.4	8.6	2.9	155.2	217.3	0.1	41.8	591.3	84.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	-70.0	708.9
1972	3.8	65.7	9.6	0.4	142.3	15.8	5.1	9.7	3.1	161.8	255.9	*	42.5	646.2	83.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	-61.3	744.0
1973	2.2	63.9	10.4	0.4	145.4	14.1	3.4	10.0	3.3	166.0	271.5	*	44.7	669.1	46.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	-15.6	771.1
1974	6.2	67.9	7.3	0.4	131.0	13.7	3.1	9.7	3.2	165.5	242.3	*	41.3	617.6	89.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	-46.6	738.6
1975	0.9	65.3	8.4	0.4	126.6	12.2	3.3	9.8	2.4	167.2	203.7	*	40.4	574.3	89.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	-18.5	716.7
1976	0.8	67.1	7.4	0.4	138.0	11.1	4.1	10.5	2.7	171.4	205.4	*	51.0	601.8	136.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	-32.8	777.1
1977	0.8	65.3	6.1	0.5	135.1	12.3	2.9	10.5	2.8	174.0	202.3	*	52.9	599.4	141.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	-28.2	783.6
1978	0.5	66.2	7.6	0.4	134.0	11.9	2.7	9.7	3.0	174.5	228.4	*	66.2	638.4	149.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	-39.2	818.9
1979	0.9	69.2	5.3	0.4	163.9	13.4	2.1	8.8	3.1	165.4	171.3	*	49.8	583.5	136.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	-14.8	782.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	3878	28	1088	93	23656	1110	1914	1260	350	19098	14684	0	4307	67560	0	424	0	0	-774
1961	4100	30	972	93	23316	1079	1961	1283	341	19513	14702	0	4684	67944	0	367	0	0	-673
1962	4237	32	1206	84	23204	1171	1692	1439	528	20422	15942	0	5403	71091	0	295	0	0	-921
1963	4457	35	1006	101	22879	1183	1412	1643	528	21192	16272	0	6078	72294	0	278	0	0	-1151
1964	4627	38	896	97	20456	1147	1243	1749	554	21823	19775	0	6772	74513	0	269	0	0	-697
1965	4966	41	1326	98	21114	1393	1308	1635	563	22720	17153	0	6612	73922	0	187	0	0	-1027
1966	5280	48	1191	94	20100	1523	909	1726	584	23993	20808	0	7678	78607	0	253	0	0	-1342
1967	4270	50	1057	83	20508	1680	800	1800	478	24532	25681	0	7764	84382	524	394	0	0	-2153
1968	3228	53	1211	91	21784	2313	721	2030	525	26166	28380	0	8257	91477	3004	358	0	0	-7660
1969	2405	57	1280	84	22672	2611	738	2276	559	27195	32896	0	7388	97699	3639	425	0	0	-11037
1970	2029	61	1019	77	24146	2880	778	2235	569	28639	36057	0	7682	104082	3604	329	0	0	-10791
1971	1525	61	1216	70	24100	2173	780	2273	478	29541	34564	8	6213	101416	7767	391	0	0	-20520
1972	159	64	1454	73	24426	2793	902	2575	512	30806	40706	4	6298	110548	7777	538	0	0	-17971
1973	88	63	1566	80	24958	2495	591	2667	548	31594	43180	4	6670	114353	4303	447	0	0	-4586
1974	257	66	1095	77	22495	2419	554	2613	525	31504	38546	4	6186	106018	7970	428	0	0	-13667
1975	36	64	1262	75	21733	2160	588	2629	396	31823	32395	0	6028	99089	8135	493	0	0	-5424
1976	32	66	1119	72	23684	1956	728	2821	440	32626	32665	0	7655	103766	12330	383	0	0	-9613
1977	33	64	915	97	23200	2171	511	2861	455	33119	32183	0	8006	103520	13174	431	0	0	-8263
1978	22	65	1138	87	22996	2106	483	2642	489	33225	36325	0	9814	109305	13863	359	0	0	-11483
1979	36	68	797	81	28138	2372	372	2382	511	31492	27243	0	7288	100677	12706	461	0	0	-4335

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Connecticut
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	124.8	157.3	70.0	91.6	125.9	159.7	115.6	115.8	90.8	-2.6	25.2	63.0	524.5
1961	123.6	157.9	67.7	90.8	126.7	161.5	123.9	124.1	94.6	-2.3	26.8	65.6	534.3
1962	121.8	157.5	66.1	91.3	142.1	179.2	129.4	129.6	101.4	-3.1	28.8	69.5	557.7
1963	120.5	158.8	65.0	92.5	147.5	186.4	133.3	133.5	108.8	-3.9	30.9	74.0	571.2
1964	110.3	151.0	80.2	110.4	153.9	195.5	136.0	136.2	115.1	-2.4	33.3	79.4	593.2
1965	114.7	159.0	69.1	102.3	152.8	197.6	138.9	139.1	125.9	-3.5	36.0	86.4	597.9
1966	108.7	157.2	74.1	110.7	172.7	222.9	149.7	149.8	140.1	-4.6	39.8	95.7	640.7
1967	111.8	165.7	73.3	113.3	170.4	222.7	154.9	155.1	153.7	-7.3	43.1	103.2	656.8
1968	114.3	173.7	71.5	115.7	169.9	226.0	168.0	168.2	186.1	-26.1	47.1	112.8	683.6
1969	119.4	186.0	79.5	127.6	148.9	209.0	174.2	174.4	212.5	-37.7	51.4	123.5	696.9
1970	125.1	200.0	81.5	135.7	148.9	208.5	182.2	182.3	225.7	-36.8	55.1	133.8	726.6
1971	123.9	204.0	83.1	143.0	119.5	177.8	183.9	184.1	268.5	-70.0	57.8	140.7	708.9
1972	127.5	212.6	88.3	153.7	121.5	183.4	194.1	194.2	273.8	-61.3	62.2	150.3	744.0
1973	122.6	211.9	90.5	162.1	130.5	196.4	200.5	200.7	242.5	-15.6	66.3	160.6	771.1
1974	118.4	208.0	81.5	151.1	118.6	182.1	197.2	197.4	269.5	-46.6	64.3	158.5	738.6
1975	113.3	201.3	78.4	149.1	110.6	170.2	196.0	196.1	236.9	-18.5	63.1	155.2	716.7
1976	123.0	215.1	87.4	160.8	137.5	200.1	201.1	201.2	260.9	-32.8	66.3	161.8	777.1
1977	118.0	212.2	85.5	162.4	140.0	205.4	203.5	203.7	264.8	-28.2	68.2	168.4	783.6
1978	118.3	213.2	87.8	166.5	166.0	233.9	205.3	205.4	280.8	-39.2	70.2	171.4	818.9
1979	138.3	233.8	61.3	141.7	141.7	212.3	194.3	194.4	259.6	-14.8	72.0	174.6	782.1

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Connecticut

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.8	1.2	1.9	16.6	94.5	9.2	2.5	106.3	9.3	23.2	157.3
1961	0.6	1.1	1.7	18.4	92.5	8.6	2.5	103.6	9.9	24.4	157.9
1962	0.6	0.8	1.4	19.4	90.8	7.4	2.8	101.1	10.5	25.3	157.5
1963	0.4	0.7	1.1	20.2	88.8	7.5	2.9	99.2	11.3	27.0	158.8
1964	0.2	0.6	0.8	21.4	78.4	6.5	3.2	88.0	12.0	28.7	151.0
1965	0.1	0.5	0.6	22.9	81.7	6.7	2.8	91.2	13.0	31.2	159.0
1966	0.1	0.3	0.4	25.7	75.4	4.4	2.8	82.6	14.2	34.3	157.2
1967	0.1	0.3	0.4	27.0	78.1	3.6	2.8	84.4	15.9	38.0	165.7
1968	*	0.2	0.2	27.3	80.4	3.5	2.9	86.8	17.5	41.9	173.7
1969	*	0.1	0.1	29.9	82.6	3.4	3.4	89.4	19.6	47.0	186.0
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.2	86.6	3.2	3.0	92.9	21.8	53.0	200.0
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.9	84.8	3.2	2.9	91.0	23.3	56.8	204.0
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	33.8	86.6	3.9	3.2	93.7	24.9	60.2	212.6
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.9	86.2	2.6	2.9	91.7	26.1	63.2	211.9
1974	*	0.1	0.1	34.2	79.4	1.9	2.8	84.1	25.9	63.8	208.0
1975	0.0	*	*	32.8	75.9	1.8	2.9	80.5	25.4	62.5	201.3
1976	0.0	*	*	32.9	85.4	1.7	2.9	90.0	26.8	65.3	215.1
1977	0.0	*	*	31.7	81.8	1.5	3.0	86.3	27.2	67.1	212.2
1978	0.0	*	*	32.3	82.0	1.3	2.7	86.0	27.6	67.3	213.2
1979	0.0	*	*	31.8	102.6	1.2	2.6	106.4	27.9	67.6	233.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	29	48	77	16	16230	1627	625	18482	2724	6809
1961	21	45	66	18	15883	1512	619	18013	2914	7139
1962	23	31	54	19	15588	1311	705	17604	3070	7409
1963	16	28	44	20	15246	1322	713	17280	3302	7923
1964	8	25	33	21	13454	1147	785	15386	3530	8412
1965	4	22	26	22	14017	1188	692	15897	3812	9149
1966	4	14	18	25	12949	775	693	14417	4175	10045
1967	4	11	15	26	13400	627	733	14760	4658	11152
1968	0	9	10	26	13800	612	769	15181	5137	12290
1969	0	5	5	29	14175	594	898	15667	5739	13780
1970	0	5	5	31	14870	568	801	16240	6396	15543
1971	0	4	4	32	14564	562	778	15904	6834	16644
1972	0	2	2	33	14864	690	855	16408	7305	17637
1973	0	2	2	30	14798	458	777	16033	7641	18519
1974	0	2	3	33	13629	332	749	14710	7589	18696
1975	0	2	2	32	13027	314	768	14110	7449	18322
1976	0	1	1	32	14667	298	785	15751	7842	19138
1977	0	1	1	31	14048	258	809	15115	7960	19651
1978	0	2	2	32	14079	226	728	15034	8079	19719
1979	0	1	1	31	17608	217	705	18530	8175	19818

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Connecticut

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.4	0.8	2.2	3.3	7.2	30.7	0.4	0.7	25.4	*	64.5	6.2	15.4	91.6
1961	1.0	0.7	1.8	4.2	6.5	30.1	0.4	0.9	23.9	*	61.8	6.7	16.4	90.8
1962	1.1	0.5	1.6	4.1	8.0	29.5	0.5	0.9	21.4	0.0	60.3	7.4	17.8	91.3
1963	0.8	0.4	1.2	5.7	6.7	28.8	0.5	0.9	21.1	*	58.1	8.1	19.4	92.5
1964	0.4	0.4	0.8	6.4	5.9	25.5	0.6	0.8	40.3	0.0	73.1	8.9	21.2	110.4
1965	0.2	0.4	0.5	5.9	8.8	26.5	0.5	0.9	26.0	0.0	62.6	9.7	23.4	102.3
1966	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.6	7.9	24.5	0.5	1.0	32.2	0.0	66.1	10.8	25.9	110.7
1967	0.2	0.2	0.4	8.4	7.0	25.4	0.5	0.8	30.9	0.0	64.6	11.8	28.2	113.3
1968	*	0.1	0.2	11.6	8.0	26.1	0.5	0.9	24.2	0.0	59.8	13.0	31.2	115.7
1969	*	0.1	0.1	12.8	8.5	26.8	0.6	0.9	29.8	0.0	66.6	14.1	33.9	127.6
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.9	6.8	28.1	0.5	1.1	29.9	0.0	66.5	15.8	38.4	135.7
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.6	8.1	27.6	0.5	1.0	29.3	0.1	66.5	17.4	42.4	143.0
1972	0.0	*	*	17.5	9.6	28.1	0.6	1.2	31.3	*	70.8	19.1	46.2	153.7
1973	0.0	*	*	15.7	10.4	28.0	0.5	1.3	34.6	*	74.8	20.9	50.7	162.1
1974	*	*	0.1	16.6	7.3	25.8	0.5	1.4	29.9	*	64.8	20.1	49.5	151.1
1975	0.0	*	*	16.2	8.4	24.7	0.5	1.3	27.3	*	62.2	20.4	50.3	149.1
1976	0.0	*	*	17.0	7.4	27.8	0.5	1.5	33.2	*	70.4	21.3	52.0	160.8
1977	0.0	*	*	17.1	6.1	26.6	0.5	1.5	33.6	*	68.3	22.2	54.7	162.4
1978	0.0	*	*	17.2	7.6	26.6	0.5	1.5	34.3	*	70.5	22.9	55.9	166.5
1979	0.0	*	*	17.1	5.3	33.3	0.5	1.5	3.6	*	44.2	23.5	56.9	141.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	54	32	86	3	1088	5272	110	134	4045	0	10650	1809	4520
1961	39	30	69	4	972	5160	109	180	3794	0	10216	1956	4794
1962	43	21	64	4	1206	5064	124	175	3407	0	9976	2166	5228
1963	29	19	48	6	1006	4953	126	180	3360	0	9624	2374	5696
1964	15	17	32	6	896	4371	139	161	6403	0	11974	2610	6221
1965	7	15	22	6	1126	4554	122	167	4121	0	10296	2857	6857
1966	8	9	17	7	1191	4206	122	184	5127	0	10830	3151	7580
1967	7	8	15	8	1057	4353	129	151	4918	0	10609	3448	8256
1968	1	6	7	11	1211	4483	136	175	3850	0	9855	3817	9133
1969	1	3	4	12	1280	4605	158	175	4736	0	10955	4140	9940
1970	0	3	3	15	1019	4831	141	212	4757	0	10960	4636	11265
1971	0	3	3	16	1216	4731	137	186	4662	8	10940	5107	12438
1972	0	2	2	17	1454	4829	151	224	4977	4	11638	5612	13551
1973	0	1	1	15	1566	4807	137	243	5499	4	12255	6128	14853
1974	1	2	2	16	1095	4428	132	262	4752	4	10673	5887	14503
1975	0	1	1	16	1262	4232	136	255	4343	0	10227	5989	14729
1976	0	1	1	17	1119	4765	139	286	5279	0	11587	6248	15248
1977	0	1	1	17	915	4564	143	288	5352	0	11261	6495	16036
1978	0	1	1	17	1138	4574	129	294	5456	0	11590	6708	16372
1979	0	1	1	17	797	5720	124	285	576	0	7503	6874	16664

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Connecticut

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	23.2	0.8	24.0	7.5	5.7	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.6	0.9	54.8	28.4	94.0	0.3	9.7	24.2	159.7
1961	21.9	0.7	22.7	7.8	4.7	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.5	1.0	54.0	31.0	95.9	0.3	10.1	24.7	161.5
1962	19.9	0.6	20.4	9.3	5.4	0.0	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.0	63.3	36.0	112.0	0.4	10.9	26.2	179.2
1963	22.2	0.6	22.8	9.5	5.6	0.0	0.5	3.2	1.7	0.9	62.8	40.2	114.9	0.3	11.4	27.4	186.4
1964	20.6	0.6	21.2	10.4	5.2	0.0	0.5	3.3	1.8	0.8	65.8	44.6	122.0	0.3	12.3	29.4	195.5
1965	21.0	0.5	21.5	12.8	6.4	0.0	0.7	3.3	1.9	0.8	61.6	43.7	118.4	0.1	13.2	31.6	197.6
1966	21.2	0.3	21.5	15.4	7.3	0.0	0.8	3.6	1.9	0.9	70.7	50.5	135.7	0.1	14.7	35.5	222.9
1967	20.3	0.3	20.6	15.2	6.0	0.0	1.0	3.6	1.6	0.6	69.9	51.8	134.5	0.1	15.4	36.9	222.7
1968	14.0	0.2	14.3	15.5	8.0	0.0	0.6	4.3	1.7	0.6	69.3	55.5	140.1	*	16.5	39.6	226.0
1969	7.2	0.1	7.3	16.1	7.5	0.0	0.8	4.6	2.0	0.6	59.7	50.2	125.4	0.1	17.7	42.4	209.0
1970	3.7	0.1	3.8	15.1	6.5	0.0	1.2	4.8	2.0	0.8	62.3	52.2	129.9	*	17.4	42.2	208.5
1971	2.5	0.1	2.5	13.8	7.3	0.0	1.2	5.1	1.5	0.6	45.5	41.8	103.1	0.1	17.0	41.4	177.8
1972	1.5	*	1.6	14.4	8.4	0.0	1.2	5.9	1.6	0.5	45.4	42.5	105.5	*	18.1	43.8	183.4
1973	1.4	*	1.4	17.2	11.4	0.0	0.8	6.5	2.0	0.3	46.2	44.7	111.8	0.1	19.3	46.7	196.4
1974	1.6	*	1.7	16.5	9.8	0.0	1.3	6.4	1.9	0.2	39.5	41.3	100.4	0.1	18.3	45.1	182.1
1975	0.7	*	0.7	15.9	8.0	0.4	1.6	6.4	1.2	0.1	35.9	40.4	93.9	0.1	17.2	42.4	170.2
1976	0.4	*	0.5	16.7	10.2	0.1	2.4	7.0	1.3	0.3	47.9	51.0	120.3	0.1	18.2	44.4	200.1
1977	0.5	*	0.5	16.5	12.4	0.1	1.4	7.0	1.3	0.4	47.5	52.9	123.0	0.1	18.9	46.5	205.4
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.7	9.8	0.0	1.5	6.5	1.4	0.2	63.6	66.2	149.2	0.1	19.7	48.2	233.9
1979	0.6	*	0.6	20.1	12.0	0.0	0.9	5.7	1.4	0.2	51.0	49.8	120.9	0.1	20.6	50.0	212.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	869	33	902	7	974	0	287	524	93	167	8710	4307	15061	26	2837	7090
1961	823	30	853	8	799	0	449	552	90	187	8582	4684	15344	27	2956	7244
1962	746	23	769	9	923	0	381	607	278	194	10065	5403	17851	41	3187	7690
1963	833	24	857	9	963	0	91	803	277	180	9983	6078	18375	32	3350	8038
1964	771	26	797	10	885	0	97	823	291	154	10467	6772	19490	25	3610	8603
1965	784	23	806	12	1107	0	120	818	308	154	9797	6612	18917	9	3862	9268
1966	791	14	806	15	1245	0	135	906	320	168	11239	7678	21690	8	4320	10393
1967	760	13	773	15	1026	0	173	933	258	116	11125	7764	21394	5	4515	10810
1968	523	11	534	15	1373	0	109	1120	283	123	11021	8257	22286	4	4849	11602
1969	269	5	275	16	1290	0	144	1213	325	116	9492	7388	19968	7	5177	12431
1970	137	5	142	15	1117	0	210	1283	331	154	9917	7682	20695	3	5094	12378
1971	90	3	94	13	1260	0	218	1347	249	121	7235	6213	16643	6	4977	12119
1972	57	2	59	14	1434	0	212	1559	267	98	7229	6298	17097	4	5312	12825
1973	52	2	53	17	1955	0	133	1740	329	50	7342	6670	18218	6	5643	13676
1974	62	2	64	16	1683	0	222	1719	315	43	6280	6186	16447	7	5371	13230
1975	25	2	27	16	1376	62	274	1716	200	21	5716	6028	15392	7	5050	12420
1976	16	2	18	16	1744	23	430	1886	222	58	7621	7655	19640	7	5333	13014
1977	18	2	20	16	2127	17	253	1897	208	71	7563	8006	20142	6	5525	13641
1978	0	2	2	16	1687	0	257	1770	223	47	10116	9814	23915	7	5785	14120
1979	22	1	23	20	2055	0	155	1546	234	39	8106	7288	19423	6	6044	14652

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Connecticut

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.4	0.2	0.5	6.6	6.3	*	1.6	98.7	1.3	115.0	0.1	0.1	115.8
1961	0.1	0.3	0.5	8.4	6.1	*	1.5	100.6	6.4	123.5	0.1	0.1	124.1
1962	0.1	0.1	0.4	9.2	6.6	*	1.5	105.3	6.1	129.2	0.1	0.1	129.6
1963	0.1	0.2	0.5	9.8	6.7	*	1.5	109.4	5.1	133.0	0.1	0.1	133.5
1964	0.1	0.1	0.5	10.0	6.5	*	1.6	113.0	4.3	135.8	0.1	0.1	136.2
1965	0.1	0.1	0.5	8.3	7.9	*	1.5	117.7	2.9	138.8	0.1	0.1	139.1
1966	0.1	0.1	0.5	9.8	8.6	*	1.6	124.2	4.8	149.5	0.1	0.1	149.8
1967	*	0.3	0.4	10.0	9.5	*	1.3	127.5	5.8	154.6	*	0.1	155.1
1968	*	0.1	0.5	12.2	13.1	*	1.5	135.9	4.8	167.9	*	0.1	168.2
1969	*	0.1	0.4	13.2	14.8	*	1.4	141.3	2.9	174.1	*	0.1	174.4
1970	*	0.1	0.4	13.2	16.3	*	1.4	148.5	2.3	182.1	*	0.1	182.3
1971	*	*	0.4	13.4	12.3	*	1.4	153.6	2.8	183.9	*	0.1	184.1
1972	*	*	0.4	14.6	14.1	*	1.5	160.1	3.4	194.0	*	0.1	194.2
1973	*	*	0.4	15.4	12.9	*	1.3	164.4	6.0	200.5	*	0.1	200.7
1974	*	*	0.4	14.3	12.7	*	1.3	163.9	4.6	197.2	*	0.1	197.4
1975	*	*	0.4	13.6	11.2	*	1.2	165.7	3.8	195.9	*	0.1	196.1
1976	*	*	0.4	14.3	10.8	*	1.3	169.6	4.6	201.0	*	0.1	201.2
1977	*	*	0.5	14.0	12.0	*	1.5	172.1	3.5	203.5	*	0.1	203.7
1978	0.0	*	0.4	15.1	11.8	0.1	1.6	172.7	3.4	205.2	*	0.1	205.4
1979	0.0	0.1	0.4	15.5	12.5	*	1.7	163.7	0.3	194.2	*	0.1	194.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	15	*	93	1140	1110	1	258	18797	203	21603	16	41
1961	4	*	93	1445	1079	3	251	19146	1020	23036	17	41
1962	3	*	84	1552	1171	2	251	20053	962	24105	18	43
1963	3	*	101	1677	1183	2	251	20832	817	24861	16	39
1964	3	*	97	1722	1147	2	263	21508	679	25419	17	40
1965	3	*	98	1418	1393	3	255	22399	464	26029	16	39
1966	2	*	94	1687	1523	5	265	23642	757	27973	16	38
1967	2	*	83	1717	1680	5	220	24265	928	28897	15	35
1968	1	*	91	2099	2313	5	242	25868	761	31378	14	33
1969	0	*	84	2271	2611	7	233	26904	469	32578	13	30
1970	0	*	77	2264	2880	9	238	28273	358	34099	13	31
1971	0	*	70	2308	2173	10	229	29235	446	34471	12	29
1972	0	*	73	2505	2483	11	245	30484	537	36337	11	28
1973	0	*	80	2644	2272	13	219	31302	959	37490	11	27
1974	0	*	77	2455	2237	13	210	31199	732	36924	12	30
1975	0	*	75	2333	1987	10	196	31547	598	36746	11	27
1976	0	*	72	2453	1911	11	217	32283	735	37682	11	27
1977	0	*	97	2399	2114	12	247	32761	550	38181	11	28
1978	0	*	87	2597	2091	15	266	32884	548	38487	9	23
1979	0	*	81	2663	2217	7	278	31167	50	36464	11	26

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Connecticut

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)[1]	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	73.7	0.0	73.7	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.8	11.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.8
1961	82.0	0.0	82.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.6
1962	88.5	0.0	88.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.5	9.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.4
1963	92.4	0.0	92.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.3	13.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.8
1964	98.1	0.0	98.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.1
1965	106.2	0.0	106.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	17.4	17.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.9
1966	113.8	0.0	113.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.2	23.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.1
1967	88.3	0.0	88.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	54.8	54.8	4.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	153.7
1968	67.7	0.0	67.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	80.1	80.3	3.7	33.9	0.0	0.0	186.1
1969	51.3	0.0	51.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	114.4	116.3	4.4	40.2	0.0	0.0	212.5
1970	44.2	0.0	44.2	0.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	132.2	138.4	3.4	39.6	0.0	0.0	225.7
1971	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	139.7	146.9	4.0	84.2	0.0	0.0	268.5
1972	2.1	0.0	2.1	*	4.6	1.8	0.0	175.8	182.2	5.5	83.9	0.0	0.0	273.8
1973	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.4	1.3	0.0	184.7	190.4	4.6	46.9	0.0	0.0	242.5
1974	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.0	168.4	171.2	4.4	89.0	0.0	0.0	269.5
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	4.5	0.6	0.0	136.7	141.8	5.1	89.6	0.0	0.0	236.9
1976	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	119.6	120.1	3.9	136.2	0.0	0.0	260.9
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	117.7	118.3	4.4	141.9	0.0	0.0	264.8
1978	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	127.0	127.5	3.7	149.3	0.0	0.0	280.8
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	116.4	117.8	4.7	136.8	0.0	0.0	259.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2776	0	2776	2	39	0	0	1725	1764	398	0	0	0
1961	3088	0	3088	1	29	0	0	1306	1335	340	0	0	0
1962	3333	0	3333	*	46	0	0	1509	1555	254	0	0	0
1963	3493	0	3493	*	41	0	0	2113	2154	246	0	0	0
1964	3750	0	3750	*	25	0	0	2220	2245	244	0	0	0
1965	4097	0	4097	*	18	0	0	2764	2781	179	0	0	0
1966	4428	0	4428	*	13	0	0	3684	3697	245	0	0	0
1967	3457	0	3457	*	12	0	0	8711	8723	389	524	0	0
1968	2669	0	2669	*	28	0	0	12748	12776	355	3004	0	0
1969	2117	0	2117	*	331	0	0	18200	18531	418	3639	0	0
1970	1875	0	1875	*	1064	0	0	21025	22089	327	3604	0	0
1971	1422	0	1422	*	1237	0	0	22221	23458	385	7767	0	0
1972	94	0	94	*	795	310	0	27963	29068	534	7777	0	0
1973	29	0	29	*	754	223	0	29380	30357	441	4303	0	0
1974	186	0	186	1	300	182	0	26782	27264	422	7970	0	0
1975	4	0	4	*	765	111	0	21738	22614	487	8135	0	0
1976	11	0	11	*	55	22	0	19030	19107	377	12330	0	0
1977	10	0	10	*	62	40	0	18718	18820	425	13174	0	0
1978	16	0	16	*	59	15	0	20205	20279	353	13863	0	0
1979	9	0	9	*	92	155	0	18511	18758	455	12706	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Delaware

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	21.9	9.4	1.6	1.5	16.3	9.3	5.5	2.0	0.7	22.4	38.8	*	12.6	110.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.1	139.7
1961	22.0	9.7	1.1	1.3	14.9	9.5	5.1	2.2	0.7	24.6	31.7	*	12.2	103.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.5	132.5
1962	23.5	15.0	1.3	2.7	18.1	10.2	5.5	2.5	0.7	24.8	29.9	*	13.0	108.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.5	143.6
1963	27.3	16.9	1.5	2.8	20.2	10.6	5.3	2.7	0.7	26.0	29.6	*	14.1	113.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.0	153.7
1964	29.9	17.6	2.9	2.7	19.0	11.0	4.1	3.0	0.7	25.5	28.0	*	15.4	112.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.8	154.9
1965	29.5	18.5	3.8	2.6	19.3	9.1	4.7	3.0	0.7	26.4	34.2	*	18.9	122.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.7	168.0
1966	39.1	19.7	4.0	2.2	19.4	9.8	4.7	3.1	0.7	27.9	34.1	0.0	19.1	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.2	176.5
1967	41.1	21.7	3.9	1.7	19.6	10.5	3.6	3.4	0.6	28.3	24.6	0.0	14.5	110.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.6	167.1
1968	44.6	24.8	4.2	1.6	22.9	12.3	3.4	3.6	0.7	29.9	27.3	0.0	14.8	120.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-3.3	186.7
1969	42.0	26.7	3.7	1.3	23.9	10.9	3.0	4.1	0.6	31.4	37.0	0.0	17.9	133.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.9	200.6
1970	37.5	27.2	3.4	1.0	25.1	9.2	2.5	4.2	0.7	32.8	41.4	0.0	19.6	147.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4	206.6
1971	37.0	27.3	4.3	0.8	25.3	8.9	2.4	4.1	0.7	33.4	38.9	0.0	19.3	144.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8	206.2
1972	23.7	24.7	3.7	0.8	25.0	8.3	2.4	4.6	0.7	35.4	60.6	0.0	21.3	167.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	218.3
1973	21.2	23.4	3.0	0.6	25.5	7.6	2.0	4.8	0.7	37.5	82.5	0.0	25.0	193.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.7	236.0
1974	21.4	20.9	4.1	0.8	25.1	7.7	1.8	4.8	0.6	36.8	79.4	*	19.4	183.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12.2	213.8
1975	23.0	19.0	4.3	0.4	26.1	7.2	1.6	5.1	0.5	37.1	64.4	*	18.3	166.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.2	203.3
1976	20.3	19.6	3.3	0.4	26.9	7.3	1.6	5.2	0.6	38.8	71.2	*	19.4	176.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.4	212.2
1977	17.8	16.1	1.9	0.4	29.7	7.7	1.1	4.9	0.8	38.5	72.5	0.0	21.0	180.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8	211.9
1978	22.1	21.0	1.4	0.4	28.2	7.4	0.9	5.3	0.9	38.5	71.5	0.0	17.3	174.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.3	208.2
1979	24.1	25.5	2.6	0.3	21.7	7.5	1.8	5.9	0.9	36.8	69.6	0.0	15.3	165.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6	209.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	866	9	239	292	2793	1736	966	495	111	4258	6179	0	1908	18976	0	0	0	0	-614
1961	874	9	171	265	2550	1765	907	555	108	4691	5038	0	1853	17904	0	0	0	0	-721
1962	926	14	198	534	3111	1908	974	620	109	4712	4752	1	1979	18898	0	0	0	0	-1038
1963	1076	16	233	547	3470	1970	936	683	109	4958	4711	1	2151	19768	0	0	0	0	-1181
1964	1168	17	430	529	3270	2043	717	745	114	4846	4457	1	2365	19516	0	0	0	0	-1392
1965	1127	18	571	513	3314	1698	825	741	112	5029	5436	0	2876	21117	0	0	0	0	-790
1966	1512	19	595	427	3333	1823	829	783	116	5304	5431	0	2914	21556	0	0	0	0	-2110
1967	1566	21	587	344	3371	1954	636	895	101	5395	3918	0	2217	19418	0	0	0	0	-1948
1968	1721	24	637	315	3924	2280	595	954	111	5694	4349	0	2242	21101	0	0	0	0	-977
1969	1651	26	561	256	4097	2022	523	1091	106	5983	5888	0	2671	23197	0	0	0	0	-555
1970	1555	26	518	188	4309	1701	437	1099	108	6248	6581	0	2908	25337	0	0	0	0	-1580
1971	1505	26	655	163	4345	1656	425	1089	112	6352	6194	0	2853	24943	0	0	0	0	-814
1972	951	24	560	153	4298	1553	416	1224	120	6737	9640	0	3125	28677	0	0	0	0	563
1973	859	23	454	127	4382	1415	361	1269	111	7142	13117	0	3672	32670	0	0	0	0	-491
1974	885	20	625	154	4310	1433	311	1287	106	7005	12632	1	2907	31302	0	0	0	0	-3580
1975	939	19	653	84	4487	1350	277	1377	82	7069	10239	0	2771	28626	0	0	0	0	-1536
1976	816	19	501	70	4615	1353	290	1405	91	7395	11332	0	2957	30333	0	0	0	0	-1276
1977	739	16	285	81	5094	1427	191	1337	139	7333	11524	0	3216	31018	0	0	0	0	-819
1978	903	21	210	73	4840	1384	166	1434	149	7326	11376	0	2738	30126	0	0	0	0	-2730
1979	975	25	388	53	3724	1397	316	1600	156	6999	11073	0	2451	28592	0	0	0	0	-1638

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Delaware
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	20.8	26.7	11.4	15.7	44.4	54.7	42.6	42.6	22.6	-2.1	5.9	14.7	139.7
1961	19.6	25.9	9.6	14.2	40.2	49.7	42.7	42.7	22.9	-2.5	5.9	14.5	132.5
1962	22.2	28.8	10.5	15.3	47.0	57.8	41.8	41.8	25.6	-3.5	6.5	15.6	143.6
1963	24.2	31.3	12.9	18.0	48.9	61.7	42.7	42.7	29.1	-4.0	7.4	17.7	153.7
1964	21.8	29.5	11.8	17.4	50.6	65.0	43.0	43.0	32.5	-4.8	8.2	19.5	154.9
1965	22.4	30.9	13.1	19.3	59.0	74.9	42.9	42.9	33.3	-2.7	9.0	21.6	168.0
1966	23.2	32.7	14.4	21.3	59.6	78.8	43.7	43.7	42.8	-7.2	10.4	25.1	176.5
1967	23.6	33.8	13.8	21.2	47.2	67.8	44.3	44.3	44.9	-6.6	11.3	27.0	167.1
1968	25.7	36.9	14.1	22.8	50.2	76.7	50.3	50.3	49.8	-3.3	13.7	32.8	186.7
1969	25.8	38.0	14.7	24.1	58.4	87.2	51.3	51.3	52.4	-1.9	14.8	35.6	200.6
1970	26.1	39.7	15.4	25.8	62.2	91.8	49.2	49.2	59.0	-5.4	15.6	38.0	206.6
1971	26.5	41.1	16.3	27.6	60.0	89.0	48.6	48.6	57.7	-2.8	16.0	38.9	206.2
1972	27.1	42.3	16.3	29.0	63.9	95.0	52.0	52.1	57.1	1.9	17.3	41.7	218.3
1973	24.5	41.4	18.5	32.6	73.7	106.2	55.8	55.8	65.2	-1.7	18.6	45.0	236.0
1974	23.0	39.3	15.7	29.0	57.1	89.9	55.6	55.7	74.6	-12.2	18.0	44.4	213.8
1975	21.4	40.8	17.0	32.7	50.3	76.0	53.8	53.8	66.0	-5.2	17.6	43.2	203.3
1976	22.9	43.0	16.6	32.5	53.0	79.8	56.7	56.8	67.3	-4.4	18.3	44.6	212.2
1977	21.1	42.3	16.2	32.9	54.0	80.9	55.8	55.8	67.6	-2.8	18.7	46.1	211.9
1978	20.7	42.1	14.8	31.6	50.7	79.2	55.3	55.3	76.0	-9.3	19.4	47.3	208.2
1979	18.7	39.9	19.9	37.3	49.8	80.1	52.4	52.5	73.8	-5.6	20.1	48.8	209.7

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Delaware

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.9	0.9	3.9	10.0	5.2	0.7	15.9	1.7	4.2	26.7
1961	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.4	8.9	4.6	0.9	14.4	1.8	4.5	25.9
1962	0.0	0.6	0.6	4.8	10.8	5.1	0.9	16.8	1.9	4.7	28.8
1963	0.0	0.5	0.5	5.2	12.3	5.2	1.2	18.6	2.1	5.0	31.3
1964	0.0	0.4	0.4	5.4	11.2	3.5	1.3	16.0	2.3	5.4	29.5
1965	0.0	0.3	0.3	5.9	11.1	3.9	1.2	16.2	2.5	6.0	30.9
1966	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.4	10.9	4.3	1.4	16.6	2.8	6.7	32.7
1967	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.1	11.4	3.4	1.6	16.3	3.0	7.2	33.8
1968	0.0	0.3	0.3	7.3	13.4	3.1	1.6	18.1	3.3	7.9	36.9
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.7	13.4	2.8	1.7	18.0	3.6	8.6	38.0
1970	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.1	13.9	2.4	1.6	17.8	4.0	9.7	39.7
1971	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.4	14.0	2.3	1.5	17.9	4.3	10.4	41.1
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.6	14.7	2.2	1.6	18.4	4.5	10.7	42.3
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.7	13.4	1.9	1.4	16.8	4.9	11.9	41.4
1974	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.6	12.4	1.6	1.4	15.4	4.7	11.6	39.3
1975	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1	11.4	1.4	1.5	14.2	5.6	13.8	40.8
1976	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.5	12.2	1.4	1.6	15.3	5.9	14.3	43.0
1977	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.3	11.3	1.0	1.4	13.7	6.1	15.1	42.3
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.6	10.9	0.9	1.3	13.1	6.2	15.2	42.1
1979	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1	8.5	1.7	1.3	11.5	6.2	15.0	39.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	36	36	4	1716	924	176	2816	496	1240
1961	0	31	31	4	1536	809	219	2564	538	1318
1962	0	24	24	5	1846	906	235	2986	565	1364
1963	0	21	21	5	2103	910	287	3300	609	1462
1964	0	17	17	5	1930	609	321	2860	665	1585
1965	0	13	13	6	1911	692	288	2891	729	1750
1966	0	11	11	6	1872	758	339	2968	815	1960
1967	0	10	10	7	1949	592	410	2951	879	2104
1968	0	12	12	7	2306	553	413	3272	969	2318
1969	0	6	6	7	2302	500	457	3258	1051	2524
1970	0	7	7	8	2381	418	415	3214	1169	2840
1971	0	7	7	8	2410	414	391	3215	1248	3040
1972	0	6	6	8	2521	383	414	3318	1304	3150
1973	0	4	4	8	2304	341	376	3021	1444	3499
1974	0	4	4	7	2129	278	370	2777	1377	3393
1975	0	3	3	7	1950	246	394	2590	1640	4034
1976	0	3	3	7	2098	255	442	2795	1716	4187
1977	0	3	3	7	1944	172	379	2495	1790	4420
1978	0	3	3	7	1878	151	342	2371	1821	4445
1979	0	2	2	7	1453	301	367	2121	1816	4402

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Delaware

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	3.9	0.1	0.1	4.6	*	10.3	1.2	3.1	15.7
1961	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.4	0.2	0.1	3.6	*	8.4	1.3	3.3	14.2
1962	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	4.1	0.2	0.1	3.5	*	9.2	1.4	3.3	15.3
1963	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	4.7	0.2	0.1	5.0	*	11.5	1.5	3.6	18.0
1964	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	2.9	4.3	0.2	0.1	2.9	*	10.4	1.7	3.9	17.4
1965	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	3.8	4.3	0.2	0.1	3.2	*	11.6	1.8	4.4	19.3
1966	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	4.0	4.2	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.0	12.6	2.0	4.9	21.3
1967	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	3.9	4.4	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.0	11.6	2.2	5.2	21.2
1968	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	4.2	5.2	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	11.8	2.6	6.1	22.8
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	3.7	5.2	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.0	12.0	2.8	6.7	24.1
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	3.4	5.3	0.3	0.1	3.3	0.0	12.4	3.0	7.4	25.8
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	4.3	5.4	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.0	13.1	3.3	8.0	27.6
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.7	5.7	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.0	12.9	3.7	9.0	29.0
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	3.0	5.2	0.2	0.1	6.7	0.0	15.2	4.1	10.0	32.6
1974	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	4.1	4.8	0.2	0.1	3.1	*	12.4	3.8	9.5	29.0
1975	0.0	*	*	3.0	4.3	4.4	0.3	0.2	4.8	*	13.9	4.5	11.2	32.7
1976	0.0	*	*	3.1	3.3	4.7	0.3	0.2	4.9	*	13.5	4.6	11.3	32.5
1977	0.0	*	*	2.9	1.9	4.4	0.2	0.2	6.6	0.0	13.3	4.8	11.9	32.9
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.4	4.2	0.2	0.2	5.7	0.0	11.7	4.9	11.9	31.6
1979	0.0	*	*	2.9	2.6	3.3	0.2	0.2	10.7	0.0	16.9	5.1	12.3	37.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	24	24	1	239	661	31	12	738	0	1681	360	899
1961	0	21	21	1	171	592	39	12	565	0	1380	394	966
1962	0	16	16	1	198	712	41	20	559	1	1530	404	976
1963	0	14	14	1	233	811	51	13	792	1	1900	442	1061
1964	0	11	11	1	430	744	57	18	464	1	1713	486	1157
1965	0	9	9	1	571	737	51	11	516	0	1886	534	1283
1966	0	7	7	2	595	722	60	18	660	0	2055	593	1428
1967	0	7	7	2	587	751	72	18	473	0	1902	638	1528
1968	0	8	8	2	637	889	73	20	315	0	1934	753	1801
1969	0	4	4	3	561	887	81	25	423	0	1976	814	1955
1970	0	5	5	3	518	918	73	24	518	0	2051	887	2155
1971	0	5	5	3	655	929	69	25	464	0	2142	963	2344
1972	0	4	4	3	560	972	73	19	496	0	2120	1091	2634
1973	0	3	3	3	454	888	66	20	1066	0	2494	1209	2930
1974	0	2	2	3	625	820	65	24	499	1	2035	1126	2773
1975	0	2	2	3	653	752	70	32	761	0	2267	1330	3270
1976	0	2	2	3	501	808	78	38	784	0	2209	1354	3304
1977	0	2	2	3	285	749	67	35	1048	0	2185	1410	3480
1978	0	2	2	3	210	724	60	36	906	0	1936	1433	3497
1979	0	2	2	3	388	560	65	38	1696	0	2747	1489	3609

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Delaware

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1	25.0	12.6	41.5	0.0	2.9	7.4	54.7
1961	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.9	21.3	12.2	37.6	0.0	2.8	6.7	49.7
1962	0.7	0.4	1.1	5.5	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.6	21.8	13.0	40.3	0.0	3.2	7.6	57.8
1963	1.0	0.4	1.4	7.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.4	21.6	14.1	40.2	0.0	3.8	9.1	61.7
1964	1.0	0.4	1.4	7.1	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.8	21.6	15.4	42.1	0.0	4.3	10.2	65.0
1965	0.8	0.3	1.1	6.6	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.7	26.9	18.9	51.3	0.0	4.7	11.2	74.9
1966	0.8	0.3	1.0	7.3	2.3	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.7	26.9	19.1	51.3	0.0	5.6	13.6	78.8
1967	0.6	0.3	0.9	8.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.7	18.6	14.5	37.7	0.0	6.1	14.6	67.8
1968	0.9	0.3	1.2	11.7	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.7	17.7	14.8	37.2	*	7.8	18.7	76.7
1969	1.0	0.2	1.2	12.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.6	21.6	17.9	44.9	0.0	8.5	20.3	87.2
1970	0.9	0.2	1.0	12.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	24.2	19.6	48.8	0.0	8.6	21.0	91.8
1971	0.7	0.1	0.8	11.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.5	22.9	19.3	47.5	0.0	8.4	20.6	89.0
1972	0.6	0.1	0.7	10.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.3	0.5	25.5	21.3	52.8	0.0	9.1	22.0	95.0
1973	0.8	0.1	0.9	10.2	2.9	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.3	0.4	30.8	25.0	62.6	0.0	9.5	23.0	106.2
1974	0.6	0.1	0.7	9.1	3.0	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.5	20.7	19.4	47.2	0.0	9.5	23.3	89.9
1975	0.6	0.1	0.7	7.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.3	15.1	18.3	42.6	0.0	7.4	18.3	76.0
1976	0.5	0.1	0.6	6.5	5.1	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.2	0.3	17.4	19.4	45.8	0.0	7.8	19.0	79.8
1977	0.6	0.1	0.7	4.6	6.6	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.5	0.3	17.1	21.0	48.7	0.0	7.8	19.2	80.9
1978	2.8	0.1	2.9	8.8	3.9	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.5	0.2	13.2	17.3	39.0	0.0	8.3	20.2	79.2
1979	2.0	0.1	2.0	10.2	3.9	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.5	0.2	13.2	15.3	37.6	0.0	8.9	21.5	80.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	28	25	53	1	215	0	42	287	37	202	3981	1908	6672	0	863	2157
1961	27	21	48	1	223	0	98	297	36	176	3386	1853	6068	0	806	1976
1962	26	18	44	5	316	0	68	343	46	314	3472	1979	6539	0	924	2230
1963	37	18	55	7	221	0	26	344	46	274	3441	2151	6502	0	1106	2654
1964	36	17	53	7	327	0	108	366	49	154	3438	2365	6807	0	1248	2975
1965	30	14	44	6	359	0	134	401	40	143	4276	2876	8229	0	1373	3294
1966	29	11	40	7	400	0	71	383	42	138	4284	2914	8233	0	1652	3975
1967	23	12	35	8	306	0	44	411	40	130	2961	2217	6109	0	1783	4270
1968	32	13	45	11	305	0	42	466	44	131	2821	2242	6050	0	2291	5481
1969	38	7	45	12	379	0	23	549	41	117	3440	2671	7220	0	2481	5957
1970	32	7	39	12	315	0	19	605	41	92	3852	2908	7832	0	2527	6141
1971	24	6	30	11	387	0	11	622	41	94	3635	2853	7643	0	2474	6024
1972	23	5	27	10	408	0	33	727	44	95	4051	3125	8483	0	2667	6441
1973	30	3	33	10	501	0	20	819	46	74	4898	3672	10030	0	2782	6742
1974	23	3	26	9	513	0	33	842	44	96	3294	2907	7729	0	2777	6842
1975	23	3	26	7	872	0	31	899	31	63	2409	2771	7076	0	2176	5353
1976	21	4	25	6	869	0	35	872	34	58	2762	2957	7588	0	2287	5582
1977	25	3	28	4	1141	0	19	877	75	51	2712	3216	8092	0	2274	5614
1978	112	4	116	9	669	0	15	1017	81	47	2105	2738	6671	0	2423	5914
1979	78	3	81	10	674	0	15	1164	85	46	2098	2451	6533	0	2597	6296

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Delaware

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	0.0	1.5	1.0	9.3	*	0.5	21.2	9.2	42.6	*	*	42.6
1961	*	0.0	1.3	1.0	9.5	*	0.4	23.7	6.8	42.7	*	*	42.7
1962	*	0.0	2.7	1.2	10.2	*	0.4	23.0	4.3	41.8	*	*	41.8
1963	*	0.0	2.8	1.7	10.6	*	0.4	24.5	2.7	42.7	*	*	42.7
1964	*	0.0	2.7	1.3	11.0	*	0.4	24.6	3.1	43.0	*	*	43.0
1965	*	0.0	2.6	1.5	9.1	*	0.4	25.6	3.6	42.9	*	*	42.9
1966	*	0.0	2.2	1.7	9.8	*	0.5	27.0	2.6	43.7	*	*	43.7
1967	*	0.0	1.7	1.8	10.5	*	0.4	27.6	2.3	44.3	*	*	44.3
1968	*	0.0	1.6	2.1	12.3	*	0.4	29.1	4.8	50.3	*	*	50.3
1969	*	0.0	1.3	2.1	10.9	*	0.4	30.7	5.9	51.3	*	*	51.3
1970	*	0.0	1.0	2.2	9.2	*	0.4	32.2	4.2	49.2	*	*	49.2
1971	*	0.0	0.8	2.6	8.9	*	0.4	32.7	3.0	48.6	*	*	48.6
1972	*	0.0	0.8	1.8	8.3	*	0.5	34.8	5.9	52.0	*	*	52.1
1973	*	0.0	0.6	2.3	7.6	*	0.4	37.0	7.8	55.8	*	*	55.8
1974	*	0.0	0.8	2.9	7.7	*	0.4	36.2	7.7	55.6	*	*	55.7
1975	*	0.0	0.4	2.9	7.2	0.1	0.3	36.6	6.2	53.8	*	*	53.8
1976	*	0.0	0.4	3.6	7.3	*	0.3	38.3	6.8	56.7	*	*	56.8
1977	*	0.0	0.4	3.9	7.7	*	0.4	38.1	5.4	55.8	*	*	55.8
1978	0.0	*	0.4	3.9	7.4	0.1	0.4	38.0	5.0	55.3	*	*	55.3
1979	0.0	*	0.3	4.4	7.5	*	0.4	36.3	3.4	52.4	*	*	52.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	292	169	1736	2	74	4043	1456	7772	1	3
1961	0	0	265	165	1765	1	72	4503	1085	7856	1	3
1962	0	0	534	201	1908	1	63	4379	687	7772	1	3
1963	0	0	547	292	1970	1	63	4671	435	7979	1	3
1964	0	0	529	222	2043	1	66	4674	496	8031	1	3
1965	0	0	513	256	1698	2	71	4875	580	7996	1	3
1966	0	0	427	287	1823	2	74	5148	409	8170	1	3
1967	0	0	344	316	1954	2	62	5246	365	8289	1	3
1968	0	0	315	369	2280	2	68	5543	760	9335	2	4
1969	0	0	256	359	2022	4	65	5842	940	9488	2	4
1970	0	0	188	385	1701	6	67	6131	670	9148	2	5
1971	0	0	163	451	1656	8	71	6233	483	9065	2	5
1972	0	0	153	308	1553	10	76	6622	931	9653	2	6
1973	0	0	127	397	1415	8	65	7048	1238	10298	3	6
1974	0	0	154	490	1433	9	62	6885	1228	10261	3	7
1975	0	0	84	498	1350	14	52	6974	988	9959	3	7
1976	0	0	70	625	1353	13	57	7299	1074	10491	3	7
1977	0	0	81	664	1427	13	64	7246	851	10345	3	7
1978	0	*	73	675	1384	15	68	7243	795	10252	2	6
1979	0	*	53	758	1397	5	71	6915	547	9747	3	7

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Delaware

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	19.1	0.0	19.1	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6
1961	19.5	0.0	19.5	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9
1962	21.4	0.0	21.4	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6
1963	25.1	0.0	25.1	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1
1964	27.8	0.0	27.8	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5
1965	27.8	0.0	27.8	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
1966	37.6	0.0	37.6	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8
1967	39.8	0.0	39.8	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9
1968	43.0	0.0	43.0	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8
1969	40.5	0.0	40.5	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4
1970	36.2	0.0	36.2	3.9	1.8	0.0	7.5	9.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.0
1971	35.9	0.0	35.9	4.1	1.0	0.0	6.6	10.1	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.7
1972	22.8	0.0	22.8	2.5	0.5	0.0	5.1	26.2	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1
1973	20.2	0.0	20.2	2.4	1.7	0.0	3.7	37.2	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2
1974	20.6	0.0	20.6	0.9	2.1	0.0	3.2	47.9	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6
1975	22.2	0.0	22.2	1.7	2.4	0.0	1.4	38.2	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0
1976	19.5	0.0	19.5	2.3	1.3	0.0	2.0	42.2	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3
1977	17.0	0.0	17.0	1.3	3.5	0.0	2.4	43.5	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6
1978	19.1	0.0	19.1	1.5	5.2	0.0	2.6	47.6	55.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.0
1979	21.9	0.0	21.9	5.3	1.6	0.0	2.6	42.3	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	737	0	737	3	31	0	0	4	35	0	0	0	0
1961	762	0	762	3	33	0	0	2	35	0	0	0	0
1962	832	0	832	4	36	0	0	34	70	0	0	0	0
1963	976	0	976	3	44	0	0	43	87	0	0	0	0
1964	1079	0	1079	4	47	0	0	58	105	0	0	0	0
1965	1055	0	1055	5	50	0	0	64	115	0	0	0	0
1966	1447	0	1447	4	52	0	0	78	130	0	0	0	0
1967	1506	0	1506	4	49	0	0	119	169	0	0	0	0
1968	1646	0	1646	4	56	0	0	453	509	0	0	0	0
1969	1590	0	1590	4	170	0	0	1085	1255	0	0	0	0
1970	1497	0	1497	4	310	0	1240	1541	3091	0	0	0	0
1971	1458	0	1458	4	168	0	1099	1612	2879	0	0	0	0
1972	909	0	909	2	90	0	851	4162	5103	0	0	0	0
1973	816	0	816	2	292	0	621	5915	6828	0	0	0	0
1974	849	0	849	1	358	0	531	7611	8500	0	0	0	0
1975	905	0	905	2	415	0	237	6081	6733	0	0	0	0
1976	783	0	783	2	215	0	324	6712	7251	0	0	0	0
1977	703	0	703	1	597	0	391	6913	7901	0	0	0	0
1978	778	0	778	1	894	0	431	7570	8895	0	0	0	0
1979	887	0	887	5	279	0	434	6732	7445	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, District of Columbia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	28.9	13.0	0.1	*	17.4	*	0.9	*	0.7	25.7	15.2	0.0	0.8	60.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	18.7	121.5
1961	26.7	13.7	0.1	*	16.0	*	0.8	*	0.7	25.8	12.4	0.0	0.8	56.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.1	119.3
1962	23.5	14.7	0.1	*	16.8	*	0.8	*	0.6	26.4	14.0	0.0	0.9	59.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.4	121.3
1963	19.6	15.4	0.1	*	16.7	*	0.8	*	0.6	26.6	15.9	0.0	1.0	61.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	25.9	122.7
1964	19.0	16.4	0.1	*	17.3	*	0.5	*	0.6	27.5	24.5	0.0	1.1	71.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.3	134.3
1965	14.4	17.5	0.1	*	20.5	*	0.6	*	0.4	28.5	41.8	0.0	1.8	93.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	35.4	161.0
1966	24.5	17.8	0.1	*	19.5	*	0.3	*	0.4	29.3	43.7	0.0	2.1	95.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	33.6	171.4
1967	23.2	22.1	0.1	*	19.7	*	0.4	*	0.5	28.9	52.1	0.0	1.4	103.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	36.3	184.7
1968	24.2	23.2	0.1	*	20.6	*	0.3	*	0.5	29.5	57.3	0.0	0.8	109.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	25.8	182.3
1969	33.4	25.5	0.1	*	25.5	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	29.7	63.1	0.0	1.2	120.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	18.3	197.4
1970	29.4	26.8	0.1	*	28.7	*	0.3	*	0.3	29.9	70.1	0.0	1.3	130.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	20.5	207.5
1971	16.4	28.1	0.1	*	22.3	*	0.5	*	0.3	29.8	67.6	0.0	1.6	122.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	35.8	202.6
1972	13.4	29.3	0.1	*	19.3	*	0.2	*	0.4	29.6	67.0	0.0	1.1	117.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	29.3	189.8
1973	15.0	28.4	0.2	*	20.2	*	0.2	*	0.3	31.4	70.4	0.0	0.7	123.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	28.8	195.6
1974	12.9	27.9	0.2	*	20.4	*	0.4	*	0.3	29.9	46.8	0.0	1.2	99.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	33.7	173.7
1975	10.0	26.4	0.1	*	18.1	*	0.6	*	0.4	30.2	26.7	0.0	1.0	77.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	53.6	167.2
1976	5.9	29.2	0.1	*	22.0	*	0.6	*	0.4	28.9	23.9	0.0	1.0	77.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	55.6	167.8
1977	4.2	26.3	0.1	*	23.3	*	1.5	*	0.4	27.4	31.4	0.0	2.0	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	168.6
1978	2.1	26.6	0.2	*	36.1	*	1.5	*	0.4	26.9	14.1	0.0	1.8	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	159.9
1979	3.0	30.2	0.1	*	25.5	*	1.7	*	0.4	23.9	4.8	0.0	4.0	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	155.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	1082	13	11	0	2989	1	161	2	120	4893	2426	0	116	10718	0	3	0	0	5487
1961	1000	13	14	0	2740	1	147	2	117	4916	1975	0	118	10030	0	5	0	0	6478
1962	980	14	15	0	2891	1	144	2	97	5021	2232	0	132	10536	0	6	0	0	6849
1963	739	15	16	0	2869	1	139	2	97	5061	2535	0	145	10866	0	4	0	0	7597
1964	720	16	17	0	2968	1	85	3	102	5227	3900	0	163	12468	0	5	0	0	7987
1965	543	17	20	0	3516	1	104	2	71	5418	6650	0	278	16060	0	3	0	0	10363
1966	930	17	18	0	3355	1	59	3	73	5571	6952	0	323	16356	0	2	0	0	9834
1967	878	21	18	0	3378	2	79	3	76	5503	8283	0	210	17553	0	2	0	0	10639
1968	922	22	16	0	3531	2	58	3	84	5611	9121	0	114	18540	0	1	0	0	7564
1969	1263	25	15	0	4377	11	41	3	55	5656	10034	0	173	20365	0	0	0	0	5371
1970	1122	26	17	0	4934	1	46	4	56	5688	11148	0	201	22094	0	1	0	0	6013
1971	622	27	18	0	3834	2	89	4	54	5674	10748	0	231	20654	0	1	0	0	10503
1972	504	29	19	0	3314	4	36	5	58	5636	10656	0	158	19885	0	1	0	0	8601
1973	565	28	23	0	3462	2	33	5	53	5976	11200	0	102	20856	0	1	0	0	8454
1974	508	27	23	0	3497	1	69	4	51	5699	7437	0	178	16959	0	1	0	0	9884
1975	391	26	20	0	3112	1	110	4	60	5748	4239	0	151	13445	0	1	0	0	15714
1976	230	29	20	0	3781	1	112	5	67	5500	3802	0	149	13437	0	1	0	0	16304
1977	168	26	21	0	4003	2	272	5	61	5215	4989	0	306	14873	0	0	0	0	15234
1978	85	26	24	0	6204	2	258	5	65	5124	2235	0	270	14187	0	0	0	0	14749
1979	119	30	20	0	4385	4	298	5	68	4544	767	0	383	10475	0	0	0	0	18129

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, District of Columbia
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	19.6	28.4	27.5	37.5	15.0	27.3	28.2	28.3	12.6	18.7	9.0	22.4	121.5
1961	18.8	28.3	24.3	34.5	14.2	27.4	28.9	29.0	11.0	22.1	9.6	23.5	119.3
1962	19.4	29.0	26.6	36.8	12.6	26.1	29.3	29.4	10.0	23.4	9.8	23.6	121.3
1963	19.8	30.1	28.7	39.6	8.9	23.6	29.4	29.5	10.0	25.9	10.6	25.4	122.7
1964	19.8	31.1	37.1	49.0	6.9	23.2	30.9	31.0	12.4	27.3	11.7	27.9	134.3
1965	20.3	33.0	54.6	68.0	8.7	26.4	33.6	33.7	8.5	35.4	12.9	30.9	161.0
1966	20.0	33.6	56.3	70.5	14.6	33.4	33.8	33.9	13.2	33.6	13.7	33.0	171.4
1967	22.3	36.9	68.7	84.1	10.8	31.2	32.5	32.6	14.1	36.3	14.9	35.6	184.7
1968	23.4	39.4	66.8	82.9	6.1	27.1	32.9	33.0	27.3	25.8	15.7	37.5	182.3
1969	23.7	41.5	68.2	85.9	14.2	37.3	32.7	32.8	40.3	18.3	17.2	41.4	197.4
1970	24.8	43.8	73.2	91.6	14.6	39.3	32.9	32.9	41.5	20.5	18.1	43.9	207.5
1971	22.9	42.9	67.6	87.1	12.6	39.3	33.3	33.3	30.4	35.8	19.3	47.0	202.6
1972	22.8	42.6	57.1	76.7	11.4	36.9	33.6	33.6	35.6	29.3	19.0	46.0	189.8
1973	22.5	44.8	53.5	74.9	9.8	37.2	38.6	38.6	42.4	28.8	20.8	50.4	195.6
1974	21.4	42.1	40.1	59.5	8.0	32.9	39.1	39.1	31.4	33.7	18.8	46.3	173.7
1975	20.5	43.0	29.7	52.9	9.6	34.3	37.0	37.1	16.7	53.6	20.3	50.0	167.2
1976	21.6	43.7	28.5	51.0	8.0	35.1	38.0	38.0	16.1	55.6	20.8	50.9	167.8
1977	19.3	43.0	26.9	49.2	9.2	39.2	37.3	37.3	24.0	52.0	21.9	54.0	168.6
1978	20.2	43.0	25.3	46.8	6.5	35.3	34.8	34.9	22.8	50.3	21.3	51.9	159.9
1979	18.4	41.3	21.0	42.7	11.2	41.9	29.2	29.3	13.8	61.9	22.0	53.4	155.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, District of Columbia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.2	0.4	1.6	9.0	8.1	0.8	*	8.9	2.5	6.3	28.4
1961	1.3	0.3	1.6	9.4	6.9	0.7	*	7.7	2.8	6.8	28.3
1962	1.4	0.2	1.6	10.0	7.1	0.6	*	7.8	2.8	6.8	29.0
1963	1.3	0.3	1.6	10.3	7.0	0.8	*	7.8	3.0	7.3	30.1
1964	1.1	0.2	1.4	10.8	7.2	0.4	*	7.6	3.4	8.0	31.1
1965	1.0	0.2	1.1	11.1	7.5	0.5	*	8.0	3.7	8.9	33.0
1966	0.9	0.1	1.1	11.2	7.5	0.2	*	7.7	4.0	9.6	33.6
1967	0.8	0.1	0.9	12.7	8.3	0.4	*	8.7	4.3	10.3	36.9
1968	0.7	0.1	0.8	13.0	9.3	0.3	*	9.6	4.7	11.3	39.4
1969	0.7	*	0.8	13.9	8.8	0.2	*	9.0	5.2	12.6	41.5
1970	0.4	0.1	0.4	14.3	9.8	0.2	*	10.1	5.5	13.4	43.8
1971	0.3	*	0.3	14.5	7.6	0.5	*	8.1	5.8	14.2	42.9
1972	0.2	0.1	0.3	14.6	7.7	0.2	*	7.8	5.8	14.0	42.6
1973	0.2	*	0.3	14.1	7.9	0.2	*	8.1	6.5	15.8	44.8
1974	0.3	*	0.4	13.6	7.4	0.1	*	7.5	6.0	14.7	42.1
1975	0.1	*	0.2	13.4	6.8	0.1	*	6.9	6.5	16.0	43.0
1976	0.2	*	0.3	14.3	7.0	0.1	*	7.1	6.4	15.6	43.7
1977	0.0	*	*	12.6	6.6	*	*	6.7	6.8	16.8	43.0
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	6.6	*	*	6.7	6.6	16.2	43.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	4.8	*	*	4.9	6.7	16.2	41.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	47	16	62	9	1398	134	1	1533	736	1840
1961	49	13	62	9	1191	130	1	1322	811	1986
1962	52	10	62	10	1223	114	1	1339	823	1985
1963	49	12	61	10	1208	136	1	1345	891	2139
1964	42	10	52	10	1236	72	1	1309	982	2340
1965	36	7	43	11	1292	87	1	1380	1092	2620
1966	35	5	40	11	1285	37	1	1323	1172	2820
1967	29	4	33	12	1420	70	1	1491	1261	3020
1968	26	4	30	13	1599	47	1	1647	1378	3297
1969	27	2	29	14	1511	35	1	1547	1534	3683
1970	14	2	16	14	1687	41	1	1729	1619	3933
1971	11	2	12	14	1309	89	1	1399	1703	4148
1972	8	2	11	14	1315	31	1	1347	1700	4104
1973	9	2	11	14	1354	30	1	1385	1912	4634
1974	12	1	14	13	1267	17	1	1285	1750	4311
1975	5	1	6	13	1174	15	1	1190	1902	4679
1976	9	1	10	14	1207	9	2	1218	1878	4583
1977	0	1	1	12	1135	7	1	1143	1999	4936
1978	0	0	0	13	1138	6	1	1146	1943	4742
1979	0	0	0	13	831	4	1	836	1963	4759

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, District of Columbia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.3	0.3	2.6	3.7	0.1	6.6	*	0.4	14.1	0.0	21.2	2.9	7.2	37.5
1961	2.4	0.2	2.6	4.1	0.1	5.6	*	0.4	11.4	0.0	17.5	3.0	7.3	34.5
1962	2.6	0.2	2.7	4.5	0.1	5.7	*	0.6	12.9	0.0	19.3	3.0	7.2	36.8
1963	2.5	0.2	2.6	4.9	0.1	5.7	*	0.6	14.8	0.0	21.2	3.2	7.7	39.6
1964	2.1	0.2	2.2	5.3	0.1	5.8	*	0.4	23.1	0.0	29.5	3.5	8.4	49.0
1965	1.8	0.1	1.9	6.0	0.1	6.1	*	0.4	40.1	0.0	46.7	3.9	9.5	68.0
1966	1.8	0.1	1.8	6.2	0.1	6.0	*	0.4	41.7	0.0	48.2	4.2	10.1	70.5
1967	1.4	0.1	1.5	9.0	0.1	6.7	*	0.4	51.0	0.0	58.2	4.5	10.9	84.1
1968	1.3	0.1	1.3	9.7	0.1	7.5	*	0.4	47.7	0.0	55.7	4.7	11.4	82.9
1969	1.4	*	1.4	11.1	0.1	7.1	*	0.4	48.2	0.0	55.7	5.2	12.5	85.9
1970	0.7	*	0.7	12.0	0.1	7.9	*	0.3	52.1	0.0	60.5	5.4	13.0	91.6
1971	0.5	*	0.6	13.1	0.1	6.1	*	0.4	47.3	0.0	53.9	5.7	13.8	87.1
1972	0.4	*	0.5	14.0	0.1	6.2	*	0.4	35.9	0.0	42.6	5.7	13.8	76.7
1973	0.4	*	0.5	13.6	0.2	6.4	*	0.4	32.5	0.0	39.5	6.3	15.2	74.9
1974	0.6	*	0.6	13.7	0.2	5.9	*	0.4	19.3	0.0	25.8	5.6	13.8	59.5
1975	0.3	*	0.3	12.5	0.1	5.5	*	0.4	10.9	0.0	17.0	6.7	16.5	52.9
1976	0.4	*	0.5	14.5	0.1	5.7	*	0.4	7.3	0.0	13.5	6.5	16.0	51.0
1977	0.0	*	*	13.2	0.1	5.3	*	0.4	7.8	0.0	13.6	6.4	15.9	49.2
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.2	5.3	*	0.4	6.8	0.0	12.6	6.2	15.3	46.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.1	3.9	*	0.4	0.5	0.0	4.9	6.4	15.4	42.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	87	10	97	4	11	1128	0	84	2241	0	3463	842	2104
1961	91	9	100	4	14	961	0	85	181[illegible]	0	2870	871	2135
1962	97	6	103	4	15	987	0	120	2046	0	3167	880	2124
1963	92	8	100	5	16	974	0	118	2351	0	3459	941	2258
1964	78	7	85	5	17	997	0	83	3680	0	4778	1031	2458
1965	67	4	72	6	20	1042	0	78	6371	0	7511	1157	2778
1966	65	3	69	6	18	1036	0	70	6633	0	7757	1227	2952
1967	54	3	57	9	18	1145	0	69	8115	0	9347	1329	3183
1968	48	3	51	9	16	1289	0	73	7589	0	8968	1391	3328
1969	51	1	52	11	15	1218	0	72	7660	0	8966	1522	3656
1970	26	1	27	12	17	1360	0	65	8287	0	9729	1568	3811
1971	20	1	21	13	18	1056	0	77	7519	0	8670	1663	4049
1972	16	2	17	14	19	1060	0	84	5708	0	6871	1681	4059
1973	17	1	18	13	23	1091	0	78	5177	0	6369	1833	4442
1974	23	1	24	13	23	1021	0	78	3067	0	4189	1643	4048
1975	10	1	11	12	20	947	0	78	1734	0	2779	1962	4826
1976	17	1	18	14	20	974	0	77	1162	0	2234	1916	4677
1977	0	1	1	13	21	915	0	75	1234	0	2245	1883	4648
1978	0	0	0	12	24	918	0	72	1075	0	2088	1831	4470
1979	0	0	0	16	20	670	0	69	82	0	841	1862	4513

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, District of Columbia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	12.0	0.3	12.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.0	0.9	0.8	2.5	0.0	3.5	8.8	27.3
1961	11.5	0.2	11.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.0	3.8	9.4	27.4
1962	9.6	0.2	9.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.0	0.9	0.9	2.7	0.0	3.9	9.5	26.1
1963	5.7	0.2	6.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	0.0	4.3	10.3	23.6
1964	3.5	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	1.2	1.1	2.9	0.0	4.8	11.5	23.2
1965	3.3	0.2	3.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.8	5.0	0.0	5.2	12.4	26.4
1966	8.5	0.1	8.6	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.0	1.8	2.1	5.7	0.0	5.5	13.3	33.4
1967	6.8	0.1	6.9	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	3.6	0.0	6.0	14.3	31.2
1968	3.6	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.0	6.2	14.8	27.1
1969	10.8	*	10.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.9	0.0	6.8	16.3	37.3
1970	10.8	*	10.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.5	1.3	3.4	0.0	7.2	17.5	39.3
1971	8.2	*	8.2	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	3.9	0.0	7.8	19.0	39.3
1972	8.0	*	8.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	2.7	0.0	7.5	18.1	36.9
1973	7.3	*	7.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.0	8.0	19.4	37.2
1974	4.4	*	4.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.9	0.0	7.2	17.7	32.9
1975	6.7	*	6.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	*	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	2.4	0.0	7.1	17.5	34.3
1976	5.1	*	5.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	*	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	2.4	0.0	7.9	19.2	35.1
1977	4.1	*	4.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.5	*	*	0.0	0.3	2.0	4.7	0.0	8.6	21.3	39.2
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.4	*	*	0.0	0.3	1.8	4.0	0.0	8.4	20.4	35.3
1979	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.7	*	*	0.0	0.3	4.0	7.7	0.0	9.0	21.7	41.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	450	11	461	*	114	0	27	1	8	0	139	116	405	0	1036	2590
1961	431	9	440	*	132	0	17	1	8	0	110	118	386	0	1120	2745
1962	359	7	366	*	121	0	30	1	7	0	145	132	436	0	1153	2783
1963	215	10	225	*	129	0	3	1	7	0	153	145	438	0	1259	3021
1964	131	11	141	*	101	0	14	2	7	0	183	163	470	0	1409	3359
1965	124	7	131	*	227	0	17	1	11	0	261	278	795	0	1520	3648
1966	317	5	322	*	260	0	22	1	12	0	294	323	913	0	1616	3887
1967	254	4	258	*	219	0	9	1	9	0	130	210	580	0	1757	4205
1968	136	4	140	*	77	0	11	2	10	0	94	114	308	0	1817	4347
1969	402	2	404	*	160	0	6	2	3	0	124	173	467	0	1988	4774
1970	401	2	403	*	258	0	5	2	3	0	72	201	541	0	2108	5123
1971	301	1	302	*	258	0	0	2	0	0	127	231	618	0	2281	5554
1972	296	2	298	1	135	0	5	3	0	0	128	158	429	0	2194	5297
1973	273	1	275	1	98	0	3	3	1	0	72	102	279	0	2347	5688
1974	169	1	171	1	181	0	52	3	1	0	59	178	474	0	2110	5197
1975	261	1	262	*	71	0	95	2	14	0	52	151	385	0	2088	5136
1976	198	2	200	*	63	0	103	3	16	0	49	149	382	0	2311	5639
1977	163	1	165	*	145	0	265	3	7	0	44	306	770	0	2530	6246
1978	85	0	85	*	85	0	252	3	8	0	40	270	658	0	2451	5982
1979	119	0	119	1	280	0	294	3	8	0	53	383	1022	0	2624	6361

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, District of Columbia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.2	*	*	1.8	*	*	0.7	25.3	0.2	27.9	*	0.1	28.3
1961	0.1	*	*	2.6	*	*	0.7	25.4	0.2	28.8	*	0.1	29.0
1962	*	0.0	*	2.8	*	*	0.5	25.7	0.2	29.2	*	0.1	29.4
1963	*	0.0	*	2.7	*	*	0.5	26.0	0.1	29.4	*	0.1	29.5
1964	*	0.0	*	3.2	*	*	0.6	27.0	0.1	30.9	*	0.1	31.0
1965	*	0.0	*	5.1	*	*	0.4	28.1	*	33.6	*	0.1	33.7
1966	*	0.0	*	4.5	*	*	0.4	28.9	0.0	33.8	*	0.1	33.9
1967	*	*	*	3.5	*	*	0.4	28.5	*	32.5	*	0.1	32.6
1968	*	*	*	3.3	*	*	0.4	29.1	0.1	32.9	*	*	33.0
1969	*	*	*	2.8	0.1	*	0.3	29.3	0.1	32.7	*	*	32.8
1970	*	*	*	2.9	*	*	0.3	29.5	0.1	32.8	*	*	32.9
1971	*	*	*	3.5	*	*	0.3	29.4	*	33.3	*	*	33.3
1972	*	*	*	3.1	*	*	0.4	29.2	0.9	33.5	*	*	33.6
1973	*	*	*	4.0	*	*	0.3	31.0	3.2	38.5	*	*	38.6
1974	*	*	*	4.2	*	*	0.3	29.5	5.0	39.1	*	*	39.1
1975	*	*	*	4.7	*	*	0.3	29.8	2.3	37.0	*	*	37.1
1976	*	*	*	6.1	*	*	0.3	28.5	3.0	38.0	*	*	38.0
1977	*	*	*	7.0	*	*	0.3	27.0	2.9	37.2	*	*	37.3
1978	0.0	*	*	5.0	*	*	0.4	26.5	2.9	34.8	*	*	34.9
1979	0.0	*	*	5.0	*	*	0.4	23.5	0.3	29.2	*	*	29.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	8	*	0	312	1	0	112	4809	27	5261	10	24
1961	2	*	0	442	1	0	109	4830	32	5415	10	24
1962	1	*	0	472	1	0	91	4901	29	5494	9	22
1963	1	*	0	467	1	0	91	4943	18	5520	8	20
1964	0	*	0	541	1	0	95	5144	18	5800	8	19
1965	0	*	0	875	1	0	59	5341	6	6283	8	19
1966	1	*	0	774	1	0	62	5501	0	6338	8	18
1967	1	*	0	595	2	0	67	5434	5	6104	7	16
1968	0	*	0	566	2	0	73	5537	9	6188	6	14
1969	1	*	0	488	11	0	52	5584	16	6151	5	13
1970	1	*	0	492	1	0	53	5623	13	6182	5	12
1971	0	*	0	597	2	0	54	5597	5	6256	5	12
1972	0	*	0	527	4	0	58	5551	147	6288	4	10
1973	0	*	0	688	2	0	52	5898	513	7154	4	10
1974	0	*	0	719	1	0	50	5621	802	7193	4	11
1975	0	*	0	800	1	0	46	5670	360	6878	5	13
1976	0	*	0	1052	1	0	51	5423	481	7009	5	12
1977	0	*	0	1196	2	0	54	5140	467	6858	5	12
1978	0	*	0	858	2	0	58	5052	462	6432	4	9
1979	0	*	0	856	4	0	60	4475	50	5445	4	10

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, District of Columbia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	12.2	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6
1961	10.7	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
1962	9.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
1963	9.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
1964	11.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4
1965	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5
1966	13.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
1967	13.9	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1
1968	18.3	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3
1969	20.4	0.0	20.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	14.0	19.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3
1970	17.4	0.0	17.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	17.5	24.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5
1971	7.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	19.5	23.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4
1972	4.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	29.4	31.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6
1973	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	34.2	35.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4
1974	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	22.1	23.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4
1975	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.2	13.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	13.3	16.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	20.4	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	446	0	446	0	37	0	0	18	55	3	0	0	0
1961	391	0	391	0	14	0	0	23	37	5	0	0	0
1962	343	0	343	0	88	0	0	12	100	6	0	0	0
1963	347	0	347	0	90	0	0	13	103	4	0	0	0
1964	436	0	436	0	92	0	0	18	110	5	0	0	0
1965	293	0	293	0	79	0	0	12	91	3	0	0	0
1966	494	0	494	0	0	0	0	25	25	2	0	0	0
1967	527	0	527	0	0	0	0	33	33	2	0	0	0
1968	698	0	698	0	0	0	0	1429	1429	1	0	0	0
1969	777	0	777	0	1000	0	0	2234	3234	0	0	0	0
1970	673	0	673	0	1137	0	0	2776	3913	1	0	0	0
1971	286	0	286	0	614	0	0	3097	3711	1	0	0	0
1972	176	0	176	0	277	0	0	4673	4950	1	0	0	0
1973	260	0	260	0	231	0	0	5438	5669	1	0	0	0
1974	299	0	299	0	309	0	0	3509	3818	1	0	0	0
1975	111	0	111	0	120	0	0	2093	2213	1	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	485	0	0	2110	2595	1	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	613	0	0	3244	3857	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	3205	0	0	658	3863	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	1748	0	0	582	2330	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Florida

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	27.2	142.9	21.9	21.2	53.4	48.7	22.5	19.8	5.5	241.5	185.1	0.0	42.0	661.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-4.8	830.1
1961	36.3	148.9	20.1	18.9	54.8	55.3	21.4	19.9	5.4	244.0	207.1	*	46.3	693.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-9.7	871.6
1962	39.6	162.8	20.9	21.0	62.1	68.1	23.2	21.7	5.7	255.9	231.8	0.0	51.0	761.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	*	966.4
1963	43.3	180.3	23.1	20.6	63.4	75.8	26.9	24.1	5.7	265.5	230.7	*	54.3	790.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-4.1	1012.4
1964	46.7	188.0	24.3	18.2	64.8	83.2	25.1	25.4	6.0	272.9	247.0	*	60.6	827.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	1070.3
1965	55.2	190.7	23.3	16.7	71.5	94.6	25.2	22.7	6.2	285.8	277.0	0.0	59.8	882.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	-2.2	1129.6
1966	70.2	219.3	26.7	14.9	80.7	95.0	27.5	22.6	6.4	297.6	266.9	0.0	50.5	888.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1181.1
1967	96.2	232.7	27.6	13.7	78.9	113.7	18.7	21.9	5.5	312.7	247.4	0.1	43.9	884.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	1215.1
1968	103.2	282.0	26.9	12.9	86.3	131.5	19.5	24.3	6.1	342.3	254.4	*	43.4	947.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	-2.4	1333.0
1969	104.1	321.6	27.3	10.1	86.9	139.1	19.8	27.9	6.5	370.2	279.7	*	47.5	1014.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	-1.1	1442.3
1970	116.7	347.3	27.0	10.8	91.4	130.7	20.7	29.6	6.6	400.6	346.8	*	55.3	1119.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	-12.9	1573.8
1971	117.1	347.2	32.6	9.2	96.3	144.4	19.9	28.4	7.3	426.5	392.4	*	54.9	1211.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	-6.3	1672.6
1972	123.6	307.0	33.9	7.8	113.1	158.3	15.0	29.6	7.8	473.3	479.9	*	55.4	1374.2	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	-12.2	1795.8
1973	152.6	318.4	39.0	7.9	131.7	154.3	11.9	31.4	9.0	522.4	521.0	*	62.2	1490.8	51.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	-18.3	1997.0
1974	146.5	296.2	38.8	8.2	131.4	130.1	6.4	27.6	8.6	515.5	474.3	0.2	59.8	1401.0	87.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	-2.3	1932.0
1975	133.3	286.5	24.3	7.9	134.3	133.0	5.0	27.8	7.2	528.4	495.9	*	58.6	1422.5	92.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	1947.3
1976	141.8	295.0	22.8	7.3	141.4	139.5	9.0	30.1	8.0	546.1	579.5	*	73.0	1556.7	95.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	-11.3	2080.4
1977	160.1	309.5	29.1	6.3	164.4	151.9	7.1	32.7	8.5	566.2	536.4	*	93.4	1596.1	189.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	-0.6	2256.6
1978	176.0	326.3	33.1	6.7	168.5	156.2	6.8	30.0	9.2	595.1	573.2	*	94.3	1673.2	170.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	2355.2
1979	203.1	353.1	44.6	6.0	162.4	169.5	6.8	36.9	9.6	584.2	620.6	0.9	98.5	1739.9	165.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	-14.4	2463.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	1104	138	3304	4205	9174	8964	3962	4936	911	45982	29447	0	6398	117283	0	278	0	0	-1393
1961	1495	144	3028	3744	9416	10125	3771	4949	887	46450	32942	6	7015	122332	0	263	0	0	-2830
1962	1638	157	3144	4160	10659	12426	4096	5405	937	48721	36867	0	7701	134116	0	237	0	0	5
1963	1782	175	3483	4087	10889	13781	4749	6017	937	50543	36695	1	8265	139446	0	265	0	0	-1212
1964	1947	182	3665	3600	11119	15099	4430	6332	984	51959	39280	4	9289	145759	0	290	0	0	1517
1965	2323	185	3506	3318	12281	17032	4449	5663	1014	54404	44061	0	9118	154844	0	298	0	0	-648
1966	3012	212	4017	2948	13856	17117	4858	5623	1054	56659	42448	0	7869	156448	0	290	0	0	-36
1967	4174	226	4155	2712	13550	20456	3297	5695	913	59537	39350	8	6787	156460	0	286	0	0	-233
1968	4481	274	4060	2552	14818	23655	3447	6358	1003	65167	40468	3	6627	168158	0	242	0	0	-716
1969	4532	312	4112	1998	14912	24925	3490	7322	1069	70470	44486	4	7116	179904	0	274	0	0	-311
1970	5131	337	4069	2146	15697	23382	3657	7828	1089	76256	55169	7	8208	197509	0	292	0	0	-3784
1971	5124	337	4916	1818	16525	25812	3517	7535	1203	81185	62414	3	8096	213022	0	253	0	0	-1835
1972	5464	299	5112	1536	19420	28244	2654	7871	1288	90105	76325	2	8112	240669	66	238	0	0	-3576
1973	6641	311	5872	1557	22612	27498	2103	8390	1486	99440	82873	2	9106	260940	4681	234	0	0	-5370
1974	6399	290	5843	1619	22558	23248	1134	7400	1423	98142	75440	31	8732	245570	7877	251	0	0	-684
1975	5777	280	3658	1568	23058	23736	879	7478	1189	100593	78885	1	8502	249548	8370	234	0	0	3027
1976	6087	289	3442	1447	24268	24875	1579	8109	1321	103961	92171	2	10688	271864	8648	259	0	0	-3321
1977	6912	302	4391	1258	28225	27076	1258	8881	1408	107781	85323	2	13739	279342	17557	243	0	0	-185
1978	7448	318	4994	1326	28920	27829	1202	8182	1512	113292	91175	1	13864	292297	15810	228	0	0	2084
1979	8529	344	6715	1192	27878	30167	1191	10014	1582	111222	98717	130	12974	301782	15391	241	0	0	-4225

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Florida
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	44.3	130.9	68.7	134.4	175.4	222.8	341.0	342.1	205.4	-4.8	57.3	143.3	830.1
1961	46.7	140.7	69.2	139.7	187.6	238.3	351.7	352.9	226.0	-9.7	62.7	153.6	871.6
1962	47.5	153.9	71.2	150.3	209.9	265.9	394.7	396.2	243.1	*	71.2	171.9	966.4
1963	54.4	171.9	75.9	161.9	213.4	274.6	402.6	403.9	270.2	-4.1	78.3	187.8	1012.4
1964	54.3	185.2	75.0	171.6	225.3	290.6	421.3	422.9	289.2	5.2	87.0	207.4	1070.3
1965	50.0	192.5	68.8	175.7	238.7	313.6	446.1	447.8	328.2	-2.2	95.9	230.1	1129.6
1966	51.5	215.4	66.0	183.1	228.3	315.4	465.4	467.1	370.0	-0.1	108.6	261.3	1181.1
1967	44.8	222.9	79.5	209.5	198.4	293.5	487.5	489.3	405.8	-0.8	119.3	285.7	1215.1
1968	50.5	261.8	81.5	225.9	200.8	303.1	540.6	542.1	462.2	-2.4	135.5	324.2	1333.0
1969	52.7	302.1	80.6	247.3	212.7	315.1	575.8	577.8	521.6	-1.1	153.0	367.5	1442.3
1970	59.6	347.6	93.2	281.2	233.0	342.6	600.4	602.4	600.6	-12.9	171.3	416.4	1573.8
1971	56.8	375.9	97.1	308.3	236.7	352.1	634.3	636.3	654.0	-6.3	188.6	459.2	1672.6
1972	52.4	407.0	99.7	335.2	228.1	351.8	699.8	701.8	728.1	-12.2	209.7	506.2	1795.8
1973	56.4	468.1	107.3	370.0	256.3	392.3	765.2	766.7	830.1	-18.3	237.1	574.7	1997.0
1974	47.2	453.1	98.5	381.1	241.9	367.8	728.7	730.0	817.9	-2.3	235.5	580.1	1932.0
1975	47.7	458.0	92.1	361.4	228.3	385.2	741.6	742.7	827.2	10.3	242.1	595.4	1947.3
1976	54.1	476.9	104.1	381.2	279.9	447.2	774.0	775.2	879.7	-11.3	252.4	616.0	2080.4
1977	54.7	515.7	107.3	399.0	326.9	512.3	828.5	829.6	939.9	-0.6	270.8	668.5	2256.6
1978	55.5	546.7	107.8	407.2	322.9	525.7	874.6	875.6	987.4	7.1	289.0	705.5	2355.2
1979	50.8	544.0	122.0	429.0	353.3	563.8	924.9	926.3	1013.2	-14.4	295.6	716.5	2463.1

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Florida

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	4.7	19.1	13.9	37.6	24.8	61.9	130.9
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	5.3	18.8	13.9	38.0	27.2	66.7	140.7
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	5.7	19.9	15.0	40.7	31.2	75.3	153.9
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	6.1	24.0	16.9	46.9	34.6	82.9	171.9
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	5.3	19.3	18.0	42.6	38.7	92.2	185.2
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	7.0	18.2	16.4	41.6	41.9	100.6	192.5
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	8.1	18.9	15.8	42.8	48.1	115.8	215.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	8.2	11.4	15.4	35.0	52.5	125.7	222.9
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	8.6	12.8	17.5	38.9	62.3	149.0	261.8
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	7.1	13.3	20.3	40.7	73.3	176.1	302.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	8.3	14.6	21.5	44.4	84.0	204.0	347.6
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	8.0	14.4	20.8	43.1	92.9	226.2	375.9
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	7.5	10.4	21.3	39.2	103.9	250.8	407.0
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	8.5	8.8	22.6	39.8	120.2	291.4	468.1
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	7.2	5.5	19.4	32.1	117.2	288.7	453.1
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	8.7	4.4	19.2	32.2	118.6	291.7	458.0
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	9.0	7.2	20.7	36.9	122.9	299.9	476.9
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	7.7	6.3	22.1	36.1	132.9	328.2	515.7
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	7.2	5.9	20.4	33.5	142.8	348.5	546.7
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	6.1	5.9	20.9	33.0	144.0	349.2	544.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	6	805	3366	3459	7630	7258	18139
1961	0	0	0	8	903	3322	3463	7688	7984	19563
1962	0	0	0	7	976	3516	3749	8241	9141	22058
1963	0	0	0	7	1050	4226	4203	9479	10129	24301
1964	0	0	0	11	901	3412	4490	8803	11340	27026
1965	0	0	0	8	1210	3208	4092	8509	12283	29480
1966	0	0	0	8	1395	3326	3947	8668	14103	33930
1967	0	0	0	9	1407	2014	4014	7435	15382	36826
1968	0	0	0	11	1474	2259	4572	8306	18257	43678
1969	0	0	0	12	1210	2347	5345	8902	21489	51599
1970	0	0	0	15	1426	2580	5691	9696	24610	59800
1971	0	0	0	13	1370	2533	5503	9406	27225	66301
1972	0	0	0	13	1286	1840	5654	8780	30444	73506
1973	0	0	0	16	1453	1545	6025	9023	35238	85409
1974	0	0	0	15	1235	971	5195	7401	34345	84609
1975	0	0	0	15	1490	773	5157	7420	34756	85483
1976	0	0	0	17	1548	1278	5566	8391	36022	87908
1977	0	0	0	18	1323	1119	5999	8440	38955	96176
1978	0	0	0	22	1232	1045	5560	7837	41847	102141
1979	0	0	0	18	1052	1041	5688	7781	42218	102344

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Florida

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	21.9	9.5	2.4	21.4	6.3	0.0	61.5	18.8	46.9	134.4
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	20.1	10.7	2.5	20.4	8.5	*	62.2	20.4	50.1	139.7
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	20.9	11.5	2.7	17.1	8.2	0.0	60.4	23.2	55.9	150.3
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	23.1	12.4	3.0	15.9	7.7	*	62.1	25.3	60.7	161.9
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	24.3	10.7	3.2	13.9	4.2	*	56.3	28.5	68.0	171.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	23.3	14.3	2.9	13.0	2.2	0.0	55.6	31.5	75.5	175.7
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	26.7	16.5	2.8	3.9	2.4	0.0	52.2	34.4	82.7	183.1
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	27.6	16.6	2.7	5.9	3.5	0.1	56.3	38.3	91.7	209.5
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	26.9	17.4	3.1	6.4	5.0	*	58.9	42.6	101.9	225.9
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	27.3	14.3	3.6	6.8	3.1	*	55.1	49.0	117.7	247.3
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	27.0	16.9	3.8	7.3	10.5	*	65.4	54.8	133.2	281.2
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	32.6	16.2	3.7	7.7	10.6	*	70.8	61.5	149.8	308.3
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	33.9	15.2	3.8	5.8	17.1	*	75.8	69.0	166.5	335.2
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	39.0	17.2	4.0	5.1	17.3	*	82.5	76.7	186.0	370.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	38.8	14.6	3.4	4.6	13.8	0.2	75.4	81.6	201.0	381.1
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	24.3	17.6	3.4	5.5	9.0	*	59.7	77.8	191.4	361.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	22.8	18.3	3.6	5.7	13.2	*	63.6	80.6	196.6	381.2
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	29.1	15.6	3.9	6.0	10.6	*	65.3	84.1	207.6	399.0
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	33.1	14.6	3.6	6.3	14.3	*	71.9	87.0	212.4	407.2
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	44.6	12.4	3.7	6.9	16.3	0.9	84.7	89.6	217.3	429.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	7	3304	1634	610	4071	995	0	10613	5501	13749
1961	0	0	0	7	3028	1833	611	3890	1346	6	10714	5987	14670
1962	0	0	0	10	3144	1980	662	3261	1300	0	10347	6793	16392
1963	0	0	0	13	3483	2130	742	3029	1221	1	10605	7416	17793
1964	0	0	0	18	3665	1829	792	2646	669	4	9605	8366	19938
1965	0	0	0	13	3506	2455	722	2466	350	0	9499	9221	22132
1966	0	0	0	13	4017	2832	696	746	377	0	8668	10077	24244
1967	0	0	0	23	4155	2855	708	1114	550	8	9391	11225	26874
1968	0	0	0	22	4060	2992	807	1222	795	3	9878	12482	29863
1969	0	0	0	25	4112	2456	943	1289	500	4	9304	14365	34493
1970	0	0	0	27	4069	2893	1004	1382	1666	7	11021	16069	39045
1971	0	0	0	25	4916	2779	971	1468	1684	3	11821	18026	43899
1972	0	0	0	23	5112	2609	998	1100	2727	2	12549	20216	48811
1973	0	0	0	24	5872	2949	1063	974	2745	2	13606	22487	54504
1974	0	0	0	23	5843	2506	917	882	2194	31	12373	23915	58914
1975	0	0	0	32	3658	3023	910	1038	1433	1	10063	22813	56108
1976	0	0	0	40	3442	3141	982	1077	2093	2	10738	23609	57615
1977	0	0	0	41	4391	2684	1059	1141	1693	2	10970	24646	60847
1978	0	0	0	35	4994	2499	981	1191	2273	1	11940	25505	62252
1979	0	0	0	37	6715	2135	1004	1305	2595	130	13884	26272	63688

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Florida

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	12.8	0.0	3.4	3.2	1.4	0.9	75.1	42.0	139.0	0.0	13.5	33.8	222.8
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	13.2	0.0	2.5	3.3	1.4	1.1	75.5	46.3	143.2	0.0	14.7	36.0	238.3
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	16.4	0.0	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.0	81.3	51.0	158.5	0.0	16.4	39.6	265.9
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	16.8	0.0	3.0	3.9	1.8	1.2	74.3	54.3	155.3	0.0	18.0	43.2	274.6
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	16.9	0.0	5.8	3.9	1.9	1.2	75.6	60.6	165.8	0.0	19.3	46.0	290.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	21.9	0.0	7.0	3.1	1.8	0.9	67.4	59.8	161.9	0.0	22.0	52.8	313.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.7	24.8	0.0	8.7	3.6	1.8	1.1	45.1	50.5	135.6	0.0	25.6	61.6	315.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.6	22.9	0.0	7.3	3.4	1.9	0.6	33.9	43.9	113.8	0.0	28.0	67.1	293.5
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2	19.0	0.0	6.7	3.4	2.0	0.6	34.4	43.4	109.6	0.0	30.2	72.2	303.1
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	20.7	0.0	6.5	3.6	2.5	0.8	37.1	47.5	118.7	0.0	30.1	72.3	315.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.3	18.8	0.0	6.1	4.0	2.5	1.1	49.8	55.3	137.6	0.0	32.0	77.6	342.6
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.3	20.4	0.0	5.6	3.7	3.2	0.6	47.0	54.9	135.4	0.0	33.6	81.8	352.1
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	20.6	0.0	4.6	4.3	3.4	0.6	48.8	55.4	137.6	0.0	36.2	87.5	351.8
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.7	25.9	0.0	3.2	4.6	4.6	0.5	54.6	62.2	155.6	0.0	39.7	96.3	392.3
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.6	26.2	0.0	0.9	4.5	4.4	0.5	49.0	59.8	145.4	0.0	36.3	89.5	367.8
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	91.5	19.4	0.1	0.6	5.0	3.4	0.5	48.7	58.6	136.4	0.0	45.4	111.6	385.2
1976	0.5	0.0	0.5	107.1	20.8	*	1.7	5.6	3.8	0.5	66.8	73.0	172.3	0.0	48.6	118.7	447.2
1977	3.3	0.0	3.3	106.5	29.7	*	0.8	6.5	3.7	0.5	82.6	93.4	217.1	0.0	53.4	131.9	512.3
1978	6.6	0.0	6.6	103.8	32.5	0.0	0.9	5.8	3.9	0.4	74.6	94.3	212.5	0.0	58.9	143.9	525.7
1979	9.4	0.0	9.4	120.8	29.0	0.0	0.9	12.1	4.1	0.4	78.3	98.5	223.1	0.0	61.5	149.0	563.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	0	0	0	35	2204	0	596	809	237	180	11948	6398	22372	0	3963	9905
1961	0	0	0	43	2260	0	449	811	231	205	12007	7015	22977	0	4307	10554
1962	0	0	0	50	2818	0	580	911	298	196	12939	7701	25443	0	4809	11606
1963	0	0	0	56	2880	0	523	982	298	221	11821	8265	24989	0	5279	12665
1964	0	0	0	58	2902	0	1017	963	313	221	12030	9289	26735	0	5659	13487
1965	0	0	0	74	3756	0	1241	775	291	179	10725	9118	26084	0	6449	15477
1966	0	0	0	90	4254	0	1532	889	302	218	7167	7869	22231	0	7500	18042
1967	0	0	0	82	3940	0	1283	891	306	110	5386	6787	18702	0	8213	19663
1968	0	0	0	88	3258	0	1188	902	336	108	5468	6627	17887	0	8839	21148
1969	0	0	0	91	3556	0	1143	957	412	143	5906	7116	19233	0	8828	21197
1970	0	0	0	92	3229	0	1077	1046	420	202	7929	8208	22111	0	9365	22756
1971	0	0	0	98	3501	0	984	981	522	121	7483	8096	21688	0	9844	23974
1972	0	0	0	88	3533	0	814	1133	559	112	7760	8112	22023	0	10622	25647
1973	0	0	0	99	4440	0	558	1219	756	103	8690	9106	24872	0	11640	28212
1974	0	0	0	94	4499	0	163	1209	724	98	7792	8732	23218	0	10651	26240
1975	19	0	19	90	3338	14	106	1345	567	92	7745	8502	21709	0	13294	32697
1976	19	0	19	105	3575	5	302	1496	630	92	10633	10688	27420	0	14252	34780
1977	132	0	132	105	5092	4	139	1759	604	88	13140	13739	34565	0	15660	38664
1978	264	0	264	102	5578	0	157	1583	648	81	11872	13864	33783	0	17273	42160
1979	374	0	374	119	4971	0	150	3278	678	69	12453	12974	34574	0	18019	43681

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Florida

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	1.0	21.2	23.0	48.7	0.2	4.1	219.2	23.6	340.0	0.3	0.7	342.1
1961	0.0	1.2	18.9	22.6	55.3	0.3	4.0	222.5	27.0	350.5	0.3	0.8	352.9
1962	0.0	1.8	21.0	25.6	68.1	0.3	3.9	237.8	36.2	392.9	0.4	1.1	396.2
1963	0.0	2.5	20.6	25.5	75.8	0.4	3.9	248.4	25.6	400.2	0.4	0.9	403.9
1964	0.0	2.5	18.2	29.8	83.2	0.4	4.1	257.9	25.3	418.8	0.5	1.1	422.9
1965	0.0	2.6	16.7	26.2	94.6	0.3	4.4	271.9	29.4	443.5	0.5	1.2	447.8
1966	0.0	3.2	14.9	29.8	95.0	0.4	4.6	292.6	25.1	462.2	0.5	1.2	467.1
1967	0.0	3.9	13.7	29.0	113.7	0.3	3.7	306.3	16.9	483.6	0.5	1.2	489.3
1968	0.0	4.4	12.9	39.5	131.5	0.3	4.0	335.3	12.6	536.2	0.5	1.1	542.1
1969	0.0	4.7	10.1	41.6	139.1	0.3	4.0	362.7	13.4	571.1	0.6	1.4	577.8
1970	0.0	4.5	10.8	43.6	130.7	0.3	4.1	392.3	14.1	595.9	0.6	1.5	602.4
1971	0.0	4.4	9.2	43.5	144.4	0.3	4.1	418.1	10.3	629.9	0.6	1.4	636.3
1972	0.0	4.1	7.8	47.1	157.9	0.3	4.4	467.0	11.2	695.7	0.6	1.4	701.8
1973	0.0	4.0	7.9	61.0	154.0	0.3	4.4	516.7	16.9	761.2	0.4	1.0	766.7
1974	0.0	3.2	8.2	57.6	129.9	0.3	4.2	510.4	15.0	725.6	0.4	0.9	730.0
1975	*	2.4	7.9	57.7	132.8	0.2	3.8	522.5	14.3	739.2	0.3	0.8	742.7
1976	*	1.9	7.3	61.2	139.5	0.2	4.2	540.0	19.8	772.1	0.3	0.8	775.2
1977	*	0.9	6.3	81.9	151.9	0.2	4.9	559.7	22.6	827.6	0.3	0.8	829.6
1978	0.0	1.2	6.7	90.3	156.2	0.2	5.2	588.4	26.2	873.4	0.3	0.7	875.6
1979	0.0	4.0	6.0	90.8	169.5	0.2	5.5	577.0	72.0	921.0	0.4	0.9	926.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	1	4205	3940	8964	57	674	41731	3751	63323	85	211
1961	0	1	3744	3877	10125	65	656	42355	4299	65121	100	244
1962	0	2	4160	4403	12426	83	639	45263	5751	72726	129	312
1963	0	2	4087	4382	13781	90	639	47293	4066	74337	113	271
1964	0	2	3600	5115	15099	87	671	49091	4028	77691	138	329
1965	0	3	3318	4490	17032	74	723	51759	4680	82075	147	353
1966	0	3	2948	5108	17117	91	752	55695	3993	85704	152	365
1967	0	4	2712	4976	20456	82	607	58313	2687	89833	149	357
1968	0	4	2552	6779	23655	77	667	63837	2004	99571	138	329
1969	0	5	1998	7150	24925	77	657	69038	2124	105970	170	407
1970	0	4	2146	7488	23382	87	669	74672	2239	110683	175	425
1971	0	4	1818	7464	25812	79	681	79596	1641	117091	169	412
1972	0	4	1536	8077	28175	86	730	88892	1788	129284	167	404
1973	0	4	1557	10480	27448	84	729	98363	2683	141344	126	306
1974	0	3	1619	9887	23207	79	698	97162	2384	135036	105	258
1975	0	2	1568	9912	23697	67	622	99463	2274	137603	91	225
1976	0	2	1447	10502	24870	65	691	102792	3149	143517	94	231
1977	0	1	1258	14059	27072	64	804	106552	3597	153407	96	238
1978	0	1	1326	15510	27829	57	864	112019	4174	161780	86	209
1979	0	4	1192	15586	30167	44	904	109847	11456	169196	112	272

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Florida

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	27.2	0.0	27.2	91.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	80.2	83.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	205.4
1961	36.3	0.0	36.3	87.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	96.1	99.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	226.0
1962	39.6	0.0	39.6	92.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	106.1	108.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	243.1
1963	43.3	0.0	43.3	98.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	123.1	125.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	270.2
1964	46.7	0.0	46.7	95.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	141.8	144.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	289.2
1965	55.2	0.0	55.2	89.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	178.0	180.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	328.2
1966	70.2	0.0	70.2	101.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	194.3	195.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	370.0
1967	96.2	0.0	96.2	111.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	193.2	195.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	405.8
1968	103.2	0.0	103.2	152.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	202.4	204.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	462.2
1969	104.1	0.0	104.1	185.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	226.1	229.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	521.6
1970	116.7	0.0	116.7	204.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	272.4	276.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	600.6
1971	117.1	0.0	117.1	201.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	324.4	332.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	654.0
1972	123.6	0.0	123.6	175.4	22.8	0.4	0.0	402.7	425.9	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	728.1
1973	152.6	0.0	152.6	172.3	19.2	0.3	0.0	432.3	451.7	2.4	51.0	0.0	0.0	830.1
1974	146.5	0.0	146.5	158.3	25.8	0.2	0.0	396.5	422.6	2.6	87.9	0.0	0.0	817.9
1975	132.8	0.0	132.8	144.8	30.8	0.1	0.0	424.0	454.9	2.4	92.2	0.0	0.0	827.2
1976	141.3	0.0	141.3	128.4	32.0	0.0	0.0	479.7	511.7	2.7	95.5	0.0	0.0	879.7
1977	156.8	0.0	156.8	141.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	420.6	450.1	2.5	189.1	0.0	0.0	939.9
1978	169.4	0.0	169.4	163.4	23.9	0.0	0.0	458.0	481.9	2.4	170.3	0.0	0.0	987.4
1979	193.8	0.0	193.8	173.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	454.0	478.1	2.5	165.7	0.0	0.0	1013.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	1104	0	1104	89	591	0	0	12753	13344	278	0	0	0
1961	1495	0	1495	85	542	0	0	15291	15832	263	0	0	0
1962	1638	0	1638	89	482	0	0	16877	17359	237	0	0	0
1963	1782	0	1782	95	447	0	0	19588	20035	265	0	0	0
1964	1947	0	1947	93	371	0	0	22554	22925	290	0	0	0
1965	2323	0	2323	87	370	0	0	28307	28676	298	0	0	0
1966	3012	0	3012	98	267	0	0	30911	31178	290	0	0	0
1967	4174	0	4174	108	372	0	0	30727	31099	286	0	0	0
1968	4481	0	4481	148	315	0	0	32201	32516	242	0	0	0
1969	4532	0	4532	180	540	0	0	35956	36496	274	0	0	0
1970	5131	0	5131	198	662	0	0	43335	43997	292	0	0	0
1971	5124	0	5124	196	1411	0	0	51606	53017	253	0	0	0
1972	5464	0	5464	171	3914	69	0	64050	68033	238	66	0	0
1973	6641	0	6641	168	3290	50	0	68755	72095	234	4681	0	0
1974	6399	0	6399	155	4431	41	0	63070	67542	251	7877	0	0
1975	5758	0	5758	141	5295	25	0	67433	72753	234	8370	0	0
1976	6068	0	6068	126	5502	0	0	76296	81798	259	8648	0	0
1977	6780	0	6780	137	5067	0	0	66893	71960	243	17557	0	0
1978	7184	0	7184	158	4101	0	0	72856	76957	228	15810	0	0
1979	8155	0	8155	167	4134	0	0	72213	76347	241	15391	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Georgia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	90.1	188.5	16.5	2.4	30.4	11.8	8.8	15.4	5.0	172.0	41.0	0.0	22.9	326.1	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	27.1	656.6
1961	91.7	186.3	19.6	2.1	30.8	12.0	8.5	14.9	4.8	173.3	32.1	0.0	21.9	320.1	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	36.9	659.3
1962	88.4	199.4	29.9	3.8	36.4	12.4	7.4	17.2	4.9	184.3	33.1	0.0	22.4	351.8	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	54.4	721.0
1963	116.6	193.4	30.2	3.9	40.5	12.6	7.6	18.0	4.9	190.4	35.6	*	26.0	369.8	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	46.1	756.6
1964	124.8	213.3	26.4	3.6	40.8	12.9	7.0	19.2	5.1	196.9	44.2	*	31.5	387.7	0.0	45.1	0.0	0.0	40.1	811.0
1965	153.4	218.1	26.6	4.4	49.8	11.0	7.4	19.3	5.9	208.7	52.1	*	41.6	426.7	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	47.2	879.2
1966	178.1	241.0	25.9	4.1	57.7	19.8	6.9	19.7	6.1	218.0	47.0	0.0	40.4	445.7	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.0	54.9	954.7
1967	167.3	262.5	26.9	4.1	66.4	39.6	5.5	17.3	5.3	228.0	51.9	0.0	42.5	487.5	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	68.5	1024.4
1968	196.2	291.9	25.7	3.7	70.1	48.5	2.9	18.8	5.8	249.4	54.8	0.0	44.8	524.5	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	68.5	1113.8
1969	204.2	321.2	22.0	2.8	73.0	55.1	2.4	23.8	6.1	268.0	56.7	0.0	44.8	554.8	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	75.8	1188.6
1970	194.7	342.8	26.0	2.5	74.5	58.4	2.6	24.6	6.2	284.1	64.5	0.0	46.6	589.9	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	94.1	1248.0
1971	221.4	353.2	26.4	2.5	85.3	65.4	3.1	24.9	7.0	303.6	65.9	0.2	43.0	627.3	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	71.7	1308.2
1972	262.9	340.1	30.1	2.2	96.1	65.3	2.5	26.0	7.5	327.2	81.5	0.0	48.6	686.9	0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	68.1	1393.1
1973	273.0	355.2	32.4	2.1	119.3	79.3	1.9	26.7	8.0	346.7	87.3	0.0	52.2	755.9	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	1514.2
1974	285.0	338.2	30.2	2.0	121.4	66.7	1.7	24.1	7.7	341.6	84.6	0.2	55.9	736.0	0.5	38.2	0.0	0.0	60.0	1457.9
1975	312.0	333.3	27.9	1.8	98.6	71.7	1.4	26.5	6.8	344.3	61.8	*	42.4	683.2	34.1	45.1	0.0	0.0	38.5	1446.2
1976	347.6	266.3	29.6	1.8	130.9	73.8	2.0	29.5	7.6	359.3	77.1	*	50.6	762.1	45.7	46.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	1501.8
1977	416.5	269.8	35.4	1.8	131.4	78.7	2.4	29.9	7.6	369.0	79.6	0.0	53.3	789.0	40.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	22.2	1579.5
1978	435.6	282.8	41.3	1.8	114.4	84.7	2.1	27.8	8.1	381.1	75.4	0.0	53.9	790.6	46.1	39.2	0.0	0.0	27.2	1621.6
1979	470.3	318.0	32.2	1.7	107.8	95.0	2.7	30.9	8.5	365.5	84.1	0.0	77.0	805.3	54.9	46.2	0.0	0.0	-5.4	1688.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	3533	182	2482	482	5211	2187	1554	3842	819	32749	6517	0	3649	59491	0	2306	0	0	7950
1961	3589	180	2961	425	5296	2234	1503	3714	798	32986	5101	0	3483	58499	0	2289	0	0	10802
1962	3443	193	4502	751	6246	2310	1311	4294	804	35091	5260	0	3600	64169	0	2561	0	0	15945
1963	4624	188	4553	773	6961	2348	1338	4499	804	36247	5667	0	4168	67358	0	2935	0	0	13497
1964	4976	207	3980	715	7004	2404	1239	4798	844	37484	7023	0	5039	70531	0	4310	0	0	11760
1965	6093	211	4007	880	8544	2044	1297	4808	967	39733	8288	0	6505	77075	0	3234	0	0	13835
1966	7157	233	3904	812	9914	3598	1221	4916	1005	41496	7478	0	6364	80707	0	3341	0	0	16097
1967	6761	254	4050	810	11404	7105	966	4515	876	43399	8255	0	6603	87984	0	3704	0	0	20076
1968	7914	283	3873	737	12033	8692	519	4919	962	47480	8709	0	6815	94739	0	3148	0	0	20080
1969	8266	312	3321	556	12539	9842	418	6264	1004	51025	9012	0	6786	100768	0	3116	0	0	22227
1970	8115	333	3916	492	12783	10401	457	6501	1023	54083	10255	0	7048	106957	0	2519	0	0	27584
1971	9417	343	3973	496	14638	11639	542	6613	1154	57799	10488	29	6524	113894	0	3302	0	0	21020
1972	11095	331	4537	431	16492	11613	446	6910	1236	62286	12960	0	7286	124195	0	3386	0	0	19949
1973	11340	348	4875	420	20478	14082	329	7141	1323	65993	13888	0	7876	136404	0	4232	0	0	25266
1974	12008	330	4545	399	20835	11856	296	6472	1267	65032	13454	32	8404	132592	44	3654	0	0	17587
1975	13094	327	4197	361	16922	12728	246	7142	1126	65542	9831	1	6563	124659	3093	4334	0	0	11298
1976	14576	261	4456	355	22480	13083	344	7953	1250	68396	12257	1	7945	138521	4134	4432	0	0	10026
1977	17525	265	5331	361	22550	13964	415	8121	1249	70250	12666	0	8397	143305	3713	4032	0	0	6509
1978	18305	278	6217	359	19641	15018	376	7575	1341	72555	11988	0	8486	143555	4277	3755	0	0	7978
1979	19754	312	4851	336	18511	16827	473	8390	1403	69572	13375	0	9403	143142	5095	4431	0	0	-1596

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Georgia
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K[6]	L	M
1960	78.0	131.4	59.6	92.9	169.2	225.4	206.7	206.9	116.0	27.1	40.9	102.2	656.6
1961	78.8	133.6	61.5	96.6	166.0	223.2	205.7	205.9	110.5	36.9	42.7	104.7	659.3
1962	81.0	141.4	77.2	116.5	175.1	238.9	223.9	224.2	109.4	54.4	48.0	115.8	721.0
1963	85.6	150.8	76.1	118.2	183.0	249.5	238.0	238.2	127.9	46.1	51.2	122.8	756.6
1964	91.9	164.5	72.6	119.0	209.5	279.3	247.9	248.2	149.0	40.1	55.9	133.2	811.0
1965	90.0	170.4	75.5	128.2	245.8	325.9	254.5	254.7	166.2	47.2	62.8	150.7	879.2
1966	99.2	188.2	73.3	130.9	260.8	353.9	281.5	281.7	184.9	54.9	70.4	169.4	954.7
1967	102.1	197.1	83.5	146.1	265.5	365.2	315.8	316.0	189.0	68.5	75.9	181.6	1024.4
1968	105.3	217.9	87.2	160.0	274.0	384.7	351.0	351.2	227.9	68.5	87.4	209.1	1113.8
1969	111.7	240.1	94.1	177.9	275.1	394.6	375.8	376.0	255.9	75.8	97.5	234.2	1188.6
1970	111.3	257.3	93.7	189.2	275.1	402.1	399.3	399.5	274.5	94.1	107.5	261.2	1248.0
1971	113.1	266.6	104.6	207.7	266.3	403.2	430.5	430.7	322.0	71.7	114.6	279.1	1308.2
1972	109.7	270.3	111.1	224.4	291.1	438.9	459.4	459.5	353.8	68.1	123.6	298.3	1393.1
1973	109.3	289.0	115.2	239.9	319.6	480.0	505.2	505.4	378.8	86.2	135.8	329.2	1514.2
1974	96.1	274.5	106.4	232.5	310.0	472.2	477.9	478.1	407.4	60.0	134.9	332.4	1457.9
1975	107.4	301.7	106.3	238.6	257.5	421.2	484.6	484.8	451.9	38.5	141.8	348.7	1446.2
1976	109.6	308.0	110.5	255.1	255.9	432.7	505.7	506.0	485.9	34.2	151.2	368.9	1501.8
1977	122.0	342.3	126.8	281.2	244.1	430.3	525.4	525.7	538.9	22.2	161.8	399.4	1579.5
1978	116.4	342.0	129.1	262.9	252.5	469.9	546.5	546.7	549.8	27.2	167.7	409.4	1621.6
1979	111.2	325.8	106.7	238.9	333.8	557.0	566.3	566.5	576.7	-5.4	166.6	403.8	1688.3

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
[6] Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Georgia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.6	0.0	3.6	57.8	1.8	5.7	9.1	16.6	15.2	38.1	131.4
1961	2.9	0.0	2.9	59.0	1.8	5.8	9.3	16.9	15.9	38.9	133.6
1962	3.2	0.0	3.2	60.8	2.2	4.7	10.1	17.0	17.7	42.7	141.4
1963	2.6	0.0	2.6	65.4	1.8	5.2	10.6	17.6	19.2	46.0	150.8
1964	2.3	0.0	2.3	72.2	1.8	4.3	11.3	17.3	21.5	51.2	164.5
1965	1.8	0.0	1.8	69.3	2.3	4.1	12.4	18.8	23.7	56.8	170.4
1966	2.1	0.0	2.1	77.9	2.4	3.8	13.1	19.3	26.1	62.8	188.2
1967	1.5	0.0	1.5	82.9	3.6	3.0	11.1	17.6	28.0	67.0	197.1
1968	1.7	0.0	1.7	86.7	3.5	1.0	12.3	16.9	33.2	79.4	217.9
1969	1.5	0.0	1.5	90.6	3.4	0.7	15.5	19.6	37.7	90.6	240.1
1970	1.2	0.0	1.2	90.1	3.2	1.1	15.7	20.0	42.6	103.4	257.3
1971	0.8	0.0	0.8	91.1	4.0	1.3	16.0	21.3	44.7	108.8	266.6
1972	0.6	0.0	0.6	87.6	4.5	0.9	16.2	21.5	47.0	113.6	270.3
1973	0.7	0.0	0.7	87.9	4.5	0.7	15.4	20.6	52.5	127.2	289.0
1974	0.5	0.0	0.5	78.0	3.5	0.4	13.5	17.5	51.5	126.9	274.5
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	88.9	3.2	0.3	14.5	18.0	56.2	138.1	301.7
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	88.0	5.0	0.3	16.0	21.4	57.7	140.8	308.0
1977	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.2	4.7	0.6	16.2	21.5	63.5	156.8	342.3
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	97.9	3.1	0.4	14.8	18.3	65.6	160.0	342.0
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	92.7	1.7	0.7	15.9	18.3	62.7	151.9	325.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	134	0	134	56	311	1003	2279	3593	4469	11170
1961	107	0	107	57	312	1022	2323	3658	4657	11412
1962	119	0	119	59	374	832	2507	3714	5191	12528
1963	98	0	98	63	303	911	2653	3867	5620	13483
1964	88	0	88	70	301	764	2808	3873	6292	14995
1965	68	0	68	67	396	729	3090	4215	6936	16646
1966	78	0	78	75	406	673	3259	4338	7653	18411
1967	58	0	58	80	610	531	2887	4028	8202	19637
1968	64	0	64	84	606	185	3226	4016	9732	23284
1969	55	0	55	88	585	129	4075	4789	11062	26562
1970	44	0	44	87	551	192	4159	4902	12474	30311
1971	28	0	28	88	685	237	4229	5150	13099	31900
1972	21	0	21	85	770	153	4304	5227	13786	33285
1973	27	0	27	86	774	121	4123	5019	15383	37285
1974	20	0	20	76	608	76	3627	4311	15098	37194
1975	18	0	18	87	556	54	3896	4506	16457	40476
1976	9	0	9	86	864	53	4323	5241	16904	41252
1977	14	0	14	98	799	107	4409	5315	18610	45946
1978	7	0	7	96	534	75	4029	4638	19218	46907
1979	9	0	9	91	299	122	4319	4740	18367	44525

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Georgia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	6.6	0.0	6.6	22.1	16.5	5.2	1.6	7.1	0.5	0.0	30.8	9.5	23.8	92.9
1961	5.3	0.0	5.3	22.7	19.6	5.2	1.6	6.2	0.8	0.0	33.5	10.2	24.9	96.6
1962	5.9	0.0	5.9	26.1	29.9	6.2	1.8	6.7	0.6	0.0	45.2	11.5	27.8	116.5
1963	4.9	0.0	4.9	26.9	30.2	5.0	1.9	6.0	1.3	*	44.4	12.4	29.7	118.2
1964	4.4	0.0	4.4	27.5	26.4	5.0	2.0	5.3	1.9	*	40.7	13.7	32.7	119.0
1965	3.4	0.0	3.4	26.9	26.6	6.6	2.2	6.6	3.2	*	45.2	15.5	37.2	128.2
1966	3.9	0.0	3.9	28.2	25.9	6.7	2.3	1.6	4.7	0.0	41.3	16.9	40.7	130.9
1967	2.9	0.0	2.9	31.2	26.9	10.1	2.0	1.7	8.8	0.0	49.5	18.5	44.2	146.1
1968	3.2	0.0	3.2	37.2	25.7	10.1	2.2	1.8	7.1	0.0	46.8	21.5	51.4	160.0
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	40.2	22.0	9.7	2.7	1.9	14.7	0.0	51.1	24.6	59.2	177.9
1970	2.2	0.0	2.2	39.9	26.0	9.2	2.8	1.8	11.9	0.0	51.6	27.8	67.6	189.2
1971	1.4	0.0	1.4	43.2	26.4	11.4	2.8	1.9	17.3	0.2	60.0	30.0	73.1	207.7
1972	1.0	0.0	1.0	46.2	30.1	12.8	2.9	1.9	16.2	0.0	63.9	33.2	80.1	224.4
1973	1.3	0.0	1.3	48.2	32.4	12.9	2.7	2.0	15.7	0.0	65.6	36.4	88.3	239.9
1974	1.0	0.0	1.0	45.4	30.2	10.1	2.4	1.9	15.3	0.2	60.1	36.4	89.6	232.5
1975	0.9	0.0	0.9	50.4	27.9	9.2	2.6	2.0	13.4	*	55.0	38.2	94.0	238.6
1976	0.4	0.0	0.4	47.2	29.6	14.4	2.8	2.0	14.1	*	62.9	42.0	102.6	255.1
1977	0.6	0.0	0.6	56.3	35.4	13.3	2.9	2.1	16.3	0.0	69.9	44.5	109.9	281.2
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	61.2	41.3	8.9	2.6	2.1	12.7	0.0	67.6	38.9	94.9	262.9
1979	0.4	0.0	0.4	63.6	32.2	5.0	2.8	2.1	0.6	0.0	42.7	38.6	93.6	238.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	249	0	249	21	2482	888	402	1352	73	0	5197	2788	6967
1961	199	0	199	22	2961	892	410	1182	129	0	5573	2984	7311
1962	220	0	220	25	4502	1067	442	1283	101	0	7395	3378	8151
1963	182	0	182	26	4553	864	468	1134	205	0	7224	3627	8702
1964	163	0	163	27	3980	860	495	1013	308	0	6656	4022	9586
1965	125	0	125	26	4007	1129	545	1263	516	0	7462	4542	10901
1966	145	0	145	27	3904	1157	575	310	754	0	6701	4955	11920
1967	108	0	108	30	4059	1741	510	319	1402	0	8021	5409	12949
1968	119	0	119	36	3873	1728	569	346	1124	0	7640	6297	15065
1969	103	0	103	39	3321	1669	719	356	2346	0	8411	7220	17337
1970	82	0	82	39	3916	1572	734	349	1886	0	8457	8157	19821
1971	53	0	53	42	3973	1954	746	366	2758	29	9826	8798	21426
1972	39	0	39	45	4537	2197	760	362	2577	0	10433	9720	23469
1973	50	0	50	47	4875	2210	728	382	2492	0	10686	10679	25882
1974	38	0	38	44	4545	1734	640	357	2439	32	9747	10664	26270
1975	33	0	33	49	4197	1585	688	372	2136	1	8978	11205	27558
1976	17	0	17	46	4456	2465	763	381	2242	1	10308	12317	30059
1977	26	0	26	55	5331	2280	778	393	2592	0	11374	13040	32195
1978	13	0	13	60	6217	1524	711	398	2027	0	10877	11396	27816
1979	17	0	17	62	4851	853	762	406	97	0	6969	11320	27441

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Georgia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	14.2	0.0	14.2	78.6	8.0	0.0	3.1	4.5	1.8	4.9	30.6	22.9	75.6	0.7	16.1	40.2	225.4
1961	13.9	0.0	13.9	83.9	10.4	0.0	2.7	3.7	1.7	4.1	23.2	21.9	67.6	0.6	16.6	40.6	223.2
1962	13.4	0.0	13.4	91.5	10.4	0.0	2.7	5.1	1.8	4.4	22.8	22.4	69.6	0.7	18.7	45.1	238.9
1963	14.4	0.0	14.4	93.5	8.0	0.0	2.4	5.2	1.8	3.6	27.3	26.0	74.4	0.7	19.5	46.9	249.5
1964	16.5	0.0	16.5	106.1	8.2	0.0	2.7	5.7	1.9	3.1	33.1	31.5	86.2	0.7	20.6	49.2	279.3
1965	16.3	0.0	16.3	116.1	16.5	0.0	3.2	4.6	2.3	3.2	41.3	41.6	112.8	0.7	23.6	56.5	325.9
1966	22.2	0.0	22.2	129.3	21.1	0.0	3.1	4.2	2.4	2.0	35.2	40.4	108.6	0.7	27.3	65.8	353.9
1967	21.5	0.0	21.5	132.9	22.2	0.0	2.5	4.2	2.3	1.5	35.1	42.5	110.3	0.7	29.4	70.3	365.2
1968	15.9	0.0	15.9	144.5	17.6	0.0	1.9	4.2	2.5	1.2	40.7	44.8	112.9	0.6	32.6	78.1	384.7
1969	15.1	0.0	15.1	147.4	18.3	0.0	1.6	5.5	2.8	1.0	37.9	44.8	111.9	0.7	35.1	84.3	394.6
1970	13.1	0.0	13.1	145.3	16.6	0.0	1.5	5.9	2.9	0.7	41.9	46.6	116.1	0.6	37.0	90.0	402.1
1971	13.0	0.0	13.0	146.6	16.9	0.0	1.7	6.0	3.4	0.5	34.4	43.0	106.1	0.6	39.8	97.0	403.2
1972	11.0	0.0	11.0	158.7	18.2	0.0	1.7	6.8	3.6	0.5	41.3	48.6	120.8	0.6	43.3	104.6	438.9
1973	11.0	0.0	11.0	177.6	18.0	0.0	1.2	8.4	4.2	0.4	46.0	52.2	130.4	0.6	46.9	113.6	480.0
1974	8.0	0.0	8.0	165.8	24.2	0.0	1.2	8.1	4.0	0.4	41.9	55.9	135.7	0.5	47.0	115.8	472.8
1975	10.0	0.0	10.0	148.4	14.3	0.0	1.1	9.3	3.7	0.3	27.5	42.4	98.6	0.6	47.3	116.4	421.2
1976	13.1	0.0	13.1	122.8	22.7	0.0	1.6	10.5	4.1	0.2	29.6	50.6	119.4	0.6	51.4	125.4	432.7
1977	15.8	0.0	15.8	104.0	19.7	0.0	1.7	10.6	3.8	0.2	34.4	53.3	123.8	0.5	53.7	132.5	430.3
1978	16.4	0.0	16.4	114.1	19.1	0.0	1.7	10.1	4.1	0.2	32.4	53.9	121.4	0.6	63.2	154.2	469.9
1979	13.9	0.0	13.9	154.4	21.3	0.0	2.0	12.0	4.3	0.2	48.1	77.0	164.8	0.6	65.2	158.0	557.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	533	0	533	76	1365	0	551	1114	289	923	4869	3649	12762	63	4713	11779
1961	522	0	522	81	1777	0	481	928	281	772	3687	3483	11410	61	4858	11903
1962	502	0	502	88	1783	0	479	1275	292	837	3629	3600	11895	64	5476	13215
1963	541	0	541	91	1381	0	427	1304	292	683	4347	4168	12602	64	5729	13747
1964	618	0	618	103	1411	0	475	1412	307	588	5271	5039	14503	63	6052	14422
1965	607	0	607	113	2835	0	568	1135	384	610	6574	6505	18610	64	6903	16567
1966	830	0	830	125	3630	0	548	1056	399	386	5596	6364	17978	68	8012	19275
1967	806	0	806	129	3810	0	436	1090	382	291	5584	6603	18194	69	8609	20611
1968	595	0	595	140	3023	0	334	1093	419	237	6473	6815	18395	60	9564	22882
1969	564	0	564	143	3145	0	288	1435	465	192	6031	6786	18342	63	10292	24712
1970	490	0	490	141	2850	0	265	1563	474	124	6661	7048	18984	58	10853	26371
1971	479	0	479	142	2909	0	305	1597	562	102	5477	6524	17477	55	11678	28440
1972	410	0	410	155	3127	0	293	1802	602	96	6573	7286	19779	56	12694	30650
1973	410	0	410	174	3096	0	208	2241	697	82	7311	7876	21512	55	13733	33285
1974	308	0	308	162	4157	0	220	2160	667	74	6664	8404	22346	49	13775	33934
1975	387	0	387	145	2451	0	191	2516	610	60	4367	6563	16759	56	13866	34103
1976	508	0	508	120	3890	0	291	2822	678	45	4713	7945	20385	57	15060	36753
1977	629	0	629	102	3385	0	308	2887	632	44	5473	8397	21126	49	15734	38845
1978	654	0	654	112	3278	0	301	2759	678	30	5146	8486	20677	53	18520	45204
1979	556	0	556	152	3655	0	351	3258	710	35	7647	9403	25059	56	19107	46319

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Georgia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.3	3.7	2.4	15.4	11.8	0.2	3.2	160.1	9.7	202.7	0.1	0.2	206.9
1961	0.1	3.7	2.1	13.5	12.0	0.2	3.1	163.0	7.9	201.9	0.1	0.2	205.9
1962	0.1	4.1	3.8	17.6	12.4	0.3	3.1	173.2	9.4	219.8	0.1	0.2	224.2
1963	0.1	4.7	3.9	25.7	12.6	0.3	3.1	180.9	6.8	233.2	0.1	0.2	238.2
1964	0.1	4.8	3.6	25.8	12.9	0.3	3.3	188.5	8.7	243.1	0.1	0.1	248.2
1965	0.1	4.9	4.4	24.4	11.0	0.2	3.5	198.9	7.2	249.6	0.1	0.1	254.7
1966	0.1	5.1	4.1	27.5	19.8	0.1	3.7	214.3	6.9	276.3	0.1	0.1	281.7
1967	0.1	6.4	4.1	30.5	39.6	0.1	3.0	224.8	7.3	309.4	0.1	0.1	316.0
1968	*	6.7	3.7	37.9	48.5	0.1	3.3	246.4	4.4	344.3	0.1	0.1	351.2
1969	*	7.1	2.8	41.3	55.1	0.1	3.3	265.2	0.9	368.7	0.1	0.1	376.0
1970	*	7.1	2.5	45.1	58.4	0.2	3.3	281.6	1.1	392.2	0.1	0.1	399.5
1971	*	6.9	2.5	49.9	65.4	0.2	3.6	301.2	0.8	423.6	0.1	0.1	430.7
1972	*	8.2	2.2	53.4	65.3	0.2	3.8	324.8	1.5	451.2	0.1	0.1	459.5
1973	*	6.2	2.1	65.5	79.3	0.2	3.8	344.2	3.7	499.0	*	0.1	505.4
1974	*	5.0	2.0	57.1	66.7	0.2	3.6	339.4	4.0	473.0	0.1	0.1	478.1
1975	*	4.3	1.8	58.7	71.7	0.2	3.1	342.0	2.8	480.3	0.1	0.2	484.8
1976	*	3.5	1.8	62.3	73.8	0.2	3.5	357.0	3.7	502.2	0.1	0.2	506.0
1977	*	3.0	1.8	68.8	78.7	0.2	3.7	366.7	2.4	522.4	0.1	0.2	525.7
1978	0.0	3.5	1.8	70.1	84.7	0.3	4.0	378.9	3.1	543.0	0.1	0.2	546.7
1979	0.0	4.2	1.7	75.9	95.0	0.2	4.2	363.1	22.0	562.1	0.1	0.2	566.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	9	4	482	2647	2187	46	530	30474	1536	37902	20	50
1961	2	4	425	2315	2234	53	516	31032	1254	37829	22	53
1962	2	4	751	3022	2310	70	512	32971	1499	41134	23	56
1963	2	5	773	4413	2348	74	512	34430	1077	43627	21	50
1964	2	5	715	4431	2404	83	537	35884	1388	45442	18	43
1965	2	5	880	4184	2044	38	583	37860	1144	46734	18	43
1966	3	5	812	4721	3598	26	606	40800	1092	51655	17	42
1967	2	6	810	5243	7105	28	494	42789	1156	57626	17	40
1968	1	6	737	6500	8692	31	543	46898	707	64106	17	40
1969	1	7	556	7096	9842	35	539	50477	143	68688	16	39
1970	1	7	492	7742	10401	44	549	53609	172	73008	16	40
1971	1	7	496	8569	11639	41	592	57331	133	78800	16	38
1972	0	8	431	9173	11613	44	634	61827	238	83959	15	35
1973	0	6	420	11253	14082	49	626	65529	596	92554	14	34
1974	0	5	399	9801	11856	45	600	64602	636	87938	15	37
1975	0	4	361	10079	12728	42	516	65110	439	89275	22	53
1976	0	3	355	10696	13083	44	573	67969	585	93306	23	55
1977	0	3	361	11819	13964	46	617	69814	379	97001	23	57
1978	0	3	359	12041	15018	76	663	72127	495	100778	20	48
1979	0	4	336	13029	16827	52	694	69131	3492	103560	24	59

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Georgia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	65.4	0.0	65.4	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	116.0
1961	69.6	0.0	69.6	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.5
1962	66.0	0.0	66.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.4
1963	94.6	0.0	94.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.9
1964	101.5	0.0	101.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.0
1965	131.9	0.0	131.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.2
1966	150.1	0.0	150.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	184.9
1967	141.2	0.0	141.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	189.0
1968	175.3	0.0	175.3	16.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.6	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	227.9
1969	184.8	0.0	184.8	35.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.4	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	255.9
1970	178.2	0.0	178.2	60.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	10.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	274.5
1971	206.2	0.0	206.2	65.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	16.4	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	322.0
1972	250.2	0.0	250.2	39.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	22.5	29.6	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	353.8
1973	259.9	0.0	259.9	35.2	18.3	0.0	0.0	21.9	40.3	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	378.8
1974	275.5	0.0	275.5	44.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	23.4	49.8	37.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	407.4
1975	300.7	0.0	300.7	41.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	31.3	44.5	34.1	0.0	0.0	451.9
1976	333.8	0.0	333.8	4.8	26.6	0.0	0.0	29.7	56.2	45.4	45.7	0.0	0.0	485.9
1977	399.7	0.0	399.7	6.3	24.9	0.0	0.0	26.5	51.4	41.6	40.0	0.0	0.0	538.9
1978	418.7	0.0	418.7	6.1	13.2	0.0	0.0	27.2	40.3	38.6	46.1	0.0	0.0	549.8
1979	455.7	0.0	455.7	3.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	13.4	17.4	45.6	54.9	0.0	0.0	576.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2608	0	2608	25	0	0	0	38	38	2243	0	0	0
1961	2759	0	2759	16	0	0	0	30	30	2228	0	0	0
1962	2600	0	2600	16	0	0	0	32	32	2498	0	0	0
1963	3801	0	3801	3	0	0	0	38	38	2870	0	0	0
1964	4105	0	4105	3	0	0	0	57	57	4246	0	0	0
1965	5291	0	5291	1	0	0	0	53	53	3170	0	0	0
1966	6102	0	6102	*	0	0	0	35	35	3273	0	0	0
1967	5788	0	5788	9	0	0	0	114	114	3636	0	0	0
1968	7135	0	7135	16	176	0	0	405	582	3088	0	0	0
1969	7542	0	7542	35	45	0	0	493	538	3054	0	0	0
1970	7498	0	7498	59	69	0	0	1536	1605	2461	0	0	0
1971	8857	0	8857	63	521	0	0	2120	2641	3247	0	0	0
1972	10625	0	10625	38	1225	0	0	3572	4797	3330	0	0	0
1973	10854	0	10854	34	3145	0	0	3489	6634	4178	0	0	0
1974	11642	0	11642	43	4535	0	0	3715	8250	3605	44	0	0
1975	12656	0	12656	40	2251	0	0	2889	5140	4278	3093	0	0
1976	14043	0	14043	5	4565	0	0	4717	9282	4374	4134	0	0
1977	16857	0	16857	6	4267	0	0	4222	8489	3983	3713	0	0
1978	17631	0	17631	6	2264	0	0	4320	6584	3702	4277	0	0
1979	19171	0	19171	3	675	0	0	2139	2814	4374	5095	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Hawaii

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.0	5.2	28.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	28.6	35.9	0.0	4.6	116.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	118.3
1961	0.0	0.0	1.4	14.6	9.8	31.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	31.3	42.2	0.0	6.3	137.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	137.9
1962	0.0	0.0	1.2	9.9	9.6	30.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	24.1	42.0	0.0	6.1	125.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.6	123.8
1963	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.1	8.0	38.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	22.4	43.7	*	6.5	130.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-3.5	126.9
1964	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.5	10.3	43.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	21.6	47.2	0.1	7.6	139.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	-3.8	137.1
1965	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.4	9.3	46.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	22.9	49.3	*	8.6	146.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-3.1	144.6
1966	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.3	7.8	57.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	22.6	49.7	*	9.0	156.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	*	0.3	157.5
1967	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.6	6.8	72.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	23.8	55.9	*	11.6	178.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	178.7
1968	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.8	8.1	82.9	0.2	1.1	0.6	25.6	61.1	*	10.1	195.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	197.8
1969	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.0	9.2	83.6	0.2	3.5	0.4	27.2	62.8	*	10.0	201.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	204.3
1970	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.3	9.9	84.0	0.9	3.5	0.4	29.9	63.9	*	10.3	207.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	209.9
1971	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.1	9.9	95.6	0.5	3.6	0.5	30.8	66.8	*	9.3	221.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	223.6
1972	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.9	9.4	95.1	0.3	3.6	0.5	32.6	71.1	*	11.0	227.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	229.3
1973	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.7	10.7	96.3	0.2	3.5	0.5	34.7	72.8	*	10.7	233.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	236.0
1974	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	11.1	87.2	0.4	3.6	0.5	34.4	70.5	0.1	9.8	220.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	225.0
1975	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.2	14.6	86.3	0.4	3.2	0.6	35.5	67.7	0.1	10.6	222.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	3.8	227.9
1976	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.0	13.8	81.8	0.7	3.8	0.7	36.9	74.0	0.1	10.1	225.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	230.8
1977	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	20.4	85.7	1.0	3.2	0.6	38.9	78.7	*	11.0	242.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	244.5
1978	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	18.9	85.8	0.8	2.6	0.6	40.1	80.4	*	10.9	243.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	249.1
1979	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	34.7	87.9	0.2	3.7	0.6	39.4	79.2	*	16.8	265.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.8	271.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	0	0	29	2571	898	5154	91	112	38	5453	5704	0	705	20754	0	0	0	0	465
1961	0	0	210	2892	1674	5703	69	140	37	5955	6716	0	955	24351	0	0	0	0	37
1962	0	0	183	1962	1648	5688	55	172	91	4580	6684	0	927	21990	0	0	0	0	-467
1963	0	0	169	1611	1373	7052	49	232	91	4256	6945	0	999	22777	0	23	0	0	-1032
1964	0	0	211	1292	1776	7847	50	257	95	4117	7511	10	1162	24328	0	115	0	0	-1125
1965	0	0	300	1260	1590	8411	49	219	94	4358	7845	6	1300	25432	0	105	0	0	-915
1966	0	0	258	1247	1345	10299	37	242	98	4295	7910	1	1368	27100	0	112	0	2	82
1967	0	0	210	903	1174	12957	33	285	85	4528	8892	1	1723	30792	0	108	0	0	-117
1968	0	0	258	745	1383	14899	27	298	94	4883	9712	3	1493	33793	0	94	0	30	394
1969	0	0	275	598	1573	14984	29	912	70	5177	9989	3	1533	35142	0	100	0	29	371
1970	0	0	373	452	1695	15010	153	938	71	5691	10162	4	1575	36124	0	108	0	24	268
1971	0	0	284	412	1706	17070	80	963	79	5872	10631	4	1405	38507	0	89	0	15	407
1972	0	0	321	384	1622	16961	52	945	85	6202	11316	3	1642	39535	0	91	0	18	133
1973	0	0	328	335	1839	17153	41	942	85	6608	11580	4	1589	40504	0	95	0	22	419
1974	0	0	244	319	1897	15544	75	966	81	6543	11219	12	1464	38366	0	92	0	30	882
1975	0	0	364	233	2512	15392	76	872	104	6766	10776	15	1601	38710	0	89	0	25	1123
1976	0	0	388	198	2370	14568	129	1036	116	7029	11778	13	1544	39169	0	93	0	29	1158
1977	0	0	328	224	3501	15265	169	877	94	7406	12512	4	1636	42015	0	86	0	26	194
1978	0	0	289	220	3246	15276	146	702	101	7639	12796	3	1597	42015	0	84	0	0	1453
1979	0	0	247	196	5957	15647	40	1013	106	7506	12599	2	1891	45203	0	90	0	0	1992

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Hawaii
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	0.4	9.1	12.2	17.2	15.2	26.2	65.7	65.7	23.2	1.6	7.1	17.7	118.3
1961	0.6	9.2	16.1	21.0	19.5	30.4	77.4	77.4	24.4	0.1	7.1	17.4	137.9
1962	0.6	9.2	8.5	13.4	19.1	29.9	71.3	71.4	25.8	-1.6	7.1	17.1	123.8
1963	0.6	9.1	6.7	11.5	18.7	29.4	76.8	76.9	27.6	-3.5	7.1	17.0	126.9
1964	0.7	9.8	4.8	10.0	21.6	33.6	83.6	83.7	30.2	-3.8	7.8	18.6	137.1
1965	0.7	10.7	5.2	10.9	24.1	36.8	86.2	86.2	31.6	-3.1	8.4	20.1	144.6
1966	0.7	11.3	3.5	9.7	25.0	38.8	97.6	97.7	30.4	0.3	9.0	21.7	157.5
1967	0.9	12.4	3.4	10.1	30.9	44.2	112.0	112.0	31.9	-0.4	9.3	22.2	178.7
1968	0.9	13.6	4.5	12.0	26.3	42.3	129.9	129.9	34.9	1.3	10.7	25.6	197.8
1969	1.7	15.5	5.2	13.2	25.7	43.9	131.7	131.7	38.7	1.3	11.8	28.2	204.3
1970	2.2	17.2	6.1	15.1	26.6	46.7	130.8	130.9	43.3	0.9	12.9	31.3	209.9
1971	2.3	18.6	4.6	14.2	23.6	46.8	144.0	144.1	47.7	1.4	14.3	34.8	223.6
1972	2.0	19.6	4.3	14.9	28.1	53.3	141.5	141.5	53.0	0.5	15.6	37.8	229.3
1973	2.0	20.7	4.2	16.0	27.4	54.0	145.2	145.2	55.7	1.4	16.7	40.5	236.0
1974	2.0	21.6	4.1	16.5	24.5	53.3	133.6	133.7	57.8	3.0	17.6	43.2	225.0
1975	1.4	21.1	4.3	17.4	25.4	55.3	134.0	134.1	58.8	3.8	18.1	44.6	227.9
1976	2.4	22.8	4.1	18.0	24.6	55.9	134.1	134.1	61.6	4.0	19.1	46.5	230.8
1977	2.6	23.5	3.5	18.6	26.2	58.8	143.6	143.7	67.9	0.7	19.8	48.8	244.5
1978	2.4	23.3	3.5	19.3	25.2	58.5	147.9	148.0	65.0	5.0	20.3	49.6	249.1
1979	1.5	23.1	4.0	20.5	35.1	69.4	158.3	158.3	67.3	6.8	21.2	51.3	271.3

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Hawaii

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.5	6.2	9.1
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.5	6.1	9.2
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.5	6.0	9.2
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.5	6.0	9.1
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.7	6.4	9.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.9	7.1	10.7
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.5	0.7	3.1	7.5	11.3
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.4	8.1	12.4
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.7	0.9	3.8	9.0	13.6
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	1.6	1.7	4.1	9.7	15.5
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	1.7	2.2	4.4	10.7	17.2
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	2.0	2.3	4.7	11.6	18.6
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	1.8	2.0	5.2	12.4	19.6
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	1.9	2.0	5.5	13.2	20.7
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	1.8	2.0	5.6	13.9	21.6
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	1.2	1.4	5.7	14.0	21.1
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	1.9	2.4	5.9	14.5	22.8
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.7	1.9	2.6	6.0	14.8	23.5
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.6	1.8	2.4	6.1	14.8	23.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	1.4	1.5	6.3	15.3	23.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	0	1	23	57	81	732	1829
1961	0	0	0	0	1	43	75	119	732	1793
1962	0	0	0	0	1	41	101	142	732	1766
1963	0	0	0	0	1	35	97	133	732	1756
1964	0	0	0	0	1	46	102	149	788	1878
1965	0	0	0	0	1	39	113	153	861	2067
1966	0	0	0	0	1	34	129	164	915	2201
1967	0	0	0	0	1	33	172	206	993	2378
1968	0	0	0	0	1	21	196	218	1101	2635
1969	0	0	0	0	1	24	414	439	1187	2850
1970	0	0	0	0	1	87	447	535	1285	3122
1971	0	0	0	0	1	47	526	574	1391	3386
1972	0	0	0	0	1	35	480	516	1511	3648
1973	0	0	0	0	1	25	496	522	1599	3876
1974	0	0	0	0	1	36	480	517	1655	4076
1975	0	0	0	0	1	45	320	366	1663	4090
1976	0	0	0	0	1	93	503	597	1736	4238
1977	0	0	0	0	1	121	528	649	1760	4345
1978	0	0	0	0	1	108	497	606	1779	4342
1979	0	0	0	0	2	6	394	402	1846	4475

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Hawaii

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	*	11.2	0.4	0.0	12.2	1.4	3.6	17.2
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	13.2	0.9	0.0	16.1	1.4	3.5	21.0
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	5.1	1.6	0.0	8.5	1.4	3.4	13.4
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	3.1	1.7	*	6.7	1.4	3.4	11.5
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.1	4.8	1.5	3.7	10.0
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.5	*	5.2	1.7	4.0	10.9
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	*	3.5	1.8	4.4	9.7
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	*	3.4	2.0	4.7	10.1
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.6	*	4.5	2.2	5.3	12.0
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.7	*	5.2	2.4	5.7	13.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.6	*	6.1	2.6	6.4	15.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.1	*	4.6	2.8	6.8	14.2
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	*	4.3	3.1	7.5	14.9
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	*	4.2	3.5	8.4	16.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	4.1	3.6	8.8	16.5
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	4.3	3.8	9.3	17.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.1	4.0	9.9	18.0
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	*	*	3.5	4.3	10.7	18.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	*	3.5	4.6	11.2	19.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	*	4.0	4.8	11.7	20.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	0	29	72	10	2123	67	0	2302	418	1045
1961	0	0	0	0	210	98	13	2511	136	0	2968	418	1024
1962	0	0	0	0	183	100	18	966	252	0	1519	418	1009
1963	0	0	0	0	169	110	17	588	275	0	1159	418	1004
1964	0	0	0	0	211	128	18	354	100	10	821	454	1081
1965	0	0	0	0	300	116	20	372	79	6	893	491	1179
1966	0	0	0	0	258	116	23	75	94	1	568	534	1284
1967	0	0	0	0	210	111	30	78	138	1	567	578	1384
1968	0	0	0	0	258	96	35	104	249	3	744	647	1549
1969	0	0	0	0	275	127	73	121	269	3	868	692	1661
1970	0	0	0	0	373	178	79	133	255	4	1022	768	1866
1971	0	0	0	0	284	137	93	80	181	4	779	815	1985
1972	0	0	0	0	321	104	85	83	123	3	720	913	2204
1973	0	0	0	0	328	107	88	96	84	4	707	1014	2458
1974	0	0	0	0	244	93	85	63	191	12	689	1049	2584
1975	0	0	0	0	364	92	57	98	90	15	716	1106	2720
1976	0	0	0	0	388	98	89	93	14	13	694	1184	2890
1977	0	0	0	0	328	74	93	96	2	4	597	1274	3146
1978	0	0	0	0	289	87	88	101	37	3	605	1341	3274
1979	0	0	0	0	247	259	69	100	16	2	694	1410	3418

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Hawaii

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.3	4.6	15.2	0.0	3.2	7.9	26.2
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	8.9	6.3	19.5	0.0	3.2	7.7	30.4
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	9.0	6.1	19.1	0.0	3.2	7.6	29.9
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	8.5	6.5	18.7	0.0	3.2	7.6	29.4
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	*	0.5	0.1	0.4	9.4	7.6	20.7	0.9	3.6	8.5	33.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	10.3	8.6	23.2	0.9	3.7	9.0	36.8
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.4	10.6	9.0	24.1	0.9	4.1	9.8	38.8
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	14.1	11.6	30.1	0.9	3.9	9.4	44.2
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	11.1	10.1	25.6	0.7	4.7	11.3	42.3
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	*	1.6	*	0.3	8.5	10.0	24.9	0.8	5.3	12.8	43.9
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	*	0.3	9.1	10.3	25.7	0.9	5.9	14.3	46.7
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	7.9	9.3	22.9	0.7	6.8	16.4	46.8
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.4	10.4	11.0	27.4	0.7	7.4	17.8	53.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	10.0	10.7	26.7	0.8	7.8	18.8	54.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	9.1	9.8	23.7	0.8	8.3	20.5	53.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	8.2	10.6	24.6	0.7	8.7	21.3	55.3
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.3	8.3	10.1	23.9	0.7	9.1	22.2	55.9
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	9.0	11.0	25.5	0.7	9.4	23.2	58.8
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	7.5	10.9	24.5	0.7	9.7	23.6	58.5
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.3	5.7	16.8	34.3	0.7	10.0	24.3	69.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	0	0	0	0	542	0	68	43	18	82	1006	705	2464	0	926	2314
1961	0	0	0	0	575	0	27	50	18	91	1414	955	3128	0	926	2269
1962	0	0	0	0	516	0	14	53	22	97	1432	927	3062	0	926	2235
1963	0	0	0	0	432	0	14	117	22	88	1348	999	3021	0	926	2222
1964	0	0	0	0	447	0	4	135	23	80	1493	1162	3345	87	1041	2480
1965	0	0	0	0	591	0	10	83	21	76	1638	1300	3718	83	1096	2631
1966	0	0	0	0	621	0	3	88	22	73	1691	1368	3865	85	1189	2862
1967	0	0	0	0	606	0	0	77	21	76	2246	1723	4749	85	1146	2743
1968	0	0	0	0	618	0	6	63	23	61	1765	1493	4029	71	1380	3301
1969	0	0	0	0	773	0	5	416	4	55	1359	1533	4145	76	1564	3755
1970	0	0	0	0	697	0	66	401	4	49	1450	1575	4242	86	1720	4180
1971	0	0	0	0	648	0	33	337	20	60	1261	1405	3763	69	1979	4818
1972	0	0	0	0	670	0	17	371	21	77	1660	1642	4458	69	2160	5216
1973	0	0	0	0	716	0	16	350	21	61	1587	1589	4340	75	2277	5518
1974	0	0	0	0	459	0	39	392	20	68	1450	1464	3892	74	2438	6005
1975	0	0	0	0	578	0	31	486	30	53	1310	1601	4089	71	2538	6242
1976	0	0	0	0	532	0	36	437	33	54	1327	1544	3962	71	2664	6501
1977	0	0	0	0	671	0	48	249	20	53	1439	1636	4115	66	2757	6807
1978	0	0	0	0	878	0	38	106	21	60	1191	1597	3891	63	2835	6920
1979	0	0	0	0	1594	0	34	536	22	48	914	1891	5038	69	2940	7127

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Hawaii

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	13.0	1.5	28.0	*	0.1	17.1	6.1	65.7	*	*	65.7
1961	0.0	0.0	14.6	5.5	31.1	*	0.1	17.6	8.4	77.4	*	*	77.4
1962	0.0	0.0	9.9	5.7	30.9	0.0	0.4	18.5	6.0	71.3	*	*	71.4
1963	0.0	0.0	8.1	4.5	38.6	*	0.4	18.8	6.4	76.8	*	*	76.9
1964	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.6	43.1	*	0.4	19.3	7.7	83.6	*	*	83.7
1965	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.9	46.5	*	0.4	20.5	7.4	86.2	*	*	86.2
1966	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.4	57.2	*	0.5	21.8	8.6	97.6	*	*	97.7
1967	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.5	72.1	*	0.4	23.0	9.4	112.0	*	*	112.0
1968	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.7	82.9	*	0.4	24.8	14.3	129.9	*	*	129.9
1969	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.6	83.6	*	0.4	26.3	14.7	131.7	*	*	131.7
1970	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.2	84.0	*	0.4	28.9	10.9	130.8	*	*	130.9
1971	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.8	95.6	*	0.4	30.1	11.0	144.0	*	*	144.1
1972	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.1	95.1	*	0.4	31.7	8.2	141.5	*	*	141.5
1973	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.2	96.3	*	0.4	33.9	8.7	145.2	*	*	145.2
1974	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.8	87.2	*	0.4	33.7	5.0	133.6	*	*	133.7
1975	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.7	86.3	*	0.5	34.7	6.6	134.0	*	*	134.1
1976	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.1	81.8	*	0.5	36.2	7.5	134.1	*	*	134.1
1977	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.8	85.7	*	0.5	38.1	9.4	143.6	*	*	143.7
1978	0.0	0.0	1.1	10.2	85.8	*	0.5	39.3	11.0	147.9	*	*	148.0
1979	0.0	0.0	1.0	22.3	87.9	0.1	0.5	38.6	7.9	158.3	*	*	158.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	2571	252	5154	1	19	3247	963	12208	4	9
1961	0	0	2892	948	5703	1	19	3354	1341	14258	4	9
1962	0	0	1962	974	5688	0	68	3516	947	13157	4	9
1963	0	0	1611	765	7052	0	68	3581	1024	14101	3	8
1964	0	0	1292	1127	7847	2	72	3683	1224	15247	4	9
1965	0	0	1260	846	8411	2	73	3910	1177	15679	4	9
1966	0	0	1247	579	10299	3	76	4147	1361	17711	4	9
1967	0	0	903	428	12957	5	64	4374	1501	20233	4	8
1968	0	0	745	630	14899	4	71	4717	2270	23335	3	8
1969	0	0	598	620	14984	9	66	5001	2337	23615	3	7
1970	0	0	452	722	15010	11	68	5508	1740	23511	3	8
1971	0	0	412	820	17070	7	60	5732	1755	25857	3	8
1972	0	0	384	712	16961	9	64	6043	1297	25470	3	7
1973	0	0	335	722	17153	8	64	6451	1386	26119	3	7
1974	0	0	319	997	15544	10	61	6412	788	24132	3	8
1975	0	0	233	811	15392	9	74	6615	1042	24176	3	8
1976	0	0	198	1227	14568	7	83	6883	1191	24157	3	8
1977	0	0	224	1515	15265	7	74	7257	1492	25835	3	8
1978	0	0	220	1757	15276	10	80	7479	1749	26571	3	7
1979	0	0	196	3824	15647	14	84	7358	1262	28384	3	8

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Hawaii

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	23.1	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	24.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	25.5	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	27.0	27.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	29.5	29.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	31.1	31.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	30.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	31.5	31.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.9
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	34.1	34.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	34.9
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	37.9	38.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	38.7
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	42.2	42.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	43.3
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	46.7	47.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	47.7
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	51.8	52.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	53.0
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	53.6	55.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	55.7
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	57.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	57.8
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	58.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	58.8
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	58.1	61.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	61.6
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	60.2	67.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	67.9
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	61.7	64.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	65.4	67.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	3667	3699	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	3825	3878	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	4053	4110	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	4298	4363	23	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	4694	4766	28	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	4952	4988	22	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	4764	4792	27	0	0	2
1967	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	5008	5036	24	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	5429	5467	23	0	0	30
1969	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	6024	6076	24	0	0	29
1970	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	6717	6814	22	0	0	24
1971	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	7434	7534	21	0	0	15
1972	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	8236	8371	22	0	0	18
1973	0	0	0	0	293	0	0	8523	8816	20	0	0	22
1974	0	0	0	0	347	0	0	8790	9137	18	0	0	30
1975	0	0	0	0	1030	0	0	8334	9364	18	0	0	25
1976	0	0	0	0	512	0	0	9246	9758	22	0	0	29
1977	0	0	0	0	1240	0	0	9579	10819	20	0	0	26
1978	0	0	0	0	523	0	0	9819	10342	20	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	10407	10685	21	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Idaho

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	18.5	22.8	2.7	1.3	23.7	5.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	36.1	1.3	0.6	4.9	79.2	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	187.0
1961	18.9	24.8	2.9	1.2	23.6	5.4	2.3	2.0	0.9	36.9	2.7	0.4	5.5	83.7	0.0	59.6	0.0	0.0	13.3	200.3
1962	20.1	26.7	4.9	1.9	24.6	5.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	38.1	1.4	0.9	6.0	88.1	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	11.6	209.6
1963	18.4	27.5	3.3	2.0	23.9	5.9	1.6	2.1	0.9	38.2	1.6	0.9	7.0	87.3	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	16.1	212.0
1964	20.4	31.8	2.8	1.9	26.3	6.2	2.3	2.6	0.9	38.7	2.7	0.8	7.8	92.9	0.0	65.8	0.0	0.0	18.4	229.4
1965	17.7	35.0	4.4	1.7	28.0	5.2	3.0	2.2	1.0	39.8	2.2	0.3	7.6	95.4	0.0	69.4	0.0	0.0	16.5	234.0
1966	16.6	37.3	4.2	1.5	28.2	5.5	2.8	2.5	1.0	41.8	1.3	0.3	8.0	97.2	0.0	71.1	0.0	0.0	22.1	244.3
1967	15.0	35.4	3.5	1.3	42.7	6.1	2.7	3.6	0.9	43.2	0.9	0.7	8.6	114.2	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	31.0	267.4
1968	13.1	40.7	3.4	1.2	45.2	7.1	2.9	4.1	0.9	44.5	1.3	1.2	9.6	121.4	0.0	70.1	0.0	0.0	44.0	289.3
1969	11.2	42.7	6.3	1.0	34.0	6.4	2.2	4.1	0.9	47.5	2.5	1.8	10.2	117.0	0.0	65.6	0.0	0.0	52.8	289.4
1970	9.3	48.0	5.7	0.9	32.6	5.7	1.3	4.0	0.9	50.9	1.7	2.0	9.2	114.9	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	48.6	295.0
1971	14.6	51.6	4.8	0.8	33.2	6.0	1.3	4.4	0.9	52.6	1.7	2.1	10.5	118.4	0.0	78.3	0.0	0.0	50.3	313.2
1972	12.7	58.2	6.5	0.8	34.2	5.8	1.7	5.3	1.0	55.5	1.5	1.7	9.7	123.7	0.0	81.4	0.0	0.0	57.5	333.4
1973	12.9	57.4	6.4	0.9	36.7	5.5	1.7	4.5	1.1	58.0	1.5	1.0	11.2	128.5	0.0	86.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	338.8
1974	13.9	54.3	5.2	0.8	40.1	5.8	1.3	4.6	1.0	56.2	3.8	1.0	9.8	129.5	0.0	101.1	0.0	0.0	51.2	350.0
1975	15.4	61.7	5.2	0.7	43.0	5.6	0.8	4.4	1.0	59.3	4.4	0.7	13.7	138.7	0.0	106.9	0.0	0.0	40.7	363.4
1976	18.7	48.1	5.1	0.7	42.8	5.8	1.1	4.7	1.1	63.2	5.0	0.6	14.1	144.3	0.0	107.6	0.0	0.0	47.6	366.3
1977	15.1	46.4	5.6	0.7	46.5	5.8	1.1	4.4	1.1	64.3	4.4	0.3	14.8	149.0	0.0	70.4	0.0	0.0	88.8	369.8
1978	15.2	44.9	6.0	0.8	48.7	6.1	1.1	4.9	1.2	68.0	6.3	0.3	15.8	159.4	0.0	103.0	0.0	0.0	49.1	371.6
1979	15.8	55.2	5.1	0.8	44.5	6.4	0.7	3.2	1.2	63.8	7.8	0.1	11.4	145.0	0.0	95.6	0.0	0.0	67.5	378.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	693	22	407	254	4065	1000	107	455	147	6874	204	84	821	14419	0	6165	0	0	62
1961	707	24	435	235	4057	1009	404	504	143	7023	426	60	916	15214	0	5595	0	0	3900
1962	754	26	732	382	4223	1087	271	526	142	7259	222	133	992	15969	0	5982	0	0	3405
1963	690	27	490	387	4103	1107	275	534	142	7268	260	138	1165	15870	0	5979	0	0	4713
1964	762	31	416	369	4518	1148	401	648	149	7368	431	121	1311	16881	0	6292	0	0	5397
1965	661	34	669	327	4811	966	521	560	160	7583	352	42	1265	17254	0	6640	0	0	4844
1966	621	36	636	293	4846	1029	498	617	166	7961	212	45	1334	17637	0	6827	0	0	6490
1967	560	34	533	255	7334	1136	469	940	142	8225	140	108	1429	20710	0	6897	0	0	9072
1968	487	39	513	233	7761	1328	508	1065	156	8466	206	180	1571	21987	0	6745	0	0	12895
1969	419	41	946	208	5844	1194	390	1090	149	9040	402	268	1620	21150	0	6279	0	0	15478
1970	347	47	853	181	5597	1049	230	1057	151	9684	276	294	1470	20843	0	7075	0	0	14230
1971	538	50	727	166	5702	1100	231	1171	153	10020	276	310	1665	21522	0	7468	0	0	14756
1972	470	57	973	167	5866	1072	305	1406	164	10565	246	255	1534	22552	0	7842	0	0	16841
1973	479	56	960	171	6297	1021	299	1195	180	11043	243	152	1769	23329	0	8277	0	0	15834
1974	531	53	788	163	6876	1064	224	1235	173	10691	597	149	1543	23503	0	9685	0	0	15012
1975	598	60	782	133	7378	1023	145	1184	163	11288	703	98	2125	25023	0	10274	0	0	11936
1976	724	47	776	141	7346	1055	195	1274	181	12035	803	91	2213	26111	0	10372	0	0	13959
1977	600	46	849	144	7980	1061	197	1208	182	12247	697	42	2336	26941	0	6749	0	0	26026
1978	607	44	908	165	8362	1123	191	1348	195	12941	1003	47	2512	28795	0	9871	0	0	14394
1979	629	54	765	158	7637	1165	125	869	204	12154	1235	20	2547	26880	0	9165	0	0	19784

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] *Liquefied petroleum gases* include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Idaho
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	19.0	36.4	19.1	33.4	39.1	73.1	43.3	44.1	66.3	0.2	19.0	47.5	187.0
1961	21.5	39.4	21.0	37.3	42.3	80.0	42.5	43.6	59.6	13.3	21.1	51.8	200.3
1962	20.7	39.3	23.5	41.5	45.1	82.7	45.5	46.1	63.2	11.6	21.9	52.9	209.6
1963	20.7	39.7	20.9	39.9	46.7	86.9	45.0	45.5	62.7	16.1	23.2	55.6	212.0
1964	24.2	43.9	21.2	41.0	53.3	97.4	46.4	47.0	65.8	18.4	24.9	59.3	229.4
1965	23.6	44.2	21.5	36.4	52.5	102.9	50.5	50.5	69.4	16.5	25.3	60.7	234.0
1966	22.5	43.7	20.1	40.2	53.8	105.6	54.8	54.8	71.1	22.1	27.4	65.9	244.3
1967	34.6	56.8	24.8	45.3	49.7	109.9	55.4	55.5	71.9	31.0	30.3	72.6	267.4
1968	37.3	61.0	25.9	47.4	54.9	123.7	57.1	57.2	70.2	44.0	33.7	80.5	289.3
1969	27.7	53.1	26.4	50.4	55.7	124.8	61.1	61.2	65.7	52.8	34.8	83.7	289.4
1970	25.9	53.4	22.9	47.3	57.2	128.0	66.3	66.3	74.3	48.6	35.8	87.0	295.0
1971	27.6	58.1	26.8	53.2	61.6	133.2	68.7	68.7	78.3	50.3	37.4	91.2	313.2
1972	29.5	62.7	28.7	56.9	62.8	140.3	73.5	73.6	81.4	57.5	40.7	98.2	333.4
1973	28.5	64.7	26.9	57.7	68.2	141.2	75.1	75.2	86.0	54.0	40.9	99.1	338.8
1974	27.8	67.3	26.0	60.6	64.8	143.3	78.7	78.8	101.5	51.2	44.1	108.6	350.0
1975	32.9	78.6	30.8	72.4	72.9	133.2	79.0	79.1	107.0	40.7	42.7	105.0	363.4
1976	31.1	80.1	27.4	71.5	68.1	130.4	84.3	84.4	107.7	47.6	45.1	110.2	366.3
1977	30.9	83.6	26.8	75.7	64.2	122.4	88.0	88.0	71.1	88.8	46.1	113.8	369.8
1978	28.9	81.7	25.4	69.7	72.2	127.2	92.9	93.0	103.1	49.1	44.2	107.9	371.6
1979	17.3	76.3	17.4	68.1	81.3	135.1	99.4	99.4	96.2	67.5	47.7	115.7	378.9

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Idaho

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	4.4	0.0	4.4	2.3	10.5	0.6	1.3	12.3	5.0	12.5	36.4
1961	4.1	0.0	4.1	2.7	11.2	2.3	1.3	14.7	5.2	12.7	39.4
1962	4.2	0.0	4.2	3.3	10.4	1.5	1.3	13.2	5.4	13.2	39.3
1963	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.7	10.3	1.5	1.3	13.1	5.6	13.4	39.7
1964	3.7	0.0	3.7	4.9	11.9	2.1	1.6	15.6	5.8	13.9	43.9
1965	3.3	0.0	3.3	5.0	11.0	2.8	1.4	15.2	6.1	14.6	44.2
1966	3.3	0.0	3.3	5.7	9.5	2.5	1.5	13.5	6.2	15.0	43.7
1967	3.5	0.0	3.5	6.4	22.0	0.4	2.3	24.7	6.5	15.7	56.8
1968	2.8	0.0	2.8	6.7	23.7	1.4	2.7	27.8	7.0	16.7	61.0
1969	2.5	0.0	2.5	7.2	14.1	1.1	2.7	18.0	7.5	17.9	53.1
1970	1.7	0.0	1.7	8.0	12.9	0.7	2.7	16.2	8.0	19.5	53.4
1971	2.8	0.0	2.8	8.7	12.4	0.7	3.0	16.0	8.9	21.6	58.1
1972	1.8	0.0	1.8	11.2	12.1	1.0	3.5	16.6	9.7	23.4	62.7
1973	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.1	12.2	1.2	3.0	16.4	10.6	25.6	64.7
1974	1.7	0.0	1.7	9.9	12.6	0.7	2.9	16.2	11.4	28.1	67.3
1975	1.7	0.0	1.7	14.4	13.8	0.5	2.6	16.9	13.2	32.5	78.6
1976	1.9	0.0	1.9	12.7	13.1	0.6	2.8	16.5	14.2	34.7	80.1
1977	2.0	0.0	2.0	12.0	13.8	0.6	2.6	16.9	15.2	37.5	83.6
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	7.9	15.8	0.5	2.7	19.0	15.4	37.5	81.7
1979	1.4	0.0	1.4	8.9	5.1	0.1	1.8	7.0	17.2	41.8	76.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	166	0	166	2	1796	102	314	2212	1463	3657
1961	152	0	152	3	1919	401	320	2640	1519	3722
1962	159	0	159	3	1783	265	322	2371	1597	3854
1963	147	0	147	4	1761	268	324	2354	1638	3930
1964	138	0	138	5	2035	378	400	2813	1708	4070
1965	123	0	123	5	1888	500	348	2736	1779	4269
1966	124	0	124	5	1627	442	379	2447	1831	4405
1967	131	0	131	6	3771	78	608	4457	1917	4589
1968	103	0	103	7	4061	254	703	5017	2049	4902
1969	95	0	95	7	2425	194	721	3340	2186	5248
1970	63	0	63	8	2213	116	710	3039	2354	5721
1971	104	0	104	8	2128	118	789	3035	2602	6336
1972	66	0	66	11	2075	180	919	3174	2845	6869
1973	74	0	74	10	2091	207	813	3111	3100	7515
1974	65	0	65	10	2155	132	786	3073	3346	8243
1975	66	0	66	14	2364	81	712	3156	3870	9519
1976	73	0	73	13	2248	110	745	3103	4169	10174
1977	78	0	78	12	2366	99	697	3162	4456	11002
1978	78	0	78	8	2712	95	724	3531	4502	10989
1979	55	0	55	9	881	17	478	1376	5048	12237

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Idaho

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	8.2	0.0	8.2	2.9	2.7	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	8.0	4.1	10.2	33.4
1961	7.5	0.0	7.5	3.3	2.9	3.9	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.4	10.1	4.7	11.6	37.3
1962	7.9	0.0	7.9	4.5	4.9	3.6	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.9	11.1	5.3	12.7	41.5
1963	7.3	0.0	7.3	4.0	3.3	3.6	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.9	9.5	5.6	13.4	39.9
1964	6.9	0.0	6.9	4.2	2.8	4.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.8	10.1	5.9	14.0	41.0
1965	6.1	0.0	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	10.2	4.4	10.5	36.4
1966	6.1	0.0	6.1	4.8	4.2	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	9.2	5.9	14.2	40.2
1967	6.5	0.0	6.5	5.1	3.5	7.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	13.2	6.0	14.4	45.3
1968	5.1	0.0	5.1	6.6	3.4	8.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	14.2	6.4	15.2	47.4
1969	4.7	0.0	4.7	6.8	6.3	5.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.8	14.9	7.0	16.9	50.4
1970	3.2	0.0	3.2	6.0	5.7	4.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	2.0	13.7	7.1	17.3	47.3
1971	5.2	0.0	5.2	8.5	4.8	4.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.1	13.1	7.7	18.8	53.2
1972	3.3	0.0	3.3	11.0	6.5	4.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.7	14.4	8.2	19.9	56.9
1973	3.7	0.0	3.7	9.6	6.4	4.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	13.6	9.0	21.8	57.7
1974	3.1	0.0	3.1	8.2	5.2	4.4	0.5	0.4	3.0	1.0	14.6	10.0	24.6	60.6
1975	3.2	0.0	3.2	12.4	5.2	4.8	0.5	0.5	3.6	0.7	15.2	12.0	29.6	72.4
1976	3.5	0.0	3.5	8.9	5.1	4.6	0.5	0.5	3.6	0.6	14.9	12.8	31.3	71.5
1977	3.6	0.0	3.6	8.6	5.6	4.8	0.5	0.5	2.9	0.3	14.6	14.1	34.9	75.7
1978	3.6	0.0	3.6	5.6	6.0	5.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	0.3	16.2	12.9	31.4	69.7
1979	2.6	0.0	2.6	7.0	5.1	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	7.8	14.8	35.8	68.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	307	0	307	3	407	630	55	44	104	84	1325	1193	2983
1961	283	0	283	3	435	673	57	45	391	60	1661	1385	3393
1962	296	0	296	4	732	626	57	49	200	133	1797	1547	3734
1963	274	0	274	4	490	618	57	49	205	138	1557	1638	3930
1964	256	0	256	4	416	714	71	51	293	121	1665	1720	4099
1965	228	0	228	5	669	662	61	52	176	42	1662	1285	3085
1966	229	0	229	5	636	571	67	55	120	45	1493	1733	4169
1967	244	0	244	5	533	1323	107	56	78	108	2206	1769	4234
1968	191	0	191	6	513	1424	124	59	78	180	2378	1864	4460
1969	176	0	176	7	946	851	127	62	165	268	2418	2066	4961
1970	118	0	118	6	853	776	125	65	118	294	2232	2084	5065
1971	192	0	192	8	727	747	139	68	152	310	2143	2258	5499
1972	122	0	122	11	973	728	162	68	168	255	2354	2418	5837
1973	137	0	137	9	960	733	144	74	165	152	2228	2637	6391
1974	120	0	120	8	788	756	139	82	482	149	2395	2930	7217
1975	123	0	123	12	782	829	126	90	576	98	2502	3527	8674
1976	136	0	136	9	776	788	132	93	576	91	2456	3757	9170
1977	144	0	144	8	849	830	123	93	460	42	2397	4138	10216
1978	144	0	144	6	908	951	128	96	534	47	2665	3773	9209
1979	102	0	102	7	765	309	84	96	0	20	1275	4333	10505

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

[*] Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Idaho

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	5.8	0.0	5.8	17.1	5.7	0.0	*	0.3	0.1	4.8	0.3	4.9	16.2	*	9.7	24.3	73.1
1961	7.2	0.0	7.2	18.2	6.1	0.0	*	0.5	0.1	4.5	0.2	5.5	16.9	*	10.9	26.8	80.0
1962	7.9	0.0	7.9	18.6	6.9	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	4.7	0.1	6.0	18.5	*	11.0	26.6	82.7
1963	7.2	0.0	7.2	19.5	7.3	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.3	7.0	20.0	*	11.8	28.4	86.9
1964	9.8	0.0	9.8	22.0	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	4.4	0.9	7.8	21.5	*	13.1	31.1	97.4
1965	8.3	0.0	8.3	23.6	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	4.5	0.8	7.6	20.6	*	14.8	35.5	102.9
1966	7.1	0.0	7.1	25.3	7.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	4.7	0.6	8.0	21.4	*	15.2	36.6	105.6
1967	5.0	0.0	5.0	22.4	6.1	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.2	3.9	0.4	8.6	22.3	*	17.7	42.4	109.9
1968	5.2	0.0	5.2	25.4	7.6	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.2	3.8	0.7	9.6	24.3	*	20.3	48.5	123.7
1969	4.0	0.0	4.0	26.3	7.6	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	4.0	1.4	10.2	25.4	0.0	20.3	48.8	124.8
1970	4.4	0.0	4.4	29.7	7.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	3.3	1.0	9.2	23.0	0.0	20.6	50.2	128.0
1971	6.6	0.0	6.6	29.2	8.5	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	4.3	0.8	10.5	25.8	0.0	20.8	50.8	133.2
1972	7.6	0.0	7.6	31.1	8.9	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	2.8	0.5	9.7	24.1	0.0	22.7	54.8	140.3
1973	7.2	0.0	7.2	32.9	9.8	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	4.9	0.5	11.2	28.1	0.0	21.3	51.7	141.2
1974	9.0	0.0	9.0	32.1	7.8	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	3.6	0.7	9.8	23.7	0.0	22.7	55.8	143.3
1975	10.6	0.0	10.6	30.5	11.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	4.2	0.8	13.7	31.8	0.0	17.4	42.9	133.2
1976	13.3	0.0	13.3	21.6	12.7	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.8	1.4	14.1	33.2	0.0	18.1	44.2	130.4
1977	9.5	0.0	9.5	20.4	12.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.3	3.5	1.5	14.8	34.3	0.0	16.8	41.4	122.4
1978	9.7	0.0	9.7	26.9	11.2	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.3	3.1	2.9	15.8	35.7	0.0	16.0	39.0	127.2
1979	11.8	0.0	11.8	34.2	17.5	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.4	2.1	11.4	35.3	0.0	15.7	38.1	135.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	216	0	216	17	977	0	5	81	19	918	49	821	2871	0	2849	7121
1961	270	0	270	18	1047	0	3	122	19	862	32	916	3002	1	3201	7843
1962	298	0	298	18	1189	0	6	140	26	902	22	992	3278	1	3228	7789
1963	268	0	268	19	1253	0	7	146	26	871	55	1165	3523	0	3469	8322
1964	366	0	366	21	1258	0	23	171	27	846	138	1311	3774	0	3825	9116
1965	309	0	309	23	1180	0	21	149	32	851	121	1265	3618	0	4340	10415
1966	267	0	267	24	1195	0	56	170	33	887	92	1334	3767	0	4456	10721
1967	185	0	185	22	1056	0	391	221	30	750	61	1429	3938	0	5196	12440
1968	193	0	193	25	1305	0	255	235	33	725	117	1571	4241	0	5947	14227
1969	148	0	148	25	1312	0	196	236	32	753	230	1620	4378	0	5956	14301
1970	166	0	166	29	1344	0	114	217	32	626	156	1470	3960	0	6052	14705
1971	242	0	242	28	1465	0	113	238	32	822	124	1665	4459	0	6110	14879
1972	281	0	281	30	1534	0	125	317	34	542	78	1534	4163	0	6654	16065
1973	268	0	268	32	1684	0	92	231	38	940	78	1769	4832	0	6246	15139
1974	346	0	346	31	1336	0	92	302	37	678	115	1543	4104	0	6643	16364
1975	409	0	409	30	1927	0	64	338	44	801	127	2125	5427	0	5112	12574
1976	515	0	515	21	2174	0	85	390	49	541	227	2213	5678	0	5303	12940
1977	378	0	378	20	2123	0	97	378	44	661	237	2336	5876	0	4916	12137
1978	386	0	386	26	1926	0	96	486	47	585	469	2512	6122	0	4683	11430
1979	472	0	472	34	3006	0	108	296	49	454	327	2547	6788	0	4603	11158

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Idaho

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.1	0.5	1.3	3.9	5.4	*	0.8	31.1	0.3	42.7	0.2	0.6	44.1
1961	*	0.5	1.2	2.4	5.4	*	0.8	32.1	*	42.0	0.3	0.7	43.6
1962	*	0.2	1.9	3.6	5.8	*	0.7	33.1	0.0	45.3	0.2	0.4	46.1
1963	*	0.2	2.0	2.7	5.9	*	0.7	33.3	0.0	44.7	0.2	0.4	45.5
1964	*	0.7	1.9	3.0	6.2	*	0.7	34.0	0.0	45.8	0.2	0.4	47.0
1965	*	1.1	1.7	6.3	5.2	*	0.8	35.1	0.3	49.3	*	*	50.5
1966	*	1.6	1.5	8.5	5.5	*	0.8	36.9	0.0	53.2	*	*	54.8
1967	*	1.5	1.3	6.9	6.1	*	0.7	39.0	0.0	54.0	*	*	55.5
1968	*	2.0	1.2	5.6	7.1	*	0.7	40.4	0.1	55.1	*	*	57.2
1969	*	2.4	1.0	7.2	6.4	*	0.7	43.2	*	58.7	*	*	61.2
1970	*	4.3	0.9	7.4	5.7	*	0.7	47.2	*	61.9	*	*	66.3
1971	*	5.3	0.8	7.9	6.0	*	0.7	48.0	0.0	63.4	*	*	68.7
1972	*	4.8	0.8	8.9	5.8	*	0.8	52.3	0.0	68.7	*	*	73.6
1973	*	4.7	0.9	10.4	5.5	*	0.9	52.7	0.0	70.4	*	*	75.2
1974	*	4.1	0.8	15.0	5.8	*	0.8	52.2	0.0	74.7	*	*	78.8
1975	*	4.3	0.7	13.1	5.6	*	0.7	54.6	0.0	74.7	*	*	79.1
1976	*	4.7	0.7	12.4	5.8	*	0.8	59.9	0.0	79.6	*	*	84.4
1977	*	4.7	0.7	15.5	5.8	*	0.8	60.4	0.0	83.2	*	*	88.0
1978	0.0	4.5	0.8	16.1	6.1	*	0.9	64.4	0.0	88.5	*	*	93.0
1979	0.0	4.6	0.8	20.0	6.4	*	0.9	61.0	5.7	94.8	*	*	99.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	4	*	254	662	1000	5	127	5912	52	8011	67	169
1961	1	1	235	418	1009	6	124	6116	3	7911	87	213
1962	1	*	382	625	1087	7	116	6307	0	8524	48	116
1963	1	*	387	471	1107	7	116	6348	0	8436	45	107
1964	1	1	369	512	1148	7	121	6471	0	8629	44	105
1965	1	1	327	1081	966	2	128	6680	54	9238	4	10
1966	1	2	293	1452	1029	2	133	7020	0	9928	4	10
1967	0	1	255	1184	1136	3	111	7419	0	10109	4	9
1968	0	2	233	964	1328	3	122	7683	11	10344	4	9
1969	0	2	208	1241	1194	5	117	8226	7	10998	3	8
1970	0	4	181	1262	1049	4	119	8993	2	11610	3	8
1971	0	5	166	1360	1100	5	121	9130	0	11882	3	8
1972	0	5	167	1528	1072	8	129	9956	0	12860	3	7
1973	0	5	171	1788	1021	7	142	10029	0	13157	3	7
1974	0	4	163	2579	1064	8	136	9932	0	13882	3	8
1975	0	4	133	2250	1023	8	119	10397	0	13931	3	8
1976	0	5	141	2135	1055	8	132	11402	0	14872	3	8
1977	0	5	144	2657	1061	9	138	11493	0	15502	4	9
1978	0	4	165	2771	1123	9	148	12259	0	16475	3	7
1979	0	4	158	3436	1165	11	155	11604	908	17436	4	9

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Idaho

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.6
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.7
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.9
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.2
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.3
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.3
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.4
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	101.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.5
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	106.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.0
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	107.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	103.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.1
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6165	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5595	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5981	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5978	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6292	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6640	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6827	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6896	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	6745	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	6279	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7075	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	7468	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7842	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8277	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	*	50	0	0	0	50	9685	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	*	8	0	0	0	8	10274	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	1	10372	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	6749	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	*	2	0	0	0	2	9871	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	*	5	0	0	0	5	9165	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Illinois

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	953.6	536.1	39.7	14.4	241.1	23.4	30.4	60.0	16.2	404.5	165.4	8.3	80.0	1083.5	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-61.5	2516.7
1961	934.8	576.6	38.7	9.9	247.4	30.7	29.0	60.1	15.8	411.4	163.6	7.0	92.3	1105.9	6.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	-55.3	2570.1
1962	954.2	624.0	40.8	2.6	242.0	41.6	28.4	65.8	16.0	428.4	154.9	9.4	91.8	1121.8	13.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-42.1	2673.9
1963	949.9	660.9	40.0	2.0	241.0	51.4	32.3	70.4	16.0	438.3	161.0	8.4	109.5	1170.2	11.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	-40.0	2753.9
1964	979.7	738.8	51.0	1.6	243.1	55.3	29.8	68.7	16.8	444.1	134.1	7.9	107.3	1159.8	11.7	1.9	0.0	*	-40.8	2851.1
1965	1052.5	780.9	55.4	1.5	239.5	67.8	30.3	75.3	15.9	462.0	142.8	9.3	102.5	1202.2	11.4	1.8	0.0	*	-28.1	3020.8
1966	1113.3	868.6	66.2	1.2	228.7	69.8	23.7	84.7	16.5	486.1	136.3	6.8	105.4	1225.4	16.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	-39.1	3186.3
1967	1060.7	978.7	63.9	3.2	229.0	94.3	18.8	90.2	16.8	496.1	150.0	9.1	111.4	1282.8	9.3	1.9	0.0	*	-24.1	3318.4
1968	1043.6	1025.2	79.0	2.2	249.7	112.6	19.2	96.5	18.4	529.0	151.5	8.1	128.5	1394.8	10.4	1.7	0.0	*	-12.5	3463.2
1969	1051.4	1119.0	72.1	1.2	259.2	119.8	19.7	109.6	19.4	543.1	159.9	10.7	141.3	1455.9	9.1	1.8	0.0	*	23.0	3660.3
1970	957.6	1210.3	72.2	0.9	259.3	127.3	20.3	107.6	19.7	562.5	179.9	11.8	137.5	1499.0	27.6	1.7	0.0	*	14.4	3710.7
1971	879.1	1267.4	66.9	0.8	288.1	135.1	18.3	109.4	19.5	568.9	149.1	8.6	135.7	1500.6	47.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	44.0	3740.0
1972	882.3	1239.9	64.9	0.6	313.9	156.8	24.5	124.0	20.9	598.1	186.0	7.7	152.1	1649.4	141.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	21.0	3935.2
1973	910.4	1173.2	74.0	0.5	310.4	164.0	25.4	128.3	23.1	625.3	181.0	8.6	159.3	1700.0	218.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	4005.7
1974	896.8	1176.9	64.7	0.5	309.5	141.7	18.6	132.1	22.2	608.4	179.3	6.6	166.6	1650.2	218.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	3953.8
1975	856.2	1117.2	65.1	0.3	300.6	140.2	14.9	130.5	18.9	623.2	169.4	2.7	166.1	1631.9	245.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	3853.6
1976	873.3	1197.7	63.7	0.3	339.9	144.4	8.3	147.4	21.0	644.6	148.7	1.9	175.9	1696.1	292.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	-43.1	4017.6
1977	869.5	1189.4	72.0	0.4	337.1	153.5	8.1	145.0	21.0	655.3	167.2	1.4	182.5	1743.6	307.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	-12.9	4098.4
1978	851.0	1194.1	73.7	0.1	355.8	153.2	10.4	144.8	22.6	685.7	189.3	3.2	192.3	1831.2	354.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	-40.0	4192.2
1979	852.4	1163.8	69.9	0.1	287.5	137.5	5.2	179.6	23.7	625.7	174.3	1.3	203.5	1708.2	295.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	4029.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	39352	518	5989	2849	41386	4165	5369	14958	2672	77013	26312	1254	13609	195577	254	185	0	0	-18038
1961	38868	557	5831	1964	42468	5444	5111	14989	2601	78319	26020	1060	15536	199341	528	197	0	0	-16200
1962	39658	603	6152	523	41549	7377	5012	16405	2644	81555	24638	1411	15567	202830	1193	189	0	0	-12329
1963	39586	641	6032	391	41373	9101	5692	17545	2643	83431	25601	1269	18621	211698	934	177	0	0	-11723
1964	41070	716	7684	313	41740	9795	5255	17138	2775	84550	21332	1184	18696	210462	983	178	0	4	-11968
1965	44329	757	8344	301	41115	11994	5337	18763	2616	87944	22719	1407	18051	218591	965	175	0	3	-8238
1966	47180	841	9972	244	39255	12345	4175	21105	2718	92547	21674	1032	18705	223772	1407	173	0	0	-11473
1967	45734	948	9630	641	39315	16674	3313	23497	2766	94434	23862	1374	19904	235410	807	180	0	2	-7054
1968	44964	994	11898	433	42866	19909	3388	25274	3038	100712	24091	1227	22802	255638	919	166	0	1	-3677
1969	45170	1085	10864	245	44496	21169	3472	28792	3195	103385	25435	1612	24842	267507	825	171	0	0	6741
1970	42033	1174	10877	179	44515	22475	3583	28482	3255	107087	28618	1774	24334	275178	2514	166	0	0	4227
1971	39080	1229	10089	158	49467	23861	3234	29013	3221	108304	23708	1303	24211	276569	4374	136	0	0	12892
1972	39674	1207	9774	125	53895	27680	4317	32972	3450	113860	29581	1159	26642	303454	13067	150	0	0	6141
1973	41461	1150	11152	105	53292	28952	4485	34254	3813	119028	28795	1303	28128	313308	20051	129	0	0	623
1974	41301	1149	9746	92	53139	25026	3274	35429	3652	115828	28521	989	29689	305385	19592	124	0	0	2921
1975	40148	1095	9812	62	51605	24757	2622	35135	3120	118638	26948	401	29641	302741	22315	122	0	0	355
1976	40755	1175	9605	54	58346	25503	1456	39716	3466	122716	23659	288	32373	317181	26455	130	0	0	-12633
1977	40742	1167	10853	73	57875	27103	1424	39432	3470	124746	26598	217	33872	325663	28547	129	0	0	-3779
1978	39988	1175	11100	26	61088	27050	1841	39467	3727	130532	30111	484	35657	341084	32926	129	0	0	-11737
1979	40222	1143	10532	15	49349	24284	920	48817	3900	119113	27717	190	40047	324882	27463	130	0	0	377

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Illinois
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	468.4	587.5	334.5	455.1	816.0	979.8	491.8	494.3	467.5	-61.5	116.0	289.9	2516.7
1961	487.0	614.2	316.5	449.9	849.1	1007.4	496.0	498.6	476.9	-55.3	122.2	299.4	2570.1
1962	512.6	646.3	337.1	482.3	862.7	1032.0	510.5	513.3	493.1	-42.1	132.1	318.9	2673.9
1963	509.2	651.5	322.4	475.8	895.6	1077.6	546.4	549.1	520.3	-40.0	141.3	339.0	2753.9
1964	520.5	674.2	342.4	505.2	910.7	1108.4	560.5	563.2	557.7	-40.8	152.8	364.1	2851.1
1965	547.5	712.0	395.2	570.7	929.9	1147.0	588.5	591.2	587.8	-28.1	164.6	395.1	3020.8
1966	551.3	734.7	427.1	625.9	965.7	1197.1	625.7	628.6	655.7	-39.1	181.0	435.5	3186.3
1967	570.0	763.0	451.1	664.6	981.9	1217.9	670.0	672.9	669.4	-24.1	190.1	455.2	3318.4
1968	579.7	796.9	447.6	677.1	1004.6	1263.6	722.9	725.6	721.0	-12.5	208.8	499.6	3463.2
1969	624.3	862.8	464.2	709.3	1049.1	1332.8	752.8	755.4	746.9	23.0	226.4	543.5	3660.3
1970	619.3	883.0	453.7	716.7	1022.9	1323.0	785.2	787.9	815.1	14.4	241.8	587.7	3710.7
1971	639.6	920.6	424.8	700.7	997.0	1311.8	804.2	806.8	830.4	44.0	254.5	619.8	3740.0
1972	670.3	966.9	433.7	722.1	1018.8	1366.2	877.4	880.0	914.0	21.0	273.8	661.2	3935.2
1973	616.4	933.9	424.8	737.4	1036.9	1417.3	914.4	917.1	1011.2	2.1	296.0	717.3	4005.7
1974	624.9	942.6	417.3	731.1	1026.0	1407.4	869.8	872.7	1005.9	10.0	293.3	722.5	3953.8
1975	640.5	951.7	407.7	739.3	926.3	1284.3	875.1	878.2	1002.8	1.2	290.2	713.8	3853.6
1976	685.6	994.4	428.5	772.3	957.6	1335.3	912.3	915.6	1076.8	-43.1	300.5	733.2	4017.6
1977	688.4	1021.6	422.6	785.7	950.9	1350.9	936.9	940.2	1112.5	-12.9	317.0	782.6	4098.4
1978	697.7	1039.3	436.5	816.0	947.0	1367.3	966.9	969.7	1184.2	-40.0	332.5	811.6	4192.2
1979	584.2	926.4	369.0	746.1	1009.7	1430.3	923.1	926.3	1135.5	1.3	333.9	809.3	4029.1

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Illinois

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	59.5	1.1	60.6	240.2	126.5	20.2	20.8	167.6	34.0	85.0	587.5
1961	51.5	0.7	52.3	260.5	131.6	22.7	19.9	174.2	36.9	90.4	614.2
1962	54.6	0.8	55.4	286.3	125.9	23.4	21.7	171.0	39.2	94.5	646.3
1963	46.2	0.7	46.9	298.5	115.3	25.1	23.3	163.7	41.9	100.4	651.5
1964	39.5	0.9	40.4	325.0	111.6	23.6	20.0	155.1	45.4	108.3	674.2
1965	36.9	1.0	37.9	352.9	107.8	24.8	24.0	156.7	48.4	116.1	712.0
1966	39.8	0.9	40.7	366.0	97.9	18.2	28.6	144.7	53.8	129.5	734.7
1967	35.6	0.9	36.5	394.5	99.9	8.2	30.9	139.0	56.9	136.1	763.0
1968	27.6	1.0	28.6	404.5	103.8	11.8	31.0	146.6	64.0	153.2	796.9
1969	28.1	0.7	28.8	447.5	101.4	12.6	34.1	148.1	70.1	168.3	862.8
1970	20.6	0.9	21.5	452.8	99.4	13.2	32.5	145.0	76.9	186.8	883.0
1971	18.7	0.4	19.1	477.0	98.5	12.0	32.9	143.5	81.8	199.2	920.6
1972	12.8	0.4	13.2	501.0	102.8	16.9	36.4	156.1	86.9	209.8	966.9
1973	9.3	0.6	9.9	454.6	99.0	17.8	35.0	151.8	92.7	224.8	933.9
1974	9.5	0.6	10.1	472.8	94.7	14.0	33.3	142.0	91.7	225.9	942.6
1975	6.9	0.3	7.2	488.2	99.0	12.1	34.0	145.1	90.0	221.3	951.7
1976	8.3	0.4	8.8	517.6	117.1	5.6	36.5	159.2	89.8	219.1	994.4
1977	7.0	0.4	7.4	529.9	112.2	4.6	34.3	151.1	96.1	237.2	1021.6
1978	7.3	0.4	7.7	528.9	120.3	7.3	33.6	161.1	99.3	242.3	1039.3
1979	2.9	0.3	3.2	504.5	47.9	4.1	24.4	76.5	99.9	242.2	926.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	2229	47	2276	232	21716	3570	5193	30479	9969	24916
1961	1934	29	1963	252	22584	4004	4963	31552	10809	26484
1962	2048	32	2080	277	21611	4121	5410	31142	11475	27691
1963	1732	30	1762	290	19792	4433	5815	30041	12267	29432
1964	1479	36	1515	315	19153	4158	4979	28290	13315	31733
1965	1380	42	1422	342	18509	4381	5984	28874	14173	34016
1966	1488	37	1525	354	16808	3209	7125	27142	15775	37950
1967	1332	38	1371	382	17151	1441	8047	26639	16663	39893
1968	1032	42	1074	392	17826	2083	8111	28020	18765	44896
1969	1047	30	1077	434	17404	2219	8962	28585	20546	49335
1970	768	39	807	439	17056	2324	8606	27985	22533	54752
1971	690	17	707	463	16917	2113	8732	27762	23977	58392
1972	473	18	491	488	17650	2985	9675	30309	25462	61477
1973	348	23	371	446	16987	3147	9350	29485	27179	65876
1974	364	25	389	462	16252	2469	8938	27659	26880	66218
1975	268	13	281	479	17003	2131	9145	28280	26366	64849
1976	323	19	342	508	20099	994	9828	30921	26308	64203
1977	278	18	296	520	19268	807	9317	29392	28157	69516
1978	291	16	307	521	20646	1287	9153	31086	29096	71018
1979	115	12	127	496	8226	729	6642	15597	29288	70999

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Illinois

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	110.5	0.8	111.3	48.9	39.7	39.9	3.7	2.9	79.9	8.3	174.3	34.5	86.1	455.1
1961	95.7	0.5	96.2	59.9	38.7	41.5	3.5	3.0	66.6	7.0	160.3	38.7	94.8	449.9
1962	101.3	0.5	101.9	70.8	40.8	39.7	3.8	3.3	67.4	9.4	164.4	42.6	102.7	482.3
1963	85.9	0.5	86.3	77.2	40.0	36.3	4.1	3.3	66.7	8.4	158.8	45.1	108.3	475.8
1964	73.4	0.6	74.0	105.6	51.0	35.2	3.5	3.3	62.0	7.9	162.8	48.1	114.7	505.2
1965	68.6	0.7	69.3	133.1	55.4	34.0	4.2	3.6	86.3	9.3	192.8	51.6	123.8	570.7
1966	74.0	0.6	74.5	166.4	66.2	30.9	5.0	3.3	73.8	6.8	186.1	58.4	140.5	625.9
1967	66.2	0.6	66.8	180.9	63.9	31.5	5.4	3.5	89.9	9.1	203.4	62.9	150.6	664.6
1968	51.3	0.7	52.0	180.0	79.0	32.7	5.5	3.7	86.6	8.1	215.6	67.6	161.8	677.1
1969	52.1	0.5	52.6	194.9	72.1	32.0	6.0	3.8	92.1	10.7	216.7	72.1	173.1	709.3
1970	38.3	0.6	38.9	199.4	72.2	31.3	5.7	4.2	90.2	11.8	215.4	76.7	186.3	716.7
1971	34.7	0.3	35.0	216.9	66.9	31.1	5.8	4.1	56.3	8.6	172.9	80.3	195.6	700.7
1972	23.7	0.3	23.9	230.5	64.9	32.4	6.4	3.6	64.2	7.7	179.2	84.5	203.9	722.1
1973	17.3	0.4	17.7	222.9	74.0	31.2	6.2	4.1	60.0	8.6	184.2	91.3	221.3	737.4
1974	17.7	0.4	18.1	221.3	64.7	29.8	5.9	4.4	66.5	6.6	177.9	90.6	223.3	731.1
1975	12.8	0.2	13.0	220.0	65.1	31.2	6.0	4.6	65.1	2.7	174.6	95.9	235.8	739.3
1976	15.5	0.3	15.8	251.3	63.7	36.9	6.4	4.6	47.7	1.9	161.3	99.9	243.9	772.3
1977	13.0	0.3	13.3	248.3	72.0	35.4	6.0	4.8	41.4	1.4	161.0	104.7	258.4	785.7
1978	13.5	0.3	13.8	255.9	73.7	37.9	5.9	4.9	41.2	3.2	166.8	110.3	269.2	816.0
1979	5.4	0.2	5.6	241.5	69.9	15.1	4.3	5.0	26.3	1.3	121.9	110.2	267.0	746.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	4139	31	4170	47	5989	6846	916	544	12703	1254	28253	10099	25241
1961	3591	19	3610	58	5831	7120	876	573	10592	1060	26052	11337	27779
1962	3803	22	3825	68	6152	6813	955	636	10718	1411	26684	12473	30099
1963	3216	20	3236	75	6032	6240	1026	621	10604	1269	25792	13224	31728
1964	2747	24	2771	102	7684	6038	879	621	9865	1184	26271	14105	33616
1965	2563	28	2591	129	8344	5835	1056	684	13726	1407	31053	15123	36297
1966	2763	25	2787	161	9972	5299	1257	637	11742	1032	29939	17112	41168
1967	2475	25	2500	175	9630	5407	1420	668	14305	1374	32804	18438	44142
1968	1917	28	1945	175	11898	5620	1431	700	13780	1227	34657	19826	47434
1969	1945	20	1965	189	10864	5487	1582	731	14652	1612	34927	21124	50722
1970	1427	26	1453	193	10877	5377	1519	800	14346	1774	34693	22470	54599
1971	1281	11	1292	210	10089	5334	1541	781	8957	1303	28004	23538	57321
1972	879	12	891	224	9774	5564	1707	692	10208	1159	29105	24754	59768
1973	646	15	661	219	11152	5356	1650	784	9548	1303	29793	26762	64866
1974	676	17	693	216	9746	5124	1577	837	10581	989	28854	26562	65435
1975	497	9	506	216	9812	5361	1614	867	10347	401	28401	28096	69103
1976	599	13	612	247	9605	6337	1734	881	7586	288	26431	29293	71488
1977	517	12	529	244	10853	6075	1644	913	6578	217	26280	30678	75740
1978	540	11	551	252	11100	6509	1615	931	6548	484	27188	32322	78891
1979	214	8	222	237	10532	2594	1172	954	4190	190	19631	32283	78260

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Illinois

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	357.8	0.8	358.6	192.7	21.4	0.0	10.2	34.6	8.1	32.6	77.6	80.0	264.5	0.2	46.8	117.0	979.8
1961	352.2	0.5	352.7	210.7	23.1	0.0	6.3	35.9	7.9	30.1	89.9	92.3	285.5	0.2	45.9	112.4	1007.4
1962	362.6	0.6	363.2	213.8	24.0	0.0	5.0	39.4	8.3	34.2	82.7	91.8	285.4	0.2	49.6	119.7	1032.0
1963	357.0	0.6	357.6	224.6	24.6	0.0	7.1	42.1	8.3	32.1	89.4	109.5	313.2	0.2	53.5	128.4	1077.6
1964	372.5	0.9	373.4	242.5	27.8	0.0	6.2	44.5	8.7	30.6	68.5	107.3	293.6	0.2	58.4	139.3	1108.4
1965	405.6	1.0	406.7	245.4	29.6	0.0	5.4	46.3	8.0	32.7	53.1	102.5	277.7	0.2	63.8	153.2	1147.0
1966	405.8	0.9	406.7	275.7	34.3	0.0	5.5	50.2	8.3	24.9	54.4	105.4	283.1	0.2	67.9	163.5	1197.1
1967	355.7	1.0	356.7	336.0	27.4	0.0	10.6	52.9	9.3	23.6	53.9	111.4	289.0	0.2	69.5	166.4	1217.9
1968	331.8	1.1	332.9	347.3	30.3	0.0	7.4	59.1	10.2	30.9	57.7	128.5	324.2	0.2	76.3	182.7	1263.6
1969	324.6	0.8	325.3	370.4	34.5	0.0	7.1	68.4	12.0	28.0	61.9	141.3	353.2	0.2	83.4	200.3	1332.8
1970	287.0	0.9	287.9	392.7	24.1	0.0	7.1	68.5	12.2	30.2	62.4	137.5	342.0	0.2	87.5	212.6	1323.0
1971	242.2	0.3	242.5	419.7	31.9	0.0	6.4	69.8	11.9	32.4	46.4	135.7	334.6	0.2	91.6	223.1	1311.8
1972	230.9	0.3	231.2	409.7	29.0	0.0	7.6	80.3	12.8	20.4	75.5	152.1	377.7	0.2	101.7	245.7	1366.2
1973	204.8	0.4	205.3	433.3	26.6	0.0	7.6	86.3	13.1	26.9	78.3	159.3	398.2	0.2	111.1	269.3	1417.3
1974	200.9	0.5	201.5	419.5	28.1	0.0	4.6	92.1	12.5	26.0	74.9	166.6	404.8	0.2	110.1	271.3	1407.4
1975	180.2	0.4	180.5	359.4	25.6	1.6	2.8	89.8	10.1	21.5	68.7	166.1	386.2	0.2	103.5	254.5	1284.3
1976	161.3	0.6	161.9	380.6	29.3	0.6	2.6	103.7	11.2	23.2	68.3	175.9	414.9	0.2	109.8	268.0	1335.3
1977	149.0	0.6	149.6	376.9	30.7	0.4	3.5	103.9	11.9	20.3	71.0	182.5	424.2	0.2	115.3	284.7	1350.9
1978	140.4	0.5	140.9	372.5	31.4	0.0	3.1	104.6	12.7	15.9	73.3	192.3	433.3	0.2	122.2	298.2	1367.3
1979	134.2	0.4	134.6	366.4	51.5	0.0	1.1	150.5	13.3	14.3	74.4	203.5	508.6	0.2	122.8	297.8	1430.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	13400	32	13432	186	3674	0	1799	8629	1340	6201	12339	13609	47592	19	13722	34295
1961	13210	19	13230	204	3974	0	1107	8941	1304	5734	14293	15536	50888	20	13448	32951
1962	13607	24	13631	207	4120	0	891	9823	1372	6503	13155	15567	51429	19	14540	35088
1963	13370	25	13395	218	4230	0	1259	10491	1371	6111	14215	18621	56297	22	15689	37642
1964	13937	37	13974	236	4773	0	1098	11086	1440	5828	10888	18696	53808	22	17126	40816
1965	15152	43	15196	238	5082	0	956	11547	1321	6232	8451	18051	51640	17	18708	44902
1966	15158	40	15198	267	5895	0	966	12522	1372	4735	8647	18705	52843	19	19913	47906
1967	13297	45	13342	326	4696	0	1872	13784	1533	4487	8572	19904	54848	19	20376	48782
1968	12385	47	12432	337	5207	0	1305	15486	1684	5890	9172	22802	61545	20	22377	53536
1969	12106	33	12139	359	5917	0	1254	17969	1979	5338	9847	24842	67144	18	24444	58696
1970	10695	37	10732	381	4142	0	1259	18126	2015	5750	9923	24334	65549	20	25647	62320
1971	8930	14	8944	407	5475	0	1121	18517	1968	6174	7388	24211	64855	19	26854	65397
1972	8575	14	8588	399	4982	0	1332	21368	2108	3888	12005	26642	72326	17	29820	71999
1973	7632	17	7649	425	4574	0	1338	23049	2152	5126	12461	28128	76828	16	32568	78938
1974	7693	22	7715	410	4827	0	805	24698	2061	4941	11920	29689	78941	18	32272	79501
1975	6981	15	6996	352	4394	277	491	24184	1668	4100	10930	29641	75686	19	30330	74597
1976	6233	26	6259	374	5036	102	462	27949	1853	4414	10866	32373	83055	18	32183	78539
1977	5931	22	5953	370	5270	74	617	28265	1957	3861	11296	33872	85212	21	33796	83439
1978	5599	21	5620	367	5394	0	554	28504	2102	3020	11658	35657	86889	17	35802	87386
1979	5354	15	5369	360	8833	0	191	40903	2200	2714	11834	40047	106722	18	36003	87277

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Illinois

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	6.3	10.4	14.4	51.9	23.4	0.9	8.1	369.1	7.3	475.1	0.7	1.8	494.3
1961	1.6	10.4	9.9	49.9	30.7	0.8	7.9	378.3	6.5	484.0	0.7	1.8	498.6
1962	1.5	9.8	2.6	51.3	41.6	0.9	7.7	390.9	4.2	499.2	0.8	2.0	513.3
1963	1.4	12.1	2.0	63.7	51.4	0.9	7.7	402.9	4.5	532.9	0.8	1.9	549.1
1964	1.4	12.6	1.6	67.6	55.3	0.8	8.1	410.3	2.9	546.5	0.8	1.9	563.2
1965	1.4	13.8	1.5	67.2	67.8	0.7	7.9	425.6	2.6	573.3	0.8	2.0	591.2
1966	1.2	15.9	1.2	64.8	69.8	0.8	8.2	457.9	5.8	608.5	0.9	2.1	628.6
1967	0.9	20.0	3.2	69.4	94.3	0.9	7.5	469.0	4.8	649.1	0.9	2.1	672.9
1968	0.7	18.1	2.2	81.7	112.6	0.9	8.2	494.4	3.9	704.1	0.8	1.9	725.6
1969	0.6	22.4	1.2	85.6	119.8	1.1	7.4	511.2	3.6	729.8	0.8	1.9	755.4
1970	0.5	28.8	0.9	88.7	127.3	0.9	7.5	528.1	2.6	755.9	0.8	1.9	787.9
1971	0.3	24.0	0.8	101.0	135.1	0.8	7.6	532.4	2.2	779.9	0.8	1.9	806.8
1972	0.2	23.9	0.6	119.3	148.9	0.8	8.1	574.0	1.4	853.3	0.7	1.8	880.0
1973	0.1	21.8	0.5	126.8	158.4	0.8	10.1	594.2	1.7	892.4	0.8	1.9	917.1
1974	0.1	19.5	0.5	122.0	137.1	0.8	9.7	578.1	2.1	850.2	0.8	2.1	872.7
1975	*	14.5	0.3	116.4	135.8	0.7	8.8	597.1	1.4	860.6	0.9	2.2	878.2
1976	*	16.9	0.3	125.3	140.8	0.8	9.8	616.8	1.7	895.4	0.9	2.3	915.6
1977	*	19.5	0.4	126.1	149.9	0.8	9.2	630.2	0.9	917.4	0.9	2.3	940.2
1978	0.0	13.5	0.1	127.5	149.4	0.7	9.9	664.9	0.9	953.4	0.8	2.0	969.7
1979	0.0	18.8	0.1	150.8	134.3	0.4	10.3	606.4	1.9	904.3	0.9	2.2	926.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	236	10	2849	8906	4165	221	1333	70268	1163	88904	211	526
1961	61	10	1964	8572	5444	208	1297	72012	1042	90538	217	532
1962	56	9	523	8804	7377	217	1272	74416	664	93272	240	578
1963	51	12	391	10929	9101	213	1272	76698	712	99316	231	555
1964	53	12	313	11599	9795	194	1336	78101	463	101801	233	555
1965	50	13	301	11528	11994	175	1295	81028	416	106738	238	572
1966	46	15	244	11120	12345	200	1346	87175	928	113358	253	610
1967	33	19	641	11908	16674	247	1232	89279	757	120739	252	604
1968	27	18	433	14030	19909	246	1354	94123	625	130720	238	570
1969	21	22	245	14694	21169	279	1216	97316	566	135486	228	547
1970	17	28	179	15223	22475	232	1239	100536	407	140292	232	563
1971	12	23	158	17332	23861	223	1253	101348	349	144524	227	552
1972	9	23	125	20485	26296	221	1342	109280	229	157977	219	529
1973	6	21	105	21761	27956	205	1661	113119	273	165080	232	562
1974	4	19	92	20942	24215	216	1591	110050	328	157434	246	605
1975	1	14	62	19988	23982	192	1452	113671	221	159568	263	647
1976	1	17	54	21506	24870	205	1612	117420	272	165939	274	670
1977	0	19	73	21645	26468	206	1513	119971	141	170018	273	674
1978	0	13	26	21893	26378	195	1625	126582	140	176838	234	572
1979	0	19	15	25896	23720	100	1700	115445	302	167178	272	659

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Illinois

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	416.8	0.0	416.8	43.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	467.5
1961	432.0	0.0	432.0	35.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	1.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	476.9
1962	432.3	0.0	432.3	43.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.8	13.9	0.0	0.0	493.1
1963	457.7	0.0	457.7	48.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	520.3
1964	490.5	0.0	490.5	52.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.6	11.7	0.0	*	557.7
1965	537.3	0.0	537.3	35.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	11.4	0.0	*	587.8
1966	590.1	0.0	590.1	44.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.0	1.6	16.4	0.0	0.0	655.7
1967	608.8	0.0	608.8	47.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.7	9.3	0.0	*	669.4
1968	629.4	0.0	629.4	75.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.3	1.5	10.4	0.0	*	721.0
1969	644.2	0.0	644.2	83.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	8.1	1.6	9.1	0.0	*	746.9
1970	608.9	0.0	608.9	136.5	15.8	0.0	0.0	24.8	40.6	1.5	27.6	0.0	*	815.1
1971	582.2	0.0	582.2	129.7	25.7	0.0	0.0	44.1	69.8	1.2	47.4	0.0	0.0	830.4
1972	613.8	0.0	613.8	74.8	30.4	7.8	0.0	44.9	83.1	1.4	141.0	0.0	0.0	914.0
1973	677.4	0.0	677.4	40.5	26.9	5.6	0.0	40.9	73.5	1.2	218.6	0.0	0.0	1011.2
1974	667.0	0.0	667.0	43.7	34.9	4.6	0.0	35.8	75.3	1.1	218.7	0.0	0.0	1005.9
1975	655.4	0.0	655.4	35.1	28.3	2.8	0.0	34.3	65.4	1.1	245.8	0.0	0.0	1002.8
1976	686.8	0.0	686.8	31.3	31.3	3.0	0.0	31.0	65.3	1.2	292.2	0.0	0.0	1076.8
1977	699.2	0.0	699.2	14.8	32.7	3.2	0.0	54.0	89.9	1.1	307.4	0.0	0.0	1112.5
1978	688.6	0.0	688.6	23.3	38.7	3.8	0.0	74.0	116.5	1.2	354.6	0.0	0.0	1184.2
1979	709.0	0.0	709.0	32.6	22.1	3.2	0.0	71.6	96.9	1.2	295.8	0.0	0.0	1135.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	19218	0	19218	42	243	0	0	107	350	166	254	0	0
1961	19991	0	19991	34	218	0	0	93	311	177	528	0	0
1962	20052	0	20052	42	201	0	0	102	302	170	1193	0	0
1963	21130	0	21130	47	182	0	0	71	253	155	934	0	0
1964	22739	0	22739	51	176	0	0	117	292	156	983	0	4
1965	25047	0	25047	35	160	0	0	126	285	158	965	0	3
1966	27599	0	27599	43	133	0	0	357	490	155	1407	0	0
1967	28462	0	28462	46	153	0	0	227	380	160	807	0	2
1968	29453	0	29453	73	183	0	0	514	697	147	919	0	1
1969	29947	0	29947	81	994	0	0	371	1365	153	825	0	0
1970	28993	0	28993	132	2717	0	0	3942	6659	146	2514	0	0
1971	28113	0	28113	126	4409	0	0	7014	11423	118	4374	0	0
1972	29679	0	29679	73	5213	1384	0	7139	13736	133	13067	0	0
1973	32755	0	32755	40	4614	996	0	6513	12123	113	20051	0	0
1974	32475	0	32475	43	5994	811	0	5692	12497	106	19592	0	0
1975	32350	0	32350	34	4859	498	0	5450	10807	104	22315	0	0
1976	33521	0	33521	31	5368	531	0	4935	10834	112	26455	0	0
1977	33943	0	33943	14	5617	561	0	8583	14761	109	28547	0	0
1978	33492	0	33492	23	6646	672	0	11765	19083	111	32926	0	0
1979	34487	0	34487	23	3800	564	0	11391	15755	112	27463	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Indiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	820.9	219.8	21.0	2.6	145.2	7.5	22.1	23.6	7.2	226.0	82.3	0.8	49.9	588.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-109.0	1520.8
1961	823.1	248.3	22.2	2.5	149.0	8.1	21.3	22.7	7.0	225.1	76.2	1.3	51.9	587.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-111.0	1548.7
1962	804.7	281.8	22.4	3.4	150.6	9.3	24.7	24.9	7.7	233.7	67.2	1.3	48.5	593.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-112.6	1568.3
1963	838.3	307.0	27.8	3.3	150.9	10.2	22.4	27.9	7.7	238.5	67.7	1.1	57.1	614.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-117.5	1643.0
1964	884.5	344.4	27.5	3.2	150.9	10.7	21.3	22.6	8.1	240.6	71.8	1.3	62.5	620.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-122.9	1727.0
1965	928.2	369.3	27.7	3.8	151.3	10.5	19.5	27.5	8.8	250.1	81.0	0.7	70.4	651.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-129.7	1820.1
1966	1000.9	413.1	28.1	3.2	151.1	10.8	17.3	31.8	9.2	263.8	75.5	0.4	68.6	660.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-131.3	1943.7
1967	963.1	448.5	30.2	2.5	152.5	13.2	11.5	33.4	8.2	267.7	71.4	0.3	65.9	656.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	-98.1	1975.2
1968	992.9	468.1	34.7	2.4	159.6	15.4	12.9	36.0	9.0	286.1	72.5	0.7	73.9	703.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	-103.0	2066.6
1969	1027.2	547.4	26.4	1.9	171.8	14.9	13.8	37.1	9.4	297.9	59.8	1.2	66.6	700.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	-111.2	2170.4
1970	1045.1	562.3	39.7	1.6	171.0	14.5	12.1	35.1	9.6	309.4	61.3	0.8	62.7	719.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	-94.7	2237.2
1971	980.1	584.6	49.4	1.5	178.7	15.3	11.9	35.5	9.9	316.5	76.7	3.0	62.9	762.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	-70.6	2260.8
1972	1094.1	592.5	44.1	1.3	199.4	16.0	12.4	40.6	10.6	333.4	90.1	2.4	73.6	825.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	-47.5	2468.2
1973	1130.6	553.2	54.4	1.3	200.1	16.2	8.5	41.4	12.5	347.1	97.7	2.8	82.3	868.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	-51.7	2505.1
1974	1050.2	544.6	53.6	1.4	201.1	14.7	6.0	43.3	12.0	337.8	101.1	1.2	81.1	856.8	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	-11.9	2444.3
1975	1085.2	487.0	39.6	1.1	194.1	14.8	4.8	47.0	9.7	339.6	88.3	0.7	78.8	818.4	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	8.5	2403.7
1976	1080.9	433.3	35.5	1.3	210.8	15.1	7.5	55.2	10.8	353.7	120.6	0.1	99.9	910.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	2452.5
1977	1107.5	405.8	40.8	1.3	221.4	15.4	7.0	61.8	10.8	354.3	122.3	0.1	110.7	945.8	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	48.0	2511.1
1978	1038.5	448.1	55.8	1.5	228.8	14.9	7.7	53.2	11.6	370.8	119.5	0.2	110.5	974.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	55.1	2520.0
1979	1170.1	513.3	49.1	1.3	212.1	15.5	4.5	36.9	12.2	343.4	109.4	*	111.3	895.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	20.7	2604.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	32776	212	3164	515	24922	1376	3899	5883	1181	43029	13093	113	7905	105080	0	100	0	0	-31935
1961	33044	240	3351	487	25580	1488	3752	5666	1149	42848	12114	202	8180	104818	0	107	0	0	-32532
1962	32486	272	3378	668	25860	1714	4358	6202	1269	44480	10685	200	7686	106501	0	75	0	0	-33015
1963	33849	298	4193	657	25904	1872	3952	6955	1269	45411	10764	162	9122	110260	0	52	0	0	-34451
1964	35657	334	4144	640	25912	1958	3751	5626	1333	45801	11422	200	9983	110769	0	45	0	0	-36007
1965	37584	358	4173	757	25969	1906	3444	6851	1458	47605	12884	110	11139	116297	0	94	0	0	-38018
1966	40555	400	4229	643	25937	1972	3052	7927	1515	50228	12016	63	10983	118571	0	95	0	0	-38468
1967	39243	435	4546	496	26184	2396	2029	8711	1349	50968	11357	39	10491	118566	0	469	0	0	-28746
1968	40652	454	5226	473	27400	2792	2282	9429	1482	54468	11529	104	11669	126854	0	524	0	0	-30182
1969	42155	531	3982	379	29492	2698	2429	9755	1554	56702	9511	175	10353	127029	0	591	0	0	-32594
1970	43027	545	5977	311	29362	2612	2130	9275	1583	58906	9757	124	9607	129899	0	495	0	0	-27757
1971	40731	567	7450	296	30670	2755	2090	9405	1627	60253	12194	458	9548	136920	0	431	0	0	-20697
1972	45388	577	6647	258	34235	2871	2184	10792	1742	63465	14326	369	11001	148091	0	385	0	0	-13923
1973	47387	542	8198	256	34353	2898	1506	11063	2064	66082	15536	415	12343	155343	0	480	0	0	-15151
1974	44871	532	8083	274	34516	2633	1051	11621	1976	64300	16078	175	12330	153651	0	445	0	0	-3496
1975	46899	477	5963	217	33314	2653	841	12663	1604	64640	14052	104	12281	148333	0	444	0	0	2505
1976	46709	425	5350	256	36193	2714	1324	14864	1782	67324	19188	15	15908	164918	0	479	0	0	6679
1977	48439	398	6146	262	38006	2773	1233	16803	1787	67441	19447	13	18099	172011	0	374	0	0	14077
1978	45699	441	8405	305	39278	2673	1364	14505	1919	70588	19004	23	17717	175782	0	361	0	0	16137
1979	50993	504	7392	258	36406	2778	799	10027	2008	65370	17401	5	17435	159879	0	438	0	0	6068

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Indiana
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	205.2	281.2	120.4	154.7	721.8	820.0	264.6	265.0	317.9	-109.0	59.7	149.2	1520.8
1961	215.2	294.6	122.4	158.6	732.2	834.6	260.7	260.9	329.2	-111.0	63.3	155.0	1548.7
1962	228.7	312.1	126.1	165.4	703.0	815.6	275.0	275.2	348.3	-112.6	69.0	166.6	1568.3
1963	227.0	314.4	129.3	171.1	754.4	874.8	282.4	282.6	367.4	-117.5	73.5	176.4	1643.0
1964	226.9	319.8	126.2	171.1	819.0	948.3	287.6	287.8	390.1	-122.9	79.0	188.3	1727.0
1965	232.1	332.5	131.1	180.2	867.2	1010.5	296.8	296.9	422.7	-129.7	86.2	206.8	1820.1
1966	240.5	350.7	138.3	192.1	923.8	1085.0	315.7	315.9	456.7	-131.3	95.5	229.9	1943.7
1967	253.4	371.7	149.9	207.3	897.1	1069.3	326.7	326.9	446.2	-98.1	102.6	245.5	1975.2
1968	266.6	397.0	155.4	218.8	919.3	1108.5	342.2	342.3	486.1	-103.0	112.9	270.2	2066.6
1969	279.1	423.8	159.7	229.5	948.3	1157.5	359.6	359.6	534.8	-111.2	124.5	299.0	2170.4
1970	278.2	436.0	178.5	254.7	958.3	1168.4	378.0	378.1	538.9	-94.7	129.5	314.7	2237.2
1971	286.5	454.9	204.3	286.2	908.0	1128.2	391.4	391.4	541.2	-70.6	137.0	333.6	2260.8
1972	301.3	479.9	207.6	296.5	1028.4	1267.9	423.9	423.9	554.6	-47.5	148.5	358.5	2468.2
1973	274.8	465.8	199.9	295.5	1033.6	1303.6	440.3	440.3	608.3	-51.7	162.6	394.1	2505.1
1974	270.6	466.1	203.3	299.9	966.7	1245.2	433.0	433.0	582.7	-11.9	164.8	406.0	2444.3
1975	276.0	469.3	190.7	297.5	893.1	1208.0	428.6	428.9	606.7	8.5	177.8	437.4	2403.7
1976	272.6	468.3	194.4	306.2	879.3	1232.7	444.9	445.3	638.5	22.8	192.2	469.1	2452.5
1977	268.3	481.9	188.6	307.1	894.2	1270.0	451.8	452.1	660.2	48.0	204.2	504.0	2511.1
1978	283.3	497.7	207.9	319.8	863.9	1239.4	462.8	463.0	647.1	55.1	204.1	498.1	2520.0
1979	243.8	457.8	160.8	279.2	1009.1	1396.4	470.2	470.6	699.7	20.7	210.3	509.8	2604.0

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Indiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	19.7	0.0	19.7	78.7	71.7	21.5	13.6	106.7	21.7	54.3	281.2
1961	18.4	0.0	18.4	87.5	76.7	19.2	13.4	109.3	23.0	56.4	294.6
1962	18.1	0.0	18.1	98.4	77.4	20.0	14.8	112.2	24.4	59.0	312.1
1963	15.2	0.0	15.2	102.0	75.5	17.8	16.5	109.8	25.7	61.7	314.4
1964	11.2	0.0	11.2	111.5	74.7	17.1	12.5	104.3	27.4	65.4	319.8
1965	10.1	0.0	10.1	118.0	72.0	15.9	16.0	104.0	29.5	70.8	332.5
1966	10.9	0.5	11.3	126.5	69.1	15.0	18.6	102.7	32.4	77.8	350.7
1967	9.4	1.0	10.3	144.0	71.4	8.0	19.6	99.1	34.9	83.5	371.7
1968	8.3	1.1	9.5	150.5	74.2	12.0	20.5	106.7	38.4	92.0	397.0
1969	6.0	0.5	6.5	161.6	73.8	13.2	24.1	111.1	42.5	102.1	423.8
1970	6.6	0.6	7.2	163.6	71.9	11.7	23.8	107.4	46.0	111.8	436.0
1971	6.4	0.4	6.8	167.8	76.3	11.5	24.1	111.9	49.0	119.4	454.9
1972	7.6	0.3	8.0	173.8	79.9	12.3	27.3	119.5	52.3	126.3	479.9
1973	4.5	0.4	4.9	158.1	77.0	8.4	26.3	111.8	55.8	135.2	465.8
1974	4.9	0.3	5.1	161.9	72.8	5.7	25.1	103.6	56.4	139.0	466.1
1975	8.1	0.2	8.3	166.1	72.3	4.6	24.8	101.6	55.9	137.4	469.3
1976	5.6	0.1	5.7	155.8	78.4	7.2	25.5	111.1	56.9	138.8	468.3
1977	3.5	0.1	3.6	154.5	78.3	6.7	25.2	110.2	61.6	152.0	481.9
1978	1.6	0.1	1.6	171.2	79.4	7.4	23.7	110.5	62.3	152.1	497.7
1979	1.3	*	1.4	176.3	44.3	3.4	18.4	66.2	62.5	151.5	457.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	740	0	740	76	12301	3792	3390	19483	6371	15923
1961	689	0	689	85	13168	3382	3341	19891	6748	16536
1962	680	0	680	95	13282	3526	3693	20501	7160	17278
1963	569	0	569	99	12963	3134	4112	20209	7537	18083
1964	419	0	419	108	12820	3021	3105	18946	8042	19167
1965	378	0	378	114	12363	2811	3990	19163	8651	20764
1966	406	20	426	122	11869	2644	4627	19140	9482	22812
1967	350	42	392	140	12261	1417	5105	18784	10218	24464
1968	311	49	360	146	12746	2109	5363	20218	11268	26958
1969	223	23	246	157	12663	2328	6339	21330	12463	29926
1970	245	25	270	159	12335	2067	6304	20706	13488	32775
1971	236	19	255	163	13093	2025	6391	21509	14372	34999
1972	283	15	298	169	13714	2169	7257	23140	15335	37025
1973	168	15	182	155	13225	1486	7023	21735	16351	39630
1974	187	11	198	158	12489	1014	6722	20225	16543	40753
1975	315	7	322	163	12404	806	6665	19876	16375	40275
1976	218	4	222	153	13457	1264	6881	21601	16673	40690
1977	141	3	144	152	13437	1186	6846	21470	18048	44558
1978	62	2	64	168	13623	1312	6463	21398	18262	44574
1979	54	1	55	173	7613	602	5011	13226	18316	44401

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Indiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	36.7	0.0	36.7	20.7	21.0	24.9	2.4	1.3	12.6	0.8	63.0	9.8	24.5	154.7
1961	34.1	0.0	34.1	24.8	22.2	26.7	2.4	1.2	9.7	1.3	63.5	10.5	25.7	158.6
1962	33.7	0.0	33.7	28.7	22.4	26.9	2.6	1.3	9.2	1.3	63.7	11.5	27.8	165.4
1963	28.2	0.0	28.2	33.5	27.8	26.3	2.9	1.2	8.3	1.1	67.6	12.3	29.5	171.1
1964	20.8	0.0	20.8	38.7	27.5	26.0	2.2	1.3	8.5	1.3	66.7	13.3	31.6	171.1
1965	18.8	0.0	18.8	43.6	27.7	25.0	2.8	1.4	11.1	0.7	68.7	14.4	34.6	180.2
1966	20.2	0.3	20.5	49.5	28.1	24.0	3.3	1.4	11.2	0.4	68.3	15.8	38.0	192.1
1967	17.4	0.6	18.0	60.1	30.2	24.8	3.5	1.2	11.9	0.3	71.8	16.9	40.5	207.3
1968	15.5	0.8	16.2	62.5	34.7	25.8	3.6	1.3	10.6	0.7	76.6	18.7	44.7	218.8
1969	11.1	0.3	11.5	74.7	26.4	25.6	4.3	1.6	14.5	1.2	73.6	20.5	49.2	229.5
1970	12.2	0.4	12.6	80.0	39.7	25.0	4.2	1.7	14.6	0.8	86.0	22.2	54.0	254.7
1971	11.9	0.3	12.2	80.4	49.4	26.5	4.3	1.4	27.1	3.0	111.8	23.8	58.0	286.2
1972	14.2	0.2	14.4	87.6	44.1	27.8	4.8	1.5	25.0	2.4	105.6	26.0	62.8	296.5
1973	8.4	0.2	8.6	78.4	54.4	26.8	4.6	1.4	23.0	2.8	112.9	27.9	67.7	295.5
1974	9.1	0.2	9.2	77.7	53.6	25.3	4.4	1.0	30.8	1.2	116.3	27.9	68.8	299.9
1975	15.1	0.1	15.2	71.9	39.6	25.1	4.4	0.8	33.1	0.7	103.6	30.9	75.9	297.5
1976	10.5	0.1	10.5	68.8	35.5	27.3	4.5	0.8	46.9	0.1	115.1	32.5	79.3	306.2
1977	6.6	0.1	6.6	64.4	40.8	27.2	4.4	1.5	43.6	0.1	117.6	34.2	84.3	307.1
1978	2.9	*	2.9	71.2	55.8	27.6	4.2	0.9	45.1	0.2	133.8	32.5	79.4	319.8
1979	2.5	*	2.5	75.6	49.1	15.4	3.3	0.9	14.0	*	82.7	34.6	83.8	279.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	1373	0	1373	20	3164	4277	598	246	2005	113	10403	2874	7183
1961	1279	0	1279	24	3351	4579	590	226	1544	202	10492	3074	7533
1962	1264	0	1264	28	3378	4618	652	240	1462	200	10550	3374	8142
1963	1058	0	1058	32	4193	4507	726	236	1323	162	11147	3604	8648
1964	777	0	777	38	4144	4458	548	239	1350	200	10938	3887	9265
1965	702	0	702	42	4173	4299	704	266	1760	110	11312	4229	10150
1966	754	13	767	48	4229	4127	816	262	1776	63	11273	4631	11142
1967	650	28	678	58	4546	4263	901	224	1888	39	11861	4956	11864
1968	577	33	610	61	5226	4432	946	240	1681	104	12629	5474	13096
1969	415	15	430	72	3982	4403	1119	306	2308	175	12293	6008	14427
1970	455	17	472	78	5977	4289	1112	327	2317	124	14146	6513	15827
1971	438	13	451	78	7450	4552	1128	272	4307	458	18167	6986	17012
1972	526	10	536	85	6647	4768	1281	281	3971	369	17317	7627	18416
1973	311	10	321	77	8198	4599	1239	259	3654	415	18364	8181	19829
1974	347	7	354	76	8083	4343	1186	194	4896	175	18876	8182	20155
1975	584	5	589	71	5963	4313	1176	160	5257	104	16973	9046	22248
1976	405	2	408	67	5350	4679	1214	158	7454	15	18871	9527	23251
1977	262	2	264	63	6146	4672	1208	286	6928	13	19254	10009	24712
1978	116	1	117	70	8405	4737	1141	177	7177	23	21660	9533	23269
1979	100	1	101	74	7392	2647	884	171	2231	5	13331	10135	24570

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Indiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	450.8	0.0	450.8	106.1	23.5	0.0	0.6	7.5	3.0	14.2	66.4	49.9	164.9	*	28.1	70.1	820.0
1961	451.0	0.0	451.0	120.8	20.9	0.0	2.1	6.8	2.9	13.2	62.7	51.9	160.4	*	29.7	72.7	834.6
1962	418.5	0.0	418.5	133.8	20.0	0.0	4.7	7.3	3.7	13.9	52.7	48.5	150.7	0.0	33.0	79.7	815.6
1963	444.4	0.0	444.4	146.7	22.0	0.0	4.6	8.3	3.7	13.9	53.7	57.1	163.3	0.0	35.4	85.0	874.8
1964	477.3	0.0	477.3	170.6	22.5	0.0	4.1	7.8	3.8	13.2	57.1	62.5	171.0	0.0	38.2	91.1	948.3
1965	490.7	0.0	490.7	185.7	24.0	0.0	3.6	8.5	5.1	13.5	65.6	70.4	190.8	0.0	42.2	101.2	1010.5
1966	529.1	0.5	529.6	209.9	25.4	0.0	2.4	9.8	5.3	12.2	60.5	68.6	184.2	0.0	47.3	113.9	1085.0
1967	507.5	1.2	508.7	217.5	22.4	0.0	3.5	10.2	4.7	9.6	54.6	65.9	170.9	0.0	50.7	121.5	1069.3
1968	493.3	1.3	494.6	238.3	25.4	0.0	1.0	11.7	5.2	11.2	58.0	73.9	186.5	0.0	55.8	133.4	1108.5
1969	503.2	0.6	503.8	278.1	29.9	0.0	0.6	8.5	5.8	14.0	41.1	66.6	166.5	0.0	61.5	147.7	1157.5
1970	525.0	0.6	525.6	276.8	25.4	0.0	0.4	6.9	5.9	11.4	43.4	62.7	155.9	0.0	61.3	148.8	1168.4
1971	461.3	0.4	461.7	291.2	24.9	0.0	0.4	6.9	6.2	8.6	45.3	62.9	155.1	0.0	64.1	156.1	1128.2
1972	546.3	0.3	546.6	299.1	24.5	0.0	0.1	8.3	6.6	8.2	61.5	73.6	182.8	0.0	70.1	169.3	1267.9
1973	534.3	0.3	534.6	293.2	27.1	0.0	0.1	10.3	8.1	7.5	70.3	82.3	205.7	0.0	78.9	191.1	1303.6
1974	491.5	0.2	491.8	277.9	18.5	0.0	0.2	13.7	7.8	7.8	67.9	81.1	197.0	0.0	80.4	198.1	1245.2
1975	481.8	0.2	482.0	227.9	21.8	0.0	0.2	17.7	5.1	6.4	53.2	78.8	183.2	0.0	91.0	223.9	1208.0
1976	443.2	0.1	443.3	200.4	27.2	0.0	0.3	24.9	5.7	5.9	71.7	99.9	235.6	0.0	102.7	250.7	1232.7
1977	455.9	0.1	456.0	181.0	26.7	0.0	0.3	32.0	6.6	4.2	76.8	110.7	257.2	0.0	108.3	267.5	1270.0
1978	417.2	0.1	417.3	197.5	27.5	0.0	0.3	25.1	7.1	5.5	73.0	110.5	249.1	0.0	109.1	266.4	1239.4
1979	482.2	*	482.2	248.6	43.5	0.0	1.1	15.0	7.5	5.3	94.5	111.3	278.3	0.0	113.1	274.2	1396.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	16883	0	16883	102	4031	0	107	1861	489	2695	10554	7905	27642	0	8226	20560
1961	16915	0	16915	117	3581	0	371	1702	476	2512	9972	8180	26793	1	8695	21305
1962	15704	0	15704	129	3426	0	832	1820	604	2643	8381	7686	25393	0	9676	23350
1963	16643	0	16643	142	3778	0	818	2078	604	2643	8536	9122	27579	0	10381	24907
1964	17858	0	17858	165	3857	0	731	1938	634	2509	9079	9983	28731	0	11208	26712
1965	18330	0	18330	180	4119	0	633	2129	843	2565	10440	11139	31868	0	12360	29664
1966	19766	21	19787	203	4361	0	414	2446	876	2322	9625	10983	31027	0	13876	33382
1967	18972	50	19022	211	3849	0	612	2665	780	1833	8679	10491	28909	0	14870	35600
1968	18414	55	18469	231	4364	0	173	3072	857	2141	9220	11669	31496	0	16347	39109
1969	18769	25	18794	270	5125	0	101	2243	956	2665	6540	10353	27982	0	18022	43274
1970	19561	24	19585	268	4359	0	63	1816	974	2162	6899	9607	25879	0	17952	43622
1971	17011	15	17026	282	4279	0	65	1839	1019	1628	7199	9548	25577	0	18782	45739
1972	20286	11	20297	291	4205	0	15	2204	1091	1569	9779	11001	29865	0	20555	49629
1973	19909	11	19920	287	4652	0	20	2743	1339	1430	11187	12343	33714	0	23112	56019
1974	18818	10	18828	271	3177	0	37	3660	1282	1494	10805	12330	32784	0	23572	58069
1975	18668	8	18676	223	3749	0	35	4773	842	1224	8455	12281	31357	0	26675	65607
1976	17132	5	17137	197	4670	0	60	6716	935	1115	11409	15908	40812	0	30102	73462
1977	18142	4	18147	178	4581	0	47	8697	1096	802	12211	18099	45532	0	31751	78389
1978	16643	3	16646	194	4716	0	52	6851	1177	1044	11616	17717	43173	0	31988	78077
1979	19240	2	19242	244	7467	0	197	4079	1231	1015	15038	17435	46462	0	33153	80369

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Indiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	7.9	5.2	2.6	24.4	7.5	0.1	4.2	210.6	2.2	251.5	0.1	0.2	265.0
1961	2.1	5.5	2.5	24.1	8.1	0.1	4.1	210.7	3.5	253.0	0.1	0.2	260.9
1962	1.7	7.1	3.4	25.9	9.3	0.1	4.0	218.5	4.8	266.1	0.1	0.2	275.2
1963	1.7	7.7	3.3	26.7	10.2	0.2	4.0	223.4	5.1	273.0	0.1	0.2	282.6
1964	1.8	8.4	3.2	27.4	10.7	0.1	4.2	226.2	5.5	277.4	0.1	0.1	287.8
1965	1.6	8.3	3.8	29.9	10.5	0.1	3.7	235.2	3.6	286.9	*	0.1	296.9
1966	1.6	10.2	3.2	32.3	10.8	0.2	3.9	250.3	3.2	303.9	*	0.1	315.9
1967	1.2	11.5	2.5	33.6	13.2	0.2	3.4	256.9	4.1	314.0	*	0.1	326.9
1968	1.1	10.1	2.4	33.2	15.4	0.2	3.8	273.6	2.5	331.1	*	0.1	342.3
1969	0.9	11.9	1.9	41.4	14.9	0.2	3.6	282.2	2.5	346.8	*	0.1	359.6
1970	0.8	11.5	1.6	47.3	14.5	0.2	3.7	296.4	2.1	365.6	*	0.1	378.1
1971	0.6	12.7	1.5	49.4	15.3	0.2	3.7	306.5	1.5	378.0	*	0.1	391.4
1972	0.6	13.6	1.3	63.5	16.0	0.2	3.9	323.7	1.1	409.7	*	*	423.9
1973	0.4	12.9	1.3	65.8	16.2	0.2	4.4	338.3	0.8	426.9	*	*	440.3
1974	0.3	12.8	1.4	68.7	14.7	0.2	4.2	328.9	1.9	419.9	*	0.1	433.0
1975	0.1	9.8	1.1	63.6	14.8	0.2	4.6	332.3	2.1	418.8	0.1	0.2	428.9
1976	*	5.1	1.3	69.0	15.1	0.2	5.1	347.0	2.0	439.7	0.1	0.2	445.3
1977	*	4.9	1.3	75.4	15.3	0.2	4.2	348.6	1.9	446.9	0.1	0.2	452.1
1978	0.0	4.9	1.5	71.0	14.9	0.2	4.5	364.4	1.3	457.8	0.1	0.2	463.0
1979	0.0	10.0	1.3	100.7	15.3	0.2	4.7	337.2	0.8	460.2	0.1	0.2	470.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	297	5	515	4184	1376	33	692	40087	349	47237	27	67
1961	78	5	487	4136	1488	33	674	40110	555	47483	21	52
1962	64	7	668	4450	1714	37	665	41597	760	49892	23	56
1963	63	7	657	4583	1872	40	665	42531	817	51164	21	51
1964	68	8	640	4705	1958	35	698	43054	874	51963	15	35
1965	61	8	757	5133	1906	29	615	44774	575	53789	14	34
1966	60	10	643	5549	1972	38	639	47644	513	56998	14	34
1967	46	11	496	5772	2396	40	568	48911	655	58839	13	31
1968	41	10	473	5693	2792	47	624	52087	405	62122	7	18
1969	32	12	379	7106	2698	54	599	53731	393	64959	6	15
1970	32	11	311	8118	2612	43	610	56418	329	68440	6	16
1971	22	12	296	8474	2755	47	608	58353	235	70767	6	15
1972	21	13	258	10904	2871	51	651	61615	179	76528	6	14
1973	14	13	256	11294	2898	56	725	64394	129	79751	6	14
1974	10	13	274	11791	2633	53	694	62613	295	78353	6	15
1975	3	10	217	10927	2653	49	763	63257	340	78206	26	63
1976	1	5	256	11843	2714	54	847	66051	325	82090	28	69
1977	1	5	262	12940	2750	53	692	66353	308	83357	27	66
1978	0	5	305	12186	2673	50	743	69366	211	85534	22	53
1979	0	10	258	17291	2744	52	777	64184	132	85438	28	67

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Indiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	305.8	0.0	305.8	9.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	317.9
1961	317.6	0.0	317.6	9.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	329.2
1962	332.7	0.0	332.7	13.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	348.3
1963	348.8	0.0	348.8	17.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	367.4
1964	373.4	0.0	373.4	15.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	390.1
1965	407.0	0.0	407.0	13.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.7
1966	437.8	0.0	437.8	17.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	456.7
1967	424.8	0.0	424.8	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	446.2
1968	471.5	0.0	471.5	6.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	486.1
1969	504.6	0.0	504.6	21.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	534.8
1970	498.9	0.0	498.9	30.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.3	4.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	538.9
1971	498.8	0.0	498.8	32.4	1.6	0.0	1.1	2.8	5.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	541.2
1972	524.6	0.0	524.6	18.4	3.8	0.0	1.2	2.5	7.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	554.6
1973	582.1	0.0	582.1	10.5	3.4	0.0	3.8	3.6	10.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	608.3
1974	543.8	0.0	543.8	14.3	15.8	0.0	3.7	0.5	20.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	582.7
1975	579.6	0.0	579.6	11.3	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	606.7
1976	621.3	0.0	621.3	3.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	638.5
1977	641.2	0.0	641.2	1.1	13.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	660.2
1978	616.6	0.0	616.6	3.2	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	647.1
1979	684.0	0.0	684.0	2.9	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	699.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	13483	0	13483	9	129	0	0	186	315	100	0	0	0
1961	14083	0	14083	9	117	0	0	42	159	106	0	0	0
1962	14774	0	14774	13	83	0	0	82	165	75	0	0	0
1963	15516	0	15516	17	73	0	0	88	161	52	0	0	0
1964	16536	0	16536	15	72	0	0	119	191	45	0	0	0
1965	18113	0	18113	13	56	0	0	109	166	94	0	0	0
1966	19502	0	19502	16	32	0	0	101	133	95	0	0	0
1967	19074	0	19074	15	38	0	0	135	173	469	0	0	0
1968	21135	0	21135	7	165	0	0	223	388	524	0	0	0
1969	22637	0	22637	21	195	0	0	271	466	591	0	0	0
1970	22648	0	22648	30	261	0	255	212	728	495	0	0	0
1971	22963	0	22963	31	272	0	175	453	900	431	0	0	0
1972	24222	0	24222	18	644	0	200	397	1241	385	0	0	0
1973	26937	0	26937	10	583	0	630	566	1779	480	0	0	0
1974	25470	0	25470	14	2716	0	615	82	3413	445	0	0	0
1975	27301	0	27301	11	1921	0	0	0	1921	444	0	0	0
1976	28937	0	28937	3	1544	0	0	0	1544	479	0	0	0
1977	29879	0	29879	1	2375	23	0	0	2398	374	0	0	0
1978	28869	0	28869	3	4016	0	0	0	4016	361	0	0	0
1979	31593	0	31593	3	1388	34	0	0	1422	438	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Iowa

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	122.9	193.7	15.8	1.5	61.1	1.0	14.7	20.1	4.3	152.8	6.5	1.3	19.7	298.7	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.3	-7.8	617.2
1961	110.4	211.8	15.8	1.0	58.8	1.0	13.3	20.0	4.2	153.0	6.6	1.1	20.8	295.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.2	-7.9	619.7
1962	122.1	221.0	15.7	1.0	64.5	1.1	11.8	23.6	4.4	154.5	5.5	1.0	21.4	304.6	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.1	-8.7	649.0
1963	122.9	225.8	14.0	0.9	64.6	1.2	13.1	25.9	4.4	158.2	5.9	1.4	26.4	316.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.2	2.4	675.2
1964	117.7	251.4	15.8	1.0	64.1	1.3	12.1	24.7	4.6	156.6	6.5	1.0	27.7	315.4	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.3	6.6	698.7
1965	132.3	255.4	16.2	1.0	64.6	1.2	8.6	29.9	4.2	160.2	3.3	0.9	29.1	319.2	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.3	10.3	727.3
1966	131.4	247.4	16.9	1.2	72.2	1.5	7.2	33.9	4.4	169.7	5.5	0.6	36.0	349.2	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.4	-3.9	733.5
1967	126.5	281.6	16.0	1.1	73.7	2.5	5.0	40.4	3.9	176.8	3.1	0.7	36.4	359.7	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.4	2.5	779.0
1968	125.5	306.7	16.2	0.9	82.7	3.5	3.5	41.7	4.3	182.0	2.8	0.6	34.9	373.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.3	*	815.4
1969	133.5	328.2	16.8	0.8	80.5	4.1	3.4	45.8	4.2	186.1	2.5	1.2	37.0	382.3	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.3	5.8	859.2
1970	138.2	359.5	17.9	0.8	79.7	4.0	2.8	41.7	4.2	187.5	2.6	1.4	37.1	379.7	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.4	4.0	891.7
1971	131.3	355.3	19.5	0.8	83.0	3.6	2.1	42.0	3.5	196.1	2.6	1.2	34.8	389.2	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.5	15.4	901.3
1972	151.3	353.8	18.8	0.8	87.2	4.0	2.9	47.0	3.8	201.7	2.0	0.9	34.5	403.7	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.5	20.4	940.0
1973	156.0	372.2	16.6	0.4	90.1	3.9	3.1	47.5	4.6	221.2	4.3	0.7	39.0	431.3	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.5	31.9	1001.3
1974	134.6	376.3	16.0	0.8	85.9	4.1	2.0	49.9	4.4	204.1	3.9	1.0	40.0	412.2	14.8	9.3	0.0	0.4	41.5	989.0
1975	134.0	353.0	14.4	0.8	83.0	4.6	1.2	50.7	4.0	205.1	2.5	0.8	41.4	408.5	25.2	9.1	0.0	0.4	50.4	980.7
1976	173.0	317.4	16.0	0.9	88.9	5.6	1.2	69.0	4.4	214.0	3.7	0.2	49.3	453.2	27.4	6.7	0.0	0.4	45.8	1023.8
1977	190.0	285.7	16.2	0.9	93.2	5.8	1.2	65.6	4.3	216.6	4.8	0.7	49.5	459.0	31.1	8.1	0.0	0.2	53.7	1027.9
1978	208.1	242.2	17.7	0.9	97.2	6.5	1.1	57.6	4.6	215.0	3.8	1.1	46.7	452.4	13.0	9.7	0.0	0.1	77.8	1003.4
1979	226.9	296.9	20.1	0.9	122.2	6.2	2.6	70.8	4.9	202.2	5.6	0.1	63.0	499.0	31.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	49.9	1116.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	5070	187	2381	300	10483	179	2587	5017	713	29081	1038	197	3464	55438	0	881	0	25	-2286
1961	4555	205	2387	197	10094	184	2351	4977	694	29133	1043	163	3656	54878	0	897	0	21	-2307
1962	5078	214	2371	197	11072	210	2090	5882	720	29413	869	152	3760	56734	0	931	0	12	-2538
1963	5105	219	2107	184	11093	221	2306	6460	720	30123	932	214	4664	59023	0	758	0	16	692
1964	4879	244	2379	199	11010	234	2142	6162	756	29810	1030	147	4920	58790	0	690	0	28	1944
1965	5516	248	2440	197	11098	217	1523	7448	698	30506	525	128	5160	59939	0	928	0	30	3026
1966	5494	239	2547	245	12398	282	1262	8460	725	32308	880	91	6366	65565	0	867	0	39	-1153
1967	5304	273	2411	211	12652	453	888	10517	640	33666	499	106	6455	68500	0	806	0	36	727
1968	5327	297	2446	173	14195	631	609	10932	703	34638	440	86	6219	71073	0	951	0	33	-9
1969	5757	318	2534	160	13827	728	594	12029	687	35428	393	185	6545	73109	0	866	0	31	1705
1970	6043	349	2698	155	13680	711	490	11038	700	35702	408	216	6519	72318	0	935	0	38	1177
1971	5816	345	2941	160	14242	640	372	11139	585	37328	411	179	6113	74110	0	913	0	46	4512
1972	6846	345	2832	152	14976	716	506	12506	626	38404	325	138	6110	77293	0	993	0	45	5978
1973	6968	365	2495	76	15467	698	541	12692	751	42104	679	112	6924	82539	0	906	0	46	9342
1974	6151	368	2418	165	14751	736	357	13369	719	38847	628	149	7292	79432	1330	891	0	34	12171
1975	6228	346	2168	158	14249	818	214	13645	655	39043	403	126	7609	79091	2291	879	0	40	14769
1976	8142	311	2406	186	15257	998	215	18586	728	40738	588	33	9870	89605	2479	645	0	35	13424
1977	9110	280	2442	181	16006	1039	203	17854	713	41237	764	112	10015	90567	2888	780	0	22	15749
1978	10104	238	2671	185	16687	1164	202	15698	766	40927	599	172	9322	88394	1209	930	0	8	22813
1979	[illegible]	[illegible]	2926	179	20987	1101	460	19241	801	38501	896	19	12625	97877	2889	898	0	0	14639

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Iowa
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	126.6	171.0	79.9	101.4	163.4	195.4	149.2	149.4	105.8	-7.8	28.0	70.0	617.2
1961	129.3	175.6	79.4	102.7	163.5	195.7	145.6	145.7	109.8	-7.9	29.5	72.4	619.7
1962	137.3	185.7	83.0	108.8	169.7	202.6	151.8	151.9	115.9	-8.7	31.4	75.8	649.0
1963	135.4	186.8	78.8	106.7	188.9	224.2	157.4	157.5	112.3	2.4	33.7	81.0	675.2
1964	134.2	188.9	79.5	109.2	201.3	240.7	159.7	159.8	117.3	6.6	36.6	87.3	698.7
1965	140.2	198.7	83.6	115.9	209.6	252.8	159.8	159.9	123.8	10.3	39.4	94.7	727.3
1966	142.0	194.9	88.0	120.0	203.6	249.6	168.7	169.0	135.2	-3.9	38.5	92.7	733.5
1967	149.9	206.0	89.9	123.7	222.0	271.2	177.8	178.1	136.9	2.5	41.1	98.3	779.0
1968	152.3	215.2	91.7	128.6	223.1	275.8	195.6	195.9	152.8	*	45.0	107.7	815.4
1969	156.5	225.2	96.0	135.4	233.7	292.0	206.3	206.6	160.8	5.8	49.0	117.6	859.2
1970	157.1	232.9	100.0	142.5	243.6	306.0	209.9	210.2	177.1	4.0	52.8	128.3	891.7
1971	149.2	229.5	101.3	146.9	228.6	294.9	229.7	230.0	177.1	15.4	56.0	136.5	901.3
1972	157.4	242.2	102.6	151.0	234.4	308.5	238.1	238.4	187.1	20.4	60.8	146.7	940.0
1973	148.2	237.6	101.7	152.9	273.2	355.4	255.2	255.4	191.1	31.9	65.1	157.8	1001.3
1974	144.5	236.7	102.6	155.4	267.9	353.0	243.7	243.9	188.8	41.5	66.5	163.8	989.0
1975	144.0	242.4	102.3	162.4	250.0	328.2	247.3	247.6	186.7	50.4	68.5	168.6	980.7
1976	139.3	238.2	103.7	165.5	276.7	363.2	256.7	257.0	201.6	45.8	71.9	175.5	1023.8
1977	134.8	239.6	102.7	167.1	265.8	360.9	260.0	260.3	210.8	53.7	76.3	188.3	1027.9
1978	130.3	243.4	95.8	162.7	237.1	338.1	258.9	259.1	203.4	77.8	81.7	199.5	1003.4
1979	145.0	258.4	105.0	173.1	322.4	425.8	258.6	258.9	232.2	49.9	83.3	201.9	1116.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Iowa

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	8.5	0.0	8.5	60.5	30.7	13.6	13.3	57.6	12.7	31.7	171.0
1961	7.2	0.0	7.2	63.7	32.7	12.5	13.2	58.4	13.4	32.9	175.6
1962	7.5	0.0	7.5	70.1	32.9	11.1	15.6	59.6	14.2	34.2	185.7
1963	6.2	0.0	6.2	70.2	30.0	12.2	16.7	59.0	15.1	36.3	186.8
1964	4.5	0.0	4.5	74.0	28.8	11.2	15.5	55.6	16.2	38.6	188.9
1965	4.6	0.0	4.6	79.7	29.0	7.8	19.0	55.9	17.2	41.3	198.7
1966	4.1	0.0	4.1	81.1	30.0	5.1	21.6	56.7	15.5	37.4	194.9
1967	3.1	0.0	3.1	84.2	33.1	2.7	26.9	62.6	16.5	39.6	206.0
1968	2.2	0.0	2.2	87.6	33.4	2.7	26.4	62.5	18.5	44.4	215.2
1969	2.1	0.0	2.1	94.0	29.8	2.4	28.2	60.4	20.2	48.5	225.2
1970	1.7	0.0	1.7	99.2	28.5	1.9	25.8	56.2	22.1	53.7	232.9
1971	1.1	0.0	1.1	95.1	25.7	1.5	25.8	53.0	23.4	56.9	229.5
1972	0.7	0.0	0.7	99.1	27.1	2.0	28.5	57.6	24.8	59.9	242.2
1973	0.7	0.0	0.7	93.1	25.0	2.2	27.2	54.4	26.1	63.3	237.6
1974	1.0	0.0	1.0	94.1	22.8	1.3	25.3	49.3	26.6	65.5	236.7
1975	1.3	0.0	1.3	96.3	20.4	0.8	25.3	46.5	28.4	70.0	242.4
1976	0.5	0.0	0.5	91.4	20.2	0.7	26.5	47.4	28.7	70.1	238.2
1977	0.6	0.0	0.6	88.6	20.3	0.8	24.5	45.6	30.2	74.6	239.6
1978	2.2	0.0	2.2	82.2	22.9	0.8	22.3	46.0	32.9	80.2	243.4
1979	2.8	0.2	2.9	97.7	19.1	1.4	23.9	44.4	33.1	80.2	258.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	319	0	319	58	5276	2394	3312	10983	3720	9298
1961	269	0	269	62	5612	2204	3298	11114	3937	9648
1962	283	0	283	68	5656	1957	3884	11498	4157	10031
1963	234	0	234	68	5158	2148	4175	11480	4433	10635
1964	169	0	169	72	4951	1983	3874	10808	4742	11300
1965	171	0	171	77	4983	1381	4738	11101	5044	12105
1966	154	0	154	79	5157	892	5385	11434	4554	10957
1967	116	0	116	82	5683	469	6996	13148	4845	11598
1968	82	0	82	85	5731	470	6925	13127	5436	13005
1969	79	0	79	91	5111	416	7418	12944	5920	14216
1970	62	0	62	96	4896	338	6818	12052	6480	15746
1971	42	0	42	92	4408	257	6844	11510	6854	16690
1972	26	0	26	96	4661	358	7568	12586	7276	17569
1973	26	0	26	91	4296	384	7260	11940	7651	18544
1974	40	0	40	92	3914	222	6778	10914	7798	19210
1975	49	0	49	94	3501	144	6799	10444	8338	20507
1976	21	0	21	90	3467	129	7129	10725	8422	20534
1977	25	0	25	87	3490	140	6654	10285	8852	21854
1978	86	0	86	81	3934	140	6078	10151	9634	23515
1979	111	6	117	96	3274	255	6498	10027	9701	23517

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

[3] Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Iowa

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	15.8	0.0	15.8	28.8	15.8	12.3	2.3	1.1	2.4	1.3	35.3	6.1	15.3	101.4
1961	13.3	0.0	13.3	31.2	15.8	13.1	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	34.9	6.8	16.6	102.7
1962	14.0	0.0	14.0	34.2	15.7	13.2	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	34.8	7.6	18.2	108.8
1963	11.6	0.0	11.6	34.2	14.0	12.0	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	32.9	8.2	19.7	106.7
1964	8.4	0.0	8.4	37.5	15.8	11.6	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.0	33.7	8.8	20.9	109.2
1965	8.5	0.0	8.5	39.9	16.2	11.6	3.4	1.2	1.9	0.9	35.1	9.5	22.8	115.9
1966	7.7	0.0	7.7	43.2	16.9	12.0	3.8	1.2	2.6	0.6	37.2	9.4	22.6	120.0
1967	5.8	0.0	5.8	46.6	16.0	13.3	4.7	1.5	1.4	0.7	37.6	10.0	23.8	123.7
1968	4.1	0.0	4.1	49.5	16.2	13.4	4.7	1.9	1.4	0.6	38.1	10.9	26.0	128.6
1969	3.9	0.0	3.9	54.3	16.8	11.9	5.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	37.8	11.6	27.8	135.4
1970	3.1	0.0	3.1	59.0	17.9	11.4	4.5	1.6	1.0	1.4	37.9	12.4	30.1	142.5
1971	2.1	0.0	2.1	61.0	19.5	10.3	4.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	38.2	13.3	32.3	146.9
1972	1.3	0.0	1.3	63.3	18.8	10.9	5.0	1.6	0.8	0.9	38.0	14.2	34.2	151.0
1973	1.3	0.0	1.3	64.6	16.6	10.0	4.8	1.7	1.9	0.7	35.7	14.9	36.2	152.9
1974	1.9	0.0	1.9	65.6	16.0	9.1	4.5	1.7	2.8	1.0	35.1	15.2	37.6	155.4
1975	2.3	0.0	2.3	68.3	14.4	8.2	4.5	1.8	2.0	0.8	31.7	17.4	42.8	162.4
1976	1.0	0.0	1.0	66.0	16.0	8.1	4.7	4.4	3.3	0.2	36.7	18.0	43.8	165.5
1977	1.2	0.0	1.2	61.7	16.2	8.1	4.3	6.3	4.2	0.7	39.8	18.6	45.9	167.1
1978	4.0	0.0	4.0	50.0	17.7	9.2	3.9	6.3	3.5	1.1	41.8	19.4	47.4	162.7
1979	5.2	0.1	5.3	59.4	20.1	7.6	4.2	6.7	1.5	0.1	40.3	19.9	48.2	173.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	592	0	592	28	2381	2114	585	209	389	197	5875	1798	4494
1961	499	0	499	30	2387	2249	582	210	233	163	5826	1980	4852
1962	525	0	525	33	2371	2267	685	213	158	152	5846	2213	5341
1963	434	0	434	33	2107	2067	737	212	227	214	5565	2404	5769
1964	313	0	313	36	2379	1984	684	215	237	147	5646	2571	6127
1965	318	0	318	39	2440	1997	836	219	310	128	5931	2788	6690
1966	286	0	286	42	2547	2067	950	232	413	91	6300	2753	6624
1967	216	0	216	45	2411	2277	1235	282	221	106	6532	2917	6984
1968	152	0	152	48	2446	2297	1222	359	220	86	6630	3185	7620
1969	147	0	147	53	2534	2048	1309	295	203	185	6574	3395	8152
1970	116	0	116	57	2698	1962	1203	295	160	216	6535	3631	8824
1971	77	0	77	59	2941	1767	1208	294	182	179	6571	3888	9468
1972	48	0	48	62	2832	1868	1335	305	124	138	6602	4154	10029
1973	49	0	49	63	2495	1722	1281	324	303	112	6237	4381	10620
1974	74	0	74	64	2418	1569	1196	324	445	149	6101	4468	11007
1975	90	0	90	67	2168	1403	1200	338	325	126	5560	5097	12536
1976	39	0	39	65	2406	1390	1258	842	528	33	6456	5266	12851
1977	47	0	47	61	2442	1399	1174	1191	661	112	6978	5447	13447
1978	159	0	159	49	2671	1576	1073	1199	559	172	7250	5697	13905
1979	207	4	211	58	3036	1312	1147	1275	239	19	7029	5828	14129

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Iowa

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	53.6	0.0	53.6	44.9	6.1	0.0	1.1	4.4	1.2	29.9	2.6	19.7	65.0	*	9.1	22.8	195.4
1961	50.0	0.0	50.0	49.2	4.5	0.0	0.8	4.4	1.2	29.8	2.9	20.8	64.3	*	9.3	22.8	195.7
1962	52.7	0.0	52.7	50.3	6.4	0.0	0.7	5.2	1.4	28.6	2.9	21.4	66.7	*	9.7	23.3	202.6
1963	56.1	0.0	56.1	57.4	6.8	0.0	0.9	6.1	1.4	31.0	2.9	26.4	75.5	*	10.4	24.9	224.2
1964	54.0	0.0	54.0	71.3	7.5	0.0	0.9	6.3	1.5	28.4	3.4	27.7	75.9	*	11.7	27.8	240.7
1965	60.5	0.0	60.5	70.4	11.2	0.0	0.8	7.4	1.3	27.8	1.1	29.1	78.7	*	12.7	30.5	252.8
1966	59.1	0.0	59.1	47.9	14.6	0.0	2.1	8.4	1.4	31.7	2.5	36.0	96.6	*	13.5	32.5	249.6
1967	53.2	0.0	53.2	74.2	12.2	0.0	2.4	8.6	1.4	32.5	1.1	36.4	94.5	*	14.5	34.7	271.2
1968	49.7	0.0	49.7	85.2	12.6	0.0	0.8	10.5	1.5	27.0	0.8	34.9	88.1	*	15.5	37.2	275.8
1969	48.7	0.0	48.7	92.5	13.3	0.0	1.0	12.4	1.3	26.9	0.7	37.0	92.5	*	17.1	41.1	292.0
1970	49.2	0.0	49.2	102.0	12.5	0.0	0.9	11.3	1.3	28.2	1.0	37.1	92.3	*	18.2	44.3	306.0
1971	37.4	0.0	37.4	105.3	14.0	0.0	0.7	11.5	1.1	23.0	0.7	34.8	85.9	*	19.3	47.0	294.9
1972	40.2	0.0	40.2	108.4	12.3	0.0	0.8	13.5	1.2	22.7	0.8	34.5	85.8	*	21.7	52.4	308.5
1973	41.3	0.0	41.3	134.3	14.4	0.0	0.9	15.4	1.5	25.6	0.8	39.0	97.6	*	24.0	58.2	355.4
1974	34.4	0.0	34.4	136.4	14.0	0.0	0.8	20.0	1.4	20.0	0.9	40.0	97.1	*	24.6	60.5	353.0
1975	29.8	0.0	29.8	128.9	12.3	0.0	0.4	20.9	0.9	19.8	0.5	41.4	96.3	*	22.6	55.6	328.2
1976	35.8	0.0	35.8	124.7	12.8	0.0	0.5	37.8	1.0	14.6	0.3	49.3	116.2	*	25.1	61.3	363.2
1977	36.3	0.0	36.3	114.3	14.1	0.0	0.4	36.8	1.2	12.7	0.6	49.5	115.2	*	27.1	67.6	360.9
1978	35.2	0.0	35.2	96.6	15.5	0.0	0.4	31.3	1.2	10.0	0.2	46.7	105.3	*	29.4	71.6	338.1
1979	41.9	0.2	42.1	120.3	38.6	0.0	1.2	42.6	1.3	9.1	4.1	63.0	160.0	*	30.2	73.2	425.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2007	0	2007	43	1054	0	192	1104	196	5689	413	3464	12112	2	2676	6689
1961	1877	0	1877	48	777	0	147	1085	191	5664	455	3656	11974	2	2733	6696
1962	1976	0	1976	49	1105	0	132	1296	236	5439	454	3760	12422	1	2831	6831
1963	2100	0	2100	56	1166	0	159	1522	236	5902	453	4664	14101	2	3042	7299
1964	2022	0	2022	69	1294	0	158	1581	248	5414	546	4920	14161	2	3415	8138
1965	2259	0	2259	68	1930	0	142	1844	218	5297	172	5160	14763	2	3719	8926
1966	2206	0	2206	46	2498	0	369	2089	227	6041	395	6366	17985	2	3958	9522
1967	1991	0	1991	72	2091	0	420	2238	226	6180	177	6455	17788	1	4247	10168
1968	1856	0	1856	83	2157	0	139	2747	249	5148	128	6219	16786	2	4553	10892
1969	1815	0	1815	90	2275	0	178	3256	216	5113	107	6545	17690	2	5021	12037
1970	1832	0	1832	99	2146	0	152	2992	220	5367	165	6519	17560	1	5338	12971
1971	1379	0	1379	102	2411	0	115	3061	188	4383	104	6113	16376	1	5658	13779
1972	1494	0	1494	106	2104	0	148	3579	202	4321	123	6110	16587	1	6361	15358
1973	1540	0	1540	132	2468	0	157	4124	245	4869	125	6924	18911	1	7034	17049
1974	1317	0	1317	133	2412	0	135	5371	234	3807	137	7292	19388	1	7199	17734
1975	1154	0	1154	121	2115	0	70	5625	155	3776	80	7609	19430	1	6626	16298
1976	1384	0	1384	122	2193	0	86	10183	172	2777	11	9870	25322	1	7367	17977
1977	1445	0	1445	112	2418	0	61	10009	199	2413	90	10015	25196	1	8029	19824
1978	1405	0	1405	95	2661	0	62	8530	206	1902	33	9322	22715	1	8603	20998
1979	1672	8	1680	118	6629	0	205	11582	215	1732	657	12625	33645	1	8855	21466

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Iowa

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.9	9.2	1.5	10.2	1.0	0.1	3.1	121.8	1.4	139.0	*	0.1	149.4
1961	0.2	8.6	1.0	7.3	1.0	*	3.0	122.2	2.2	136.8	*	0.1	145.7
1962	0.2	9.2	1.0	10.9	1.1	0.1	2.9	124.8	1.6	142.4	*	0.1	151.9
1963	0.2	9.8	0.9	14.6	1.2	0.1	2.9	126.1	1.5	147.3	*	0.1	157.5
1964	0.2	10.3	1.0	15.2	1.3	0.1	3.1	127.0	1.5	149.2	*	0.1	159.8
1965	0.2	11.4	1.0	11.6	1.2	0.1	2.9	131.3	0.1	148.2	*	0.1	159.9
1966	0.2	11.2	1.2	14.5	1.5	0.1	3.0	136.8	0.2	157.4	0.1	0.2	169.0
1967	0.1	14.2	1.1	14.0	2.5	0.2	2.5	142.9	0.3	163.5	0.1	0.2	178.1
1968	0.1	13.0	0.9	22.0	3.5	0.1	2.8	153.0	0.2	182.5	0.1	0.2	195.9
1969	0.1	16.4	0.8	24.1	4.1	0.2	2.9	157.7	0.1	189.8	0.1	0.2	206.6
1970	0.1	18.9	0.8	25.3	4.0	0.1	2.9	157.8	0.2	191.0	0.1	0.2	210.2
1971	*	20.4	0.8	30.8	3.6	0.1	2.4	171.5	*	209.2	0.1	0.2	230.0
1972	*	20.8	0.8	32.4	4.0	0.1	2.6	177.4	0.0	217.3	0.1	0.2	238.4
1973	*	16.8	0.4	37.0	3.9	0.1	3.1	193.9	0.0	238.3	0.1	0.2	255.4
1974	*	17.6	0.8	35.7	4.1	0.1	2.9	182.4	0.0	226.0	0.1	0.2	243.9
1975	*	16.4	0.8	38.9	4.6	0.1	3.0	183.5	0.0	230.9	0.1	0.2	247.6
1976	*	9.0	0.9	42.6	5.6	0.1	3.4	195.0	0.1	247.7	0.1	0.2	257.0
1977	*	7.1	0.9	45.2	5.8	0.1	3.2	197.7	0.1	252.9	0.1	0.2	260.3
1978	0.0	5.0	0.9	44.2	6.5	0.1	3.4	198.7	*	253.9	0.1	0.2	259.1
1979	0.0	11.0	0.9	50.5	6.2	0.1	3.6	186.5	0.0	247.7	0.1	0.2	258.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	35	9	300	1748	179	16	516	23183	226	26167	13	33
1961	9	8	197	1251	184	11	502	23259	355	25759	9	23
1962	8	9	197	1865	210	17	484	23760	253	26785	10	24
1963	8	10	184	2506	221	26	484	24009	234	27664	9	22
1964	8	10	199	2612	234	24	508	24181	238	27996	9	22
1965	8	11	197	1995	217	30	480	24990	14	27922	10	24
1966	7	11	245	2488	282	36	498	26034	29	29612	28	67
1967	5	14	211	2411	453	48	414	27204	45	30787	25	60
1968	4	13	173	3781	631	37	455	29131	24	34232	24	56
1969	3	16	160	4135	728	47	471	30019	23	35583	23	56
1970	3	18	155	4336	711	26	480	30040	26	35773	23	57
1971	2	20	160	5279	640	25	397	32651	6	39158	23	56
1972	2	20	152	5558	716	24	425	33778	0	40654	22	53
1973	1	16	76	6347	698	28	506	36911	0	44565	20	48
1974	1	17	165	6126	736	25	485	34716	0	42253	22	55
1975	0	16	158	6684	818	21	501	34929	0	43111	24	59
1976	0	9	186	7313	998	16	556	37119	19	46208	25	60
1977	0	7	181	7758	1039	16	521	37633	13	47162	24	58
1978	0	5	185	7585	1164	18	560	37826	7	47346	20	49
1979	0	11	179	8674	1101	15	586	35494	0	46049	24	57

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Iowa

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	44.0	0.0	44.0	50.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	105.8
1961	39.7	0.0	39.7	59.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	109.8
1962	47.7	0.0	47.7	57.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	115.9
1963	48.8	0.0	48.8	54.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	112.3
1964	50.5	0.0	50.5	58.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	117.3
1965	58.6	0.0	58.6	53.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	123.8
1966	60.4	0.0	60.4	64.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	135.2
1967	64.2	0.0	64.2	62.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	136.9
1968	69.4	0.0	69.4	71.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	152.8
1969	78.7	0.0	78.7	70.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	160.8
1970	84.2	0.0	84.2	80.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	177.1
1971	90.6	0.0	90.6	73.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	177.1
1972	109.0	0.0	109.0	62.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	187.1
1973	112.6	0.0	112.6	63.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	191.1
1974	97.2	0.0	97.2	62.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.5	9.3	14.8	0.0	0.4	188.8
1975	100.6	0.0	100.6	48.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	9.1	25.2	0.0	0.4	186.7
1976	135.6	0.0	135.6	26.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	6.7	27.4	0.0	0.4	201.6
1977	151.9	0.0	151.9	14.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	8.1	31.1	0.0	0.2	210.8
1978	166.7	0.0	166.7	8.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	9.7	13.0	0.0	0.1	203.4
1979	176.6	0.0	176.6	8.6	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.6	9.4	31.1	0.0	0.0	232.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2118	0	2118	49	290	0	0	10	300	879	0	0	25
1961	1902	0	1902	57	204	0	0	0	204	895	0	0	21
1962	2286	0	2286	55	179	0	0	4	183	930	0	0	12
1963	2329	0	2329	53	197	0	0	17	214	756	0	0	16
1964	2368	0	2368	56	170	0	0	9	179	688	0	0	28
1965	2760	0	2760	52	193	0	0	29	222	926	0	0	30
1966	2841	0	2841	62	189	0	0	44	233	865	0	0	39
1967	2977	0	2977	61	189	0	0	56	246	805	0	0	36
1968	3233	0	3233	69	229	0	0	69	298	950	0	0	33
1969	3714	0	3714	69	258	0	0	60	318	864	0	0	31
1970	4030	0	4030	78	340	0	0	57	397	934	0	0	38
1971	4316	0	4316	71	377	0	0	119	496	911	0	0	46
1972	5277	0	5277	61	785	0	0	78	863	992	0	0	45
1973	5351	0	5351	62	634	0	0	251	885	905	0	0	46
1974	4720	0	4720	61	730	0	0	46	776	890	1330	0	34
1975	4936	0	4936	47	546	0	0	0	546	877	2291	0	40
1976	6697	0	6697	26	894	0	0	0	894	644	2479	0	35
1977	7593	0	7593	14	946	0	0	0	946	779	2888	0	22
1978	8454	0	8454	8	931	0	0	0	931	929	1209	0	8
1979	9347	0	9347	8	1098	0	30	0	1128	897	2889	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Kansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	16.6	373.7	14.5	1.4	28.2	5.1	3.9	22.2	4.5	122.9	14.4	0.1	20.8	238.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-13.5	615.1
1961	14.6	364.0	17.3	1.3	30.4	5.2	3.1	22.9	4.4	124.4	9.1	0.7	18.4	237.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-16.3	599.6
1962	15.6	373.7	19.8	2.1	30.7	5.6	2.4	25.1	4.2	129.3	9.6	0.3	18.7	247.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-16.1	621.1
1963	17.6	380.7	18.6	2.2	32.7	5.8	2.2	26.6	4.2	130.9	9.8	0.3	20.6	254.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-19.3	633.2
1964	15.6	406.3	19.7	2.2	32.1	6.7	2.2	23.6	4.4	129.1	7.1	*	20.4	247.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.6	649.9
1965	15.9	457.2	20.1	2.3	31.0	5.7	10.3	25.8	4.7	132.8	6.8	0.2	21.9	261.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-17.1	717.8
1966	14.3	500.0	19.0	2.1	36.2	6.2	5.4	25.0	4.8	135.9	6.2	*	23.4	264.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-18.7	760.1
1967	12.7	465.4	15.6	1.8	34.5	8.8	3.0	26.8	4.3	139.3	8.0	*	26.5	268.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-26.6	720.1
1968	13.1	511.9	13.2	1.7	38.9	9.6	3.3	29.5	4.7	146.6	10.2	*	29.1	286.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-18.9	792.9
1969	10.2	564.2	13.5	1.4	37.8	9.3	3.3	32.4	3.9	149.9	9.0	*	28.7	289.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-25.7	838.1
1970	11.3	593.5	14.5	1.4	44.0	8.6	1.7	29.8	4.0	151.5	7.8	*	26.6	290.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-23.5	871.4
1971	11.3	625.8	16.9	1.3	48.9	8.4	1.0	28.8	4.5	153.1	5.2	*	27.7	295.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-23.5	909.6
1972	13.0	645.1	15.8	1.1	53.4	8.0	0.9	30.6	4.8	163.2	12.4	*	33.2	323.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-21.3	960.2
1973	25.4	617.3	17.4	1.0	60.2	7.7	0.8	31.1	5.7	164.3	17.9	*	35.2	341.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-20.2	963.8
1974	39.9	600.8	16.5	1.1	64.5	7.7	0.6	30.9	5.4	162.8	16.7	1.7	34.8	342.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-22.9	960.8
1975	62.6	509.5	13.3	0.9	66.0	7.2	0.6	32.4	4.7	168.1	37.4	1.0	39.0	370.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-17.5	925.3
1976	73.6	525.5	15.4	1.1	69.8	6.8	1.4	36.4	5.2	177.8	40.3	0.2	43.5	397.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-18.7	978.4
1977	90.1	517.8	17.1	1.2	72.7	7.8	1.9	36.6	6.1	174.8	39.7	0.2	47.0	404.9	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-24.5	988.4
1978	137.2	529.8	22.2	1.0	83.4	8.7	1.2	32.6	6.6	176.0	42.0	0.2	50.8	424.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-44.9	1046.9
1979	148.4	596.6	20.3	1.2	112.3	11.2	4.5	29.9	6.9	167.5	31.5	0.0	56.1	441.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-39.4	1145.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	670	361	2183	276	4845	957	696	5535	737	23404	2285	15	3586	44520	0	20	0	0	-3958
1961	571	352	2606	267	5213	975	539	5710	717	23688	1448	112	3200	44475	0	16	0	0	-4776
1962	624	361	2988	416	5266	1048	431	6245	690	24624	1526	46	3252	46531	0	15	0	0	-4731
1963	709	369	2810	433	5605	1078	388	6636	690	24926	1566	49	3643	47825	0	17	0	0	-5665
1964	621	394	2975	438	5508	1248	386	5875	724	24576	1123	3	3633	46490	0	13	0	0	-5757
1965	639	443	3034	452	5329	1058	1813	6439	770	25288	1076	28	3867	49152	0	13	0	0	-5000
1966	574	484	2860	408	6219	1152	944	6234	799	25877	988	1	4139	49620	0	13	0	0	-5473
1967	513	451	2348	347	5929	1612	528	6973	711	26514	1276	1	4626	50865	0	9	0	0	-7810
1968	534	497	1983	345	6671	1751	578	7735	781	27903	1622	1	5025	54395	0	10	0	0	-5539
1969	415	547	2042	285	6488	1691	584	8517	643	28534	1437	4	4969	55193	0	6	0	0	-7533
1970	455	576	2184	269	7559	1566	306	7885	655	28850	1247	5	4573	55097	0	7	0	0	-6886
1971	458	607	2554	248	8401	1530	183	7641	738	29138	827	0	4719	55980	0	7	0	0	-6875
1972	526	628	2384	226	9167	1456	150	8142	790	31075	1974	0	5473	60838	0	5	0	0	-6232
1973	1182	604	2627	200	10330	1403	137	8312	933	31273	2847	1	5832	63896	0	3	0	0	-5908
1974	1953	587	2484	216	11080	1408	114	8284	894	31000	2660	258	5850	64247	0	7	0	0	-6701
1975	3103	499	2006	176	11328	1310	100	8720	773	32005	5945	156	6524	69046	0	5	0	0	-5136
1976	3589	515	2315	225	11986	1230	238	9811	859	33850	6416	28	7464	74423	0	5	0	0	-5470
1977	4678	507	2572	242	12479	1417	333	9943	1011	33273	6307	24	8122	75723	0	3	0	0	-7179
1978	7467	519	3352	204	14317	1570	210	8898	1085	33496	6686	26	8531	78378	0	5	0	0	-13163
1979	7878	584	3064	240	19281	2009	798	8115	1136	31885	5006	0	9856	81389	0	4	0	0	-11551

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Kansas
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	93.9	122.1	66.0	86.3	199.1	234.1	172.3	172.6	97.3	-13.5	23.9	59.9	615.1
1961	106.8	135.9	49.9	71.0	179.0	215.5	177.0	177.3	103.2	-16.3	25.2	61.7	599.6
1962	108.2	139.9	58.0	82.8	185.7	222.5	175.6	175.9	109.8	-16.1	27.4	66.2	621.1
1963	104.2	139.3	55.3	82.3	176.0	216.8	194.5	194.7	122.5	-19.3	30.3	72.8	633.2
1964	105.8	142.5	65.8	94.3	190.4	234.5	178.4	178.6	129.1	-19.6	32.4	77.1	649.9
1965	116.3	154.1	67.8	97.8	223.2	268.5	197.3	197.5	130.2	-17.1	33.3	79.8	717.8
1966	111.1	152.4	60.6	93.1	255.5	303.5	210.8	211.1	140.7	-18.7	35.8	86.2	760.1
1967	106.0	148.0	61.9	95.9	210.9	259.9	216.0	216.2	151.8	-26.6	36.9	88.3	720.1
1968	112.5	161.3	69.6	107.4	243.2	294.3	229.7	229.9	156.8	-18.9	40.6	97.2	792.9
1969	118.5	174.0	77.4	119.3	253.3	305.9	238.7	238.9	175.8	-25.7	44.1	106.0	838.1
1970	120.6	183.1	77.4	123.6	259.1	312.3	252.1	252.3	185.7	-23.5	47.3	114.9	871.4
1971	120.7	185.8	82.7	131.9	279.3	333.9	257.8	258.0	192.5	-23.5	49.2	119.8	909.6
1972	123.8	193.3	87.4	139.9	296.1	353.0	273.9	274.0	200.3	-21.3	52.4	126.6	960.2
1973	118.7	194.3	81.0	136.2	301.8	363.2	269.9	270.0	212.5	-20.2	56.2	136.2	963.8
1974	114.6	192.9	82.8	138.0	293.1	356.1	273.6	273.8	220.0	-22.9	56.9	140.2	960.8
1975	119.9	187.1	79.9	145.9	248.5	321.9	270.1	270.3	224.4	-17.5	59.8	147.1	925.3
1976	125.5	193.1	87.8	156.0	278.6	354.7	274.3	274.6	230.9	-18.7	61.7	150.5	978.4
1977	118.7	189.3	84.8	156.9	291.8	373.0	268.9	269.2	248.7	-24.5	64.6	159.6	988.4
1978	121.8	198.9	103.7	179.8	294.1	381.1	286.8	287.0	285.4	-44.9	69.9	170.6	1046.9
1979	120.8	194.3	91.4	166.7	403.2	494.0	289.9	290.1	281.2	-39.4	70.1	169.9	1145.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Kansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.6	0.0	0.6	76.1	1.2	2.2	13.8	17.3	8.1	20.1	122.1
1961	0.4	0.0	0.4	87.3	1.9	2.5	14.7	19.2	8.4	20.6	135.9
1962	0.4	0.0	0.4	88.4	1.8	1.6	15.9	19.4	9.3	22.4	139.9
1963	0.3	0.0	0.3	84.6	1.4	1.6	16.4	19.3	10.3	24.7	139.3
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	88.8	1.1	1.3	14.3	16.8	10.8	25.8	142.5
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	89.6	1.1	9.5	16.0	26.6	11.1	26.6	154.1
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	90.5	1.5	4.1	14.8	20.5	12.1	29.2	152.4
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	87.6	1.5	1.0	15.8	18.3	12.4	29.6	148.0
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	92.1	1.7	1.3	17.3	20.3	14.4	34.4	161.3
1969	0.2	0.0	0.2	97.2	1.4	1.2	18.5	21.1	16.3	39.2	174.0
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.3	1.1	0.9	18.2	20.1	18.2	44.3	183.1
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	101.7	1.0	0.5	17.5	18.9	18.9	46.1	185.8
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	103.4	1.5	0.6	18.2	20.3	20.4	49.1	193.3
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.4	1.9	0.6	17.8	20.3	22.1	53.5	194.3
1974	*	0.0	*	95.6	2.0	0.5	16.5	18.9	22.6	55.7	192.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.3	2.2	0.4	17.0	19.5	19.4	47.8	187.1
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.3	3.6	1.2	17.4	22.2	19.6	47.9	193.1
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	3.7	1.6	17.0	22.3	20.3	50.2	189.3
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	101.0	4.2	0.9	15.6	20.7	22.4	54.7	198.9
1979	0.3	0.0	0.3	104.3	2.2	2.4	11.7	16.3	21.5	52.0	194.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	22	0	22	73	208	396	3447	4052	2360	5897
1961	15	0	15	84	331	444	3668	4443	2464	6038
1962	16	0	16	85	313	290	3964	4567	2722	6569
1963	11	0	11	82	246	274	4078	4599	3023	7253
1964	8	0	8	86	194	235	3567	3995	3178	7574
1965	6	0	6	87	190	1676	3988	5854	3251	7803
1966	5	0	5	88	256	730	3698	4685	3555	8553
1967	3	0	3	85	262	180	4112	4553	3627	8683
1968	3	0	3	89	288	231	4536	5055	4214	10083
1969	7	0	7	94	235	216	4850	5302	4784	11488
1970	4	0	4	97	183	151	4819	5153	5348	12995
1971	3	0	3	99	168	83	4632	4884	5554	13525
1972	4	0	4	101	265	99	4835	5199	5966	14404
1973	2	0	2	96	324	100	4759	5184	6469	15679
1974	1	0	1	93	335	83	4426	4844	6629	16331
1975	0	0	0	98	369	78	4563	5010	5695	14006
1976	0	0	0	101	618	210	4695	5523	5758	14052
1977	0	0	0	95	634	284	4634	5552	5964	14725
1978	4	0	4	99	723	155	4253	5131	6571	16039
1979	10	0	10	102	373	429	3173	3975	6290	15248

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Kansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	0.0	1.1	42.6	14.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.2	0.1	22.3	5.8	14.5	86.3
1961	0.7	0.0	0.7	22.5	17.3	4.2	2.6	1.4	0.4	0.7	26.7	6.1	15.0	71.0
1962	0.8	0.0	0.8	28.3	19.8	3.9	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	28.9	7.3	17.5	82.8
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	27.4	18.6	3.1	2.9	1.4	1.0	0.3	27.4	7.9	19.0	82.3
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	38.6	19.7	2.4	2.5	1.3	0.7	*	26.8	8.4	20.1	94.3
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.7	20.1	2.4	2.8	1.4	0.8	0.2	27.8	8.8	21.1	97.8
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	33.3	19.0	3.2	2.6	1.4	0.8	*	27.0	9.6	23.0	93.1
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	38.3	15.6	3.3	2.8	1.4	0.4	*	23.4	10.0	24.0	95.9
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	47.7	13.2	3.6	3.1	1.4	0.5	*	21.7	11.2	26.7	107.4
1969	0.4	0.0	0.4	55.7	13.5	3.0	3.3	1.3	0.2	*	21.3	12.3	29.6	119.3
1970	0.2	0.0	0.2	54.3	14.5	2.3	3.2	1.5	1.5	*	23.0	13.5	32.8	123.6
1971	0.2	0.0	0.2	58.0	16.9	2.1	3.1	1.5	0.9	*	24.6	14.3	34.8	131.9
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	62.9	15.8	3.3	3.2	1.5	0.4	*	24.3	15.4	37.1	139.9
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.7	17.4	4.1	3.1	1.7	0.8	*	27.2	16.1	39.1	136.2
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	54.7	16.5	4.2	2.9	1.7	0.5	1.7	27.5	16.1	39.6	138.0
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	13.3	4.7	3.0	1.7	3.5	1.0	27.2	19.1	46.9	145.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.4	15.4	7.8	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.2	29.4	19.8	48.4	156.0
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	17.1	8.0	3.0	1.7	2.0	0.2	32.0	20.8	51.3	156.9
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	65.6	22.2	9.1	2.8	1.7	2.0	0.2	38.0	22.1	54.0	179.8
1979	0.5	0.0	0.5	62.0	20.3	4.7	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	28.9	22.0	53.3	166.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	40	0	40	41	2183	451	608	262	198	15	3718	1704	4260
1961	28	0	28	22	2606	716	647	276	64	112	4421	1794	4396
1962	29	0	29	27	2988	677	700	262	104	46	4776	2130	5140
1963	20	0	20	27	2810	532	720	265	165	49	4540	2324	5577
1964	14	0	14	37	2975	419	629	253	119	3	4399	2470	5886
1965	11	0	11	38	3034	412	704	275	133	28	4585	2580	6193
1966	8	0	8	32	2860	555	653	271	120	1	4459	2800	6736
1967	6	0	6	37	2348	566	726	261	56	1	3958	2935	7027
1968	6	0	6	46	1983	623	801	264	79	1	3750	3268	7819
1969	13	0	13	54	2042	509	856	257	26	4	3693	3608	8665
1970	7	0	7	53	2184	395	850	278	231	5	3943	3952	9603
1971	6	0	6	56	2554	365	817	277	151	0	4164	4193	10212
1972	7	0	7	61	2384	572	853	292	59	0	4161	4506	10878
1973	4	0	4	53	2627	702	840	315	132	1	4616	4729	11463
1974	3	0	3	53	2484	726	781	316	81	258	4647	4713	11611
1975	0	0	0	52	2006	799	805	321	555	156	4642	5593	13757
1976	0	0	0	57	2315	1338	828	314	210	28	5033	5812	14185
1977	0	0	0	52	2572	1371	818	325	321	24	5432	6095	15048
1978	8	0	8	65	3352	1565	751	317	320	26	6329	6480	15816
1979	19	0	19	61	3064	807	560	284	51	0	4767	6445	15623

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Kansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	4.5	0.0	4.5	125.7	5.4	0.0	1.7	5.3	1.4	23.2	11.1	20.8	68.9	0.0	10.0	25.0	234.1
1961	5.0	0.0	5.0	117.2	3.6	0.0	0.5	5.0	1.4	20.9	7.0	18.4	56.8	0.0	10.6	25.9	215.5
1962	5.3	0.0	5.3	122.3	4.5	0.0	0.8	5.7	1.3	20.2	7.0	18.7	58.1	0.0	10.8	26.1	222.5
1963	5.6	0.0	5.6	111.4	4.3	0.0	0.6	6.6	1.3	19.3	6.2	20.6	59.0	0.0	12.0	28.9	216.8
1964	5.0	0.0	5.0	129.7	5.2	0.0	0.9	6.1	1.3	17.8	4.2	20.4	55.8	0.0	13.0	31.0	234.5
1965	3.8	0.0	3.8	160.0	6.5	0.0	0.8	6.4	1.8	18.0	4.0	21.9	59.3	0.0	13.3	32.0	268.5
1966	4.3	0.0	4.3	188.2	8.5	0.0	1.2	6.8	1.9	16.6	4.5	23.4	62.9	0.0	14.1	33.9	303.5
1967	2.8	0.0	2.8	139.5	8.4	0.0	2.0	7.4	1.5	16.2	6.8	26.5	68.7	0.0	14.4	34.6	259.9
1968	1.8	0.0	1.8	168.1	8.9	0.0	2.0	8.4	1.6	15.5	7.9	29.1	73.3	0.0	15.1	36.0	294.3
1969	2.0	0.0	2.0	179.7	7.8	0.0	2.1	9.9	1.2	14.3	7.7	28.7	71.7	0.0	15.5	37.1	305.9
1970	2.7	0.0	2.7	190.2	12.3	0.0	0.9	7.8	1.3	14.3	3.2	26.6	66.2	0.0	15.5	37.7	312.3
1971	2.2	0.0	2.2	208.8	14.4	0.0	0.6	7.7	1.4	14.4	2.1	27.7	68.3	0.0	15.9	38.7	333.9
1972	2.4	0.0	2.4	211.2	15.4	0.0	0.3	8.6	1.5	13.6	9.7	33.2	82.4	0.0	16.7	40.3	353.0
1973	3.5	0.0	3.5	210.4	17.1	0.0	0.2	9.6	1.9	14.1	9.8	35.2	87.9	0.0	17.9	43.5	363.2
1974	3.8	0.0	3.8	204.9	15.7	0.0	0.2	10.9	1.9	12.8	8.2	34.8	84.5	0.0	18.2	44.8	356.1
1975	3.1	0.0	3.1	154.6	15.0	0.0	0.1	11.9	1.5	12.4	10.8	39.0	90.8	0.0	21.2	52.2	321.9
1976	2.1	0.0	2.1	173.8	18.7	0.0	0.2	15.4	1.7	10.8	12.3	43.5	102.6	0.0	22.1	54.0	354.7
1977	4.2	0.0	4.2	178.5	18.0	0.0	0.3	16.0	2.5	11.6	13.8	47.0	109.2	0.0	23.4	57.8	373.0
1978	2.7	0.0	2.7	176.9	20.2	0.0	0.3	13.8	2.7	9.1	17.6	50.8	114.5	0.0	25.3	61.8	381.1
1979	5.5	0.0	5.5	255.0	40.9	0.0	2.1	15.9	2.8	8.6	16.4	56.1	142.7	0.0	26.5	64.3	494.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	170	0	170	121	920	0	301	1330	230	4412	1763	3586	12542	0	2932	7328
1961	187	0	187	113	612	0	95	1254	224	3986	1112	3200	10482	0	3099	7593
1962	199	0	199	118	778	0	140	1413	206	3840	1115	3252	10743	0	3166	7641
1963	210	0	210	108	744	0	113	1645	206	3678	985	3643	11015	0	3524	8456
1964	187	0	187	126	885	0	151	1519	217	3380	671	3633	10456	0	3816	9095
1965	143	0	143	155	1113	0	137	1584	303	3429	629	3867	11062	0	3902	9366
1966	162	0	162	182	1461	0	213	1689	315	3168	708	4139	11693	0	4128	9931
1967	105	0	105	135	1436	0	348	1937	243	3077	1081	4626	12747	0	4230	10128
1968	67	0	67	163	1524	0	347	2197	267	2948	1255	5025	13562	0	4414	10560
1969	73	0	73	174	1340	0	367	2608	203	2726	1217	4969	13430	0	4529	10874
1970	100	0	100	184	2104	0	155	2062	207	2714	502	4573	12317	0	4548	11052
1971	81	0	81	203	2479	0	100	2041	230	2741	332	4719	12642	0	4661	11351
1972	90	0	90	206	2652	0	51	2296	246	2592	1548	5473	14859	0	4886	11797
1973	131	0	131	206	2941	0	37	2555	321	2693	1551	5832	15930	0	5254	12735
1974	144	0	144	200	2702	0	31	2913	307	2445	1306	5850	15554	0	5328	13125
1975	120	0	120	152	2575	0	22	3208	253	2352	1723	6524	16658	0	6214	15284
1976	82	0	82	171	3215	0	29	4137	282	2065	1958	7464	19149	0	6488	15833
1977	165	0	165	175	3097	0	49	4357	408	2203	2198	8122	20433	0	6862	16943
1978	106	0	106	174	3463	0	55	3772	438	1727	2802	8531	20788	0	7418	18106
1979	219	0	219	250	7017	0	369	4318	458	1645	2605	9606	20265	0	7778	19555

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Kansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.1	44.3	1.4	18.2	5.1	0.6	3.1	98.4	1.2	127.9	0.1	0.2	172.6
1961	*	44.0	1.3	20.0	5.2	0.6	3.0	102.0	0.9	133.0	0.1	0.2	177.3
1962	*	36.2	2.1	19.5	5.6	0.7	2.9	107.8	0.9	139.4	0.1	0.2	175.9
1963	*	48.3	2.2	22.9	5.8	0.8	2.9	110.2	1.4	146.2	0.1	0.2	194.7
1964	*	31.8	2.2	22.5	6.7	0.6	3.1	110.0	1.4	146.6	0.1	0.2	178.6
1965	*	51.3	2.3	20.3	5.7	0.7	2.8	113.4	0.8	146.0	0.1	0.1	197.5
1966	*	58.2	2.1	22.2	6.2	0.8	2.9	117.9	0.5	152.6	0.1	0.2	211.1
1967	*	59.1	1.8	20.6	8.8	0.8	2.8	121.7	0.5	156.9	0.1	0.1	216.2
1968	*	61.0	1.7	23.7	9.6	0.8	3.1	129.7	0.2	168.7	0.1	0.1	229.9
1969	*	65.6	1.4	24.7	9.3	0.8	2.7	134.2	*	173.1	0.1	0.1	238.9
1970	*	75.6	1.4	27.3	8.6	0.6	2.7	135.8	0.1	176.4	0.1	0.1	252.3
1971	*	77.0	1.3	30.2	8.4	0.6	3.1	137.2	0.1	180.8	*	0.1	258.0
1972	*	82.3	1.1	30.1	8.0	0.6	3.3	148.1	0.4	191.6	*	0.1	274.0
1973	*	74.4	1.0	33.5	7.7	0.6	3.7	148.5	0.4	195.5	*	0.1	270.0
1974	*	76.4	1.1	35.5	7.7	0.6	3.6	148.3	0.3	197.2	0.1	0.1	273.8
1975	*	70.6	0.9	33.5	7.2	0.5	3.2	154.1	0.1	199.5	0.1	0.2	270.3
1976	*	64.2	1.1	32.7	6.8	0.6	3.5	165.3	0.1	210.1	0.1	0.2	274.6
1977	*	57.4	1.2	36.6	7.8	0.5	3.7	161.5	0.3	211.5	0.1	0.2	269.2
1978	0.0	64.2	1.0	43.1	8.7	0.4	3.9	165.2	0.2	222.6	0.1	0.2	287.0
1979	0.0	54.6	1.2	61.0	11.2	0.2	4.1	157.4	0.2	235.3	0.1	0.2	290.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	3	43	276	3121	957	150	507	18729	189	23929	23	57
1961	1	42	267	3426	975	140	493	19427	144	24873	23	55
1962	1	35	416	3343	1048	169	484	20521	135	26117	23	56
1963	1	47	433	3926	1078	192	484	20984	228	27326	22	52
1964	1	31	438	3866	1248	160	508	20942	220	27383	20	48
1965	0	50	452	3479	1058	163	467	21584	135	27338	16	39
1966	0	56	408	3811	1152	193	485	22438	84	28571	19	46
1967	0	57	347	3528	1612	199	468	23176	74	29405	17	42
1968	0	59	345	4069	1751	201	514	24691	25	31596	16	39
1969	0	64	285	4233	1691	204	439	25552	6	32409	15	37
1970	0	73	269	4688	1566	153	448	25857	8	32989	15	37
1971	0	75	248	5185	1530	150	508	26121	13	33755	14	34
1972	0	80	226	5170	1456	157	544	28191	63	35808	13	30
1973	0	73	200	5757	1403	158	612	28265	66	36462	13	32
1974	0	75	216	6100	1408	164	586	28238	51	36763	15	37
1975	0	69	176	5754	1310	143	520	29331	17	37251	21	51
1976	0	63	225	5614	1230	151	578	31471	21	39290	22	53
1977	0	56	242	6282	1417	133	603	30746	40	39464	22	53
1978	0	63	204	7407	1570	122	647	31452	27	41429	19	46
1979	0	54	240	10477	2009	64	677	29956	26	43448	22	54

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Kansas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	10.3	0.0	10.3	85.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3
1961	8.4	0.0	8.4	93.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.2
1962	9.1	0.0	9.1	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.8
1963	11.2	0.0	11.2	109.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.5
1964	10.0	0.0	10.0	117.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.1
1965	11.6	0.0	11.6	116.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.2
1966	9.6	0.0	9.6	129.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.7
1967	9.6	0.0	9.6	140.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.8
1968	11.0	0.0	11.0	143.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	156.8
1969	7.7	0.0	7.7	165.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.8
1970	8.3	0.0	8.3	173.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	185.7
1971	8.9	0.0	8.9	180.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	192.5
1972	10.2	0.0	10.2	185.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.3
1973	21.7	0.0	21.7	180.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	6.9	10.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	212.5
1974	36.1	0.0	36.1	169.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	220.0
1975	59.5	0.0	59.5	131.1	10.7	0.0	*	22.9	33.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.4
1976	71.5	0.0	71.5	125.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	33.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.9
1977	85.9	0.0	85.9	132.8	6.4	0.0	0.0	23.6	29.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	248.7
1978	134.3	0.0	134.3	122.1	6.8	0.0	*	22.2	29.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	285.4
1979	142.2	0.0	142.2	120.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	14.6	18.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	281.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	435	0	435	82	145	0	0	135	280	20	0	0	0
1961	341	0	341	90	129	0	0	128	257	16	0	0	0
1962	380	0	380	95	156	0	0	171	327	15	0	0	0
1963	467	0	467	106	157	0	0	188	345	17	0	0	0
1964	412	0	412	114	144	0	0	114	257	13	0	0	0
1965	478	0	478	113	134	0	0	179	313	13	0	0	0
1966	398	0	398	126	136	0	0	76	212	13	0	0	0
1967	398	0	398	137	137	0	0	64	201	9	0	0	0
1968	458	0	458	139	168	0	0	264	432	10	0	0	0
1969	322	0	322	161	171	0	0	188	359	6	0	0	0
1970	344	0	344	168	189	0	0	506	695	7	0	0	0
1971	367	0	367	175	204	0	0	331	535	7	0	0	0
1972	425	0	425	180	507	0	0	304	811	5	0	0	0
1973	1045	0	1045	176	606	0	0	1098	1704	3	0	0	0
1974	1805	0	1805	165	1217	0	0	1222	2439	7	0	0	0
1975	2983	0	2983	128	1831	0	4	3650	5485	5	0	0	0
1976	3507	0	3507	123	1201	0	0	4227	5428	5	0	0	0
1977	4513	0	4513	129	1095	0	0	3748	4843	3	0	0	0
1978	7349	0	7349	118	1159	0	4	3537	4700	5	0	0	0
1979	7630	0	7630	118	607	0	0	2326	2933	4	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Kentucky

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	282.4	153.8	9.6	2.8	28.3	2.7	9.0	16.7	3.3	116.7	2.1	0.2	10.4	201.8	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	133.7	799.9
1961	284.4	156.3	9.9	3.0	25.9	3.2	7.0	17.2	3.2	118.4	1.8	0.4	10.7	200.7	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	128.7	797.2
1962	284.4	163.8	11.2	4.4	34.1	4.6	7.5	19.0	4.1	126.1	2.4	0.5	13.3	227.1	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	112.0	816.6
1963	366.0	171.2	13.6	3.0	32.2	5.1	7.2	21.4	4.1	130.1	2.9	0.3	14.2	234.1	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	71.9	867.6
1964	398.3	180.5	9.8	3.1	33.3	5.7	6.9	22.4	4.3	131.9	3.5	0.4	16.4	237.7	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	28.0	869.8
1965	413.4	177.4	13.6	2.8	32.5	7.2	13.5	23.5	4.6	138.9	3.7	0.4	18.8	259.5	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	881.4
1966	426.5	153.6	14.0	2.5	40.6	9.4	17.4	25.1	4.8	141.8	4.5	0.4	21.8	282.1	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	-2.8	886.1
1967	434.6	198.6	15.7	1.8	39.7	13.2	16.5	26.0	4.4	149.9	5.7	*	23.6	296.7	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	-30.6	937.9
1968	445.6	202.9	18.0	1.1	42.6	15.6	21.4	30.7	4.9	159.7	5.3	0.4	24.7	324.5	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	-3.8	999.7
1969	474.2	242.2	20.1	1.1	45.8	17.1	19.8	35.6	5.0	167.1	6.6	0.5	27.4	346.2	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	-28.5	1062.0
1970	533.2	255.7	19.9	1.1	47.8	17.4	17.5	36.1	5.1	176.3	6.7	0.6	25.4	354.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	-88.2	1088.0
1971	557.8	251.9	20.6	0.7	45.3	15.1	15.8	37.2	5.5	187.6	4.2	*	27.0	359.1	0.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	-101.6	1104.2
1972	591.1	262.1	20.0	0.6	55.2	12.4	12.8	42.9	5.9	197.3	7.3	*	32.4	386.9	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	-92.1	1187.1
1973	580.4	250.4	24.1	0.6	60.9	13.4	12.2	46.0	7.0	206.8	6.9	*	34.8	412.6	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	-64.6	1218.5
1974	599.6	233.5	16.8	0.6	59.3	11.5	10.6	44.5	6.7	207.7	13.1	0.3	37.8	409.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	-66.4	1211.1
1975	558.0	211.7	17.1	0.6	62.7	12.1	8.9	40.8	6.4	214.4	13.4	0.3	43.0	419.6	0.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	-165.6	1059.7
1976	616.4	250.6	17.7	0.6	79.0	12.1	8.7	42.0	7.1	225.0	15.3	*	44.6	452.0	0.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	-197.1	1154.7
1977	613.0	223.7	18.6	0.5	98.1	12.4	8.0	42.7	6.4	230.8	17.0	*	52.7	487.2	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	-180.4	1178.2
1978	619.2	216.3	19.6	0.5	109.6	14.4	7.8	45.0	6.9	236.0	15.8	*	58.2	513.7	0.0	33.2	0.0	0.0	-151.1	1231.3
1979	611.1	222.6	18.5	0.7	123.1	14.6	20.1	39.5	7.2	223.6	7.7	0.0	58.3	513.3	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	24.9	1411.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	11601	149	1453	546	4860	506	1585	4151	544	22224	326	28	1973	38197	0	2633	0	0	39172
1961	11689	151	1495	596	4448	584	1240	4276	529	22542	281	62	2069	38122	0	2545	0	0	37722
1962	11682	158	1686	862	5848	832	1326	4730	669	24012	387	73	2522	42948	0	2775	0	0	32829
1963	14933	166	2049	592	5526	922	1276	5343	669	24761	460	50	2750	44398	0	2328	0	0	21084
1964	16425	175	1472	620	5719	1025	1224	5591	702	25102	557	59	3247	45318	0	2415	0	0	8213
1965	17212	172	2049	546	5579	1293	2375	5868	755	26445	589	63	3627	49190	0	2464	0	0	1564
1966	17791	149	2103	489	6965	1676	3069	6268	785	26992	712	66	4130	53255	0	2565	0	0	-831
1967	18339	192	2373	361	6809	2359	2904	6783	729	28543	908	3	4494	56266	0	3697	0	0	-8972
1968	18850	197	2714	224	7316	2780	3779	8050	801	30407	848	64	4775	61757	0	2927	0	0	-1119
1969	20292	235	3036	216	7865	3045	3497	9365	827	31814	1042	76	5244	66027	0	2678	0	0	-8353
1970	23342	248	3005	215	8209	3098	3094	9564	842	33563	1061	85	4967	67701	0	3174	0	0	-25855
1971	24675	244	3110	132	7776	2683	2781	9863	911	35718	674	5	5268	68919	0	3536	0	0	-29784
1972	26341	255	3015	122	9471	2215	2257	11411	975	37567	1159	3	6230	74425	0	3770	0	0	-27000
1973	25868	245	3625	118	10457	2374	2152	12277	1161	39362	1094	1	6683	79303	0	3823	0	0	-18944
1974	27148	228	2525	121	10176	2042	1878	11928	1112	39541	2084	51	7135	78592	0	3398	0	0	-19465
1975	25371	208	2574	114	10760	2145	1577	10976	1048	40816	2127	48	7733	79919	0	3463	0	0	-48539
1976	27689	246	2664	118	13566	2143	1529	11329	1164	42834	2426	7	8109	85888	0	3159	0	0	-57768
1977	27475	220	2799	102	16838	2209	1416	11615	1056	43935	2706	0	9495	92170	0	3313	0	0	-52861
1978	27647	213	2958	97	18809	2549	1378	12254	1134	44928	2506	0	10572	97185	0	3182	0	0	-44298
1979	26762	219	2784	130	21141	2593	3545	10739	1187	42570	1230	0	9365	95283	0	3940	0	0	7295

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane propane mixture, ethane propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Kentucky
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	86.0	119.0	52.6	71.0	172.9	457.3	152.0	152.7	202.7	133.7	96.1	240.2	799.9
1961	82.1	115.9	61.7	80.4	171.3	448.8	151.3	152.1	202.1	128.7	95.9	235.0	797.2
1962	84.3	119.5	65.2	84.9	183.7	447.2	164.3	165.1	207.0	112.0	93.5	225.6	816.6
1963	88.7	125.4	65.5	86.2	210.3	478.5	176.7	177.4	254.4	71.9	96.0	230.4	867.6
1964	87.2	127.5	53.2	75.5	226.0	482.1	184.0	184.7	291.4	28.0	94.4	225.0	869.8
1965	92.3	135.9	57.2	81.5	232.7	475.1	188.1	188.9	305.8	5.3	91.5	219.6	881.4
1966	86.8	135.4	53.2	79.7	230.9	466.6	203.6	204.4	314.4	-2.8	91.5	220.1	886.1
1967	101.9	153.7	67.5	96.0	245.3	473.8	213.6	214.4	340.2	-30.6	91.2	218.4	937.9
1968	115.0	178.9	75.1	107.1	233.5	481.0	232.0	232.7	348.0	-3.8	101.5	242.7	999.7
1969	124.5	197.8	84.6	120.1	252.1	495.9	247.6	248.3	381.8	-28.5	103.9	249.4	1062.0
1970	126.6	208.3	86.0	125.8	251.2	492.1	261.1	261.8	451.4	-88.2	105.9	257.3	1088.0
1971	120.6	209.0	81.2	123.9	246.5	505.1	265.6	266.3	492.1	-101.6	113.7	276.8	1104.2
1972	118.6	201.1	80.1	128.6	262.3	572.9	283.9	284.6	534.4	-92.1	129.5	312.8	1187.1
1973	113.5	206.7	88.4	141.9	251.2	573.5	295.7	296.4	534.4	-64.6	137.2	332.6	1218.5
1974	108.1	204.0	78.6	140.5	262.0	576.4	289.5	290.2	539.3	-66.4	136.5	336.3	1211.1
1975	108.8	181.5	74.2	133.0	237.6	457.2	287.2	288.0	517.4	-165.6	101.7	250.1	1059.7
1976	127.6	203.2	100.7	162.8	237.8	485.9	302.0	302.8	583.8	-197.1	112.4	274.3	1154.7
1977	130.2	217.4	104.3	172.9	234.8	478.7	308.3	309.2	580.9	-180.4	115.5	285.1	1178.2
1978	118.6	220.2	100.2	174.5	255.9	503.7	332.2	332.9	575.5	-151.1	123.3	301.0	1231.3
1979	117.2	257.1	85.3	177.3	279.0	635.3	341.3	342.2	565.4	24.9	172.1	417.1	1411.9

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Kentucky

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	6.3	0.0	6.3	65.2	2.0	6.9	5.6	14.5	9.4	23.5	119.0
1961	7.5	0.0	7.5	61.0	2.9	5.4	5.3	13.5	9.8	24.1	115.9
1962	6.1	0.0	6.1	64.1	2.9	5.5	5.8	14.2	10.3	24.8	119.5
1963	7.0	0.0	7.0	66.7	2.3	6.0	6.8	15.1	10.8	25.9	125.4
1964	5.3	0.0	5.3	68.4	1.9	6.0	5.7	13.6	11.9	28.3	127.5
1965	4.2	0.0	4.2	66.1	2.9	12.6	6.4	21.9	12.8	30.8	135.9
1966	5.2	0.0	5.2	56.1	3.3	14.8	7.4	25.5	14.3	34.3	135.4
1967	4.4	0.0	4.4	71.8	3.5	14.1	8.2	25.8	15.3	36.5	153.7
1968	4.7	0.0	4.7	78.2	3.5	18.5	10.1	32.1	18.8	45.1	178.9
1969	4.9	0.0	4.9	86.4	3.4	17.4	12.3	33.2	21.6	51.8	197.8
1970	4.8	0.0	4.8	89.2	4.1	15.9	12.7	32.6	23.8	57.9	208.3
1971	3.4	0.0	3.4	86.8	3.0	14.4	12.9	30.3	25.8	62.7	209.0
1972	2.9	0.0	2.9	88.2	2.9	10.6	14.0	27.5	24.2	58.3	201.1
1973	3.1	0.0	3.1	81.8	3.1	10.0	15.3	28.5	27.2	66.0	206.7
1974	3.3	0.0	3.3	78.0	3.1	9.8	14.1	26.9	27.7	68.2	204.0
1975	2.5	0.0	2.5	80.7	3.5	8.2	13.9	25.6	21.0	51.7	181.5
1976	2.6	0.0	2.6	98.2	5.9	6.4	14.4	26.8	22.0	53.7	203.2
1977	4.4	0.0	4.4	96.4	8.9	6.1	14.4	29.3	25.2	62.1	217.4
1978	4.7	0.0	4.7	85.8	8.2	5.6	14.4	28.1	29.5	72.1	220.2
1979	6.5	0.5	7.0	78.8	4.8	15.9	10.8	31.4	40.9	99.0	257.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	237	0	237	63	352	1209	1396	2957	2760	6898
1961	282	0	282	59	491	954	1312	2758	2878	7051
1962	227	0	227	62	504	966	1434	2903	3015	7276
1963	260	0	260	65	390	1052	1704	3145	3166	7595
1964	198	0	198	66	321	1055	1424	2800	3485	8306
1965	157	0	157	64	493	2229	1593	4316	3763	9031
1966	193	0	193	54	560	2614	1857	5030	4184	10065
1967	163	0	163	70	605	2485	2125	5215	4473	10709
1968	174	0	174	76	608	3260	2650	6519	5520	13206
1969	184	0	184	84	592	3074	3230	6896	6318	15170
1970	179	0	179	86	700	2801	3352	6853	6987	16978
1971	126	0	126	84	513	2541	3432	6486	7547	18379
1972	107	0	107	86	505	1870	3719	6094	7079	17093
1973	117	0	117	80	539	1772	4086	6397	7982	19347
1974	126	0	126	76	525	1725	3769	6019	8109	19975
1975	99	0	99	79	594	1447	3740	5781	6157	15144
1976	102	0	102	96	1019	1127	3890	6037	6446	15730
1977	175	0	175	95	1522	1074	3912	6508	7374	18204
1978	186	0	186	84	1399	989	3921	6309	8655	21125
1979	259	18	277	77	817	2798	2941	6556	11974	29027

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors, (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Kentucky

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	11.8	0.0	11.8	18.9	9.6	4.2	1.0	6.8	0.1	0.2	22.0	5.2	13.1	71.0
1961	14.0	0.0	14.0	23.8	9.9	5.9	0.9	6.7	0.1	0.4	24.0	5.4	13.3	80.4
1962	11.2	0.0	11.2	25.2	11.2	6.1	1.0	9.7	0.2	0.5	28.7	5.8	13.9	84.9
1963	12.9	0.0	12.9	26.2	13.6	4.7	1.2	6.4	0.2	0.3	26.5	6.1	14.6	86.2
1964	9.8	0.0	9.8	21.6	9.8	3.9	1.0	6.5	0.2	0.4	21.8	6.6	15.7	75.5
1965	7.8	0.0	7.8	22.0	13.6	6.0	1.1	6.1	0.1	0.4	27.3	7.2	17.2	81.5
1966	9.6	0.0	9.6	19.7	14.0	6.8	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.4	23.9	7.8	18.7	79.7
1967	8.1	0.0	8.1	33.3	15.7	7.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	*	26.1	8.4	20.1	96.0
1968	8.7	0.0	8.7	37.2	18.0	7.3	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.4	29.2	9.4	22.6	107.1
1969	9.2	0.0	9.2	43.2	20.1	7.1	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	32.2	10.4	25.1	120.1
1970	8.9	0.0	8.9	43.8	19.9	8.5	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	33.3	11.6	28.2	125.8
1971	6.3	0.0	6.3	43.7	20.6	6.2	2.3	1.2	0.8	*	31.2	12.4	30.3	123.9
1972	5.3	0.0	5.3	44.0	20.0	6.1	2.5	1.2	1.0	*	30.7	14.2	34.3	128.6
1973	5.8	0.0	5.8	46.7	24.1	6.5	2.7	1.3	1.3	*	35.9	15.6	37.9	141.9
1974	6.1	0.0	6.1	43.3	16.8	6.3	2.5	1.3	2.0	0.3	29.2	17.9	44.0	140.5
1975	4.7	0.0	4.7	39.3	17.1	7.2	2.5	1.4	1.7	0.3	30.2	17.0	41.8	133.0
1976	4.9	0.0	4.9	58.3	17.7	12.3	2.5	1.3	3.7	*	37.6	18.1	44.1	162.8
1977	8.2	0.0	8.2	51.1	18.6	18.4	2.5	1.4	4.1	*	45.0	19.8	48.8	172.9
1978	8.6	0.0	8.6	47.4	19.6	16.9	2.5	1.5	3.7	*	44.2	21.6	52.7	174.5
1979	12.1	0.3	12.4	41.2	18.5	9.9	1.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	31.7	26.9	65.1	177.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	440	0	440	18	1453	728	246	1299	15	28	3771	1536	3839
1961	524	0	524	23	1495	1018	232	1269	15	62	4090	1590	3897
1962	422	0	422	24	1686	1044	253	1846	32	73	4935	1691	4082
1963	483	0	483	25	2049	808	301	1223	33	50	4463	1785	4284
1964	368	0	368	21	1472	666	251	1238	34	59	3720	1934	4609
1965	292	0	292	21	2049	1022	281	1170	10	63	4595	2100	5041
1966	358	0	358	19	2103	1160	328	272	8	66	3937	2281	5487
1967	302	0	302	32	2373	1254	375	273	22	3	4301	2460	5890
1968	324	0	324	36	2714	1259	468	286	21	64	4812	2770	6626
1969	341	0	341	42	3036	1226	570	300	103	76	5311	3061	7351
1970	332	0	332	42	3005	1451	591	263	116	85	5512	3404	8271
1971	233	0	233	42	3110	1063	606	236	128	5	5148	3641	8868
1972	198	0	198	43	3015	1046	656	224	152	3	5096	4165	10056
1973	217	0	217	46	3625	1116	721	241	211	1	5915	4578	11096
1974	234	0	234	42	2525	1088	665	249	315	51	4893	5238	12903
1975	183	0	183	38	2574	1231	660	275	269	48	5057	4982	12255
1976	189	0	189	57	2664	2112	687	247	587	7	6304	5291	12911
1977	325	0	325	50	2799	3153	690	261	659	0	7563	5794	14306
1978	345	0	345	47	2958	2900	692	280	586	0	7416	6323	15433
1979	482	12	494	41	2784	1693	519	257	12	0	5265	7876	19092

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Kentucky

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	90.7	0.0	90.7	47.7	6.8	0.0	2.1	10.0	0.8	2.5	1.7	10.4	34.4	0.0	81.3	203.1	457.3
1961	89.5	0.0	89.5	48.8	5.3	0.0	1.6	10.9	0.8	2.3	1.4	10.7	33.0	0.0	80.4	197.1	448.8
1962	90.7	0.0	90.7	51.6	6.6	0.0	2.0	12.1	1.7	3.7	2.0	13.3	41.4	0.0	77.2	186.3	447.2
1963	117.1	0.0	117.1	52.7	5.7	0.0	1.3	13.3	1.7	2.2	2.2	14.2	40.5	0.0	78.9	189.3	478.5
1964	117.9	0.0	117.9	63.3	4.9	0.0	1.0	15.6	1.8	2.4	2.9	16.4	44.9	0.0	75.7	180.4	482.1
1965	121.5	0.0	121.5	60.3	7.8	0.0	0.8	15.9	2.1	2.2	3.3	18.8	51.0	0.0	71.3	171.1	475.1
1966	124.7	0.0	124.7	47.8	9.7	0.0	2.6	16.3	2.2	1.8	4.1	21.8	58.4	0.0	69.2	166.5	466.6
1967	120.8	0.0	120.8	63.2	10.3	0.0	2.4	16.3	2.3	1.9	4.4	23.6	61.3	0.0	67.3	161.2	473.8
1968	115.6	0.0	115.6	55.6	7.4	0.0	2.9	18.7	2.6	1.8	4.1	24.7	62.2	0.0	73.0	174.6	481.0
1969	113.5	0.0	113.5	70.0	8.6	0.0	2.4	21.0	2.8	1.4	4.8	27.4	68.5	0.0	71.7	172.1	495.9
1970	110.8	0.0	110.8	77.2	6.8	0.0	1.7	21.1	2.9	1.1	4.3	25.4	63.2	0.0	70.2	170.7	492.1
1971	103.8	0.0	103.8	76.0	10.5	0.0	1.4	21.9	3.1	1.4	1.4	27.0	66.7	0.0	75.3	183.3	505.1
1972	100.2	0.0	100.2	81.7	10.8	0.0	2.2	26.4	3.4	1.1	4.2	32.4	80.4	0.0	91.0	219.6	572.9
1973	85.9	0.0	85.9	78.2	12.5	0.0	2.2	27.9	3.8	1.2	4.8	34.8	87.1	0.0	94.2	228.2	573.5
1974	93.6	0.0	93.6	76.5	10.7	0.0	0.9	27.8	3.6	1.1	9.9	37.8	91.8	0.0	90.8	223.6	576 4
1975	70.3	0.0	70.3	67.4	16.1	0.0	0.7	24.3	3.1	1.0	11.7	43.0	100.0	0.0	63.5	156.1	457.2
1976	59.6	0.0	59.6	73.0	17.4	0.0	2.3	25.0	3.5	0.8	11.6	44.6	105.1	0.0	72.1	176.0	485.9
1977	56.5	0.0	56.5	55.9	25.2	0.0	1.9	25.7	3.3	0.8	12.9	52.7	122.4	0.0	70.3	173.5	478.7
1978	66.3	0.0	66.3	58.5	26.6	0.0	2.2	27.9	3.5	0.6	12.1	58.2	131 2	0.0	72.0	175.8	503.7
1979	69.1	0.6	69.6	75.3	33.3	0.0	4.2	26.7	3.7	0.5	7.3	58.3	134.0	0.0	104.1	252.3	635.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	3398	0	3398	46	1173	0	376	2485	138	478	276	1973	6900	0	23818	59527
1961	3356	0	3356	47	909	0	286	2711	135	446	222	2069	6778	0	23574	57763
1962	3404	0	3404	50	1135	0	361	3021	277	705	312	2522	8331	0	22620	54587
1963	4385	0	4385	51	984	0	225	3312	277	411	355	2750	8313	0	23125	55482
1964	4409	0	4409	61	844	0	169	3886	290	451	458	3247	9345	0	22188	52879
1965	4537	0	4537	58	1331	0	146	3974	346	426	526	3627	10376	0	20893	50144
1966	4660	0	4660	46	1370	0	456	4058	360	344	650	4130	11666	0	20283	48797
1967	4515	0	4515	61	1774	0	420	4253	334	355	704	4194	12385	0	19735	47247
1968	4315	0	4315	54	1278	0	518	4895	422	345	656	4775	12888	0	21386	51167
1969	4235	0	4235	68	1479	0	424	5525	465	272	766	5244	14175	0	21007	50441
1970	4127	0	4127	75	1162	0	293	5597	474	209	679	4967	13381	0	20586	50022
1971	3827	0	3827	74	1799	0	240	5801	517	260	226	5268	14111	0	22062	53727
1972	3721	0	3721	80	1853	0	387	7009	554	210	670	6230	16913	0	26662	64375
1973	3199	0	3199	77	2146	0	380	7439	623	224	759	6683	18255	0	27594	66881
1974	3583	0	3583	75	1842	0	153	7464	597	201	1579	7135	18970	0	26606	65544
1975	2722	0	2722	66	2763	0	130	6550	518	195	1856	7733	19744	0	18597	45739
1976	2304	0	2304	72	2994	0	402	6727	576	159	1838	8109	20804	0	21138	51585
1977	2249	0	2249	55	4326	0	341	6986	538	153	2046	9495	23887	0	20601	50862
1978	2645	0	2645	58	4573	0	389	7617	578	114	1919	10572	25761	0	21106	51516
1979	2756	23	2778	74	5719	0	747	7259	605	96	1166	9365	24956	0	30500	73937

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Kentucky

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.6	19.6	2.8	15.2	2.7	0.1	2.5	107.4	0.2	130.8	0.2	0.5	152.7
1961	0.4	20.8	3.0	11.8	3.2	0.1	2.4	109.4	0.3	130.2	0.2	0.5	152.1
1962	0.4	21.1	4.4	18.4	4.6	0.1	2.4	112.7	0.3	142.8	0.2	0.6	165.1
1963	0.4	24.4	3.0	19.5	5.1	0.1	2.4	121.5	0.4	151.9	0.2	0.5	177.4
1964	0.4	26.1	3.1	22.6	5.7	0.1	2.5	123.0	0.4	157.4	0.2	0.5	184.7
1965	0.4	28.5	2.8	15.9	7.2	0.1	2.5	130.5	0.3	159.2	0.2	0.5	188.9
1966	0.4	29.1	2.5	20.8	9.4	0.1	2.6	138.6	0.3	174.1	0.2	0.6	204.4
1967	0.3	29.9	1.8	18.5	13.2	0.1	2.1	146.6	1.1	183.4	0.2	0.5	214.4
1968	0.3	31.5	1.1	23.6	15.6	0.1	2.3	156.4	1.0	200.2	0.2	0.5	232.7
1969	0.2	35.3	1.1	26.6	17.1	0.2	2.2	164.1	0.9	212.2	0.2	0.5	248.3
1970	0.2	36.8	1.1	28.5	17.4	0.1	2.2	173.8	0.9	224.1	0.2	0.5	261.8
1971	0.1	36.3	0.7	25.6	15.1	0.1	2.4	185.0	0.3	229.2	0.2	0.5	266.3
1972	0.1	37.9	0.6	35.0	12.4	0.1	2.6	195.1	*	245.8	0.2	0.5	284.6
1973	0.1	35.4	0.6	38.6	13.4	0.1	3.3	204.3	*	260.3	0.2	0.5	296.4
1974	*	30.1	0.6	38.7	11.5	0.1	3.1	205.3	*	259.3	0.2	0.5	290.2
1975	*	24.0	0.6	35.3	12.1	0.1	3.2	211.9	*	263.2	0.2	0.5	288.0
1976	*	21.0	0.6	41.8	12.1	0.1	3.6	222.9	*	281.0	0.2	0.6	302.8
1977	*	19.5	0.5	44.0	12.4	0.1	3.1	228.6	*	288.8	0.3	0.6	309.2
1978	0.0	23.5	0.5	56.5	14.4	0.1	3.4	233.9	*	308.7	0.2	0.5	332.9
1979	0.0	26.3	0.7	74.0	14.6	0.1	3.5	221.8	0.3	315.0	0.3	0.6	342.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	60	19	546	2603	506	24	405	20446	35	24564	54	135
1961	16	20	596	2029	584	21	394	20826	43	24494	61	149
1962	14	20	862	3162	832	23	392	21461	41	26773	68	163
1963	17	24	592	3340	922	27	392	23127	64	28464	64	154
1964	17	25	620	3884	1025	30	412	23413	58	29442	64	153
1965	15	28	546	2730	1293	20	409	24849	41	29888	65	157
1966	14	28	489	3570	1676	25	425	26376	45	32606	67	162
1967	11	29	361	3170	2359	30	345	27914	170	34349	65	155
1968	10	31	224	4052	2780	37	379	29776	160	37407	59	142
1969	7	34	216	4568	3045	40	362	31242	138	39611	56	135
1970	7	36	215	4888	3098	24	368	33090	145	41827	61	147
1971	5	35	132	4394	2683	24	394	35221	49	42896	59	145
1972	4	37	122	6010	2215	26	422	37133	4	45932	59	142
1973	2	35	118	6628	2374	30	538	38897	3	48588	60	146
1974	2	29	121	6636	2042	31	515	39091	2	48437	63	155
1975	0	24	114	6063	2145	26	530	40347	2	49227	63	155
1976	0	21	118	7175	2143	26	588	42427	1	52478	67	165
1977	0	19	102	7558	2209	26	518	43520	1	53934	73	181
1978	0	23	97	9693	2549	25	556	44535	1	57455	61	150
1979	0	26	130	12708	2593	21	582	42217	52	58302	78	190

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Kentucky

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	171.9	0.0	171.9	2.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	202.7
1961	173.0	0.0	173.0	2.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	202.1
1962	176.0	0.0	176.0	1.7	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.0
1963	228.6	0.0	228.6	1.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	254.4
1964	264.9	0.0	264.9	1.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	291.4
1965	279.5	0.0	279.5	0.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	305.8
1966	286.7	0.0	286.7	1.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	314.4
1967	301.1	0.0	301.1	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	340.2
1968	316.4	0.0	316.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	348.0
1969	346.4	0.0	346.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	381.8
1970	408.5	0.0	408.5	8.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	451.4
1971	444.1	0.0	444.1	9.2	*	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	492.1
1972	482.6	0.0	482.6	10.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.4	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	534.4
1973	485.5	0.0	485.5	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	534.4
1974	496.6	0.0	496.6	5.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.7	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	539.3
1975	480.4	0.0	480.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	517.4
1976	549.3	0.0	549.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	583.8
1977	544.0	0.0	544.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	580.9
1978	539.6	0.0	539.6	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	575.5
1979	522.2	0.0	522.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	565.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	7466	0	7466	2	4	0	0	0	4	2633	0	0	0
1961	7512	0	7512	2	2	0	0	0	2	2545	0	0	0
1962	7615	0	7615	2	3	0	0	3	6	2775	0	0	0
1963	9787	0	9787	1	4	0	0	8	12	2328	0	0	0
1964	11433	0	11433	1	4	0	0	7	11	2415	0	0	0
1965	12210	0	12210	*	3	0	0	12	15	2464	0	0	0
1966	12567	0	12567	1	6	0	0	9	15	2565	0	0	0
1967	13348	0	13348	*	5	0	0	11	16	3697	0	0	0
1968	14027	0	14027	*	119	0	0	12	131	2927	0	0	0
1969	15525	0	15525	7	0	0	0	35	35	2678	0	0	0
1970	18698	0	18698	9	7	0	0	121	128	3174	0	0	0
1971	20483	0	20483	9	7	0	0	271	278	3596	0	0	0
1972	22311	0	22311	10	57	0	0	333	390	3770	0	0	0
1973	22333	0	22333	8	28	0	0	121	149	3823	0	0	0
1974	23203	0	23203	5	85	0	0	188	273	3398	0	0	0
1975	22366	0	22366	*	109	0	0	0	109	3463	0	0	0
1976	25095	0	25095	*	266	0	0	0	266	3159	0	0	0
1977	24726	0	24726	1	279	0	0	0	279	3313	0	0	0
1978	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0
1979	23187	0	23187	1	204	0	0	0	204	3940	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Louisiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	0.0	1003.8	14.6	5.0	63.9	16.3	5.3	38.6	7.6	123.4	54.9	*	29.0	358.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.9	1355.5
1961	0.0	1064.6	12.5	4.3	52.9	18.8	2.2	41.8	7.4	125.0	54.2	*	31.4	350.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.1	1409.2
1962	0.0	1050.3	14.3	5.7	56.3	24.0	1.6	44.9	9.2	130.2	41.1	0.1	33.3	360.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1415.0
1963	0.0	1124.4	14.9	5.6	56.8	27.1	2.9	47.7	9.2	133.4	41.9	0.1	40.4	380.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1505.4
1964	0.0	1180.8	14.5	5.4	56.6	28.8	4.3	53.6	9.7	138.4	45.7	0.1	48.9	405.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1588.7
1965	0.0	1145.4	16.8	5.3	48.9	32.8	4.6	52.7	9.0	148.1	48.8	0.1	44.4	411.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	1560.4
1966	0.0	1242.0	15.2	4.6	53.3	34.1	10.6	54.3	9.3	152.5	43.3	*	49.1	426.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.5	1662.9
1967	0.0	1439.0	15.6	3.9	45.1	29.0	10.2	55.2	8.1	158.4	65.6	0.1	51.7	442.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1890.3
1968	0.0	1568.7	14.1	3.6	57.5	32.2	10.4	64.5	8.9	169.0	63.3	0.1	61.4	484.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	2070.1
1969	0.0	1817.6	14.1	3.0	62.5	33.3	14.5	77.6	9.5	175.0	72.3	0.1	76.3	538.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-13.9	2341.9
1970	0.0	1897.9	14.6	2.4	68.7	31.7	14.2	77.0	9.6	183.1	70.9	0.1	78.4	550.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	2448.5
1971	0.0	1942.3	15.0	2.3	78.0	31.8	10.9	79.2	8.6	188.4	52.7	0.1	79.6	546.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.3	2482.6
1972	0.0	1992.1	15.2	2.1	102.8	31.5	11.9	99.0	9.2	204.7	54.5	0.1	98.8	629.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	2639.9
1973	0.0	2051.5	16.4	2.0	143.7	31.9	19.1	98.9	10.8	216.0	106.6	0.1	112.6	758.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	2837.4
1974	0.0	2055.9	21.6	1.9	144.3	43.3	16.3	95.8	10.4	217.2	160.1	0.1	126.5	837.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.9	2948.2
1975	0.0	1826.5	18.5	1.6	129.0	33.0	13.7	85.2	11.1	226.9	178.5	0.2	129.4	827.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	2675.5
1976	0.0	2084.0	14.9	1.4	135.9	27.4	12.7	84.3	12.3	243.1	240.9	0.1	137.1	910.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	3006.9
1977	1.9	2236.0	14.1	1.5	187.8	29.1	16.9	81.3	12.1	253.8	330.2	0.2	171.7	1098.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	3358.2
1978	4.4	2291.8	17.5	1.2	193.3	30.4	18.5	80.5	13.0	263.0	341.1	0.1	185.2	1143.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	3470.0
1979	3.0	2020.4	18.4	1.2	189.8	40.9	18.1	111.0	13.6	257.8	376.2	0.1	186.7	1213.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	3317.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	0	970	2198	1000	10965	3016	927	9613	1259	23496	8738	3	5549	66764	0	0	0	0	-2026
1961	0	1029	1889	850	9084	3456	396	10411	1226	23801	8626	5	6071	65814	0	0	0	0	-1792
1962	0	1015	2150	1136	9666	4382	289	11205	1522	24781	6532	12	6424	68098	0	0	0	0	1145
1963	0	1091	2238	1116	9751	4927	512	11904	1521	25398	6658	8	7815	71850	0	0	0	0	293
1964	0	1144	2183	1065	9725	5234	750	13371	1598	26355	7266	8	9545	77099	0	0	0	0	557
1965	0	1110	2530	1057	8397	5915	803	13144	1483	28189	7759	9	8754	78041	0	0	0	0	1053
1966	0	1202	2298	907	9148	6146	1866	13548	1540	29031	6886	7	9663	81040	0	0	0	0	-1626
1967	0	1394	2347	770	7742	5256	1799	14393	1340	30154	10438	8	10390	84638	0	0	0	0	2477
1968	0	1521	2119	711	9874	5839	1833	16889	1472	32178	10075	9	12261	93260	0	0	0	0	4626
1969	0	1763	2130	588	10737	6010	2561	20390	1561	33315	11499	11	14896	103700	0	0	0	0	-4081
1970	0	1841	2198	470	11796	5710	2509	20383	1590	34850	11270	12	15315	106104	0	0	0	0	-11
1971	0	1884	2263	452	13384	5741	1928	21003	1414	35861	8384	9	15550	105989	0	0	0	0	-1849
1972	0	1940	2295	422	17645	5676	2090	26322	1514	38974	8667	22	19302	122929	0	0	0	0	5258
1973	0	2010	2471	389	24677	5734	3364	26393	1785	41112	16952	18	21382	144276	0	0	0	0	8144
1974	0	2008	3251	385	24766	7737	2870	25692	1709	41354	25466	17	23366	156613	0	0	0	0	16084
1975	0	1789	2789	315	22139	5914	2418	22931	1826	43192	28393	23	23413	153354	0	0	0	0	6463
1976	0	2044	2247	278	23324	4918	2242	22710	2029	46286	38317	18	24750	167120	0	0	0	0	3744
1977	77	2191	2130	295	32238	5222	2975	22123	1998	48322	52527	37	29957	197823	0	0	0	0	6309
1978	175	2249	2643	240	33185	5461	3264	21947	2145	50064	54252	13	32245	205458	0	0	0	0	8772
1979	118	1978	2775	240	32581	7304	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	35999	222817	0	0	0	0	22417

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Louisiana
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	65.4	101.4	56.4	85.8	860.9	912.5	255.2	255.8	124.6	-6.9	38.6	84.1	1355.5
1961	66.9	103.2	56.5	94.1	910.2	960.3	250.9	251.7	130.9	-6.1	36.2	88.6	1409.2
1962	68.2	113.5	50.6	92.8	897.9	954.5	253.3	254.2	141.1	3.9	42.5	102.5	1415.0
1963	73.7	122.6	53.3	100.3	961.1	1017.0	264.4	265.5	151.9	1.0	45.0	108.0	1505.4
1964	82.1	136.4	53.7	103.6	1006.3	1067.2	280.4	281.5	164.3	1.9	49.1	117.1	1588.7
1965	74.3	134.2	51.2	106.8	942.3	1010.8	307.3	308.5	181.6	3.6	54.5	130.7	1560.4
1966	82.8	151.3	45.6	107.0	1005.7	1086.5	316.9	318.2	217.4	-5.5	62.2	149.7	1662.9
1967	85.9	160.1	72.5	143.1	1154.4	1247.4	338.4	339.7	230.7	8.5	70.5	168.7	1890.3
1968	92.0	178.8	78.2	158.1	1264.7	1374.7	357.1	358.5	261.5	16.5	81.9	196.0	2070.1
1969	100.5	199.4	77.7	167.5	1466.5	1589.6	384.0	385.4	327.0	-13.9	92.1	221.0	2341.9
1970	102.9	212.1	95.0	192.3	1516.0	1652.2	390.6	391.9	344.1	*	100.3	243.8	2448.5
1971	95.3	213.9	91.4	198.0	1535.2	1681.3	388.0	389.4	378.9	-6.3	108.5	264.2	2482.6
1972	98.6	234.5	89.5	206.9	1610.0	1773.6	423.6	424.9	400.3	17.9	122.5	295.8	2639.9
1973	111.1	254.7	83.9	212.8	1722.4	1897.6	470.8	472.3	421.4	27.8	131.2	318.0	2837.4
1974	108.2	251.4	89.8	222.3	1780.4	1965.9	507.0	508.5	407.9	54.9	133.6	329.2	2948.2
1975	109.9	250.7	79.3	186.9	1550.0	1726.7	509.9	511.3	404.3	22.1	123.2	303.1	2675.5
1976	107.5	253.9	75.4	191.5	1809.5	2012.8	547.1	548.6	454.7	12.8	135.9	331.6	3006.9
1977	109.4	278.3	87.7	218.6	2050.6	2278.3	581.2	583.0	507.8	21.5	152.6	376.8	3358.2
1978	95.8	277.1	112.4	252.7	2100.0	2343.7	594.9	596.5	536.9	29.9	164.7	402.1	3470.0
1979	101.6	282.7	223.4	371.6	1819.2	2082.5	578.4	580.3	508.6	76.5	171.9	416.6	3317.1

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Louisiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.8	0.1	1.3	6.3	7.7	10.3	25.7	101.4
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	0.1	0.6	7.0	7.7	10.5	25.7	103.2
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.1	0.5	7.6	8.1	13.3	32.0	113.5
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.6	0.1	1.6	7.5	9.1	14.4	34.5	122.6
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9	*	1.9	7.2	9.1	16.1	38.3	136.4
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	*	2.6	8.7	11.3	17.6	42.3	134.2
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	*	5.4	8.3	13.7	20.1	48.3	151.3
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	*	1.7	7.4	9.1	21.9	52.3	160.1
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	*	2.7	9.1	11.9	25.6	61.2	178.8
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	*	3.4	11.5	15.0	29.1	69.8	199.4
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.8	*	3.8	10.2	14.1	31.8	77.4	212.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	*	2.0	11.0	13.0	34.5	84.1	213.9
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.1	*	2.1	11.4	13.5	39.8	96.1	234.5
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	*	5.8	10.3	16.1	42.0	101.7	254.7
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	*	4.7	9.5	14.2	41.4	101.9	251.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	*	4.0	7.7	11.8	40.7	100.1	250.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.1	2.9	7.2	10.2	42.6	103.9	253.9
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	0.1	5.2	7.9	13.3	48.7	120.2	278.3
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.1	5.8	6.5	12.5	52.7	128.7	277.1
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.4	0.2	5.9	6.1	12.2	52.9	128.2	282.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	56	10	235	1567	1813	3014	7534
1961	0	0	0	57	10	114	1755	1879	3080	7547
1962	0	0	0	58	9	85	1888	1982	3885	9375
1963	0	0	0	63	9	279	1860	2148	4219	10122
1964	0	0	0	71	5	342	1787	2134	4712	11229
1965	0	0	0	61	3	461	2157	2621	5161	12387
1966	0	0	0	67	2	946	2070	3018	5890	14171
1967	0	0	0	74	1	302	1925	2228	6407	15340
1968	0	0	0	78	2	484	2385	2871	7494	17929
1969	0	0	0	83	5	607	3029	3640	8519	20457
1970	0	0	0	86	5	672	2706	3383	9334	22681
1971	0	0	0	80	3	348	2908	3259	10119	24642
1972	0	0	0	83	2	375	3028	3405	11662	28158
1973	0	0	0	93	3	1029	2741	3773	12298	29807
1974	0	0	0	92	5	823	2535	3363	12121	29861
1975	0	0	0	96	5	705	2086	2796	11923	29326
1976	0	0	0	95	12	515	1940	2467	12473	30438
1977	0	0	0	94	23	923	2146	3093	14272	35235
1978	0	0	0	82	22	1025	1785	2832	15448	37706
1979	0	0	0	88	41	1044	1645	2730	15504	37584

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Louisiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	14.6	8.3	1.1	7.9	0.2	*	32.1	8.4	21.0	85.8
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	12.5	8.0	1.2	7.3	0.0	*	29.2	10.9	26.7	94.1
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	14.3	7.0	1.3	7.3	*	0.1	30.0	12.4	29.8	92.8
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	14.9	7.1	1.3	6.9	*	0.1	30.2	13.8	33.2	100.3
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	14.5	4.2	1.3	6.5	0.1	0.1	26.6	14.7	35.1	103.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	16.8	2.5	1.5	7.0	*	0.1	27.9	16.4	39.3	106.8
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	15.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	*	*	20.0	18.0	43.4	107.0
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	15.6	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.1	19.8	20.8	49.8	143.1
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7	14.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	19.5	23.5	56.3	158.1
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	14.1	3.8	2.0	1.9	*	0.1	22.0	26.4	63.4	167.5
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.5	14.6	3.9	1.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	22.5	28.4	68.9	192.3
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.6	15.0	2.7	1.9	2.1	*	0.1	21.8	31.0	75.6	198.0
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.1	15.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	21.4	34.4	83.1	206.9
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	16.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	23.2	37.6	91.2	212.8
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	21.6	4.0	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.1	30.3	38.3	94.3	222.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	18.5	4.3	1.4	2.4	0.8	0.2	27.6	31.1	76.4	186.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	14.9	9.9	1.3	2.6	2.3	0.1	31.0	33.7	82.3	191.5
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	14.1	18.9	1.4	2.7	4.8	0.2	42.2	37.8	93.2	218.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	17.5	18.2	1.2	2.8	6.3	0.1	46.1	40.8	99.5	252.7
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.8	18.4	33.4	1.1	2.8	55.7	0.1	111.6	41.5	100.7	371.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	23	2198	1424	277	1495	34	3	5430	2467	6167
1961	0	0	0	26	1889	1380	310	1393	0	5	4976	3194	7827
1962	0	0	0	20	2150	1209	333	1382	2	12	5088	3624	8746
1963	0	0	0	22	2238	1217	328	1306	3	8	5100	4051	9719
1964	0	0	0	26	2183	722	315	1238	9	8	4474	4318	10290
1965	0	0	0	23	2530	435	381	1335	4	9	4694	4794	11505
1966	0	0	0	25	2298	271	365	322	2	7	3265	5285	12714
1967	0	0	0	51	2347	182	340	336	0	8	3213	6097	14598
1968	0	0	0	57	2119	330	421	350	0	9	3230	6902	16512
1969	0	0	0	54	2130	652	534	365	6	11	3700	7737	18579
1970	0	0	0	70	2198	677	477	381	16	12	3761	8313	20199
1971	0	0	0	68	2263	459	513	393	1	9	3639	9098	22156
1972	0	0	0	66	2295	295	534	420	10	22	3576	10081	24341
1973	0	0	0	60	2471	426	484	441	15	18	3855	11033	26743
1974	0	0	0	58	3251	688	447	446	98	17	4948	11214	27626
1975	0	0	0	51	2789	747	368	465	132	23	4524	9110	22406
1976	0	0	0	44	2247	1695	342	495	361	18	5159	9887	24129
1977	0	0	0	45	2130	3249	379	514	770	37	7079	11066	27322
1978	0	0	0	65	2643	3120	315	538	999	13	7628	11950	29167
1979	0	0	0	116	2775	5741	290	541	8867	12	18226	12170	29502

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Louisiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	764.9	21.4	0.0	3.9	30.6	3.4	2.9	4.7	29.0	95.9	0.0	14.8	36.9	912.5
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	812.9	20.3	0.0	1.6	32.7	3.3	3.0	4.8	31.4	97.2	0.0	14.5	35.6	960.3
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	794.2	22.3	0.0	1.2	35.3	4.6	3.2	3.8	33.3	103.7	0.0	16.6	40.0	954.5
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	845.5	22.2	0.0	1.3	38.1	4.6	2.9	6.0	40.4	115.5	0.0	16.5	39.5	1017.0
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	872.6	23.4	0.0	2.3	44.2	4.9	2.6	7.4	48.9	133.7	0.0	18.0	42.9	1067.2
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	822.0	20.5	0.0	1.9	42.2	5.0	2.9	3.4	44.4	120.3	0.0	20.1	48.4	1010.8
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	873.8	23.6	0.0	5.2	44.1	5.2	2.2	2.5	49.1	131.9	0.0	23.7	57.1	1086.5
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	1020.4	17.0	0.0	8.5	46.1	5.1	2.0	3.7	51.7	134.1	0.0	27.4	65.6	1247.4
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	1109.9	21.1	0.0	7.6	53.3	5.6	1.9	3.9	61.4	154.8	0.0	32.4	77.6	1374.7
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	1275.8	24.3	0.0	11.1	63.4	6.3	1.6	7.8	76.3	190.8	0.0	36.2	86.9	1589.6
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	1321.0	25.6	0.0	10.4	64.4	6.4	1.6	8.2	78.4	195.0	0.0	39.7	96.5	1652.2
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	1339.0	27.5	0.0	9.0	65.7	5.4	1.4	7.6	79.6	196.2	0.0	42.5	103.5	1681.3
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	1364.6	36.1	0.0	9.7	85.0	5.8	1.3	8.7	98.8	245.4	0.0	47.9	115.7	1773.6
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	1440.8	42.1	0.0	13.2	86.2	7.7	1.2	18.6	112.6	281.6	0.0	51.2	124.0	1897.6
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	1473.1	43.1	0.0	11.6	84.2	7.3	1.1	33.4	126.5	307.3	0.0	53.6	132.0	1965.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	1249.0	40.3	0.0	9.7	75.6	7.9	0.9	37.2	129.4	301.0	0.0	51.1	125.6	1726.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	1486.1	44.3	0.0	9.8	75.3	8.8	0.8	47.3	137.1	323.4	0.0	59.1	144.3	2012.8
1977	1.9	0.0	1.9	1649.6	70.8	0.0	11.6	71.6	7.7	0.7	64.9	171.7	399.0	0.0	65.6	162.0	2278.0
1978	4.4	0.0	4.4	1678.4	72.7	0.0	12.7	72.3	8.3	0.5	65.5	185.2	417.2	0.0	70.8	172.8	2343.7
1979	3.0	0.0	3.0	1339.5	64.9	0.0	12.2	103.7	8.7	0.4	100.2	186.7	476.8	0.0	76.9	186.4	2082.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	0	0	0	739	3668	0	691	7632	559	555	751	5549	19404	0	4326	10813
1961	0	0	0	785	3480	0	282	8161	544	576	771	6071	19885	0	4256	10429
1962	0	0	0	767	3834	0	204	8799	764	601	597	6424	21224	0	4862	11734
1963	0	0	0	820	3805	0	233	9511	764	548	951	7815	23626	0	4823	11572
1964	0	0	0	846	4010	0	409	11024	802	503	1177	9545	27470	0	5277	12575
1965	0	0	0	797	3519	0	343	10518	821	543	546	8754	25045	0	5905	14173
1966	0	0	0	846	4056	0	920	11000	853	411	394	9663	27299	0	6951	16723
1967	0	0	0	989	2925	0	1497	12018	841	378	583	10390	28633	0	8030	19224
1968	0	0	0	1077	3617	0	1349	13964	924	354	625	12261	33093	0	9502	22733
1969	0	0	0	1237	4164	0	1954	16658	1033	308	1248	14896	40261	0	10603	25460
1970	0	0	0	1281	4400	0	1837	17046	1052	302	1302	15315	41253	0	11637	28277
1971	0	0	0	1299	4715	0	1580	17430	892	274	1213	15550	41654	0	12460	30343
1972	0	0	0	1329	6193	0	1715	22596	955	253	1383	19302	52398	0	14046	33915
1973	0	0	0	1413	7224	0	2335	23019	1264	221	2958	21382	58403	0	15000	36356
1974	0	0	0	1439	7402	0	2047	22577	1210	211	5316	23366	62128	0	15699	38675
1975	0	0	0	1224	6916	0	1714	20356	1299	173	5911	23413	59782	0	14969	36817
1976	0	0	0	1458	7612	0	1728	20288	1444	146	7531	24759	63199	0	17325	42281
1977	77	0	77	1619	12156	0	2052	19487	1277	131	10329	29957	75363	0	19236	47492
1978	175	0	175	1652	12474	0	2239	19717	1372	104	10422	32245	78573	0	20753	50654
1979	118	0	118	1316	11147	0	2143	28171	1436	82	15933	35383	94294	0	22536	54631

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Louisiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	32.8	5.0	33.8	16.3	0.6	4.2	112.7	49.7	222.4	0.2	0.4	255.8
1961	0.0	34.7	4.3	24.2	18.8	0.7	4.1	114.7	49.3	216.2	0.2	0.6	251.7
1962	0.0	34.7	5.7	26.6	24.0	0.7	4.6	119.8	37.2	218.6	0.3	0.6	254.2
1963	0.0	39.9	5.6	27.2	27.1	0.8	4.6	123.7	35.5	224.5	0.3	0.8	265.5
1964	0.0	44.5	5.4	28.8	28.8	1.0	4.8	129.3	37.9	235.9	0.3	0.8	281.5
1965	0.0	55.8	5.3	25.6	32.8	0.4	4.0	138.2	45.2	251.5	0.4	0.8	308.5
1966	0.0	56.4	4.6	27.8	34.1	0.5	4.2	148.6	40.8	260.5	0.4	0.9	318.2
1967	0.0	58.8	3.9	26.8	29.0	0.4	3.0	154.6	61.9	279.6	0.4	1.0	339.7
1968	0.0	58.7	3.6	34.3	32.2	0.5	3.3	165.3	59.3	298.4	0.4	1.0	358.5
1969	0.0	74.1	3.0	34.0	33.3	0.6	3.2	171.5	64.3	309.9	0.4	1.0	385.4
1970	0.0	73.6	2.4	38.7	31.7	0.6	3.3	179.5	60.9	317.0	0.4	1.0	391.9
1971	0.0	78.5	2.3	47.4	31.8	0.6	3.2	184.9	39.4	309.5	0.4	1.0	389.4
1972	0.0	81.7	2.1	63.4	31.5	0.6	3.4	201.2	39.7	341.9	0.4	0.9	424.9
1973	0.0	81.8	2.0	74.3	31.9	0.6	3.2	212.5	64.7	389.0	0.4	1.0	472.3
1974	0.0	78.1	1.9	74.6	43.3	0.5	3.0	213.8	91.8	428.9	0.4	1.1	508.5
1975	0.0	62.3	1.6	77.0	33.0	0.4	3.2	223.5	108.9	447.6	0.4	1.0	511.3
1976	0.0	82.0	1.4	71.6	27.4	0.5	3.6	239.8	120.8	465.1	0.5	1.1	548.6
1977	*	84.7	1.5	79.1	29.1	0.5	4.4	250.4	131.6	496.6	0.5	1.3	583.0
1978	0.0	82.0	1.2	85.0	30.4	0.5	4.7	259.6	131.4	512.9	0.4	1.1	596.5
1979	0.0	58.7	1.2	81.7	40.9	0.2	4.9	254.5	136.2	519.7	0.5	1.3	580.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	32	1000	5811	3016	138	700	21446	7904	40015	51	128
1961	0	34	850	4159	3456	185	682	21832	7843	39007	68	168
1962	0	34	1136	4562	4382	184	758	22798	5914	39733	78	188
1963	0	39	1116	4670	4927	205	757	23544	5650	40870	94	227
1964	0	43	1065	4941	5234	244	795	24614	6024	42917	95	226
1965	0	54	1057	4394	5915	88	661	26310	7187	45612	104	249
1966	0	55	907	4775	6146	112	687	28298	6486	47410	107	258
1967	0	57	770	4599	5256	111	498	29440	9842	50517	117	280
1968	0	57	711	5881	5839	120	547	31474	9429	54001	117	280
1969	0	72	588	5837	6010	169	529	32642	10232	56007	121	290
1970	0	71	470	6651	5710	154	539	34167	9679	57370	118	286
1971	0	76	452	8137	5741	152	522	35194	6265	56462	115	279
1972	0	80	422	10877	5676	163	559	38301	6315	62313	113	273
1973	0	80	389	12753	5734	149	521	40450	10285	70281	122	297
1974	0	76	385	12808	7737	133	499	40697	14603	76862	129	317
1975	0	61	315	13223	5914	121	527	42555	17315	79970	118	291
1976	0	80	278	12300	4918	139	585	45645	19215	83081	135	330
1977	0	83	295	13575	5222	131	720	47677	20940	88560	150	370
1978	0	81	240	14596	5461	130	773	49421	20905	91527	131	321
1979	0	58	246	14032	7304	58	809	48455	21665	92570	158	383

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Louisiana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.6
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	141.1
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.9
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	163.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	164.3
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	217.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	217.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.7
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	326.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	327.0
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	342.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	344.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	372.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	378.9
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	392.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	373.3	24.9	0.0	0.0	23.2	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	421.4
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	351.2	22.5	0.0	0.0	34.3	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	407.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	31.7	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	404.3
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	374.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	70.5	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	454.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	360.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	128.8	147.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	507.8
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	381.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	137.8	155.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	536.9
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	84.1	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	508.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	120	52	0	0	50	102	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	126	54	0	0	12	66	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	136	52	0	0	19	71	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	147	51	0	0	54	105	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	159	47	0	0	57	104	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	176	46	0	0	22	69	0	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	210	43	0	0	5	48	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	223	36	0	0	12	48	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	253	44	0	0	21	65	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	317	79	0	0	13	92	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	332	63	0	0	273	336	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	362	70	0	0	905	975	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	382	278	0	0	959	1237	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	365	4271	0	0	3694	7965	0	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	344	3863	0	0	5449	9312	0	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	356	1248	0	0	5035	6283	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	366	1705	0	0	11210	12915	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	350	3241	0	0	20488	23729	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	369	2973	0	0	21926	24899	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	401	1620	0	0	13377	14997	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Maine

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	20.2	0.0	4.8	1.5	41.6	8.7	13.0	2.6	1.1	43.4	36.7	*	6.1	159.5	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	-4.8	207.1
1961	19.2	0.0	5.9	1.4	48.6	8.9	16.2	2.8	1.0	44.0	40.4	*	5.5	174.7	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	-2.5	221.1
1962	17.9	0.0	4.7	2.6	50.6	9.6	14.3	3.2	1.0	44.5	37.4	*	4.6	172.5	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	-4.7	214.7
1963	12.4	0.0	4.9	2.5	55.2	9.8	15.4	3.6	1.0	45.3	33.5	*	5.6	176.8	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	-2.5	219.1
1964	7.6	0.0	5.4	2.5	51.4	10.0	12.2	3.9	1.1	45.8	47.3	*	11.6	191.3	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	-2.3	225.0
1965	7.6	0.0	4.9	2.3	54.1	8.3	11.6	3.4	1.0	47.5	41.4	0.0	7.4	182.1	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	-3.1	210.5
1966	7.0	0.5	5.5	2.1	51.9	8.6	9.9	3.7	1.1	49.5	49.6	0.0	8.3	190.3	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	-3.3	222.9
1967	5.2	0.8	5.0	1.7	58.1	9.5	13.4	3.6	0.9	50.5	52.0	0.0	11.1	205.9	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	-5.3	236.7
1968	4.1	0.8	4.8	1.5	62.1	11.1	12.9	3.8	1.0	53.4	53.9	0.0	10.4	215.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	-1.9	249.0
1969	3.9	1.1	4.9	1.2	66.5	11.5	12.8	4.3	1.0	54.9	59.5	0.0	13.8	230.3	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	269.7
1970	1.7	1.3	4.7	1.1	68.9	11.2	10.1	4.1	1.0	57.9	73.5	0.0	15.9	248.5	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	289.3
1971	1.8	1.5	4.8	1.0	70.6	12.1	10.2	4.2	1.1	60.4	115.2	0.5	40.0	320.1	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	363.1
1972	1.0	1.6	4.8	0.9	74.2	11.6	10.2	5.0	1.2	63.6	134.3	0.3	40.8	347.0	0.6	47.1	0.0	0.0	-7.0	390.2
1973	1.1	1.7	6.3	0.8	70.8	12.1	7.5	5.2	1.2	65.6	124.9	0.3	37.4	332.0	36.5	61.2	0.0	0.0	-47.9	384.7
1974	1.7	1.7	6.1	0.8	67.9	10.5	6.3	5.1	1.1	65.1	96.0	0.1	36.8	295.8	39.9	55.9	0.0	0.0	-36.5	358.5
1975	0.9	2.0	4.6	0.6	66.0	9.7	5.9	5.5	1.0	66.4	63.3	*	25.6	248.6	49.6	42.7	0.0	0.0	-24.6	319.1
1976	0.7	2.1	5.6	0.5	78.1	10.4	7.6	6.2	1.1	69.8	82.5	*	39.2	300.9	65.5	56.4	0.0	0.0	-39.7	385.9
1977	0.2	2.0	4.7	0.6	84.3	12.4	6.0	6.4	1.2	70.9	76.9	0.0	41.5	304.9	55.4	67.8	0.0	0.0	-30.8	399.5
1978	0.5	2.1	4.2	0.5	77.9	12.5	4.5	6.1	1.3	71.8	71.8	0.0	38.0	288.5	57.7	51.9	0.0	0.0	-17.6	383.1
1979	0.6	2.2	2.1	0.5	65.7	13.0	3.4	8.5	1.3	65.3	67.5	0.0	35.8	263.2	48.4	62.7	0.0	0.0	-22.6	354.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	*Billion* Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	777	0	729	295	7141	1627	2294	647	175	8269	5835	0	953	27965	0	2993	0	0	-1404
1961	740	0	888	270	8349	1656	2852	702	170	8367	6433	1	873	30561	0	2789	0	0	-725
1962	690	0	704	514	8684	1786	2526	786	166	8479	5956	0	743	30344	0	2748	0	0	-1383
1963	479	0	736	505	9476	1830	2710	889	166	8623	5336	1	903	31175	0	3090	0	0	-720
1964	299	0	818	488	8826	1876	2151	983	174	8726	7518	2	1815	33378	0	2711	0	0	-672
1965	295	0	745	452	9291	1548	2052	857	169	9047	6587	0	1210	31957	0	2290	0	0	-917
1966	272	1	827	421	8908	1611	1753	926	176	9421	7892	0	1354	33289	0	2720	0	0	-956
1967	204	1	755	332	9975	1774	2364	947	155	9619	8278	0	1778	35976	0	2886	0	0	-1555
1968	162	1	718	300	10665	2077	2281	998	171	10158	8574	0	1651	37592	0	2976	0	0	-554
1969	151	1	740	236	11417	2132	2254	1123	166	10445	9459	0	2127	40099	0	3225	0	0	195
1970	67	1	701	209	11837	2055	1783	1098	169	11025	11693	0	2419	42989	0	3369	0	0	734
1971	72	1	718	189	12120	2216	1802	1114	180	11500	18331	79	5762	54011	0	3693	0	0	272
1972	41	2	723	180	12745	2118	1796	1333	192	12104	21365	51	5851	58458	54	4536	0	0	-2060
1973	43	2	953	161	12147	2204	1314	1381	192	12495	19860	50	5389	56146	3351	5895	0	0	-14030
1974	68	2	912	153	11659	1931	1116	1374	183	12388	15272	14	5283	50285	3574	5349	0	0	-10691
1975	37	2	695	116	11331	1778	1036	1475	167	12646	10064	0	3717	43027	4502	4100	0	0	-7211
1976	27	2	837	102	13407	1898	1341	1674	185	13290	13116	0	5652	51503	5929	5437	0	0	-11631
1977	11	2	704	110	14470	2271	1066	1742	196	13488	12234	0	6037	52319	5143	6496	0	0	-9028
1978	20	2	635	109	13373	2275	789	1654	211	13666	11415	0	5558	49684	5354	4975	0	0	-5168
1979	23	2	319	93	11287	2358	603	2307	220	12440	10743	0	5334	45704	4497	6010	0	0	-6619

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Maine
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	42.2	54.0	20.9	27.2	44.8	59.7	66.0	66.2	38.0	-4.8	9.5	23.7	207.1
1961	52.3	64.7	24.0	30.9	41.2	56.4	69.0	69.2	37.1	-2.5	10.0	24.6	221.1
1962	52.4	65.1	18.3	25.7	37.2	53.2	70.4	70.6	41.1	-4.7	10.7	25.7	214.7
1963	56.2	69.3	18.3	26.2	34.9	51.2	72.2	72.4	39.9	-2.5	11.0	26.4	219.1
1964	48.6	62.2	20.1	28.6	45.9	63.1	70.9	71.1	41.8	-2.3	11.7	27.8	225.0
1965	49.0	63.2	16.5	25.9	32.6	52.5	68.7	68.9	46.7	-3.1	12.8	30.8	210.5
1966	45.8	60.8	20.9	30.2	34.9	56.3	75.5	75.6	49.0	-3.3	13.4	32.3	222.9
1967	53.1	68.7	22.5	30.9	41.5	63.8	73.2	73.3	51.7	-5.3	13.7	32.7	236.7
1968	56.1	73.0	22.9	31.8	39.2	64.9	79.2	79.3	53.5	-1.9	15.2	36.4	249.0
1969	58.9	77.1	27.7	37.7	46.9	74.3	80.5	80.6	55.1	0.7	16.4	39.4	269.7
1970	58.4	78.6	33.7	45.0	51.0	78.7	86.9	87.0	56.8	2.5	17.3	42.0	289.3
1971	58.5	80.7	41.0	53.3	109.1	136.9	92.1	92.2	61.4	0.9	18.1	44.2	363.1
1972	61.4	86.2	41.9	55.4	111.8	141.2	107.2	107.3	74.9	-7.0	19.9	48.0	390.2
1973	56.4	82.8	41.6	56.2	104.8	135.3	110.3	110.4	119.5	-47.9	20.9	50.7	384.7
1974	54.1	82.5	33.4	47.9	100.5	133.2	94.7	94.8	112.3	-36.5	21.9	53.9	358.5
1975	52.7	82.1	28.2	46.6	69.7	98.9	91.5	91.6	101.7	-24.6	22.3	54.8	319.1
1976	63.7	96.2	37.1	57.0	104.2	135.4	97.2	97.3	123.3	-39.7	24.3	59.3	385.9
1977	66.1	100.0	37.1	57.7	108.2	143.3	98.4	98.5	120.4	-30.8	25.8	63.8	399.5
1978	59.1	94.3	35.1	56.4	96.7	133.8	98.5	98.6	111.3	-17.6	27.2	66.4	383.1
1979	50.2	85.4	15.1	35.1	100.7	139.7	94.3	94.4	116.8	-22.6	27.5	66.8	354.6

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Maine

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.0	26.3	12.6	1.4	40.3	3.4	8.5	54.0
1961	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	33.3	15.8	1.5	50.6	3.6	8.8	64.7
1962	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.0	35.3	13.8	1.7	50.8	3.7	9.0	65.1
1963	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.0	38.1	14.8	1.9	54.9	3.9	9.3	69.3
1964	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	34.6	11.0	2.1	47.7	4.0	9.5	62.2
1965	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	36.3	10.2	1.5	48.0	4.2	10.0	63.2
1966	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	33.9	9.1	1.6	44.6	4.4	10.6	60.8
1967	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	40.1	10.5	1.5	52.1	4.6	11.0	68.7
1968	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	41.2	12.7	1.6	55.4	5.0	11.9	73.0
1969	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	43.9	12.6	1.6	58.1	5.4	12.9	77.1
1970	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	46.3	9.9	1.4	57.7	5.9	14.3	78.6
1971	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	46.4	10.0	1.4	57.8	6.4	15.7	80.7
1972	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	49.0	10.0	1.7	60.6	7.3	17.5	86.2
1973	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	46.6	7.3	1.7	55.6	7.7	18.7	82.8
1974	0.1	*	0.1	0.6	45.2	6.2	1.9	53.3	8.2	20.2	82.5
1975	0.1	*	0.1	0.7	44.1	5.6	2.2	51.9	8.5	20.9	82.1
1976	*	*	*	0.8	52.7	7.3	2.8	62.8	9.5	23.1	96.2
1977	*	*	0.1	0.8	56.6	5.7	2.9	65.3	9.8	24.1	100.0
1978	0.0	*	*	0.8	51.5	4.2	2.6	58.3	10.2	25.0	94.3
1979	0.0	*	*	0.7	41.7	3.3	4.4	49.4	10.3	24.9	85.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	41	34	75	0	4514	2222	342	7079	993	2483
1961	39	30	69	0	5716	2779	378	8873	1047	2565
1962	34	26	60	0	6058	2441	427	8927	1097	2647
1963	29	22	52	0	6543	2610	482	9636	1131	2713
1964	18	18	36	0	5937	1945	521	8402	1172	2794
1965	24	15	39	0	6233	1797	381	8411	1224	2938
1966	23	11	34	*	5818	1602	401	7821	1294	3112
1967	14	9	22	*	6877	1860	395	9132	1347	3224
1968	7	7	14	*	7065	2232	420	9717	1455	3481
1969	5	5	11	*	7529	2228	418	10175	1569	3768
1970	3	5	8	1	7945	1753	382	10080	1723	4186
1971	3	4	6	1	7958	1771	375	10105	1888	4597
1972	3	3	5	1	8408	1763	441	10612	2129	5140
1973	3	3	6	1	8002	1290	455	9748	2263	5486
1974	3	2	5	1	7768	1091	501	9360	2408	5933
1975	2	1	3	1	7564	991	604	9158	2487	6117
1976	1	1	2	1	9048	1291	754	11094	2771	6761
1977	2	1	3	1	9725	1012	799	11535	2859	7060
1978	0	1	1	1	8849	736	709	10294	2996	7313
1979	0	1	1	1	7166	575	1195	8936	3016	7311

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Maine

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.0	0.6	2.6	0.0	4.8	5.5	0.2	0.2	7.5	*	18.3	1.8	4.5	27.2
1961	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.0	5.9	7.0	0.3	0.2	8.3	*	21.6	2.0	4.8	30.9
1962	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.0	4.7	7.4	0.3	0.2	3.7	*	16.2	2.2	5.2	25.7
1963	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.0	4.9	8.0	0.3	0.2	3.1	*	16.5	2.3	5.6	26.2
1964	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	5.4	7.3	0.4	0.2	5.6	*	18.9	2.5	6.0	28.6
1965	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	4.9	7.6	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.0	15.1	2.7	6.6	25.9
1966	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	5.5	7.1	0.3	0.2	6.4	0.0	19.5	2.7	6.5	30.2
1967	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.3	5.0	8.4	0.3	0.2	7.5	0.0	21.4	2.5	5.9	30.9
1968	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	4.8	8.7	0.3	0.2	8.3	0.0	22.2	2.6	6.3	31.8
1969	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	4.9	9.2	0.3	0.2	12.4	0.0	27.0	2.9	7.1	37.7
1970	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	4.7	9.7	0.3	0.2	18.2	0.0	33.1	3.3	8.0	45.0
1971	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	4.8	9.8	0.2	0.2	24.8	0.5	40.3	3.6	8.7	53.3
1972	0.1	*	0.2	0.5	4.8	10.3	0.3	0.2	25.3	0.3	41.2	4.0	9.6	55.4
1973	0.1	*	0.2	0.4	6.3	9.8	0.3	0.2	24.0	0.3	41.0	4.3	10.3	56.2
1974	0.1	*	0.2	0.5	6.1	9.5	0.3	0.2	16.6	0.1	32.8	4.2	10.3	47.9
1975	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	4.6	9.3	0.4	0.2	13.0	*	27.5	5.3	13.1	46.6
1976	*	*	*	0.5	5.6	11.1	0.5	0.2	19.2	*	36.6	5.8	14.1	57.0
1977	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	4.7	11.9	0.5	0.2	19.1	0.0	36.5	5.9	14.7	57.7
1978	0.0	*	*	0.6	4.2	10.9	0.5	0.2	18.8	0.0	34.5	6.2	15.1	56.4
1979	0.0	*	*	0.7	2.1	8.8	0.8	0.2	2.5	0.0	14.4	5.8	14.2	35.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	76	23	98	0	729	951	60	29	1198	0	2967	529	1322
1961	72	20	92	0	888	1204	67	30	1318	1	3508	580	1421
1962	63	17	80	0	704	1276	75	31	584	0	2671	635	1531
1963	55	15	70	0	736	1378	85	32	489	1	2722	681	1634
1964	34	12	46	0	818	1251	92	33	890	2	3086	743	1771
1965	44	10	54	0	745	1313	67	34	329	0	2488	805	1932
1966	42	8	50	*	827	1226	71	36	1010	0	3169	793	1908
1967	26	6	31	*	755	1449	70	37	1195	0	3505	728	1743
1968	13	5	17	*	718	1488	74	37	1316	0	3633	776	1857
1969	10	4	14	*	740	1586	74	38	1965	0	4403	864	2075
1970	6	3	9	*	701	1674	67	40	2896	0	5379	966	2346
1971	5	3	7	*	718	1676	66	41	3949	79	6529	1045	2545
1972	5	2	7	*	723	1771	78	41	4018	51	6681	1164	2810
1973	5	2	7	*	953	1686	80	32	3820	50	6621	1248	3024
1974	5	1	7	*	912	1636	88	29	2643	14	5323	1230	3031
1975	4	1	5	1	695	1593	107	40	2070	0	4506	1559	3835
1976	1	1	2	*	837	1906	133	41	3056	0	5974	1690	4125
1977	3	1	4	1	704	2049	141	42	3045	0	5981	1742	4302
1978	0	1	1	1	635	1864	125	43	2984	0	5651	1810	4418
1979	0	0	0	1	319	1510	211	45	401	0	2486	1714	4154

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Maine

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	14.4	0.6	15.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.9	9.9	6.1	20.1	9.7	4.3	10.6	59.7
1961	14.5	0.5	15.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	7.6	5.5	17.1	9.1	4.4	10.8	56.4
1962	13.8	0.5	14.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	5.2	4.6	14.3	8.6	4.7	11.3	53.2
1963	8.7	0.5	9.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.9	5.7	5.6	16.0	9.8	4.8	11.5	51.2
1964	5.0	0.4	5.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.8	14.8	11.6	31.8	8.6	5.1	12.1	63.1
1965	4.7	0.4	5.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.8	6.2	7.4	20.2	7.3	5.9	14.0	52.5
1966	4.5	0.3	4.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.8	7.6	8.3	22.4	7.7	6.3	15.1	56.3
1967	3.6	0.2	3.8	0.1	3.4	0.0	2.9	1.8	0.3	0.8	8.5	11.1	28.8	8.8	6.5	15.7	63.8
1968	3.1	0.2	3.3	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.8	8.2	10.4	26.3	9.4	7.6	18.1	64.9
1969	3.1	0.1	3.3	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.7	12.7	13.8	34.5	8.8	8.1	19.4	74.3
1970	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	4.2	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.7	15.8	15.9	39.5	9.9	8.1	19.6	78.7
1971	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.6	50.5	40.0	98.6	8.5	8.1	19.7	136.9
1972	0.6	*	0.7	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.4	0.5	52.5	40.8	101.4	9.2	8.6	20.8	141.2
1973	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	4.1	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.4	0.5	47.8	37.4	93.5	9.9	8.9	21.6	135.3
1974	1.4	*	1.4	0.6	4.6	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.4	0.5	44.0	36.8	89.4	9.1	9.4	23.3	133.2
1975	0.7	*	0.7	0.7	3.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.4	27.0	25.6	59.6	8.7	8.5	20.8	98.9
1976	0.5	*	0.6	0.8	3.5	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.4	0.3	45.8	39.2	92.4	10.5	9.0	22.1	135.4
1977	0.1	*	0.1	0.8	4.6	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.4	0.4	46.4	41.5	96.5	10.9	10.1	24.9	143.3
1978	0.4	*	0.4	0.8	3.9	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.4	0.3	39.7	38.0	85.6	9.8	10.8	26.3	133.8
1979	0.5	*	0.5	0.8	4.3	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.4	0.4	44.4	35.8	88.8	10.6	11.4	27.6	139.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	539	23	562	0	285	0	72	243	42	164	1572	953	3331	906	1246	3115
1961	543	20	563	0	260	0	73	256	41	153	1203	873	2861	854	1295	3172
1962	517	19	536	0	275	0	85	283	44	194	831	743	2456	816	1374	3316
1963	327	19	346	0	285	0	100	321	44	173	905	903	2731	934	1403	3366
1964	189	18	207	0	270	0	206	369	47	159	2358	1815	5224	821	1493	3557
1965	177	16	193	0	399	0	255	408	54	143	993	1210	3462	697	1715	4115
1966	168	12	181	0	451	0	152	453	56	151	1209	1354	3826	743	1841	4429
1967	134	10	144	*	580	0	504	482	52	151	1353	1778	4898	846	1920	4596
1968	117	8	125	*	743	0	49	502	57	150	1305	1651	4457	903	2220	5310
1969	116	6	122	*	771	0	26	630	54	127	2015	2127	5750	846	2363	5674
1970	43	5	47	*	716	0	30	647	55	137	2513	2419	6517	940	2370	5759
1971	53	3	56	*	771	0	31	671	63	110	8026	5762	15435	812	2376	5786
1972	24	2	26	*	666	0	33	813	68	97	8356	5851	15883	887	2525	6096
1973	26	2	29	1	701	0	24	844	71	86	7605	5389	14719	956	2612	6331
1974	53	2	54	1	796	0	25	783	68	87	7006	5283	14048	870	2767	6816
1975	26	1	28	1	540	0	46	764	59	79	4288	3717	9492	832	2477	6093
1976	21	1	23	1	594	0	49	785	65	65	7290	5652	14501	1013	2652	6473
1977	2	1	3	1	782	0	55	800	65	68	7381	6037	15188	1048	2961	7311
1978	16	1	17	1	669	0	53	818	69	61	6315	5558	13543	940	3164	7723
1979	20	1	21	1	743	0	28	898	72	72	7066	5534	14214	1014	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* *Represents small, non-zero value.*

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Maine

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.3	0.0	1.5	7.4	8.7	*	0.8	42.4	4.9	65.7	*	0.1	66.2
1961	0.1	0.0	1.4	6.2	8.9	*	0.8	43.0	8.8	69.0	0.1	0.1	69.2
1962	0.1	0.0	2.6	5.6	9.6	*	0.7	43.4	8.5	70.4	0.1	0.1	70.6
1963	*	0.0	2.5	6.7	9.8	*	0.7	44.2	8.2	72.2	0.1	0.1	72.4
1964	*	0.0	2.5	7.3	10.0	*	0.8	44.8	5.4	70.9	0.1	0.1	71.1
1965	*	0.0	2.3	7.0	8.3	*	0.7	46.6	3.9	68.7	*	0.1	68.9
1966	*	0.0	2.1	7.6	8.6	*	0.7	48.5	7.9	75.5	*	0.1	75.6
1967	*	*	1.7	5.6	9.5	*	0.6	49.5	6.2	73.2	*	0.1	73.3
1968	*	0.0	1.5	7.3	11.1	*	0.7	52.4	6.1	79.2	*	0.1	79.3
1969	*	0.0	1.2	8.4	11.5	*	0.7	54.0	4.7	80.5	*	0.1	80.6
1970	*	0.0	1.1	8.1	11.2	*	0.7	57.0	8.9	86.9	*	0.1	87.0
1971	*	0.0	1.0	8.7	12.1	*	0.7	59.6	10.0	92.1	*	0.1	92.2
1972	*	0.0	0.9	9.5	11.6	*	0.8	62.9	21.7	107.2	*	0.1	107.3
1973	*	0.0	0.8	9.4	12.1	*	0.7	65.0	22.2	110.3	*	0.1	110.4
1974	*	0.0	0.8	7.9	10.5	*	0.7	64.5	10.3	94.7	*	0.1	94.8
1975	*	0.0	0.6	8.7	9.7	*	0.7	65.8	6.0	91.5	*	0.1	91.6
1976	*	0.0	0.5	10.4	10.4	*	0.7	69.3	6.0	97.2	*	0.1	97.3
1977	*	0.0	0.6	10.9	12.4	*	0.8	70.3	3.4	98.4	*	0.1	98.5
1978	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.2	12.5	*	0.9	71.2	2.2	98.5	*	0.1	98.6
1979	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.5	13.0	*	0.9	64.7	4.8	94.3	*	0.1	94.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	9	0	295	1278	1627	1	133	8077	772	12183	13	33
1961	3	0	270	1058	1656	1	130	8184	1399	12696	16	38
1962	2	0	514	965	1786	0	121	8254	1354	12995	16	39
1963	1	0	505	1149	1830	1	121	8417	1300	13322	15	36
1964	1	0	488	1260	1876	1	127	8535	863	13150	17	40
1965	1	0	452	1201	1548	1	116	8869	616	12802	14	35
1966	1	0	421	1302	1611	1	120	9234	1256	13946	9	20
1967	0	*	332	969	1774	1	104	9431	989	13599	10	23
1968	0	*	300	1253	2077	1	114	9971	977	14693	9	21
1969	0	*	236	1435	2132	1	112	10280	755	14952	9	23
1970	0	*	209	1384	2055	1	114	10848	1412	16023	10	24
1971	0	*	189	1497	2216	1	116	11349	1592	16961	9	21
1972	0	*	180	1624	2118	1	124	11967	3449	19464	9	22
1973	0	*	161	1612	2204	2	121	12377	3535	20012	9	22
1974	0	*	153	1360	1931	2	116	12271	1641	17474	9	23
1975	0	*	116	1487	1778	1	108	12526	961	16978	8	20
1976	0	*	102	1786	1898	1	120	13183	947	18038	8	20
1977	0	*	110	1875	2271	2	132	13378	543	18310	8	20
1978	0	*	109	1926	2275	2	141	13562	344	18360	7	17
1979	0	*	93	1796	2358	3	148	12323	761	17481	7	18

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Maine

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	14.4	15.1	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	15.8	16.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.7	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	16.6	17.3	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	21.4	22.1	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	29.2	30.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	27.8	28.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	29.8	30.4	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	31.3	32.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	29.7	30.3	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	30.6	31.3	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	30.0	31.2	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.4
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	34.8	36.5	37.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	74.9
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	30.8	31.7	51.3	36.5	0.0	0.0	119.5
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.6	46.8	39.9	0.0	0.0	112.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	17.3	18.1	34.0	49.6	0.0	0.0	101.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.5	11.9	45.9	65.5	0.0	0.0	123.3
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.2	56.8	55.4	0.0	0.0	120.4
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.5	42.1	57.7	0.0	0.0	111.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.8	16.2	52.1	48.4	0.0	0.0	116.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	17	0	17	0	113	0	0	2292	2405	2087	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	2513	2624	1935	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	3187	3296	1932	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	2642	2763	2156	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	3407	3516	1889	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	4649	4794	1593	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	4416	4527	1977	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	4742	4842	2040	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	4977	5092	2073	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	4723	4819	2379	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	4872	4990	2429	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	4764	4981	2881	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	5542	5818	3649	54	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	146	0	0	4900	5046	4939	3351	0	0
1974	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	3982	4081	4480	3574	0	0
1975	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	2745	2892	3268	4502	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	1823	1896	4425	5929	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	1265	1305	5447	5143	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	1772	1837	4035	5354	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	2515	2587	4995	4497	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Maryland

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	237.1	73.3	12.0	1.9	78.0	14.3	13.9	4.9	3.4	116.9	105.3	*	27.4	378.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	708.1
1961	241.8	76.5	15.7	1.8	83.5	16.8	16.3	5.1	3.3	119.4	82.3	*	24.5	368.7	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	8.4	707.6
1962	259.0	84.8	16.1	3.0	88.6	19.3	16.3	5.9	3.9	127.4	86.0	*	19.8	386.3	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	747.2
1963	286.3	89.2	17.8	3.2	93.2	14.9	14.5	6.8	3.9	134.1	83.5	*	22.5	394.3	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	780.1
1964	312.8	94.8	18.6	2.9	98.6	15.8	13.8	6.9	4.1	137.5	90.5	*	25.8	414.4	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	-1.9	831.8
1965	339.3	101.7	21.8	2.7	99.7	16.5	13.4	6.9	3.8	143.2	97.3	*	31.5	436.9	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	-19.1	870.7
1966	351.9	103.5	19.5	2.5	103.1	18.7	14.0	7.7	3.9	154.0	102.7	*	34.4	460.6	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	-15.3	914.5
1967	359.4	122.2	19.7	2.2	102.6	22.9	13.4	6.5	3.2	160.6	76.2	0.0	23.4	430.7	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	-19.6	912.7
1968	371.5	130.1	17.9	2.1	109.5	27.3	14.8	7.3	3.5	172.0	79.3	0.0	25.4	459.2	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	-10.4	967.1
1969	361.5	148.7	17.0	1.6	108.4	26.6	13.7	7.9	3.7	182.8	96.2	0.0	26.4	484.4	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	10.8	1019.6
1970	319.2	161.0	18.6	1.3	115.7	25.7	13.2	8.4	3.8	195.2	141.1	0.0	24.7	547.6	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	1063.0
1971	281.2	166.1	19.6	1.1	116.5	23.6	14.6	8.8	3.7	204.4	189.0	0.0	46.4	627.7	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	26.3	1120.0
1972	232.3	181.2	20.5	1.0	123.6	22.1	10.2	10.3	4.0	217.6	240.6	0.0	47.1	697.1	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	1138.3
1973	261.7	177.7	25.5	1.0	130.7	21.0	6.1	11.3	3.7	225.2	267.4	0.0	51.3	743.2	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	27.9	1233.0
1974	217.2	176.2	25.0	1.0	128.0	18.7	6.7	10.6	3.6	222.6	247.1	0.2	39.3	702.8	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	8.9	1125.6
1975	200.8	142.8	21.5	0.7	126.0	17.7	6.8	10.5	4.6	229.5	160.6	*	32.8	610.8	48.3	24.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	1067.1
1976	247.9	150.4	22.5	0.7	119.4	17.5	5.8	11.8	5.1	239.2	171.8	*	36.4	630.3	70.9	21.7	0.0	0.0	22.8	1143.9
1977	186.3	135.6	23.1	0.7	126.0	19.1	5.6	11.9	4.4	246.5	164.2	0.0	39.2	640.8	117.2	21.1	0.0	0.0	16.6	1117.6
1978	204.2	137.7	25.8	0.7	124.0	19.0	5.0	11.1	4.7	251.5	177.4	0.0	37.4	656.6	106.6	18.1	0.0	0.0	14.6	1137.8
1979	235.3	175.2	22.0	0.5	139.6	18.1	8.3	10.9	4.9	233.7	150.0	0.0	45.1	633.1	104.2	22.9	0.0	0.0	32.6	1202.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	8981	71	1813	385	13395	2609	2445	1222	565	22259	16757	0	4171	65620	0	1358	0	0	1468
1961	9186	74	2369	358	14329	3059	2870	1259	550	22737	13091	0	3739	64362	0	1139	0	0	2455
1962	9818	82	2421	601	15215	3508	2867	1459	645	24245	13685	1	3051	67697	0	1148	0	0	1447
1963	10841	86	2675	636	15995	2724	2564	1685	645	25526	13280	1	3503	69235	0	971	0	0	60
1964	11830	92	2799	579	16928	2885	2435	1713	677	26176	14391	3	4024	72610	0	1112	0	0	-550
1965	12855	99	3288	541	17117	3000	2371	1729	627	27255	15480	1	4855	76262	0	1141	0	0	-5606
1966	13412	100	2943	494	17705	3390	2472	1910	651	29311	16331	1	5323	80532	0	1322	0	0	-4470
1967	13704	118	2975	432	17613	4130	2362	1700	526	30571	12123	0	3636	76067	0	1923	0	0	-5756
1968	14194	126	2705	418	18790	4927	2612	1922	578	32743	12618	0	3953	81265	0	1609	0	0	-3050
1969	13782	144	2565	321	18617	4792	2419	2073	613	34792	15308	0	4038	85539	0	1359	0	0	3156
1970	12429	156	2798	250	19859	4611	2331	2227	624	37159	22446	0	3812	96117	0	1907	0	0	4457
1971	10902	161	2955	225	20000	4244	2575	2323	612	38917	30059	0	6825	108735	0	1773	0	0	7709
1972	8941	176	3090	204	21225	3976	1804	2749	655	41424	38273	0	6937	120337	0	2282	0	0	1186
1973	10047	174	3844	197	22439	3775	1084	3004	618	42872	42534	0	7584	127951	0	2165	0	0	8169
1974	8827	172	3762	203	21970	3367	1185	2843	592	42375	39310	34	5885	121526	0	1969	0	0	2604
1975	8011	140	3246	146	21636	3192	1193	2821	763	43688	25538	1	4976	107199	4386	2311	0	0	11820
1976	9846	148	3384	135	20496	3154	1022	3176	847	45544	27330	1	5577	110668	6420	2088	0	0	6694
1977	7544	133	3479	139	21632	3427	990	3249	724	46934	26122	0	6105	112801	10881	2018	0	0	4874
1978	8275	136	3895	139	21296	3407	883	3012	777	47874	28217	0	5837	115338	9896	1735	0	0	4281
1979	9493	172	3315	106	23962	3251	1472	2955	813	44482	23852	0	6553	110761	9674	2191	0	0	9568

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* *Represents small, non-zero value.*
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Maryland
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	110.5	139.9	72.3	106.0	247.5	289.0	172.9	173.3	99.9	5.0	30.0	74.9	708.1
1961	118.8	150.8	71.6	105.9	234.3	278.5	172.0	172.4	102.4	8.4	32.1	78.7	707.6
1962	122.8	156.8	76.5	112.8	231.4	279.0	198.2	198.6	113.4	4.9	34.7	83.6	747.2
1963	125.8	162.4	82.6	121.3	244.8	296.6	199.5	199.8	127.3	0.2	37.5	90.0	780.1
1964	127.9	168.1	89.4	131.6	266.6	324.3	207.4	207.7	142.3	-1.9	41.5	98.9	831.8
1965	126.8	171.7	87.9	135.5	284.1	346.7	216.5	216.8	174.5	-19.1	45.7	109.7	870.7
1966	127.7	178.9	91.5	145.1	289.9	360.5	229.7	230.0	191.1	-15.3	51.6	124.2	914.5
1967	137.5	192.4	98.0	155.9	261.4	338.0	226.1	226.4	209.3	-19.6	55.9	133.8	912.7
1968	140.7	204.6	92.3	156.7	272.6	356.8	248.8	249.0	223.0	-10.4	62.7	149.9	967.1
1969	143.0	214.2	97.0	167.6	289.6	381.9	255.7	255.9	223.7	10.8	68.9	165.5	1019.6
1970	146.7	227.5	102.1	180.4	276.3	381.5	273.5	273.7	249.2	15.2	77.1	187.4	1063.0
1971	147.6	232.7	106.1	189.2	310.4	424.4	273.5	273.8	256.1	26.3	82.2	200.2	1120.0
1972	144.8	235.0	109.1	198.4	298.4	414.8	289.9	290.1	292.0	4.0	86.7	209.4	1138.3
1973	137.6	239.3	115.2	212.8	353.0	477.8	302.8	303.0	296.5	27.9	94.8	229.7	1233.0
1974	132.4	233.4	106.4	201.2	272.5	394.2	296.6	296.9	308.9	8.9	91.7	226.0	1125.6
1975	133.5	235.8	89.9	195.4	226.1	338.4	297.2	297.5	280.0	40.3	92.6	227.8	1067.1
1976	135.8	243.4	94.9	204.8	252.8	385.2	310.2	310.5	327.3	22.8	101.8	248.4	1143.9
1977	126.0	241.5	93.4	202.2	207.2	353.4	320.2	320.4	354.1	16.6	106.9	263.9	1117.6
1978	127.1	246.8	93.7	206.6	205.8	356.9	327.3	327.5	369.4	14.6	111.6	272.4	1137.8
1979	137.3	256.8	86.5	199.8	268.4	428.2	317.8	318.1	360.7	32.6	114.7	278.1	1202.8

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Maryland

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.1	3.6	5.7	47.5	41.6	13.2	2.5	57.3	8.4	21.0	139.9
1961	1.9	4.0	5.9	49.6	45.3	15.3	2.7	63.3	9.3	22.7	150.8
1962	2.2	3.0	5.2	52.7	46.2	15.4	3.2	64.9	9.9	24.0	156.8
1963	2.9	3.5	6.5	54.3	47.4	14.2	3.5	65.0	10.8	25.9	162.4
1964	2.9	3.3	6.3	56.8	48.0	13.3	3.5	64.8	11.9	28.3	168.1
1965	1.8	2.7	4.5	58.5	47.4	12.9	3.6	63.8	13.2	31.7	171.7
1966	1.0	2.8	3.8	59.0	47.6	13.0	4.2	64.8	15.0	36.2	178.9
1967	0.8	1.6	2.4	66.9	52.5	12.2	3.5	68.2	16.2	38.8	192.4
1968	0.8	1.8	2.6	68.4	52.9	13.4	3.4	69.8	18.8	45.0	204.6
1969	0.7	0.9	1.6	73.1	51.4	13.2	3.7	68.3	20.9	50.3	214.2
1970	0.5	0.8	1.4	75.2	53.5	12.8	3.8	70.2	23.5	57.2	227.5
1971	0.4	0.6	1.0	75.9	52.5	14.3	3.9	70.7	24.8	60.3	232.7
1972	0.3	0.3	0.6	76.8	53.3	9.8	4.4	67.4	26.4	63.8	235.0
1973	0.3	0.3	0.6	74.3	52.2	5.8	4.7	62.7	29.7	72.0	239.3
1974	0.4	0.4	0.8	71.4	49.9	6.0	4.4	60.3	29.2	71.8	233.4
1975	0.2	0.1	0.3	70.6	52.0	6.0	4.6	62.6	29.6	72.7	235.8
1976	0.1	0.1	0.2	74.8	50.2	5.6	5.0	60.8	31.3	76.4	243.4
1977	0.3	0.1	0.4	66.4	50.7	3.7	4.8	59.2	33.3	82.2	241.5
1978	0.2	0.1	0.3	71.2	48.1	3.0	4.5	55.6	34.8	85.0	246.8
1979	1.6	*	1.7	70.8	53.5	6.4	4.9	64.8	34.9	84.6	256.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	78	148	227	46	7149	2331	617	10097	2465	6161
1961	73	164	237	48	7774	2694	676	11144	2714	6649
1962	84	122	207	51	7930	2720	808	11458	2916	7037
1963	110	147	257	53	8140	2497	866	11503	3161	7583
1964	109	140	249	55	8235	2352	875	11463	3482	8298
1965	68	111	179	57	8132	2271	892	11295	3870	9289
1966	39	118	157	57	8170	2292	1052	11513	4410	10608
1967	30	68	98	65	9018	2149	916	12082	4746	11361
1968	28	79	107	66	9085	2365	896	12346	5513	13190
1969	27	38	65	71	8817	2324	981	12123	6136	14733
1970	20	36	56	73	9193	2260	1006	12459	6901	16769
1971	15	27	42	74	9007	2527	1023	12557	7262	17684
1972	10	13	23	75	9150	1723	1163	12036	7743	18694
1973	12	13	25	73	8954	1027	1263	11244	8710	21111
1974	14	17	31	70	8567	1050	1180	10796	8544	21049
1975	7	4	12	69	8926	1058	1242	11226	8666	21315
1976	5	3	8	73	8612	985	1358	10954	9169	22377
1977	12	2	15	65	8710	645	1318	10673	9760	24097
1978	8	2	10	70	8258	528	1238	10024	10201	24899
1979	65	2	67	70	9183	1129	1327	11639	10229	24797

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Maryland

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.9	2.4	6.3	8.3	12.0	16.2	0.4	0.4	28.7	*	57.7	9.6	24.0	106.0
1961	3.6	2.7	6.3	9.1	15.7	17.6	0.5	0.4	21.9	*	56.2	10.0	24.4	105.9
1962	4.2	2.0	6.1	10.0	16.1	18.0	0.6	0.4	25.3	*	60.3	10.6	25.7	112.8
1963	5.5	2.3	7.8	10.8	17.8	18.5	0.6	0.4	26.7	*	64.0	11.4	27.3	121.3
1964	5.4	2.2	7.6	11.8	18.6	18.7	0.6	0.4	31.6	*	70.0	12.5	29.7	131.6
1965	3.4	1.8	5.1	13.4	21.8	18.4	0.6	0.5	27.9	*	69.3	14.0	33.6	135.5
1966	1.9	1.9	3.8	13.9	19.5	18.5	0.7	0.5	34.5	*	73.8	15.7	37.9	145.1
1967	1.5	1.0	2.6	20.0	19.7	20.5	0.6	0.5	34.0	0.0	75.4	17.1	40.9	155.9
1968	1.4	1.2	2.6	21.6	17.9	20.6	0.6	0.5	28.3	0.0	68.0	19.0	45.4	156.7
1969	1.3	0.6	1.9	24.7	17.0	20.0	0.7	0.5	32.1	0.0	70.4	20.8	49.9	167.6
1970	1.0	0.5	1.6	26.7	18.6	20.9	0.7	0.5	33.2	0.0	73.9	22.8	55.4	180.4
1971	0.8	0.4	1.2	29.2	19.6	20.4	0.7	0.6	34.5	0.0	75.8	24.2	58.9	189.2
1972	0.5	0.2	0.7	31.1	20.5	20.8	0.8	0.6	34.7	0.0	77.3	26.1	63.1	198.4
1973	0.6	0.2	0.8	30.2	25.5	20.3	0.8	0.6	37.0	0.0	84.2	28.5	69.1	212.8
1974	0.7	0.3	1.0	30.4	25.0	19.4	0.8	0.6	28.9	0.2	75.0	27.4	67.4	201.2
1975	0.4	0.1	0.4	25.7	21.5	20.3	0.8	0.6	20.6	*	63.8	30.5	75.0	195.4
1976	0.3	*	0.3	28.7	22.5	19.5	0.9	0.7	22.4	*	65.9	31.9	77.9	204.8
1977	0.6	*	0.6	28.1	23.1	19.8	0.9	0.6	20.5	0.0	64.8	31.4	77.4	202.2
1978	0.4	*	0.4	27.8	25.8	18.7	0.8	0.6	19.4	0.0	65.4	32.8	80.1	206.6
1979	3.0	*	3.1	32.1	22.0	20.8	0.9	0.6	7.0	0.0	51.3	33.1	80.2	199.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	146	99	244	8	1813	2784	109	71	4559	0	9336	2819	7045
1961	135	109	244	9	2369	3028	119	79	3491	0	9086	2917	7147
1962	157	82	238	10	2421	3089	143	81	4021	1	9754	3120	7530
1963	205	98	303	10	2675	3170	153	82	4249	1	10331	3337	8007
1964	202	93	296	11	2799	3207	154	85	5027	3	11277	3657	8715
1965	126	74	200	13	3288	3167	157	89	4445	1	11147	4103	9848
1966	72	79	151	13	2943	3182	186	92	5491	1	11894	4615	11104
1967	56	45	102	19	2975	3512	162	94	5414	0	12156	5001	11973
1968	52	52	105	21	2705	3538	158	98	4509	0	11008	5564	13311
1969	50	25	75	24	2565	3434	173	102	5114	0	11389	6090	14623
1970	38	24	62	26	2798	3580	177	103	5286	0	11945	6687	16248
1971	28	18	46	28	2955	3508	180	106	5484	0	12234	7088	17261
1972	19	8	27	30	3090	3564	205	106	5519	0	12484	7658	18491
1973	22	8	31	30	3844	3487	223	112	5878	0	13544	8350	20238
1974	26	11	38	30	3762	3336	208	118	4602	34	12060	8024	19766
1975	14	3	17	25	3246	3477	219	120	3272	1	10334	8938	21983
1976	10	2	12	28	3384	3354	240	124	3560	1	10663	9357	22834
1977	23	2	24	28	3479	3392	233	112	3257	0	10473	9192	22695
1978	15	1	17	27	3895	3216	218	123	3084	0	10537	9615	23469
1979	122	1	123	32	3315	3577	234	123	1107	0	8356	9701	23516

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Maryland

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	137.9	2.4	140.3	16.6	4.4	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.5	3.5	51.2	27.4	90.6	*	11.8	29.6	289.0
1961	139.2	2.7	141.9	16.7	5.2	0.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	3.2	38.5	24.5	75.7	*	12.8	31.4	278.5
1962	146.8	2.2	149.0	20.8	6.1	0.0	0.8	2.0	2.0	3.0	27.8	19.8	61.6	*	14.0	33.7	279.0
1963	154.6	3.0	157.6	22.9	7.5	0.0	0.4	2.6	2.0	2.7	26.7	22.5	64.3	*	15.2	36.5	296.6
1964	167.8	3.4	171.2	24.9	7.8	0.0	0.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	29.3	25.8	70.6	*	17.0	40.6	324.3
1965	167.6	2.8	170.4	28.5	11.0	0.0	0.6	2.7	1.9	2.3	35.3	31.5	85.3	*	18.4	44.1	346.7
1966	165.5	3.0	168.5	29.0	12.5	0.0	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	37.7	34.4	92.4	*	20.7	49.9	360.5
1967	165.8	1.9	167.7	33.1	9.5	0.0	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.0	20.7	23.4	60.7	*	22.5	54.0	338.0
1968	168.5	2.0	170.5	38.1	11.1	0.0	1.4	3.3	1.8	1.9	19.2	25.4	64.0	*	24.8	59.3	356.8
1969	180.5	0.9	181.5	42.2	12.1	0.0	0.5	3.5	1.9	1.5	20.0	26.4	66.0	*	27.1	65.2	381.9
1970	168.8	0.8	169.6	45.2	11.1	0.0	0.4	3.9	2.0	1.4	18.0	24.7	61.4	*	30.7	74.5	381.5
1971	146.3	0.5	146.8	49.2	11.6	0.0	0.3	4.2	1.8	1.2	48.9	46.4	114.4	*	33.2	80.8	424.4
1972	118.9	0.2	119.1	62.3	14.8	0.0	0.5	5.1	1.9	1.0	46.5	47.1	116.9	0.0	34.1	82.3	414.8
1973	162.8	0.2	163.1	61.7	19.8	0.0	0.3	5.6	1.9	1.0	48.3	51.3	128.1	0.0	36.5	88.4	477.8
1974	117.9	0.4	118.2	58.8	15.2	0.0	0.8	5.3	1.8	1.0	32.1	39.3	95.5	0.0	35.1	86.6	394.2
1975	105.8	0.1	105.9	43.9	14.0	0.2	0.8	5.0	2.8	1.5	19.2	32.8	76.3	0.0	32.5	79.8	338.4
1976	122.5	0.1	122.6	44.3	14.6	0.1	0.2	5.8	3.1	0.7	25.0	36.4	85.8	0.0	38.5	93.9	385.2
1977	77.3	0.1	77.4	38.6	18.4	0.1	2.0	6.2	2.5	0.4	22.5	39.2	91.2	0.0	42.1	104.0	353.4
1978	85.2	0.1	85.3	36.3	19.0	0.0	2.0	5.6	2.7	0.4	17.1	37.4	84.2	0.0	43.9	107.2	356.9
1979	100.6	0.1	100.7	59.8	22.6	0.0	1.9	5.1	2.8	0.3	30.1	45.1	107.9	0.0	46.7	113.1	428.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	5165	101	5266	16	751	0	113	491	247	661	8152	4171	14585	1	3469	8671
1961	5223	109	5332	16	893	0	177	457	241	618	6124	3739	12248	1	3750	9189
1962	5508	90	5598	20	1044	0	147	501	333	576	4428	3051	10080	1	4089	9868
1963	5792	126	5917	22	1283	0	67	659	333	507	4240	3503	10592	0	4465	10712
1964	6276	143	6419	24	1338	0	82	676	350	451	4661	4024	11582	1	4997	11909
1965	6262	115	6377	28	1892	0	100	673	316	435	5617	4855	13888	1	5389	12934
1966	6182	126	6308	28	2145	0	180	664	328	397	6001	5323	15039	0	6078	14621
1967	6199	80	6279	32	1630	0	213	616	264	373	3288	3636	10019	0	6608	15820
1968	6290	88	6378	37	1906	0	247	861	289	353	3060	3953	10670	0	7268	17388
1969	6733	41	6774	41	2079	0	95	910	319	289	3185	4038	10916	0	7953	19097
1970	6290	34	6323	44	1904	0	71	1029	325	261	2866	3812	10269	0	8988	21841
1971	5394	21	5415	48	1997	0	48	1104	295	235	7779	6825	18282	0	9723	23679
1972	4416	10	4425	61	2545	0	81	1362	316	188	7403	6937	18832	0	9994	24131
1973	6067	10	6077	61	3398	0	57	1497	309	186	7684	7584	20716	0	10691	25913
1974	4513	15	4529	57	2604	0	135	1434	296	182	5113	5885	15647	0	10299	25373
1975	4099	5	4104	43	2405	42	135	1342	456	293	3056	4976	12705	0	9513	23397
1976	4736	4	4740	44	2504	16	38	1556	507	123	3983	5577	14309	0	11282	27533
1977	2977	2	2980	38	3156	11	344	1674	414	78	3576	6105	15358	0	12351	30493
1978	3398	3	3401	36	3268	0	355	1531	444	69	2719	5837	14223	0	12870	31413
1979	4015	2	4017	59	3878	0	343	1383	465	51	4790	6553	17462	0	13675	33151

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Maryland

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.4	0.9	1.9	14.0	14.3	*	1.9	113.1	24.4	169.6	0.1	0.3	173.3
1961	0.6	1.0	1.8	14.6	16.8	*	1.9	115.8	19.4	170.3	0.1	0.3	172.4
1962	0.6	1.2	3.0	17.7	19.3	*	1.9	123.9	30.6	196.4	0.1	0.3	198.6
1963	0.6	1.2	3.2	19.1	14.9	*	1.9	131.0	27.6	197.7	0.1	0.2	199.8
1964	0.6	1.2	2.9	23.4	15.8	*	2.0	134.7	26.8	205.6	0.1	0.2	207.7
1965	0.6	1.3	2.7	22.0	16.5	*	1.9	140.4	31.1	214.7	0.1	0.2	216.8
1966	0.5	1.5	2.5	24.1	18.7	*	2.0	151.4	29.0	227.7	0.1	0.2	230.0
1967	0.4	1.9	2.2	19.8	22.9	*	1.6	158.1	19.3	223.9	0.1	0.2	226.4
1968	0.4	1.5	2.1	23.4	27.3	*	1.8	169.6	22.7	247.0	0.1	0.2	249.0
1969	0.3	2.1	1.6	22.6	26.6	*	1.8	180.7	19.9	253.3	0.1	0.2	255.9
1970	0.3	2.1	1.3	24.4	25.7	0.1	1.8	193.3	24.7	271.1	0.1	0.2	273.7
1971	0.2	2.2	1.1	22.8	23.6	0.1	1.9	202.6	19.0	271.2	0.1	0.2	273.8
1972	0.1	3.7	1.0	25.2	20.9	0.1	2.1	216.1	20.8	286.1	0.1	0.2	290.1
1973	0.1	2.4	1.0	30.2	20.1	0.1	1.9	223.6	23.3	300.3	0.1	0.2	303.0
1974	0.1	1.8	1.0	29.6	18.0	0.1	1.8	221.0	23.3	294.8	0.1	0.2	296.9
1975	*	2.2	0.7	29.8	17.0	0.1	1.9	227.3	18.2	295.0	0.1	0.2	297.5
1976	*	2.3	0.7	28.5	17.0	0.1	2.1	237.9	21.6	307.9	0.1	0.2	310.5
1977	*	2.1	0.7	31.8	18.4	0.1	1.9	245.5	19.6	318.0	0.1	0.2	320.4
1978	0.0	1.9	0.7	30.7	18.7	0.1	2.0	250.5	22.8	325.4	0.1	0.2	327.5
1979	0.0	2.3	0.5	35.9	18.0	*	2.1	232.7	26.1	315.5	0.1	0.2	318.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	91	1	385	2402	2609	6	318	21527	3874	31120	32	80
1961	24	1	358	2514	3059	7	309	22041	3083	31371	33	82
1962	23	1	601	3032	3508	8	311	23588	4860	35908	32	77
1963	22	1	636	3277	2724	7	311	24937	4396	36289	29	70
1964	24	1	579	4012	2885	8	327	25640	4266	37718	29	68
1965	21	1	541	3780	3000	5	310	26731	4949	39316	28	67
1966	19	1	494	4132	3390	8	323	28822	4621	41789	29	69
1967	15	2	432	3404	4130	7	263	30103	3062	41401	25	60
1968	14	1	418	4022	4927	7	289	32292	3612	45566	23	55
1969	11	2	321	3879	4792	9	294	34402	3169	46865	21	51
1970	10	2	250	4181	4611	14	299	36795	3923	50073	22	52
1971	7	2	225	3913	4244	16	317	38577	3028	50319	21	51
1972	5	4	204	4320	3765	18	340	41130	3313	53090	20	47
1973	4	2	197	5192	3623	20	310	42573	3712	55627	19	46
1974	2	2	203	5075	3243	22	296	42076	3707	54622	21	52
1975	1	2	146	5116	3074	18	307	43275	2887	54822	23	57
1976	0	2	135	4895	3063	22	341	45292	3440	57188	24	58
1977	0	2	139	5458	3309	24	310	46744	3116	59100	23	56
1978	0	2	139	5263	3362	25	333	47682	3619	60423	20	48
1979	0	2	106	6170	3237	11	348	44307	4146	58326	22	54

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Maryland

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	82.3	0.0	82.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9
1961	87.1	0.0	87.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.4
1962	98.1	0.0	98.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.1	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.4
1963	113.8	0.0	113.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.3
1964	127.1	0.0	127.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.3
1965	158.7	0.0	158.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	174.5
1966	175.3	0.0	175.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	191.1
1967	186.3	0.0	186.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.5	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.3
1968	195.4	0.0	195.4	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	9.0	10.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	223.0
1969	176.2	0.0	176.2	6.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	24.1	26.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	223.7
1970	146.4	0.0	146.4	11.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	65.2	71.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	249.2
1971	132.1	0.0	132.1	9.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	86.6	95.7	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	256.1
1972	111.8	0.0	111.8	7.2	9.6	1.2	0.0	138.6	149.3	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	292.0
1973	97.1	0.0	97.1	9.1	8.2	0.9	0.0	158.8	167.9	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	296.5
1974	97.1	0.0	97.1	13.8	13.9	0.7	0.0	162.8	177.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	308.9
1975	94.2	0.0	94.2	0.5	10.0	0.4	0.0	102.6	113.0	24.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	280.0
1976	124.7	0.0	124.7	0.2	6.6	0.4	0.0	102.8	109.8	21.7	70.9	0.0	0.0	327.3
1977	108.0	0.0	108.0	0.3	5.3	0.6	0.0	101.7	107.6	21.1	117.2	0.0	0.0	354.1
1978	118.2	0.0	118.2	0.5	7.5	0.3	0.0	118.2	125.9	18.1	106.6	0.0	0.0	369.4
1979	129.8	0.0	129.8	10.2	6.7	0.1	0.0	86.8	93.6	22.9	104.2	0.0	0.0	360.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	3088	0	3088	*	309	0	0	173	481	1356	0	0	0
1961	3277	0	3277	*	121	0	0	393	514	1138	0	0	0
1962	3696	0	3696	*	121	0	0	377	498	1147	0	0	0
1963	4275	0	4275	*	126	0	0	394	520	970	0	0	0
1964	4774	0	4774	*	135	0	0	436	571	1111	0	0	0
1965	6018	0	6018	*	146	0	0	469	615	1140	0	0	0
1966	6701	0	6701	*	77	0	0	219	296	1322	0	0	0
1967	7162	0	7162	*	49	0	0	359	408	1923	0	0	0
1968	7530	0	7530	*	238	0	0	1437	1676	1609	0	0	0
1969	6829	0	6829	7	408	0	0	3840	4248	1359	0	0	0
1970	5950	0	5950	11	1001	0	0	10371	11372	1906	0	0	0
1971	5373	0	5373	9	1575	0	0	13768	15343	1772	0	0	0
1972	4450	0	4450	7	1646	211	0	22038	23895	2282	0	0	0
1973	3901	0	3901	9	1408	152	0	25260	26820	2165	0	0	0
1974	4210	0	4210	14	2388	124	0	25888	28400	1969	0	0	0
1975	3873	0	3873	*	1712	76	0	16323	18111	2311	4386	0	0
1976	5083	0	5083	*	1131	75	0	16347	17553	2088	6420	0	0
1977	4422	0	4422	*	917	107	0	16173	17197	2018	10881	0	0
1978	4844	0	4844	1	1291	45	0	18795	20131	1735	9896	0	0
1979	5285	0	5285	1	1154	14	0	13809	14977	2191	9674	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Massachusetts

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	119.6	80.6	15.0	3.7	299.2	6.4	32.4	5.4	4.8	181.4	248.8	*	36.1	833.4	0.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	-5.9	1038.7
1961	119.3	84.6	15.0	3.3	306.0	8.3	31.3	5.3	4.7	187.2	255.7	*	41.3	858.1	9.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	-15.8	1064.9
1962	119.4	92.1	15.2	3.6	312.7	11.2	30.2	6.1	5.0	192.7	261.9	*	40.0	878.6	8.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	-8.8	1097.6
1963	115.1	101.5	14.9	3.8	300.6	13.1	27.2	6.4	5.0	197.5	237.2	*	40.4	846.1	11.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	-10.1	1071.1
1964	121.0	110.1	15.6	4.2	292.2	13.2	23.0	6.7	5.3	199.7	271.3	*	54.1	885.3	14.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	-22.5	1115.1
1965	125.1	117.9	19.0	3.9	325.6	17.5	19.8	7.3	5.6	206.9	342.6	0.0	45.0	993.1	11.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	-26.9	1227.5
1966	108.9	120.0	17.7	2.9	293.2	20.7	14.3	7.0	5.8	216.7	384.9	0.0	47.9	1011.0	12.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	-24.3	1236.6
1967	99.0	132.3	18.7	1.6	315.8	30.2	12.2	6.6	4.8	222.4	425.9	0.0	54.7	1092.9	14.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	-22.6	1324.6
1968	85.1	137.0	16.7	0.9	328.6	36.7	10.9	7.8	5.3	235.8	430.4	0.0	58.4	1131.4	13.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	-3.6	1371.7
1969	58.1	141.2	19.0	0.8	340.2	41.9	11.4	8.3	5.6	244.5	462.2	0.0	52.8	1186.7	12.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	-15.3	1392.5
1970	18.8	151.9	18.9	0.7	344.9	44.2	11.9	8.7	5.7	260.2	541.1	0.0	54.6	1290.8	13.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	-24.3	1458.4
1971	10.6	161.3	17.7	0.7	358.9	48.6	12.6	8.8	5.5	267.0	521.3	1.0	47.2	1289.3	15.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	-3.3	1480.8
1972	5.7	164.6	15.8	0.8	369.9	50.1	11.8	10.3	5.8	281.7	552.8	1.2	47.0	1347.3	16.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	-3.3	1539.4
1973	3.3	158.7	19.8	0.8	366.3	50.8	7.6	10.3	5.9	292.0	542.5	1.1	48.4	1345.6	55.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	1572.2
1974	24.0	159.0	17.5	0.9	342.9	46.2	5.5	9.9	5.7	285.1	436.2	0.1	44.3	1194.4	32.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	47.4	1461.4
1975	22.6	157.1	12.2	0.8	332.9	44.9	4.9	10.5	4.8	287.0	420.9	*	38.9	1157.8	41.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	27.1	1410.5
1976	2.4	159.2	13.6	0.8	359.0	45.5	5.8	11.5	5.3	295.8	480.2	*	43.7	1261.2	40.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	22.3	1490.7
1977	2.4	163.4	12.7	1.0	346.7	49.7	5.9	13.0	5.1	299.2	454.2	0.0	48.6	1236.3	39.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	28.7	1474.8
1978	2.1	163.1	12.2	1.4	334.5	48.2	4.6	12.3	5.5	302.3	454.0	0.0	43.6	1218.4	60.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	1454.1
1979	3.7	159.4	9.0	1.0	248.5	49.6	4.5	11.0	5.7	291.7	370.7	0.0	49.4	1041.1	65.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1285.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	4632	78	2268	736	51366	1147	5718	1356	799	34538	39572	3	5427	142928	34	982	0	0	-1715
1961	4630	82	2266	654	52529	1489	5524	1315	778	35636	40664	4	6166	147025	854	814	0	0	-4629
1962	4641	89	2293	715	53691	1998	5322	1512	826	36677	41652	2	5965	150652	689	791	0	0	-2589
1963	4454	98	2253	754	51604	2337	4790	1598	826	37591	37721	1	6080	145553	941	708	0	0	-2974
1964	4642	107	2353	834	50158	2344	4050	1679	867	38017	43160	0	8167	151629	1189	670	0	0	-6588
1965	4825	114	2867	767	55896	3107	3496	1822	915	39383	54491	0	6824	169569	966	664	0	0	-7878
1966	4267	116	2669	579	50341	3669	2517	1739	951	41250	61218	0	7303	172235	1082	803	0	0	-7116
1967	3886	128	2811	326	54211	5353	2153	1718	788	42338	67743	0	8182	185622	1273	799	0	0	-6615
1968	3364	133	2523	171	56408	6488	1918	2034	866	44897	68458	0	8664	192427	1218	783	0	0	-1042
1969	2327	137	2867	151	58397	7414	2008	2182	930	46553	73510	0	7751	201761	1143	881	0	0	-4492
1970	798	147	2843	145	59209	7809	2103	2289	947	49528	86063	0	8019	218955	1209	753	0	0	-7127
1971	430	156	2674	139	61609	8585	2231	2337	899	50831	82917	151	6961	219334	1435	706	0	0	-980
1972	224	160	2376	167	63504	8850	2078	2735	963	53634	87930	174	6934	229345	1499	859	0	0	-957
1973	134	156	2979	168	62886	8979	1347	2737	974	55596	86282	170	7151	229269	5120	560	0	0	878
1974	1045	155	2644	175	58866	8171	971	2646	933	54280	69385	15	6547	204635	2885	428	0	0	13886
1975	936	154	1831	157	57153	7938	867	2833	786	54631	66946	0	5802	198944	3781	417	0	0	7939
1976	97	156	2049	167	61639	8048	1019	3089	873	56310	76380	0	6604	216178	3664	490	0	0	6533
1977	101	160	1920	207	59523	8791	1045	3529	840	56962	72242	0	7479	212539	3675	422	0	0	8405
1978	89	161	1842	281	57430	8510	804	3348	902	57539	72208	0	6739	209603	5570	214	0	0	2432
1979	148	156	1363	207	42654	8758	793	2991	944	55533	58957	0	7308	179508	6077	438	0	0	-64

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Massachusetts
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	294.7	344.7	212.2	249.0	168.6	229.2	215.4	215.8	153.7	-5.9	42.2	105.6	1038.7
1961	302.2	354.8	207.5	246.6	173.0	235.5	227.5	227.9	170.5	-15.8	44.8	109.9	1064.9
1962	310.6	365.6	223.4	264.5	167.4	232.4	234.7	235.2	170.4	-8.8	47.3	114.2	1097.6
1963	298.4	356.8	205.6	249.1	154.4	220.8	244.0	244.4	178.8	-10.1	49.6	119.1	1071.1
1964	289.5	351.4	216.6	263.1	184.0	253.6	246.6	247.0	200.9	-22.5	52.7	125.7	1115.1
1965	311.7	378.6	304.5	355.2	157.2	233.1	260.2	260.6	220.8	-26.9	57.0	136.9	1227.5
1966	282.5	354.8	317.7	373.0	160.2	242.2	266.2	266.6	234.3	-24.3	61.7	148.4	1236.6
1967	305.5	385.7	328.5	398.3	176.6	252.8	287.6	287.9	249.1	-22.6	66.7	159.8	1324.6
1968	311.3	399.0	322.4	398.9	181.3	262.8	310.7	311.0	249.5	-3.6	72.5	173.5	1371.7
1969	322.5	420.1	318.1	401.2	164.0	249.1	321.8	322.1	281.4	-15.3	78.2	187.8	1392.5
1970	329.1	438.3	330.4	422.4	164.0	250.8	346.6	346.9	312.7	-24.3	84.1	204.3	1458.4
1971	338.7	458.3	326.6	427.9	146.4	234.5	359.9	360.2	312.6	-3.3	90.0	219.2	1480.8
1972	346.1	473.8	334.8	445.0	150.3	242.8	377.5	377.8	333.9	-3.3	96.8	233.8	1539.4
1973	337.8	474.6	338.2	460.4	150.0	248.3	388.6	388.9	354.7	3.0	104.5	253.2	1572.2
1974	322.3	457.5	286.9	407.7	135.6	228.2	367.7	368.0	301.5	47.4	100.7	248.2	1461.4
1975	321.0	446.7	256.4	391.7	118.3	204.8	366.8	367.2	320.9	27.1	100.6	247.4	1410.5
1976	346.4	478.2	272.5	415.3	126.2	217.6	379.1	379.6	344.2	22.3	106.5	259.9	1490.7
1977	333.9	465.2	246.0	392.9	138.9	233.0	383.2	383.7	344.1	28.7	107.5	265.3	1474.8
1978	316.5	448.4	246.7	396.5	127.0	223.6	385.1	385.5	370.6	8.3	110.1	268.8	1454.1
1979	238.8	372.2	134.7	287.0	143.8	242.4	383.7	384.2	373.2	-0.2	112.4	272.5	1285.8

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Massachusetts

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.8	4.6	8.4	46.6	206.0	30.7	3.0	239.7	14.3	35.7	344.7
1961	2.5	3.5	6.0	51.4	212.3	29.8	2.7	244.8	15.2	37.3	354.8
1962	2.7	2.9	5.6	56.0	216.8	29.0	3.2	249.1	16.1	38.8	365.6
1963	1.4	2.6	4.0	60.0	205.2	25.8	3.3	234.4	17.2	41.2	356.8
1964	1.3	1.8	3.1	63.6	198.8	20.7	3.3	222.8	18.3	43.6	351.4
1965	1.0	1.3	2.3	66.9	221.8	17.0	3.7	242.5	19.7	47.2	378.6
1966	1.0	0.8	1.8	68.5	196.8	12.0	3.3	212.1	21.2	51.1	354.8
1967	1.0	0.7	1.7	75.8	214.5	10.3	3.1	228.0	23.6	56.6	385.7
1968	1.0	0.5	1.5	77.2	220.3	8.9	3.3	232.6	25.9	61.9	399.0
1969	0.5	0.4	0.9	80.9	228.0	9.0	3.7	240.7	28.7	68.9	420.1
1970	0.2	0.4	0.6	85.2	230.6	9.1	3.5	243.2	31.8	77.4	438.3
1971	0.1	0.4	0.5	86.0	239.6	9.0	3.6	252.2	34.8	84.8	458.3
1972	0.1	0.2	0.3	88.5	243.8	9.6	3.9	257.3	37.4	90.3	473.8
1973	0.2	0.2	0.5	85.7	241.4	6.6	3.6	251.6	40.0	96.9	474.6
1974	0.3	0.2	0.5	87.5	226.7	4.0	3.5	234.2	39.0	96.2	457.5
1975	0.1	0.1	0.3	92.0	221.2	3.7	3.7	228.7	36.3	89.4	446.7
1976	0.1	0.1	0.2	96.9	241.2	4.1	3.9	249.2	38.3	93.5	478.2
1977	0.1	0.1	0.2	95.0	230.1	4.2	4.3	238.7	37.8	93.4	465.2
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	88.1	221.1	2.9	4.1	228.2	38.4	93.6	448.4
1979	0.0	0.1	0.1	82.3	150.6	2.7	3.1	156.4	39.0	94.5	372.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	141	190	332	45	35360	5419	752	41530	4190	10473
1961	94	146	240	50	36448	5264	668	42380	4466	10942
1962	102	118	220	54	37221	5117	805	43143	4718	11386
1963	53	108	161	58	35231	4559	831	40621	5030	12067
1964	49	75	125	62	34128	3648	824	38600	5361	12777
1965	37	56	93	65	38077	2992	925	41993	5766	13839
1966	38	34	72	66	33792	2125	811	36728	6222	14968
1967	36	30	66	73	36826	1824	813	39463	6929	16589
1968	36	23	59	75	37818	1578	875	40271	7578	18130
1969	20	18	38	78	39138	1584	977	41700	8406	20184
1970	9	17	25	83	39594	1600	932	42127	9335	22682
1971	5	17	22	83	41129	1592	943	43664	10200	24841
1972	4	10	14	86	41846	1687	1048	44581	10965	26475
1973	9	10	18	84	41450	1161	964	43575	11715	28396
1974	10	9	19	85	38915	710	947	40572	11443	28190
1975	6	5	11	90	37981	659	1006	39646	10648	26189
1976	5	4	9	95	41409	718	1064	43192	11227	27399
1977	5	4	9	93	39510	749	1175	41434	11089	27378
1978	0	6	6	87	37965	509	1130	39604	11242	27440
1979	0	4	4	81	25847	483	832	27163	11422	27689

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Massachusetts

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	7.0	3.1	10.1	10.6	15.0	71.8	0.5	0.7	103.4	*	191.5	10.5	26.3	249.0
1961	4.7	2.4	7.0	12.2	15.0	74.1	0.5	0.7	97.9	*	188.2	11.4	27.8	246.6
1962	5.0	1.9	7.0	14.8	15.2	75.6	0.6	0.8	109.4	*	201.6	12.0	29.1	264.5
1963	2.6	1.7	4.4	15.1	14.9	71.6	0.6	0.5	98.5	*	186.1	12.8	30.8	249.1
1964	2.4	1.2	3.6	15.3	15.6	69.3	0.6	0.5	111.6	*	197.7	13.8	32.8	263.1
1965	1.8	0.9	2.7	16.8	19.0	77.4	0.7	0.5	187.4	0.0	284.9	14.9	35.8	355.2
1966	1.9	0.5	2.4	19.1	17.7	68.7	0.6	0.5	208.7	0.0	296.1	16.2	39.1	373.0
1967	1.8	0.5	2.3	25.5	18.7	74.8	0.6	0.5	206.2	0.0	300.7	20.6	49.2	398.3
1968	1.8	0.4	2.1	26.2	16.7	76.8	0.6	0.5	199.4	0.0	294.1	22.5	53.9	398.9
1969	1.0	0.3	1.3	30.7	19.0	79.5	0.7	0.5	186.4	0.0	286.1	24.4	58.6	401.2
1970	0.4	0.3	0.7	36.5	18.9	80.4	0.6	0.5	192.8	0.0	293.3	26.8	65.2	422.4
1971	0.3	0.3	0.5	38.1	17.7	83.6	0.6	0.5	184.5	1.0	287.9	29.5	71.8	427.9
1972	0.2	0.1	0.4	37.8	15.8	85.0	0.7	0.5	193.5	1.2	296.7	32.3	77.9	445.0
1973	0.4	0.2	0.6	40.1	19.8	84.2	0.6	0.5	191.2	1.1	297.5	35.7	86.5	460.4
1974	0.5	0.1	0.6	38.3	17.5	79.1	0.6	0.6	150.1	0.1	248.0	34.9	86.0	407.7
1975	0.3	0.1	0.4	38.6	12.2	77.2	0.7	0.6	127.0	*	217.5	39.1	96.2	391.7
1976	0.3	0.1	0.3	38.5	13.6	84.1	0.7	0.6	134.7	*	233.7	41.5	101.3	415.3
1977	0.2	0.1	0.3	41.4	12.7	80.3	0.8	0.6	109.9	0.0	204.3	42.4	104.6	392.9
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	46.4	12.2	77.1	0.7	1.0	109.2	0.0	200.3	43.5	106.3	396.5
1979	0.0	0.1	0.1	47.5	9.0	52.5	0.5	1.0	24.0	0.0	87.1	44.5	107.8	287.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	263	127	390	10	2268	12333	133	133	16445	3	31314	3083	7705
1961	175	97	272	12	2266	12713	118	138	15573	4	30811	3327	8153
1962	189	79	268	14	2293	12983	142	145	17407	2	32972	3531	8521
1963	99	72	171	15	2253	12289	147	91	15671	1	30450	3757	9013
1964	91	50	142	15	2353	11904	145	90	17757	0	32250	4033	9611
1965	68	37	106	16	2867	13281	163	91	29808	0	46210	4372	10494
1966	71	22	93	19	2669	11787	143	96	33195	0	47890	4761	11454
1967	67	20	87	25	2811	12845	143	96	32797	0	48692	6024	14423
1968	66	16	82	25	2523	13191	154	99	31716	0	47684	6608	15809
1969	37	12	49	30	2867	13651	172	100	29648	0	46439	7156	17182
1970	16	11	27	35	2843	13810	165	102	30666	0	47586	7862	19105
1971	10	11	21	37	2674	14346	166	104	29339	151	46780	8643	21049
1972	8	6	14	37	2376	14596	185	104	30780	174	48214	9454	22826
1973	16	7	22	39	2979	14458	170	105	30412	170	48294	10461	25356
1974	19	6	25	37	2644	13573	167	106	23870	15	40375	10227	25194
1975	11	3	14	38	1831	13248	178	109	20194	0	35560	11463	28194
1976	10	3	13	38	2049	14444	188	112	21427	0	38219	12165	29688
1977	9	2	11	41	1920	13781	207	112	17486	0	33507	12417	30655
1978	0	4	4	46	1842	13242	199	189	17365	0	32837	12759	31142
1979	0	3	3	47	1363	9016	147	190	3819	0	14535	13031	31589

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Massachusetts

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	32.9	3.1	36.0	12.0	5.7	0.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	0.7	71.2	36.1	119.4	1.3	17.3	43.3	229.2
1961	29.8	2.4	32.1	11.9	4.1	0.0	1.5	2.1	2.1	0.5	76.1	41.3	127.6	1.3	18.1	44.4	235.5
1962	27.3	2.1	29.5	12.3	6.0	0.0	1.2	2.3	2.4	0.2	72.4	40.0	124.4	1.2	19.0	46.0	232.4
1963	20.8	2.2	23.0	14.6	6.1	0.0	1.3	2.5	2.4	0.3	62.5	40.4	115.6	1.2	19.5	46.8	220.8
1964	15.7	1.8	17.5	17.4	6.2	0.0	2.3	2.8	2.6	0.4	79.7	54.1	148.0	1.1	20.6	49.0	253.6
1965	12.6	1.4	14.0	20.4	9.3	0.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	1.1	57.7	45.0	121.8	1.0	22.3	53.6	233.1
1966	8.1	0.8	9.0	21.7	11.4	0.0	2.2	3.1	3.2	0.9	59.8	47.9	128.4	1.0	24.1	57.9	242.2
1967	13.4	0.8	14.2	19.4	10.3	0.0	1.9	2.9	2.4	0.7	69.0	54.7	141.9	1.1	22.4	53.7	252.8
1968	9.4	0.6	10.0	23.1	10.0	0.0	1.9	3.8	2.6	0.5	70.0	58.4	147.3	1.0	24.0	57.5	262.8
1969	8.4	0.4	8.9	22.2	9.3	0.0	2.4	3.9	3.0	0.9	59.6	52.8	131.9	1.0	25.0	60.1	249.1
1970	3.8	0.4	4.1	23.3	8.3	0.0	2.9	4.5	3.1	0.6	62.0	54.6	135.8	0.8	25.3	61.5	250.8
1971	2.6	0.3	2.9	26.5	8.8	0.0	3.6	4.6	2.7	0.5	49.0	47.2	116.3	0.7	25.6	62.4	234.5
1972	3.0	0.2	3.2	29.6	9.4	0.0	2.2	5.6	2.9	0.5	49.1	47.0	116.8	0.7	27.1	65.4	242.8
1973	1.7	0.2	1.9	26.2	9.5	0.0	1.1	5.9	3.0	0.8	52.4	48.4	121.1	0.7	28.7	69.6	248.3
1974	2.0	0.2	2.2	25.0	8.0	0.0	1.5	5.7	2.9	0.6	44.7	44.3	107.7	0.7	26.7	65.8	228.2
1975	2.5	0.1	2.6	24.5	6.9	0.1	1.2	6.1	2.1	0.4	34.8	38.9	90.5	0.7	25.0	61.5	204.8
1976	1.7	0.1	1.8	20.6	7.4	0.1	1.7	6.8	2.4	0.4	40.7	43.7	103.1	0.7	26.6	64.8	217.6
1977	1.8	0.1	1.9	23.4	11.6	*	1.7	7.8	2.3	0.6	40.3	48.6	113.0	0.5	27.1	67.0	233.0
1978	1.6	0.2	1.8	26.4	8.4	0.0	1.7	7.4	2.5	0.5	34.3	43.6	98.2	0.5	28.1	68.6	223.6
1979	2.0	0.1	2.2	21.8	14.0	0.0	1.8	7.3	2.6	0.6	43.6	49.4	119.2	0.7	28.8	69.8	242.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	1231	129	1360	12	971	0	299	468	356	132	11324	5427	18977	117	5075	12685
1961	1116	97	1214	11	696	0	260	526	347	90	12111	6166	20196	126	5314	13020
1962	1026	87	1113	12	1024	0	205	562	403	35	11513	5965	19706	118	5582	13472
1963	780	93	872	14	1053	0	231	615	403	64	9935	6080	18381	112	5723	13730
1964	586	77	662	17	1070	0	402	705	423	67	12670	8167	23504	104	6026	14361
1965	471	58	529	20	1588	0	504	722	507	204	9173	6824	19523	100	6546	15711
1966	304	36	340	21	1952	0	392	778	527	167	9512	7303	20632	100	7057	16977
1967	500	35	535	19	1775	0	329	756	396	136	10973	8192	22547	105	6578	15749
1968	350	26	376	22	1725	0	339	997	435	88	11136	8664	23384	97	7039	16842
1969	315	20	334	22	1604	0	424	1024	497	174	9477	7751	20950	92	7339	17622
1970	141	16	157	23	1421	0	503	1180	506	111	9862	8019	21601	72	7418	18024
1971	96	14	109	26	1503	0	639	1215	447	96	7786	6961	18617	70	7515	18302
1972	111	7	119	29	1619	0	391	1487	479	103	7811	6934	18824	70	7939	19168
1973	64	7	72	26	1630	0	186	1586	498	148	8333	7151	19531	72	8417	20400
1974	77	8	85	24	1373	0	261	1519	477	116	7116	6547	17408	68	7830	19288
1975	96	6	102	24	1179	23	208	1637	353	81	5532	5802	14815	67	7330	18027
1976	65	5	71	20	1262	9	301	1824	392	70	6481	6604	16943	66	7785	18999
1977	72	5	77	23	1996	6	296	2133	377	119	6409	7479	18816	48	7951	19631
1978	66	7	73	26	1440	0	295	2004	405	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	8235	20100
1979	81	5	86	21	2397	0	310	1997	424	109	6930	7308	19475	65	8443	20467

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Massachusetts

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.6	0.3	3.7	14.1	6.4	*	2.7	180.0	7.6	214.5	0.1	0.3	215.8
1961	0.1	0.3	3.3	13.5	8.3	*	2.6	186.0	13.3	227.0	0.1	0.3	227.9
1962	0.1	0.2	3.6	12.5	11.2	*	2.6	191.7	12.8	234.4	0.1	0.3	235.2
1963	0.1	0.2	3.8	15.8	13.1	*	2.6	196.7	11.7	243.7	0.1	0.3	244.4
1964	0.1	0.2	4.2	15.9	13.2	*	2.7	198.9	11.4	246.3	0.1	0.3	247.0
1965	*	0.2	3.9	15.4	17.5	*	2.5	205.3	15.3	259.9	0.1	0.3	260.6
1966	*	0.4	2.9	15.5	20.7	*	2.6	215.3	8.8	265.8	0.1	0.3	266.6
1967	*	2.0	1.6	15.3	30.2	*	2.4	221.2	14.8	285.5	0.1	0.2	287.9
1968	*	1.7	0.9	20.1	36.7	*	2.6	234.9	13.8	309.0	0.1	0.2	311.0
1969	*	1.0	0.8	20.3	41.9	*	2.6	243.1	12.1	320.8	0.1	0.2	322.1
1970	*	1.1	0.7	18.6	44.2	*	2.7	259.1	20.2	345.5	0.1	0.2	346.9
1971	*	0.7	0.7	19.7	48.6	0.1	2.7	266.0	21.4	359.2	0.1	0.2	360.2
1972	*	0.7	0.8	23.7	49.4	0.1	2.9	280.7	19.2	376.8	0.1	0.2	377.8
1973	*	0.6	0.8	25.6	50.4	0.1	2.9	290.7	17.5	388.0	0.1	0.2	388.9
1974	*	0.7	0.9	24.3	45.9	0.1	2.8	284.0	9.2	367.1	0.1	0.2	368.0
1975	*	0.5	0.8	25.5	44.6	*	2.6	286.0	6.8	366.3	0.1	0.3	367.2
1976	*	0.6	0.8	25.4	45.3	*	2.9	294.8	9.1	378.5	0.1	0.3	379.6
1977	*	0.5	1.0	23.1	49.6	*	2.8	298.0	8.1	382.7	0.1	0.3	383.7
1978	0.0	0.5	1.4	25.4	48.1	0.1	3.0	300.8	5.8	384.6	0.1	0.3	385.5
1979	0.0	0.7	1.0	29.5	49.4	0.1	3.2	290.1	9.7	383.0	0.2	0.4	384.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	22	*	736	2421	1147	3	443	34274	1201	40224	33	82
1961	5	*	654	2310	1489	2	431	35408	2110	42405	36	89
1962	4	*	715	2150	1998	3	423	36497	2032	43818	38	93
1963	3	*	754	2706	2337	4	423	37436	1867	45527	35	85
1964	2	*	834	2731	2344	5	444	37859	1816	46034	36	86
1965	2	*	767	2636	3107	12	408	39088	2434	48454	35	83
1966	1	*	579	2663	3669	6	424	40986	1402	49729	33	80
1967	1	2	326	2621	5353	6	392	42105	2347	53151	29	70
1968	1	2	171	3457	6488	8	431	44709	2200	57463	26	62
1969	1	1	151	3483	7414	8	433	46278	1922	59689	24	57
1970	0	1	145	3196	7809	13	441	49315	3208	64127	25	60
1971	0	1	139	3389	8585	13	452	50632	3405	66615	24	59
1972	0	1	167	4064	8734	15	484	53427	3055	69947	23	56
1973	0	1	168	4400	8895	16	477	55343	2786	72085	23	56
1974	0	1	175	4168	8103	15	456	54058	1470	68446	25	61
1975	0	1	157	4376	7873	13	433	54440	1079	68371	38	94
1976	0	1	167	4362	8012	13	481	56128	1446	70608	40	98
1977	0	*	207	3961	8768	14	463	56731	1295	71439	41	102
1978	0	1	281	4364	8494	14	497	57261	921	71833	36	88
1979	0	1	207	5059	8736	15	520	55233	1548	71318	45	109

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Massachusetts

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	64.5	0.0	64.5	11.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	66.7	68.3	9.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	153.7
1961	74.0	0.0	74.0	8.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	68.3	70.5	7.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	170.5
1962	77.3	0.0	77.3	8.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	67.3	69.1	7.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	170.4
1963	83.6	0.0	83.6	11.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	64.4	66.3	6.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	178.8
1964	96.7	0.0	96.7	13.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	68.6	70.5	5.9	14.2	0.0	0.0	200.9
1965	106.0	0.0	106.0	13.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	82.2	84.0	5.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	220.8
1966	95.7	0.0	95.7	10.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	107.6	108.4	7.3	12.6	0.0	0.0	234.3
1967	80.8	0.0	80.8	9.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	136.0	136.8	7.2	14.7	0.0	0.0	249.1
1968	71.5	0.0	71.5	8.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	147.2	148.4	7.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	249.5
1969	47.0	0.0	47.0	6.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	204.1	207.1	8.2	12.6	0.0	0.0	281.4
1970	13.4	0.0	13.4	5.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	266.1	273.0	7.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	312.7
1971	6.6	0.0	6.6	10.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	266.5	273.7	6.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	312.6
1972	1.8	0.0	1.8	8.1	8.0	0.7	0.0	291.0	299.7	8.2	16.2	0.0	0.0	333.9
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	6.1	5.5	0.5	0.0	281.3	287.3	5.1	55.8	0.0	0.0	354.7
1974	20.7	0.0	20.7	7.5	4.9	0.4	0.0	232.2	237.4	3.7	32.2	0.0	0.0	301.5
1975	19.4	0.0	19.4	1.5	2.1	0.2	0.0	252.4	254.8	3.6	41.6	0.0	0.0	320.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	295.7	296.7	4.4	40.5	0.0	0.0	344.2
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	295.8	297.5	3.9	39.6	0.0	0.0	344.1
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	304.7	307.3	1.7	60.0	0.0	0.0	370.6
1979	1.3	0.0	1.3	7.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	293.4	295.4	3.9	65.4	0.0	0.0	373.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2446	0	2446	11	280	0	0	10602	10882	865	34	0	0
1961	2836	0	2836	9	363	0	0	10871	11234	687	854	0	0
1962	2981	0	2981	9	313	0	0	10700	11013	673	689	0	0
1963	3198	0	3198	11	326	0	0	10248	10573	596	941	0	0
1964	3673	0	3673	13	324	0	0	10917	11241	566	1189	0	0
1965	4066	0	4066	13	314	0	0	13075	13389	564	966	0	0
1966	3740	0	3740	10	147	0	0	17109	17256	704	1082	0	0
1967	3175	0	3175	9	144	0	0	21626	21770	694	1273	0	0
1968	2828	0	2828	8	217	0	0	23406	23624	686	1218	0	0
1969	1893	0	1893	6	520	0	0	32463	32983	789	1143	0	0
1970	575	0	575	6	1187	0	0	42327	43514	682	1209	0	0
1971	265	0	265	10	1242	0	0	42387	43629	636	1435	0	0
1972	68	0	68	8	1378	116	0	46284	47778	789	1499	0	0
1973	13	0	13	6	948	84	0	44751	45783	488	5120	0	0
1974	908	0	908	7	837	68	0	36929	37834	359	2885	0	0
1975	804	0	804	1	369	42	0	40141	40552	350	3781	0	0
1976	0	0	0	2	162	27	0	47026	47215	424	3664	0	0
1977	0	0	0	3	275	17	0	47052	47344	375	3675	0	0
1978	0	0	0	2	419	16	0	48473	48908	163	5570	0	0
1979	50	0	50	7	335	22	0	46660	47017	373	6077	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Michigan

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	671.0	383.0	18.7	7.1	168.9	18.4	23.1	12.2	15.1	341.1	71.8	0.8	41.5	718.7	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	32.4	1840.3
1961	653.7	422.6	16.1	6.9	178.8	19.3	35.6	12.0	14.7	340.7	62.9	0.9	41.7	729.7	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	34.9	1872.5
1962	714.8	459.2	17.7	8.2	182.2	22.6	39.6	13.3	14.9	353.7	58.0	1.2	42.1	753.4	*	18.7	0.0	0.0	37.7	1983.8
1963	779.7	479.3	16.3	8.3	177.3	22.8	34.8	16.4	14.9	374.5	61.3	1.1	47.6	775.3	1.5	9.7	0.0	*	44.0	2089.5
1964	800.9	515.3	13.4	8.6	172.9	24.3	34.2	15.3	15.7	386.9	55.8	0.5	48.5	776.1	2.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	40.7	2147.5
1965	851.6	573.6	13.7	9.3	178.5	24.1	33.3	16.2	18.3	406.2	51.5	1.3	55.3	807.8	2.1	14.6	0.0	0.0	41.0	2290.7
1966	921.3	636.6	20.4	10.4	184.4	28.4	26.1	19.1	19.1	433.0	49.1	0.4	54.5	844.8	4.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	22.8	2447.8
1967	893.3	708.1	20.5	11.3	214.8	34.4	16.3	22.2	15.5	443.6	34.7	0.5	55.1	868.9	5.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	13.3	2510.2
1968	959.9	722.3	23.3	14.0	213.6	41.2	16.6	23.4	17.0	477.0	35.6	0.6	54.8	916.9	4.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	25.2	2646.5
1969	935.1	800.6	20.8	14.2	218.3	43.5	15.8	27.0	18.8	501.0	42.1	0.8	60.4	962.7	4.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	41.6	2759.8
1970	858.6	834.2	24.8	3.3	222.0	41.1	17.7	25.3	19.1	508.7	63.2	0.9	58.2	984.4	4.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	43.3	2738.2
1971	875.4	876.9	24.6	1.9	242.8	40.1	17.1	27.4	16.9	522.9	73.0	0.4	56.6	1023.7	4.2	24.0	0.0	0.0	42.1	2846.3
1972	876.8	888.1	30.0	2.5	282.2	38.5	15.0	32.3	18.1	552.6	71.6	0.8	57.8	1101.5	22.9	44.6	0.0	0.0	60.1	2994.0
1973	819.4	939.0	34.8	2.8	273.7	38.9	11.3	32.6	22.3	578.4	91.5	0.9	58.4	1145.6	32.5	48.0	0.0	0.0	91.1	3075.6
1974	726.6	958.4	31.8	1.5	256.8	36.1	9.1	31.5	21.4	562.4	93.5	0.5	54.0	1098.6	4.6	30.4	0.0	0.0	82.7	2921.3
1975	758.9	902.2	25.5	1.9	242.7	32.3	7.6	29.8	16.7	568.7	117.8	0.3	48.6	1091.9	79.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	2858.0
1976	722.9	905.1	23.0	2.0	255.1	32.5	8.8	34.5	18.5	596.2	129.9	0.1	62.1	1162.7	109.4	39.7	0.0	0.0	37.1	2976.9
1977	693.9	755.7	27.3	2.3	260.9	35.6	8.1	34.4	19.8	603.1	134.2	0.2	66.2	1192.1	110.2	73.5	0.0	0.0	43.2	2868.6
1978	673.7	802.9	28.7	2.4	264.7	38.5	7.7	35.3	21.3	617.4	156.4	0.3	64.5	1237.3	141.1	81.5	0.0	0.0	-20.5	2910.0
1979	758.7	892.1	25.9	2.0	184.3	39.9	8.7	35.7	22.3	568.7	118.2	0.1	60.8	1066.6	163.0	13.7	0.0	*	8.9	2895.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	25874	370	2812	1415	28987	3405	4072	3041	2497	64928	11424	124	6538	129242	0	3280	0	0	9484
1961	25240	408	2431	1361	30701	3574	6286	2998	2430	64864	10000	132	6585	131361	0	2966	0	0	10235
1962	27641	444	2672	1616	31272	4155	6985	3311	2462	67332	9231	178	6646	135859	0	1770	0	0	11046
1963	30157	465	2450	1646	30436	4193	6145	4084	2461	71299	9753	165	7527	140158	122	923	0	4	12897
1964	30989	499	2013	1698	29690	4477	6033	3815	2584	73654	8872	80	7734	140651	192	1172	0	0	11921
1965	33042	556	2062	1833	30642	4411	5880	4037	3025	77319	8191	202	8788	146389	181	1400	0	0	12008
1966	35518	616	3075	2057	31663	5161	4604	4756	3142	82423	7802	62	8702	153447	343	1767	0	0	6670
1967	34569	686	3086	2234	36878	6249	2880	5794	2554	84448	5520	73	8814	158522	502	1993	0	0	3899
1968	37315	701	3507	2773	36661	7465	2922	6121	2806	90801	5656	86	8694	167491	426	1672	0	0	7395
1969	36653	777	3132	2821	37471	7836	2789	7095	3099	95369	6698	125	9404	175841	401	1470	0	0	12202
1970	34004	809	3741	658	38106	7396	3124	6686	3157	96833	10059	139	8996	178895	375	1303	0	0	12682
1971	34528	851	3707	380	41684	7228	3018	7256	2785	99548	11605	59	8753	186022	388	2290	0	0	12351
1972	34532	865	4522	501	48451	6936	2645	8582	2982	105198	11388	115	8828	200147	2125	4297	0	0	17601
1973	32669	920	5237	554	46994	6987	1995	8716	3676	110100	14560	130	8977	207925	2980	4621	0	0	26703
1974	29925	936	4793	302	44080	6488	1600	8451	3521	107057	14876	78	8326	199571	416	4829	0	0	24240
1975	31177	884	3835	369	41671	5823	1349	8009	2751	108256	18739	50	7520	198373	7176	1430	0	0	3262
1976	29680	888	3466	396	43789	5853	1551	9297	3056	113506	20656	21	9699	211289	9901	3828	0	0	10876
1977	28943	741	4111	447	44798	6411	1421	9354	3272	114812	21345	31	10483	216485	10231	7042	0	0	12661
1978	28589	790	4330	467	45442	6916	1360	9630	3513	117526	24871	45	10423	224526	13104	7812	0	0	-6006
1979	31631	876	3903	395	31642	7159	1535	9711	3676	108261	18739	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1914	0	1	2616

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Michigan
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	373.3	477.5	149.3	224.3	603.8	752.9	384.4	385.7	297.2	32.4	94.2	235.4	1840.3
1961	404.8	512.8	148.0	226.3	603.5	747.1	384.9	386.4	296.6	34.9	96.1	235.4	1872.5
1962	427.1	538.4	168.0	251.3	627.9	790.7	401.9	403.5	321.2	37.7	105.2	253.8	1983.8
1963	427.1	542.6	165.1	254.7	683.9	865.3	425.4	427.0	344.0	44.0	114.1	273.9	2089.5
1964	423.8	545.9	157.4	254.3	702.3	900.0	445.7	447.3	377.6	40.7	123.6	294.7	2147.5
1965	449.0	580.2	168.9	273.1	751.2	975.7	460.0	461.7	420.6	41.0	135.7	325.8	2290.7
1966	465.3	608.5	187.3	300.5	791.7	1041.9	495.3	496.9	485.4	22.8	149.2	359.0	2447.8
1967	477.5	630.6	192.1	312.1	791.6	1045.4	520.6	522.1	515.1	13.3	155.7	372.7	2510.2
1968	494.6	662.7	204.4	335.0	804.1	1083.1	564.3	565.8	553.8	25.2	170.7	408.4	2646.5
1969	510.7	694.5	215.1	355.7	811.7	1112.2	596.0	597.4	584.5	41.6	184.1	442.1	2759.8
1970	518.7	718.9	216.2	367.2	762.7	1057.3	593.4	594.8	603.8	43.3	188.7	458.4	2738.2
1971	535.3	748.2	229.1	389.3	779.2	1099.0	608.4	609.8	652.2	42.1	202.1	492.2	2846.3
1972	553.7	779.7	249.4	417.2	788.7	1136.5	659.4	660.6	682.8	60.1	217.6	525.3	2994.0
1973	527.5	764.0	273.3	453.9	785.7	1170.2	686.4	687.5	711.6	91.1	234.5	568.3	3075.6
1974	518.1	757.8	277.0	456.6	685.4	1043.1	662.5	663.9	695.7	82.7	224.7	553.6	2921.3
1975	503.4	749.9	261.9	433.5	673.7	1014.4	659.5	660.2	748.4	11.1	219.6	540.0	2858.0
1976	508.0	758.3	266.9	444.9	687.3	1077.0	695.9	696.7	781.7	37.1	238.0	580.8	2976.9
1977	463.4	720.3	225.8	412.2	615.9	1024.4	710.6	711.6	809.5	43.2	245.8	606.9	2868.6
1978	494.8	751.4	235.6	423.3	598.6	1016.7	724.0	724.6	883.4	-20.5	250.8	612.1	2916.0
1979	462.9	720.4	236.0	430.0	641.1	1052.4	692.0	692.8	862.2	8.9	252.2	611.4	2895.6

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Michigan

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	22.3	1.4	23.6	209.0	117.0	15.8	7.8	140.7	29.8	74.4	477.5
1961	22.8	0.7	23.4	225.7	124.2	23.9	7.6	155.6	31.3	76.7	512.8
1962	22.2	0.6	22.8	242.7	126.3	27.2	8.2	161.7	32.6	79.6	538.4
1963	18.8	1.0	19.8	250.4	120.3	26.1	10.5	156.9	34.0	81.5	542.6
1964	14.6	1.3	15.8	259.0	113.3	26.4	9.3	149.0	36.1	86.0	545.9
1965	16.5	1.3	17.7	279.7	115.6	26.5	9.4	151.6	38.6	92.6	580.2
1966	17.1	1.2	18.3	296.3	117.8	20.8	12.1	150.7	42.1	101.2	608.5
1967	13.0	0.6	13.6	312.2	127.5	9.4	14.8	151.7	45.1	108.0	630.6
1968	12.3	0.8	13.1	325.5	130.9	9.8	15.3	156.0	49.6	118.6	662.7
1969	10.6	0.7	11.3	343.6	128.3	9.8	17.7	155.8	54.0	129.8	694.5
1970	8.0	0.7	8.8	350.6	131.2	11.3	17.0	159.4	58.4	141.8	718.9
1971	8.2	0.8	8.9	354.4	141.5	11.9	18.5	171.9	62.0	151.0	748.2
1972	5.8	0.5	6.3	364.9	148.7	11.8	22.0	182.6	66.2	159.8	779.7
1973	5.6	0.9	6.5	348.4	142.0	8.7	21.8	172.6	69.1	167.4	764.0
1974	4.3	0.9	5.3	354.4	130.6	7.3	20.4	158.4	69.2	170.5	757.8
1975	3.6	0.5	4.1	341.6	132.1	6.3	19.4	157.7	71.3	175.3	749.9
1976	3.9	0.4	4.2	345.9	129.9	6.5	21.5	157.9	72.8	177.5	758.3
1977	3.3	0.4	3.6	304.9	129.2	5.7	20.1	154.9	74.1	182.9	720.3
1978	2.5	0.6	3.2	333.5	133.8	5.2	19.2	158.1	74.6	182.0	751.4
1979	1.1	0.5	1.6	376.0	66.1	2.9	16.2	85.3	75.2	182.3	720.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	834	57	891	202	20090	2795	1940	24825	8728	21813
1961	853	27	880	218	21314	4216	1890	27420	9180	22493
1962	832	26	858	234	21685	4789	2042	28517	9551	23048
1963	705	41	746	243	20653	4604	2606	27864	9956	23887
1964	545	53	597	251	19447	4659	2324	26429	10573	25198
1965	615	53	668	271	19853	4676	2344	26872	11309	27143
1966	639	49	688	287	20217	3674	3014	26905	12326	29653
1967	486	27	512	302	21896	1656	3856	27408	13223	31659
1968	459	33	493	316	22469	1735	4004	28207	14528	34757
1969	397	28	425	333	22027	1736	4640	28403	15841	38036
1970	299	32	331	340	22515	1993	4487	28996	17103	41558
1971	301	33	334	344	24296	2091	4906	31293	18168	44245
1972	217	20	237	355	25534	2089	5850	33473	19397	46833
1973	209	36	245	342	24380	1540	5824	31744	20246	49072
1974	166	40	206	346	22416	1293	5482	29191	20288	49980
1975	138	22	161	335	22674	1105	5219	28999	20886	51370
1976	149	15	164	339	22309	1143	5787	29238	21323	52036
1977	129	14	144	299	22175	997	5462	28633	21709	53598
1978	101	25	126	328	22968	911	5226	29105	21858	53351
1979	46	18	64	369	11341	519	4415	16275	22042	[illegible]

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note. Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Michigan

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	41.3	0.9	42.3	44.5	18.7	21.6	1.4	2.3	17.7	0.8	62.5	21.4	53.6	224.3
1961	42.3	0.4	42.7	44.3	16.1	22.9	1.3	2.3	17.3	0.9	60.9	22.7	55.6	226.3
1962	41.2	0.4	41.6	66.8	17.7	23.3	1.4	2.8	13.2	1.2	59.6	24.4	58.9	251.3
1963	35.0	0.6	35.6	70.8	16.3	22.2	1.8	2.9	14.4	1.1	58.7	26.4	63.3	254.7
1964	27.0	0.8	27.9	76.7	13.4	20.9	1.6	3.0	13.3	0.5	52.8	28.6	68.2	254.3
1965	30.6	0.8	31.4	87.5	13.7	21.4	1.7	3.4	8.5	1.3	49.9	30.6	73.6	273.1
1966	31.8	0.8	32.5	98.4	20.4	21.8	2.1	3.6	8.1	0.4	56.4	33.2	80.0	300.5
1967	24.1	0.4	24.5	111.2	20.5	23.6	2.6	3.7	5.4	0.5	56.3	35.3	84.6	312.1
1968	22.9	0.5	23.4	120.8	23.3	24.2	2.7	4.3	5.3	0.6	60.3	38.5	92.1	335.0
1969	19.8	0.4	20.2	134.1	20.8	23.7	3.1	4.5	7.9	0.8	60.9	41.3	99.2	355.7
1970	14.9	0.5	15.4	136.8	24.8	24.2	3.0	4.7	6.3	0.9	64.0	44.0	107.0	367.2
1971	15.2	0.5	15.7	150.7	24.6	26.2	3.3	4.4	3.9	0.4	62.7	46.6	113.6	389.3
1972	10.9	0.3	11.2	164.3	30.0	27.5	3.9	5.2	6.6	0.8	73.9	49.2	118.7	417.2
1973	10.4	0.6	11.0	183.9	34.8	26.2	3.8	5.2	7.5	0.9	78.4	52.7	127.8	453.9
1974	8.0	0.6	8.7	193.7	31.8	24.1	3.6	5.2	9.3	0.5	74.6	51.9	127.7	456.6
1975	6.6	0.4	7.0	185.6	25.5	24.4	3.4	5.2	10.5	0.3	69.4	49.6	122.0	433.5
1976	7.2	0.2	7.4	181.6	23.0	24.0	3.8	5.7	21.2	0.1	77.9	51.8	126.3	444.9
1977	6.0	0.2	6.3	133.8	27.3	23.9	3.5	5.3	25.5	0.2	85.7	53.8	132.7	412.2
1978	4.7	0.4	5.1	145.2	28.7	24.7	3.4	5.4	22.8	0.3	85.3	54.5	133.1	423.3
1979	2.1	0.3	2.4	185.6	25.9	12.2	2.9	3.9	3.1	0.1	48.0	56.7	137.3	430.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	1549	38	1586	43	2812	3713	342	436	2817	124	10245	6283	15704
1961	1585	18	1603	43	2431	3940	334	442	2755	132	10032	6652	16300
1962	1545	17	1562	64	2672	4008	360	525	2092	178	9836	7155	17268
1963	1310	27	1337	69	2450	3817	460	544	2289	165	9724	7728	18543
1964	1011	35	1047	74	2013	3594	410	578	2111	80	8787	8391	19997
1965	1143	35	1178	85	2062	3669	414	638	1353	202	8338	8983	21559
1966	1187	33	1219	95	3075	3737	532	685	1281	62	9372	9741	23434
1967	902	18	920	108	3086	4047	680	704	866	73	9457	10359	24801
1968	853	22	875	117	3507	4153	707	809	843	86	10105	11279	26985
1969	737	19	756	130	3132	4071	819	862	1254	125	10263	12108	29073
1970	555	21	576	133	3741	4162	792	896	1002	139	10732	12905	31358
1971	559	22	581	146	3707	4491	866	835	616	59	10574	13668	33285
1972	403	13	416	160	4522	4720	1032	986	1047	115	12423	14407	34786
1973	388	24	412	180	5237	4506	1028	998	1190	130	13088	15458	37466
1974	308	27	334	189	4793	4143	967	995	1480	78	12456	15197	37437
1975	257	15	272	182	3835	4191	921	993	1674	50	11665	14537	35753
1976	277	10	287	178	3466	4123	1021	1083	3376	21	13091	15169	37019
1977	240	10	250	131	4111	4099	964	1018	4051	31	14274	15755	38896
1978	188	17	204	143	4330	4245	922	1020	3625	45	14188	15982	39008
1979	85	12	97	182	3903	2096	779	738	487	10	8013	16604	40252

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Michigan

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	342.0	0.9	342.9	121.3	12.9	0.0	7.2	3.0	7.4	15.7	49.5	41.5	137.3	2.3	42.6	106.4	752.9
1961	330.2	0.4	330.7	142.3	10.8	0.0	11.7	3.0	7.2	14.7	39.8	41.7	128.9	1.6	41.6	102.0	747.1
1962	350.0	0.5	350.5	145.1	10.1	0.0	12.4	3.6	8.2	15.0	39.5	42.1	130.9	1.4	47.7	115.1	790.7
1963	392.4	0.8	393.2	153.3	10.3	0.0	8.7	4.0	8.2	14.7	42.6	47.6	136.1	1.3	53.3	128.0	865.3
1964	394.7	1.3	396.0	172.3	11.1	0.0	7.8	4.3	8.6	13.8	38.5	48.5	132.6	1.4	58.4	139.3	900.0
1965	399.9	1.3	401.3	198.6	19.8	0.0	6.8	5.1	11.5	13.5	37.9	55.3	149.9	1.5	66.0	158.5	975.7
1966	410.4	1.2	411.7	232.2	21.0	0.0	5.3	4.8	12.0	13.6	35.2	54.5	146.3	1.6	73.4	176.7	1041.9
1967	375.5	0.7	376.2	270.7	31.9	0.0	6.9	4.7	9.2	14.3	20.9	55.1	143.0	1.8	74.8	179.0	1045.4
1968	402.7	0.9	403.5	260.5	26.1	0.0	6.7	5.3	10.1	14.4	20.9	54.8	138.3	1.8	82.2	196.7	1083.1
1969	360.5	0.7	361.2	298.0	25.8	0.0	6.0	6.1	10.9	15.6	26.2	60.4	151.0	1.7	88.4	212.1	1112.2
1970	346.1	0.7	346.8	269.9	24.0	0.0	6.4	5.2	11.1	14.0	25.8	58.2	144.7	1.3	85.9	208.7	1057.3
1971	353.6	0.6	354.2	283.8	29.6	0.0	5.3	5.5	9.0	12.8	20.9	56.6	139.5	1.6	93.1	226.7	1099.0
1972	361.2	0.3	361.5	281.9	29.8	0.0	3.2	6.3	9.6	10.6	26.4	57.8	143.7	1.5	101.9	246.0	1136.5
1973	306.9	0.7	307.5	330.5	31.2	0.0	2.6	6.8	12.6	11.8	22.6	58.4	145.9	1.7	112.3	272.2	1170.2
1974	223.4	0.8	224.2	328.5	27.4	0.0	1.7	7.3	12.0	9.0	19.7	54.0	131.3	1.4	103.3	254.4	1043.1
1975	252.3	0.6	253.0	306.4	24.0	0.2	1.4	6.8	8.7	9.7	13.6	48.6	113.0	1.3	98.5	242.2	1014.4
1976	228.2	0.5	228.7	310.9	32.1	0.1	2.3	9.0	9.6	8.7	22.6	62.1	146.4	1.3	113.3	276.4	1077.0
1977	188.1	0.4	188.6	272.1	32.4	0.1	2.4	10.5	10.9	7.7	23.7	66.2	153.9	1.3	117.8	290.7	1024.4
1978	168.1	0.8	168.9	282.9	28.4	0.0	2.5	12.5	11.7	7.1	18.7	64.5	145.4	1.4	121.5	296.6	1016.7
1979	207.7	0.6	208.3	278.7	32.5	0.0	5.8	16.3	12.2	4.4	20.8	60.8	152.9	1.3	120.1	291.2	1052.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	12809	39	12847	117	2212	0	1276	744	1221	2993	7877	6538	22862	212	12482	31195
1961	12387	18	12405	137	1846	0	2070	759	1188	2795	6327	6585	21569	152	12199	29890
1962	13134	19	13153	140	1726	0	2196	891	1351	2864	6284	6646	21958	130	13977	33729
1963	14697	35	14731	149	1765	0	1540	997	1351	2803	6774	7527	22757	123	15634	37509
1964	14767	54	14821	167	1913	0	1374	1064	1419	2633	6122	7734	22259	130	17130	40825
1965	14940	55	14995	192	3395	0	1204	1260	1898	2562	6034	8788	25142	146	19350	46442
1966	15332	52	15384	225	3604	0	931	1186	1972	2595	5594	8702	24583	149	21525	51785
1967	14036	32	14067	262	5471	0	1224	1219	1518	2724	3319	8814	24290	171	21914	52464
1968	15030	37	15068	253	4478	0	1187	1378	1667	2736	3325	8694	23466	173	24098	57655
1969	13445	31	13476	289	4426	0	1052	1593	1800	2974	4170	9404	25419	158	25895	62177
1970	12897	30	12927	262	4124	0	1131	1379	1834	2665	4103	8996	24232	123	25169	61158
1971	13037	26	13064	275	5082	0	927	1453	1478	2434	3319	8753	23446	156	27287	66451
1972	13412	15	13427	275	5121	0	556	1664	1583	2015	4197	8828	23964	149	29856	72086
1973	11433	27	11461	324	5350	0	455	1822	2072	2245	3599	8977	24520	164	32914	79775
1974	8551	36	8587	321	4711	0	307	1960	1984	1712	3138	8326	22137	132	30272	74574
1975	9776	26	9803	300	4119	42	244	1831	1430	1850	2165	7520	19200	121	28866	70995
1976	8822	21	8843	305	5507	16	408	2430	1588	1647	3589	9699	24884	124	33200	81021
1977	7486	18	7503	267	5557	11	425	2858	1795	1467	3777	10483	26372	127	34513	85210
1978	9700	32	9737	278	4872	0	449	3402	1928	1351	2973	10423	25399	135	35609	86915
1979	8289	23	8311	274	5585	0	1016	4431	2017	846	3306	10332	27533	121	35203	85338

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Michigan

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	6.0	2.7	7.1	14.7	18.4	0.1	7.7	323.0	4.6	375.7	0.4	0.9	385.7
1961	1.5	1.8	6.9	18.3	19.3	0.1	7.5	323.7	5.7	381.6	0.4	1.1	386.4
1962	1.4	1.9	8.2	19.8	22.6	0.1	6.7	335.9	5.3	398.5	0.5	1.1	403.5
1963	1.5	2.7	8.3	22.1	22.8	0.1	6.7	357.0	4.2	421.2	0.5	1.1	427.0
1964	1.5	4.7	8.6	25.4	24.3	0.1	7.1	370.0	4.0	439.5	0.5	1.2	447.3
1965	1.3	4.7	9.3	19.5	24.1	0.1	6.8	389.3	4.8	454.0	0.5	1.2	461.7
1966	1.2	7.1	10.4	22.0	28.4	0.1	7.1	415.7	3.3	486.9	0.5	1.1	496.9
1967	0.9	9.1	11.3	30.0	34.4	0.1	6.3	425.6	2.9	510.5	0.4	1.1	522.1
1968	0.9	8.5	14.0	30.8	41.2	0.1	6.9	458.4	3.6	555.0	0.4	1.0	565.8
1969	0.6	9.0	14.2	36.5	43.5	0.2	7.9	480.8	3.3	586.4	0.4	0.9	597.4
1970	0.6	10.7	3.3	37.0	41.1	0.1	8.0	490.0	2.7	582.2	0.4	1.0	594.8
1971	0.5	15.9	1.9	35.7	40.1	0.1	7.9	505.8	0.5	592.0	0.4	1.0	609.8
1972	0.4	16.6	2.5	55.4	37.3	0.1	8.5	536.8	1.8	642.5	0.3	0.8	660.6
1973	0.2	12.3	2.8	59.2	38.0	0.2	9.7	561.3	2.7	673.9	0.3	0.8	687.5
1974	0.1	11.2	1.5	53.8	35.4	0.2	9.3	548.2	2.9	651.2	0.4	0.9	663.9
1975	*	10.4	1.9	50.9	31.7	0.1	8.0	553.7	2.7	649.0	0.2	0.5	660.2
1976	*	12.0	2.0	56.8	32.2	0.2	8.9	581.9	1.9	683.9	0.2	0.5	696.7
1977	*	11.8	2.3	60.3	35.5	0.3	9.0	590.1	1.7	699.0	0.2	0.5	711.6
1978	0.0	3.6	2.4	63.3	38.4	0.3	9.6	604.9	1.4	720.3	0.2	0.5	724.6
1979	0.0	12.6	2.0	65.5	39.8	0.3	10.1	560.4	1.3	679.4	0.2	0.6	692.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	225	3	1415	2528	3405	15	1277	61498	725	70862	107	268
1961	57	2	1361	3149	3574	15	1242	61628	908	71877	126	309
1962	54	2	1616	3404	4155	17	1110	63943	843	75088	136	327
1963	56	3	1646	3802	4193	21	1110	67953	667	79392	137	329
1964	56	5	1698	4361	4477	18	1166	70443	633	82795	142	338
1965	50	5	1833	3354	4411	19	1126	74119	767	85629	141	339
1966	46	7	2057	3775	5161	23	1170	79143	521	91849	139	335
1967	34	9	2234	5149	6240	39	1036	81020	454	96173	129	310
1968	33	8	2773	5292	7465	33	1138	87255	570	104525	123	293
1969	23	9	2821	6267	7836	43	1300	91534	529	110328	115	275
1970	21	10	658	6349	7396	27	1324	93271	426	109451	115	281
1971	17	15	380	6125	7228	30	1307	96279	76	111425	116	282
1972	14	16	501	9505	6724	35	1399	102196	282	120641	102	247
1973	8	12	554	10156	6835	42	1605	106857	424	126473	99	240
1974	4	11	302	9235	6364	42	1537	104350	462	122292	112	275
1975	2	10	369	8731	5705	38	1321	105413	435	122012	59	146
1976	1	12	396	9749	5800	59	1468	110775	298	128544	64	156
1977	0	12	447	10346	6381	71	1476	112327	274	131322	65	161
1978	0	4	467	10864	6897	80	1585	115155	230	135279	55	135
1979	0	12	395	11243	7144	86	1659	106677	208	127412	68	164

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Michigan

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	256.2	0.0	256.2	5.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	*	2.6	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	297.2
1961	255.4	0.0	255.4	8.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	296.6
1962	298.5	0.0	298.5	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7	17.3	*	0.0	0.0	321.2
1963	329.6	0.0	329.6	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	8.4	1.5	0.0	*	344.0
1964	359.8	0.0	359.8	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	*	2.2	10.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	377.6
1965	399.8	0.0	399.8	3.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	13.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	420.6
1966	457.5	0.0	457.5	2.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.5	16.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	485.4
1967	478.0	0.0	478.0	4.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	7.4	19.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	515.1
1968	519.1	0.0	519.1	7.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.8	7.3	15.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	553.8
1969	541.8	0.0	541.8	16.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	8.7	13.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	584.5
1970	487.0	0.0	487.0	66.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	28.5	34.0	12.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	603.8
1971	496.1	0.0	496.1	72.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	47.7	57.6	22.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	652.2
1972	497.4	0.0	497.4	60.5	20.8	1.2	0.0	36.9	58.9	43.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	682.8
1973	494.2	0.0	494.2	63.9	15.2	0.9	0.0	58.8	74.8	46.3	32.5	0.0	0.0	711.6
1974	488.4	0.0	488.4	70.5	20.8	0.7	0.0	61.6	83.1	49.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	695.7
1975	494.8	0.0	494.8	58.2	11.4	0.4	0.0	90.9	102.8	13.6	79.0	0.0	0.0	748.4
1976	482.5	0.0	482.5	54.7	12.2	0.2	0.0	84.2	96.6	38.4	109.4	0.0	0.0	781.7
1977	495.4	0.0	495.4	33.1	15.3	0.1	0.0	83.3	98.6	72.2	110.2	0.0	0.0	809.5
1978	496.5	0.0	496.5	37.6	14.5	0.1	0.0	113.4	128.1	80.1	141.1	0.0	0.0	883.4
1979	546.4	0.0	546.4	39.1	8.0	0.1	0.0	93.0	101.1	12.4	163.0	0.0	*	862.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	10300	0	10300	5	444	0	0	5	449	3067	0	0	0
1961	10283	0	10283	8	452	0	0	10	462	2814	0	0	0
1962	12003	0	12003	3	449	0	0	12	461	1640	0	0	0
1963	13268	0	13268	2	399	0	0	23	422	800	122	0	4
1964	14442	0	14442	2	374	0	0	6	380	1041	192	0	0
1965	16123	0	16123	3	371	0	0	38	409	1254	181	0	0
1966	18148	0	18148	2	331	0	0	407	738	1618	343	0	0
1967	19015	0	19015	5	314	0	0	881	1194	1822	502	0	0
1968	20820	0	20820	7	269	0	0	918	1188	1498	426	0	0
1969	21952	0	21952	15	680	0	0	746	1426	1311	401	0	0
1970	20124	0	20124	64	957	0	0	4528	5485	1181	375	0	0
1971	20508	0	20508	70	1690	0	0	7594	9284	2134	388	0	0
1972	20421	0	20421	59	3571	212	0	5862	9645	4148	2125	0	0
1973	20513	0	20513	62	2602	152	0	9347	12101	4457	2980	0	0
1974	20755	0	20755	69	3575	124	0	9796	13495	4698	416	0	0
1975	20914	0	20914	57	1956	76	0	14465	16497	1309	7176	0	0
1976	20369	0	20369	54	2101	37	0	13393	15531	3704	9901	0	0
1977	21028	0	21028	32	2622	19	0	13243	15884	6915	10231	0	0
1978	21495	0	21495	36	2492	19	0	18043	20554	7677	13104	0	0
1979	23134	0	23134	38	1377	15	0	14798	16190	1192	15139	0	1

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Minnesota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	148.8	186.1	19.2	4.7	88.0	2.8	14.6	18.1	5.8	168.9	40.7	0.7	30.9	394.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.2	-10.8	729.3
1961	146.7	199.3	22.1	5.1	93.5	4.3	11.5	18.0	5.7	167.1	35.1	1.3	31.7	395.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	-9.1	741.1
1962	144.8	221.6	21.0	2.3	98.2	6.4	13.1	18.6	5.2	174.2	39.5	1.2	33.4	413.1	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.2	-11.5	778.4
1963	153.9	225.8	21.9	2.3	96.8	5.9	13.9	20.6	5.2	178.7	38.4	1.2	35.8	420.6	*	10.0	0.0	0.2	-14.6	795.9
1964	171.3	244.6	22.7	2.3	97.9	9.1	13.9	20.1	5.5	178.6	35.5	0.8	37.8	424.2	0.7	11.2	0.0	0.2	-15.0	837.0
1965	176.7	256.7	24.5	2.1	110.4	15.0	13.1	23.2	4.6	183.6	31.0	0.7	37.4	445.6	1.7	12.6	0.0	0.1	-5.9	887.5
1966	186.6	273.2	22.9	1.8	121.7	16.8	16.5	26.0	4.8	195.2	30.4	1.1	41.0	478.2	1.5	13.5	0.0	0.1	-4.2	949.1
1967	175.8	292.1	22.4	1.6	115.4	16.0	8.2	26.8	4.9	199.2	23.4	0.9	37.0	455.6	1.6	10.2	0.0	0.2	13.5	949.1
1968	163.5	321.6	21.4	1.3	129.7	19.0	9.6	29.4	5.3	211.8	24.8	3.4	40.4	496.1	0.2	11.8	0.0	0.2	17.2	1010.5
1969	209.9	335.8	28.6	1.0	128.8	22.9	7.8	33.4	5.5	221.4	32.4	1.2	41.7	524.7	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.2	26.2	1108.6
1970	195.1	352.9	28.0	0.9	130.4	19.9	9.6	33.6	5.6	231.8	32.4	1.3	39.5	533.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.2	37.3	1130.0
1971	167.9	362.3	28.8	0.8	138.5	22.7	7.9	35.6	6.7	241.0	25.6	0.7	37.4	546.1	15.1	11.7	0.0	0.2	63.2	1166.4
1972	173.1	360.9	33.9	0.9	151.3	25.8	5.5	39.2	7.1	250.7	43.7	0.9	48.7	608.1	38.4	12.2	0.0	0.2	36.2	1229.1
1973	191.8	368.3	38.8	1.0	155.9	29.5	4.9	36.8	6.3	258.2	44.4	1.0	45.0	623.0	35.7	12.8	0.0	0.2	38.2	1269.9
1974	198.6	360.0	36.1	0.9	140.9	31.5	6.0	34.5	6.1	251.8	37.0	1.0	43.6	590.5	48.7	10.0	0.0	*	39.9	1247.7
1975	199.9	337.9	29.6	0.9	139.6	31.8	4.9	34.1	6.1	253.5	27.2	1.1	40.2	569.3	107.4	11.5	0.0	*	24.1	1250.1
1976	230.0	326.3	35.8	1.0	160.3	30.1	5.9	32.5	6.8	262.3	36.4	0.2	43.5	614.8	109.5	8.2	0.0	*	11.4	1300.2
1977	273.1	299.0	34.1	0.9	155.1	29.9	5.2	30.5	6.8	267.5	27.8	1.1	34.0	592.8	120.2	8.9	0.0	*	-37.5	1256.6
1978	268.6	318.3	34.8	1.1	162.0	28.7	3.8	26.9	7.3	278.1	28.8	1.5	38.5	611.4	124.8	24.6	0.0	*	-2.9	1344.8
1979	242.7	340.3	31.7	1.0	155.6	31.9	1.2	24.8	7.6	265.1	17.5	0.1	76.5	613.2	123.9	28.7	0.0	*	27.8	1374.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	5966	180	2894	936	15109	504	2570	4525	960	32160	6466	111	5019	71252	0	977	0	15	-3162
1961	5999	193	3332	1003	16047	773	2032	4481	934	31806	5582	191	5128	71311	0	826	0	13	-2658
1962	5983	214	3172	464	16852	1143	2305	4646	858	33156	6277	186	5366	74424	0	965	0	14	-3370
1963	6317	219	3305	451	16610	1063	2453	5146	858	34013	6107	179	5796	75981	1	950	0	16	-4283
1964	7063	237	3424	462	16803	1620	2456	5006	901	33993	5650	125	6172	76611	56	1066	0	16	-4398
1965	7274	249	3686	412	18956	2654	2313	5781	759	34950	4935	105	6134	80687	143	1204	0	14	-1717
1966	7756	264	3450	362	20887	2985	2901	6493	789	37157	4842	164	6709	86739	129	1299	0	12	-1220
1967	7269	283	3370	312	19815	2843	1440	6971	802	37928	3717	129	5986	83318	141	979	0	18	3956
1968	6873	312	3221	252	22270	3379	1688	7712	881	40314	3945	507	6519	90687	15	1136	0	19	5050
1969	8815	326	4310	190	22120	4058	1379	8769	907	42149	5161	176	6629	95848	0	1133	0	19	7666
1970	8796	342	4217	177	22389	3519	1685	8887	924	44123	5150	196	6290	97700	0	1020	0	19	10940
1971	7886	351	4335	163	23777	4015	1394	9430	1099	45869	4075	100	5938	100290	1394	1112	0	18	18513
1972	8270	351	5104	172	25980	4556	970	10415	1176	47727	6943	129	7480	110751	3559	1173	0	20	10599
1973	9392	361	5846	189	26768	5210	872	9816	1046	49154	7069	145	6957	113270	3270	1235	0	20	11193
1974	10157	352	5442	178	24185	5571	1056	9259	1002	47932	5883	153	6791	107639	4363	962	0	5	11685
1975	10065	331	4462	181	23974	5620	856	9187	1003	48253	4322	167	6436	104519	9750	1101	0	4	7062
1976	11991	320	5396	196	27513	5317	1040	8769	1114	49942	5796	34	6885	112003	9911	792	0	1	3341
1977	14604	293	5138	184	26634	5279	913	8304	1119	50914	4414	172	5578	108649	11163	856	0	1	-10983
1978	14292	313	5242	209	27805	5077	674	7326	1202	52943	4576	220	6416	111689	11591	2361	0	3	-857
1979	12960	334	4781	204	26717	5644	217	6738	1267	50975	2762	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2747	0	3	8138

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Minnesota
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	142.7	192.7	79.7	97.8	222.6	259.5	179.0	179.2	116.1	-10.8	30.1	75.2	729.3
1961	150.4	203.9	86.5	106.0	213.0	251.6	179.4	179.7	120.8	-9.1	32.4	79.4	741.1
1962	160.8	217.1	97.9	118.1	217.9	260.4	182.6	182.9	130.8	-11.5	35.0	84.4	778.4
1963	157.9	218.3	101.0	122.4	217.9	264.0	191.0	191.2	142.7	-14.6	37.7	90.4	795.9
1964	164.7	229.5	81.1	102.6	259.5	310.5	194.2	194.4	152.5	-15.0	40.6	96.8	837.0
1965	182.9	253.2	90.1	113.3	262.5	316.8	204.0	204.3	154.0	-5.9	43.6	104.5	887.5
1966	192.9	269.3	100.0	125.9	272.0	333.7	219.9	220.2	168.4	-4.2	48.2	116.0	949.1
1967	191.1	271.2	122.4	150.1	235.1	305.7	221.9	222.1	165.2	13.5	52.6	126.0	949.1
1968	200.3	288.3	128.1	158.1	237.1	320.1	243.8	244.0	184.0	17.2	59.3	141.9	1010.5
1969	206.0	302.3	145.4	179.1	274.7	367.1	259.8	260.0	196.5	26.2	65.5	157.2	1108.6
1970	212.5	318.2	146.9	183.9	254.4	354.0	273.8	274.0	205.1	37.3	70.7	171.7	1130.0
1971	218.6	327.6	145.6	185.0	259.9	365.2	288.4	288.7	190.7	63.2	73.9	180.0	1166.4
1972	226.2	342.1	153.0	195.5	275.8	389.3	302.1	302.3	235.9	36.2	79.7	192.4	1229.1
1973	214.8	331.7	156.0	200.7	289.8	415.8	321.5	321.7	249.7	38.2	84.1	203.8	1269.9
1974	217.0	335.4	162.9	208.2	262.6	388.9	315.0	315.3	250.3	39.9	83.8	206.4	1247.7
1975	213.4	333.7	152.4	209.2	255.4	388.6	318.3	318.6	286.5	24.1	89.8	220.8	1250.1
1976	220.0	342.9	151.2	212.0	274.8	418.7	326.1	326.5	316.8	11.4	95.4	232.8	1300.2
1977	209.5	332.2	140.4	202.0	245.2	392.5	329.6	330.0	369.5	-37.5	95.7	236.3	1256.6
1978	209.8	342.6	155.8	218.4	262.5	436.0	347.4	347.7	372.3	-2.9	107.3	262.0	1344.8
1979	173.2	307.7	113.9	178.6	340.4	529.3	358.6	359.0	362.6	27.8	113.5	275.0	1374.6

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Minnesota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	8.8	0.1	9.0	63.6	44.6	13.2	12.5	70.2	14.3	35.7	192.7
1961	8.9	0.1	9.0	69.1	48.6	11.0	12.6	72.3	15.5	38.0	203.9
1962	6.8	0.1	6.9	74.4	54.0	12.2	13.3	79.5	16.5	39.8	217.1
1963	5.9	0.1	6.0	73.3	51.7	12.4	14.6	78.7	17.7	42.6	218.3
1964	4.8	0.2	5.0	81.5	51.6	12.4	14.3	78.2	19.1	45.6	229.5
1965	5.8	0.3	6.1	89.2	59.6	11.7	16.2	87.5	20.7	49.6	253.2
1966	6.7	0.2	6.9	89.7	63.0	14.4	19.0	96.4	22.4	53.9	269.3
1967	6.0	0.2	6.2	91.9	66.6	6.6	19.8	93.0	23.6	56.5	271.2
1968	6.6	0.2	6.8	93.2	70.5	8.7	21.1	100.2	26.0	62.1	288.3
1969	7.9	0.3	8.2	98.5	68.0	7.4	23.8	99.2	28.3	68.0	302.3
1970	5.4	0.2	5.6	104.9	68.8	9.0	24.1	101.9	30.8	74.9	318.2
1971	5.0	0.1	5.1	105.5	74.9	7.3	25.8	108.0	31.7	77.3	327.6
1972	2.7	0.1	2.8	110.0	79.6	5.2	28.6	113.4	33.9	81.9	342.1
1973	2.5	0.1	2.6	104.7	76.8	4.8	25.9	107.5	34.2	82.8	331.7
1974	2.9	0.1	3.0	115.6	69.1	5.4	23.8	98.4	34.2	84.2	335.4
1975	2.1	0.1	2.2	116.7	67.9	4.2	22.4	94.5	34.8	85.5	333.7
1976	1.4	*	1.4	107.8	83.1	5.0	22.7	110.8	35.7	87.2	342.9
1977	1.0	*	1.0	102.4	80.9	4.3	20.8	106.0	35.4	87.3	332.2
1978	1.8	*	1.9	108.5	80.1	3.0	16.3	99.4	38.6	94.2	342.6
1979	2.6	*	2.6	114.4	41.1	0.7	14.4	56.2	39.3	95.2	307.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	330	6	336	61	7651	2324	3109	13084	4186	10461
1961	335	3	338	67	8347	1945	3146	13438	4543	11132
1962	257	3	259	72	9270	2152	3310	14731	4834	11665
1963	221	4	225	71	8875	2192	3629	14696	5199	12474
1964	179	8	187	79	8851	2181	3565	14597	5607	13363
1965	216	13	229	86	10226	2070	4039	16335	6063	14551
1966	248	9	257	87	10816	2532	4744	18092	6571	15809
1967	224	10	234	89	11432	1164	5162	17759	6919	16565
1968	248	8	256	90	12103	1529	5521	19153	7607	18199
1969	295	12	308	96	11677	1302	6260	19238	8303	19938
1970	200	11	211	102	11811	1589	6382	19782	9031	21945
1971	184	4	189	102	12853	1289	6851	20993	9297	22641
1972	101	3	105	107	13671	915	7593	22179	9945	24012
1973	92	4	96	103	13177	844	6923	20944	10009	24260
1974	112	4	115	113	11871	956	6390	19217	10012	24664
1975	81	4	85	114	11649	742	6040	18431	10189	25060
1976	54	2	56	106	14260	877	6128	21265	10474	25562
1977	40	1	42	100	13889	760	5660	20309	10368	25596
1978	73	1	74	107	13759	524	4440	18723	11315	27618
1979	105	0	105	112	7049	129	3916	11094	11511	27905

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Minnesota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	16.4	0.1	16.5	21.0	19.2	10.9	2.2	0.7	8.4	0.7	42.1	5.2	13.0	97.8
1961	16.6	*	16.7	25.3	22.1	11.9	2.2	0.8	6.3	1.3	44.6	5.6	13.8	106.0
1962	12.7	*	12.7	39.5	21.0	13.2	2.3	0.8	7.0	1.2	45.6	5.9	14.3	118.1
1963	11.0	0.1	11.0	43.1	21.9	12.6	2.6	0.8	7.8	1.2	46.9	6.3	15.1	122.4
1964	8.9	0.1	9.0	25.1	22.7	12.6	2.5	0.8	7.6	0.8	47.1	6.3	15.1	102.6
1965	10.7	0.2	10.9	27.7	24.5	14.6	2.9	0.8	8.0	0.7	51.4	6.8	16.4	113.3
1966	12.4	0.1	12.5	36.4	22.9	15.4	3.4	0.9	7.5	1.1	51.1	7.6	18.3	125.9
1967	11.1	0.2	11.3	65.8	22.4	16.3	3.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	45.4	8.2	19.5	150.1
1968	12.3	0.1	12.5	67.6	21.4	17.2	3.7	1.1	1.2	3.4	48.0	8.8	21.2	158.1
1969	14.7	0.2	14.9	72.4	28.6	16.6	4.2	1.1	6.4	1.2	58.1	9.9	23.8	179.1
1970	10.0	0.2	10.1	79.0	28.0	16.8	4.3	1.2	6.2	1.3	57.8	10.8	26.2	183.9
1971	9.3	0.1	9.3	78.8	28.8	18.3	4.6	1.3	3.9	0.7	57.4	11.5	27.9	185.0
1972	5.1	0.1	5.1	82.1	33.9	19.5	5.0	1.3	5.2	0.9	65.7	12.4	30.0	195.5
1973	4.6	0.1	4.6	81.8	38.8	18.8	4.6	1.5	5.0	1.0	69.6	13.1	31.7	200.7
1974	5.4	0.1	5.5	92.6	36.1	16.9	4.2	1.6	5.0	1.0	64.9	13.1	32.2	208.2
1975	3.9	0.1	4.0	91.4	29.6	16.6	4.0	1.9	3.9	1.1	57.0	16.4	40.4	209.2
1976	2.6	*	2.6	78.4	35.8	20.3	4.0	1.8	7.9	0.2	70.1	17.7	43.2	212.0
1977	1.9	*	1.9	69.1	34.1	19.8	3.7	1.9	8.7	1.1	69.3	17.8	43.9	202.0
1978	3.4	*	3.4	82.4	34.8	19.6	2.9	2.2	9.1	1.5	70.0	18.2	44.4	218.4
1979	4.9	*	4.9	61.6	31.7	10.0	2.5	2.3	0.7	0.1	47.4	18.9	45.8	178.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	614	4	618	20	2894	1870	549	140	1332	111	6895	1519	3796
1961	623	2	625	24	3332	2040	555	144	1009	191	7272	1652	4048
1962	476	2	478	38	3172	2265	584	148	1114	186	7469	1734	4185
1963	411	3	413	42	3305	2169	640	151	1234	179	7679	1851	4440
1964	332	5	337	24	3424	2163	629	153	1206	125	7699	1857	4426
1965	401	9	410	27	3686	2499	713	156	1271	105	8431	2004	4809
1966	461	6	467	35	3450	2643	837	163	1198	164	8457	2232	5369
1967	416	7	423	64	3370	2794	911	169	234	129	7608	2389	5719
1968	460	6	466	66	3221	2958	974	213	197	507	8069	2591	6200
1969	549	8	557	70	4310	2854	1105	216	1013	176	9674	2901	6965
1970	372	7	379	77	4217	2887	1126	235	993	196	9654	3159	7675
1971	342	3	345	76	4335	3141	1209	245	615	100	9645	3362	8186
1972	188	2	191	80	5104	3341	1340	256	821	129	10991	3645	8800
1973	171	3	173	80	5846	3220	1222	286	789	145	11509	3827	9276
1974	208	2	210	90	5442	2901	1128	298	803	153	10726	3834	9446
1975	151	3	154	90	4462	2847	1066	355	617	167	9513	4813	11838
1976	100	1	102	77	5396	3485	1081	347	1260	34	11604	5184	12650
1977	75	1	76	68	5138	3394	999	370	1384	172	11457	5208	12858
1978	136	1	137	81	5242	3363	783	418	1443	220	11469	5334	13020
1979	195	0	195	61	4781	1723	691	440	117	8	7760	5540	13429

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Minnesota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	67.5	0.1	67.6	51.0	11.7	0.0	1.4	3.4	1.6	22.1	31.2	30.9	102.3	1.7	10.6	26.4	259.5
1961	58.9	*	58.9	54.7	11.5	0.0	0.5	3.1	1.6	21.8	27.8	31.7	98.0	1.4	11.2	27.4	251.6
1962	55.0	*	55.0	57.1	12.1	0.0	0.9	2.9	1.4	22.5	30.6	33.4	103.9	1.8	12.5	30.1	260.4
1963	62.9	0.1	63.0	51.1	12.0	0.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	21.1	27.0	35.8	102.2	1.6	13.5	32.5	264.0
1964	72.2	0.2	72.4	82.2	12.8	0.0	1.6	3.2	1.5	21.8	24.7	37.8	103.3	1.7	15.1	35.9	310.5
1965	73.5	0.3	73.9	85.4	16.3	0.0	1.4	4.0	1.0	20.5	20.7	37.4	101.4	1.9	16.0	38.3	316.8
1966	66.5	0.2	66.7	93.1	20.9	0.0	2.1	3.5	1.0	20.3	21.2	41.0	110.1	2.1	18.1	43.6	333.7
1967	62.8	0.3	63.1	74.4	14.8	0.0	1.6	3.3	1.5	18.5	19.3	37.0	95.9	1.7	20.8	49.8	305.7
1968	42.1	0.2	42.3	91.2	15.5	0.0	0.9	4.4	1.6	20.0	19.0	40.4	101.8	1.8	24.5	58.5	320.1
1969	72.8	0.3	73.1	95.5	15.3	0.0	0.4	5.1	1.8	19.2	20.7	41.7	104.3	1.9	27.2	65.2	367.1
1970	53.5	0.2	53.7	100.6	11.8	0.0	0.5	5.1	1.8	19.0	20.7	39.5	98.4	1.8	29.0	70.5	354.0
1971	40.2	0.1	40.3	125.8	12.2	0.0	0.6	5.0	2.2	17.3	17.5	37.4	92.2	1.6	30.6	74.6	365.2
1972	46.1	0.1	46.2	106.8	12.3	0.0	0.3	5.4	2.3	18.8	33.0	48.7	120.9	1.9	33.2	80.3	389.3
1973	58.1	0.1	58.2	117.3	13.0	0.0	0.2	6.1	1.9	15.6	30.8	45.0	112.4	1.9	36.8	89.2	415.8
1974	46.0	0.1	46.0	108.8	13.2	0.0	0.6	6.3	1.8	15.5	24.9	43.6	105.8	1.9	36.5	89.9	388.9
1975	57.4	0.1	57.5	102.5	12.2	0.0	0.6	7.6	1.5	16.5	14.9	40.2	93.4	2.0	38.5	94.7	388.6
1976	48.7	0.1	48.8	122.3	13.8	0.0	0.9	5.6	1.7	17.9	19.0	43.5	102.5	1.2	41.8	102.1	418.7
1977	46.4	*	46.4	118.4	10.9	0.0	0.9	5.9	2.0	14.9	10.4	34.0	78.9	1.4	42.5	104.9	392.5
1978	51.7	*	51.7	122.0	13.4	0.0	0.9	7.6	2.1	15.2	9.2	38.5	86.9	1.9	50.4	123.1	436.0
1979	39.9	*	39.9	145.9	44.6	0.0	0.5	7.8	2.2	13.0	8.4	76.5	153.0	1.6	55.2	133.7	529.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2528	4	2532	49	2004	0	245	849	263	4210	4960	5019	17550	156	3095	7736
1961	2209	2	2211	53	1982	0	88	763	256	4158	4424	5128	16798	135	3275	8024
1962	2064	2	2066	55	2076	0	153	729	237	4291	4875	5366	17727	175	3652	8814
1963	2356	4	2360	50	2053	0	261	851	237	4026	4300	5796	17523	148	3970	9526
1964	2700	8	2709	80	2197	0	274	788	249	4154	3928	6172	17762	159	4419	10532
1965	2747	14	2761	83	2803	0	244	1008	163	3910	3286	6134	17548	178	4677	11224
1966	2483	9	2492	90	3590	0	369	875	169	3867	3373	6709	18953	198	5311	12778
1967	2348	12	2360	72	2541	0	276	857	241	3526	3069	5986	16496	163	6098	14600
1968	1570	9	1580	88	2658	0	159	1158	264	3810	3026	6519	17595	173	7169	17151
1969	2716	13	2729	93	2621	0	77	1338	291	3661	3300	6629	17918	178	7964	19122
1970	1993	10	2003	98	2031	0	96	1337	296	3608	3285	6290	16943	168	8506	20668
1971	1483	3	1487	122	2093	0	105	1330	361	3301	2778	5936	15905	151	8983	21876
1972	1713	3	1716	104	2116	0	55	1436	386	3579	5254	7480	20307	183	9742	23522
1973	2166	3	2169	115	2232	0	28	1622	305	2962	4896	6957	19002	185	10785	26141
1974	1760	3	1763	106	2274	0	100	1696	292	2942	3962	6791	18058	182	10691	26336
1975	2222	5	2227	101	2093	0	114	2043	252	3132	2364	6436	16433	189	11280	27742
1976	1883	2	1885	120	2373	0	163	1522	280	3416	3025	6885	17664	112	12265	29931
1977	1845	2	1847	116	1863	0	153	1614	323	2839	1661	5578	14032	133	12447	30730
1978	2062	1	2063	120	2295	0	150	2068	347	2894	1464	6416	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1979	1592	1	1593	143	7658	0	88	2114	363	2474	1330	8425	22453	151	16169	39196

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Minnesota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.2	0.3	4.7	19.0	2.8	0.1	4.2	146.1	0.6	177.5	0.1	0.2	179.2
1961	0.3	0.7	5.1	19.9	4.3	0.1	4.1	144.5	0.6	178.5	0.1	0.2	179.7
1962	0.2	0.8	2.3	17.5	6.4	0.1	3.8	150.8	0.7	181.6	0.1	0.2	182.9
1963	0.2	0.8	2.3	19.2	5.9	0.1	3.8	156.7	1.9	189.9	0.1	0.2	191.2
1964	0.3	1.0	2.3	20.0	9.1	0.1	4.0	155.9	1.5	192.9	0.1	0.2	194.4
1965	0.2	1.2	2.1	19.1	15.0	0.1	3.6	162.2	0.5	202.6	0.1	0.2	204.3
1966	0.2	1.2	1.8	21.5	16.8	0.2	3.8	174.0	0.4	218.5	0.1	0.2	220.2
1967	0.2	2.7	1.6	16.9	16.0	0.2	3.4	179.8	1.0	219.0	0.1	0.2	222.1
1968	0.1	2.8	1.3	25.0	19.0	0.2	3.7	190.6	1.0	240.9	0.1	0.2	244.0
1969	0.1	3.1	1.0	27.1	22.9	0.3	3.7	201.0	0.6	256.6	0.1	0.2	260.0
1970	0.1	7.7	0.9	29.5	19.9	0.2	3.8	211.6	0.2	266.0	0.1	0.2	274.0
1971	0.1	8.1	0.8	29.8	22.7	0.2	4.5	222.3	*	280.3	0.1	0.2	288.7
1972	*	7.7	0.9	31.5	25.8	0.2	4.8	230.6	0.7	294.3	0.1	0.1	302.3
1973	*	5.5	1.0	37.1	29.5	0.2	4.5	241.1	2.6	315.9	0.1	0.2	321.7
1974	*	3.7	0.9	36.6	31.5	0.2	4.3	234.8	3.1	311.3	0.1	0.2	315.3
1975	*	3.9	0.9	38.0	31.8	0.1	4.6	235.2	3.7	314.3	0.1	0.3	318.6
1976	*	4.0	1.0	40.2	30.1	0.1	5.1	242.6	3.1	322.1	0.1	0.3	326.5
1977	*	3.7	0.9	38.5	29.9	0.1	4.8	250.6	1.1	325.9	0.1	0.3	330.0
1978	0.0	3.7	1.1	44.8	28.7	0.1	5.2	260.7	3.1	343.7	0.1	0.2	347.7
1979	0.0	11.2	1.0	56.5	31.9	0.1	5.4	249.8	2.6	347.4	0.1	0.3	359.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	44	*	936	3262	504	19	697	27810	95	33322	21	53
1961	10	1	1003	3414	773	17	679	27503	90	33479	23	57
1962	8	1	464	3000	1143	23	621	28717	109	34077	24	59
1963	9	1	451	3298	1063	26	621	29836	304	35599	24	57
1964	10	1	462	3426	1620	24	652	29686	237	36108	24	57
1965	9	1	412	3281	2654	21	596	30884	74	37921	23	55
1966	8	1	362	3697	2985	38	620	33126	56	40884	23	55
1967	6	3	312	2907	2843	43	562	34232	166	41066	21	50
1968	3	3	252	4288	3379	59	617	36291	155	45041	20	47
1969	5	3	190	4653	4058	66	616	38272	96	47950	20	47
1970	3	7	177	5061	3519	42	628	40280	29	49736	19	47
1971	2	8	163	5114	4015	40	738	42323	4	52397	19	45
1972	2	7	172	5400	4556	46	790	43892	117	54973	18	43
1973	2	5	189	6362	5210	49	741	45905	409	58865	18	45
1974	1	4	178	6275	5571	45	709	44692	496	57966	19	46
1975	0	4	181	6528	5620	38	752	44766	593	58477	31	77
1976	0	4	196	6899	5317	37	835	46179	487	59950	35	85
1977	0	4	184	6608	5279	31	796	47705	169	60772	32	79
1978	0	4	209	7683	5075	35	854	49631	498	63985	28	67
1979	0	11	204	9703	5644	17	894	47561	414	64437	33	81

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Minnesota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	54.5	0.0	54.5	50.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	116.1
1961	61.8	0.0	61.8	49.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	120.8
1962	69.9	0.0	69.9	49.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	130.8
1963	73.6	0.0	73.6	57.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.9	8.4	*	0.0	0.2	142.7
1964	84.7	0.0	84.7	54.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.7	9.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	152.5
1965	85.6	0.0	85.6	53.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.8	10.7	1.7	0.0	0.1	154.0
1966	100.4	0.0	100.4	52.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2	11.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	168.4
1967	95.1	0.0	95.1	57.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	8.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	165.2
1968	101.8	0.0	101.8	66.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	5.1	10.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	184.0
1969	113.5	0.0	113.5	66.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.7	6.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	196.5
1970	125.5	0.0	125.5	60.8	3.5	0.0	0.9	5.3	9.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	205.1
1971	113.0	0.0	113.0	44.1	3.4	0.0	0.6	4.3	8.2	10.1	15.1	0.0	0.2	190.7
1972	119.0	0.0	119.0	54.2	8.5	0.0	0.6	4.7	13.8	10.3	38.4	0.0	0.2	235.9
1973	126.3	0.0	126.3	58.9	10.4	0.0	1.2	6.1	17.7	10.9	35.7	0.0	0.2	249.7
1974	144.0	0.0	144.0	39.3	5.0	0.0	1.1	3.9	10.1	8.1	48.7	0.0	*	250.3
1975	136.2	0.0	136.2	23.3	5.0	0.0	0.4	4.7	10.1	9.5	107.4	0.0	*	286.5
1976	177.2	0.0	177.2	13.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	6.4	9.3	7.1	102.5	0.0	*	316.8
1977	223.7	0.0	223.7	5.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	12.7	7.5	120.2	0.0	*	369.5
1978	211.6	0.0	211.6	1.6	4.1	*	0.0	7.4	11.5	22.8	124.8	0.0	*	372.3
1979	195.2	0.0	195.2	7.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	9.2	27.1	123.9	0.0	*	362.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	2433	0	2433	49	322	0	0	79	401	822	0	0	15
1961	2814	0	2814	48	264	0	0	59	323	692	0	0	13
1962	3170	0	3170	48	241	0	0	179	420	790	0	0	14
1963	3308	0	3308	56	215	0	0	268	483	802	1	0	16
1964	3816	0	3816	53	166	0	0	279	445	907	56	0	16
1965	3857	0	3857	51	147	0	0	305	452	1026	143	0	14
1966	4527	0	4527	51	140	0	0	214	354	1101	129	0	12
1967	4238	0	4238	56	142	0	0	248	390	817	141	0	18
1968	4562	0	4562	65	262	0	0	567	829	963	15	0	19
1969	5208	0	5208	64	316	0	0	751	1067	955	0	0	19
1970	6192	0	6192	59	600	0	143	843	1586	853	0	0	19
1971	5860	0	5860	43	576	0	96	678	1350	961	1394	0	18
1972	6255	0	6255	53	1452	0	101	751	2304	990	3559	0	20
1973	6949	0	6949	58	1777	0	199	975	2951	1050	3270	0	20
1974	8065	0	8065	38	864	0	187	622	1673	780	4363	0	5
1975	7595	0	7595	23	857	0	59	748	1664	913	9750	0	4
1976	9947	0	9947	13	496	0	0	1024	1520	680	9911	0	1
1977	12727	0	12727	5	880	0	0	1200	2080	723	11163	0	1
1978	12117	0	12117	2	705	2	0	1171	1878	2184	11591	0	3
1979	11066	0	11066	7	584	0	0	921	1505	2596	11503	0	3

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Mississippi

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	0.8	187.9	5.1	1.8	14.1	7.9	2.3	41.6	2.4	83.5	2.2	0.0	19.8	180.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	396.9
1961	0.7	190.6	6.1	1.7	11.4	8.0	1.2	43.7	2.3	84.7	2.1	0.0	21.0	182.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	406.5
1962	0.7	199.4	6.3	2.9	15.9	8.6	1.0	48.1	3.0	89.0	3.0	0.0	23.2	201.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	439.6
1963	0.8	224.9	9.0	3.1	16.8	8.9	1.0	51.8	3.0	92.1	5.5	0.0	28.1	219.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	482.0
1964	0.7	249.8	8.3	2.8	19.4	9.4	1.8	57.2	3.2	93.5	5.2	0.0	33.9	234.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	528.3
1965	1.0	251.4	7.6	2.9	16.3	7.9	2.0	55.8	2.8	96.5	3.1	0.0	33.2	228.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	528.5
1966	0.9	287.6	8.5	2.3	18.2	8.2	3.6	60.2	3.0	104.0	1.3	0.0	36.9	246.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.6	592.2
1967	1.0	291.2	9.7	2.1	19.9	9.2	14.7	59.6	2.6	108.6	1.6	0.0	46.2	274.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7	614.1
1968	7.4	321.6	9.2	2.2	29.7	11.0	13.8	70.5	2.9	115.0	3.7	0.0	53.0	311.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	688.5
1969	14.8	336.3	9.0	2.0	33.6	10.1	15.8	83.4	3.1	121.8	4.3	0.0	60.2	343.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	742.7
1970	13.3	371.6	11.6	1.6	34.9	8.8	15.0	85.1	3.2	127.7	5.6	0.0	63.1	356.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	798.3
1971	13.6	390.0	16.3	1.6	42.0	9.1	11.4	86.7	3.2	133.3	6.8	0.0	63.1	373.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	841.0
1972	14.1	388.2	18.7	1.6	54.8	8.7	12.4	99.8	3.5	144.7	14.9	0.0	71.1	430.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	902.3
1973	29.6	320.5	21.5	1.6	76.0	8.2	21.3	102.3	4.1	148.4	24.9	0.0	79.8	488.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	935.8
1974	34.7	282.7	20.2	1.3	83.7	8.4	9.3	98.6	3.9	148.0	46.8		73.4	493.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	897.2
1975	33.3	234.8	17.2	1.1	71.0	8.0	8.1	87.3	4.1	146.1	61.3		74.1	478.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	845.0
1976	42.5	203.0	15.5	0.9	79.9	7.4	7.0	90.5	4.6	152.1	87.3	0.1	78.5	523.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	851.5
1977	38.8	201.8	14.6	0.9	84.9	7.8	10.1	92.8	4.0	160.6	128.9	*	89.4	594.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.1	901.7
1978	41.2	207.8	17.6	0.8	95.0	7.8	12.4	91.1	4.3	161.6	146.5	0.0	97.8	634.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	938.1
1979	59.9	260.0	30.2	0.7	64.4	8.2	4.2	86.9	4.5	154.6	147.2	0.0	106.8	607.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5	989.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	29	182	762	358	2422	1471	398	10360	391	15887	344	0	4079	36473	0	0	0	0	8133
1961	25	184	915	338	1964	1495	214	10902	380	16127	342	0	4388	37066	0	0	0	0	9650
1962	28	193	943	574	2727	1609	173	11999	496	16942	472	0	4837	40772	0	0	0	0	11298
1963	30	218	1352	610	2882	1658	178	12910	496	17540	879	0	5865	44370	0	0	0	0	10865
1964	29	242	1253	564	3335	1749	312	14273	521	17800	823	0	7112	47741	0	0	0	0	12631
1965	39	244	1144	573	2801	1465	346	13907	469	18367	493	0	6994	46560	0	0	0	0	14106
1966	34	278	1281	454	3123	1532	639	15017	488	19793	204	0	7751	50282	0	0	0	0	16871
1967	37	282	1464	415	3413	1711	2599	15525	429	20674	253	0	9485	55968	0	0	0	0	13984
1968	290	312	1389	437	5105	2043	2432	18466	471	21894	590	0	10882	63710	0	0	0	0	14227
1969	594	326	1355	391	5775	1864	2779	21920	515	23195	687	0	12340	70822	0	0	0	0	14156
1970	547	360	1748	317	5987	1619	2646	22508	525	24317	896	0	12936	73498	0	0	0	0	16654
1971	558	378	2450	314	7215	1674	2004	22991	532	25373	1074	0	13013	76640	0	0	0	0	18750
1972	579	378	2819	312	9414	1605	2185	26532	570	27539	2365	0	14636	87976	0	0	0	0	20508
1973	1246	314	3244	321	13045	1518	3756	27303	675	28248	3955	0	16141	98206	0	0	0	0	28587
1974	1507	276	3040	252	14372	1543	1641	26429	647	28176	7436	1	15229	98765	0	0	0	0	25275
1975	1437	230	2586	218	12188	1477	1434	23497	681	27811	9752	3	15075	94722	0	0	0	0	23864
1976	1815	199	2339	188	13713	1365	1232	24395	756	28957	13881	14	16036	102877	0	0	0	0	24041
1977	1688	198	2197	177	14578	1436	1775	25243	655	30566	20507	4	18081	115218	0	0	0	0	19669
1978	1733	204	2647	161	16306	1429	2193	24829	703	30766	23308	0	19624	121966	0	0	0	0	15890
1979	2555	254	4545	129	11062	1507	740	23619	736	29424	23409	0	17799	112970	0	0	0	0	19792

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Mississippi
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	35.2	60.2	23.1	38.1	145.3	169.3	129.1	129.4	36.4	27.7	18.3	45.8	396.9
1961	35.1	60.4	26.9	42.5	147.4	174.4	128.9	129.2	35.4	32.9	19.8	48.5	406.5
1962	36.4	67.1	28.3	46.0	156.0	185.0	141.3	141.6	39.2	38.5	22.8	55.0	439.6
1963	38.3	72.4	32.5	51.7	171.8	204.4	153.2	153.6	49.1	37.1	25.3	60.8	482.0
1964	41.2	79.3	33.2	53.8	201.2	237.5	157.4	157.7	52.2	43.1	28.2	67.2	528.3
1965	37.7	80.7	23.5	46.1	199.4	240.2	161.2	161.5	58.5	48.1	31.4	75.3	528.5
1966	45.1	93.0	28.3	52.4	231.9	276.6	169.8	170.2	59.5	57.6	34.4	82.7	592.2
1967	41.3	93.4	30.4	56.3	239.6	287.4	176.7	177.0	78.5	47.7	37.2	89.0	614.1
1968	48.7	110.4	32.3	61.0	266.7	318.4	198.4	198.7	93.8	48.5	42.0	100.4	688.5
1969	54.7	124.4	34.0	65.3	287.5	342.8	209.8	210.1	108.3	48.3	46.1	110.6	742.7
1970	61.2	141.7	42.6	77.6	303.6	363.3	215.3	215.7	118.7	56.8	51.2	124.4	798.3
1971	64.6	151.5	49.5	87.7	310.2	374.4	227.1	227.5	125.6	64.0	55.2	134.4	841.0
1972	66.9	164.1	52.8	95.4	337.6	402.8	239.6	239.9	135.4	70.0	60.1	145.2	902.3
1973	61.9	171.5	55.2	102.2	344.9	412.6	249.1	249.4	127.2	97.5	65.6	159.1	935.8
1974	57.9	165.3	57.8	104.8	312.1	381.6	245.1	245.5	138.1	86.2	64.8	159.5	897.2
1975	56.1	151.6	54.7	101.4	281.7	362.2	229.5	229.8	124.5	98.5	64.4	158.5	845.0
1976	54.6	151.2	51.2	100.2	278.7	367.1	232.7	233.0	152.3	82.0	68.1	166.3	851.5
1977	57.2	163.4	51.3	103.7	294.4	388.3	246.0	246.3	185.8	67.1	72.9	180.0	901.7
1978	61.7	171.6	57.2	112.9	300.7	396.4	256.9	257.2	207.4	54.2	76.0	185.6	938.1
1979	49.6	155.9	97.6	153.9	325.0	421.0	258.3	258.6	197.1	67.5	75.7	183.4	989.5

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Mississippi

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.1	0.4	9.8	10.3	7.1	17.8	60.2
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	0.6	0.4	10.4	11.4	7.3	18.0	60.4
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.3	0.3	11.1	11.7	9.0	21.7	67.1
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.4	0.5	11.7	12.7	10.0	24.1	72.4
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	0.6	0.5	12.4	13.5	11.3	26.9	79.3
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.5	0.8	11.5	12.8	12.6	30.3	80.7
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.6	0.6	13.1	14.4	14.1	33.9	93.0
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.7	0.6	13.0	14.3	15.4	36.8	93.4
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.7	1.2	16.3	18.2	18.2	43.5	110.4
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	1.9	2.3	19.2	23.5	20.5	49.3	124.4
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	1.8	2.3	19.4	23.4	23.5	57.0	141.7
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	2.0	1.8	19.3	23.1	25.3	61.6	151.5
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	3.3	2.1	21.0	26.5	28.5	68.8	164.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	4.1	5.7	20.0	29.8	32.0	77.6	171.5
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	5.2	4.5	18.6	28.3	31.0	76.4	165.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	6.5	3.8	15.7	26.0	27.6	67.9	151.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	8.1	3.2	16.3	27.5	28.1	68.6	151.2
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	9.5	4.4	16.9	30.7	30.6	75.6	163.4
1978	*	0.0	*	30.9	9.6	5.7	15.4	30.8	31.9	78.0	171.6
1979	*	0.0	*	37.7	0.8	0.3	10.7	11.9	31.1	75.3	155.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	24	22	68	2450	2540	2089	5221
1961	0	0	0	23	109	68	2589	2767	2152	5273
1962	0	0	0	24	52	54	2770	2876	2635	6359
1963	0	0	0	25	75	91	2920	3086	2941	7056
1964	0	0	0	27	102	83	3099	3284	3309	7885
1965	0	0	0	24	92	141	2863	3096	3705	8893
1966	0	0	0	30	107	108	3270	3485	4128	9931
1967	0	0	0	26	116	111	3385	3612	4504	10783
1968	0	0	0	30	127	204	4281	4611	5331	12756
1969	0	0	0	30	328	413	5054	5794	6013	14438
1970	0	0	0	37	313	399	5123	5835	6880	16718
1971	0	0	0	40	340	319	5123	5782	7416	18061
1972	0	0	0	39	568	377	5595	6541	8349	20158
1973	0	0	0	31	702	1014	5341	7058	9386	22749
1974	0	0	0	29	890	797	4982	6669	9094	22403
1975	0	0	0	30	1110	674	4231	6014	8091	19900
1976	0	0	0	27	1383	563	4381	6327	8233	20093
1977	0	0	0	26	1623	776	4584	6983	8979	22168
1978	1	0	1	30	1651	1014	4196	6861	9362	22851
1979	1	0	1	37	144	53	2918	3115	9103	22067

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Mississippi

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	5.1	0.2	1.7	0.4	*	0.0	7.4	4.3	10.7	38.1
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	6.1	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.5	11.1	42.5
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	6.3	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.0	5.2	12.5	46.0
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	9.0	0.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	12.0	5.6	13.5	51.7
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	8.3	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.7	6.1	14.5	53.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	7.6	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.7	6.6	15.9	46.1
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	8.5	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.1	7.1	17.0	52.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	9.7	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	13.3	7.6	18.3	56.3
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	9.2	0.9	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	8.5	20.2	61.0
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.0	2.3	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	15.8	9.2	22.1	65.3
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	11.6	2.2	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	18.0	10.2	24.8	77.6
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	16.3	2.4	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	22.8	11.1	27.1	87.7
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	18.7	4.0	3.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	27.6	12.5	30.1	95.4
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	21.5	5.0	3.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	31.0	13.7	33.3	102.2
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	20.2	6.3	3.3	0.5	1.4	*	31.7	13.6	33.4	104.8
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	17.2	7.9	2.8	0.6	1.9	*	30.3	13.5	33.2	101.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	15.5	9.8	2.9	0.6	1.8	0.1	30.6	14.2	34.8	100.2
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	14.6	11.5	3.0	0.6	2.0	*	31.6	15.1	37.3	103.7
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	21.7	17.6	11.7	2.7	0.6	3.0	0.0	35.5	16.2	39.5	112.9
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	27.7	30.2	1.0	1.9	0.6	36.2	0.0	69.8	16.5	39.9	153.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	15	762	26	432	78	4	0	1303	1254	3134
1961	0	0	0	17	915	133	457	81	0	0	1587	1324	3244
1962	0	0	0	19	943	63	489	85	0	0	1579	1521	3670
1963	0	0	0	20	1352	92	515	83	0	0	2042	1650	3959
1964	0	0	0	21	1253	124	547	83	0	0	2006	1781	4243
1965	0	0	0	12	1144	112	505	87	0	0	1848	1943	4664
1966	0	0	0	16	1281	130	577	90	0	0	2079	2070	4979
1967	0	0	0	17	1464	141	597	90	0	0	2292	2242	5367
1968	0	0	0	18	1389	154	755	89	0	0	2387	2478	5928
1969	0	0	0	18	1355	399	892	90	100	0	2835	2692	6464
1970	0	0	0	24	1748	380	904	91	49	0	3172	2990	7266
1971	0	0	0	26	2450	413	904	93	44	0	3904	3260	7939
1972	0	0	0	25	2819	691	987	95	100	0	4692	3656	8828
1973	0	0	0	24	3244	854	943	100	66	0	5207	4027	9762
1974	0	0	0	26	3040	1081	879	103	223	1	5328	3974	9790
1975	0	0	0	24	2586	1348	747	105	309	3	5098	3958	9735
1976	0	0	0	20	2339	1680	773	106	283	14	5197	4174	10185
1977	0	0	0	19	2197	1973	809	106	318	4	5406	4425	10925
1978	3	0	3	21	2647	2006	741	107	470	0	5971	4748	11588
1979	2	0	2	27	4545	175	515	106	5753	0	11095	4822	11690

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Mississippi

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.6	0.0	0.6	79.3	8.6	0.0	1.9	29.4	0.6	3.8	1.5	19.8	65.5	0.0	6.8	17.1	169.3
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	82.0	6.3	0.0	0.8	30.9	0.6	3.9	1.4	21.0	64.9	0.0	7.8	19.2	174.4
1962	0.6	0.0	0.6	83.1	7.4	0.0	0.7	34.3	0.6	4.3	1.7	23.2	72.3	0.0	8.5	20.5	185.0
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	91.0	6.6	0.0	0.5	37.2	0.6	3.7	3.6	28.1	80.2	0.0	9.6	23.0	204.4
1964	0.5	0.0	0.5	108.0	8.5	0.0	1.3	41.8	0.7	3.4	3.2	33.9	92.7	0.0	10.7	25.6	237.5
1965	0.8	0.0	0.8	108.8	8.5	0.0	1.2	41.8	1.0	3.2	1.1	33.2	89.8	0.0	12.0	28.8	240.2
1966	0.8	0.0	0.8	132.1	10.3	0.0	3.0	44.2	1.0	2.9	0.6	36.9	99.0	0.0	13.1	31.6	276.6
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	118.8	11.2	0.0	14.1	43.8	1.1	2.6	1.0	46.2	120.0	0.0	14.1	33.7	287.4
1968	1.1	0.0	1.1	132.0	12.6	0.0	12.6	50.7	1.2	2.1	1.5	53.0	133.7	0.0	15.2	36.4	318.4
1969	1.0	0.0	1.0	136.2	11.9	0.0	13.4	60.0	1.4	1.8	1.7	60.2	150.4	0.0	16.3	39.0	342.8
1970	1.3	0.0	1.3	145.2	15.2	0.0	12.7	61.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	63.1	157.1	0.0	17.4	42.3	363.3
1971	1.4	0.0	1.4	153.2	16.2	0.0	9.6	63.2	1.3	1.6	0.6	63.1	155.6	0.0	18.7	45.5	374.4
1972	1.4	0.0	1.4	159.6	12.9	0.0	10.3	74.2	1.4	1.4	5.5	71.1	176.6	0.0	19.1	46.1	402.8
1973	1.3	0.0	1.3	144.1	13.6	0.0	15.5	77.9	2.2	1.6	8.8	79.8	199.5	0.0	19.8	47.9	412.6
1974	1.3	0.0	1.3	132.5	13.0	0.0	4.8	75.9	2.1	1.1	8.0	73.4	178.4	0.0	20.1	49.4	381.6
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	108.9	13.5	0.0	4.3	68.1	2.3	1.1	8.9	74.1	172.3	0.0	23.3	57.2	362.2
1976	2.7	0.0	2.7	90.7	16.8	0.0	3.8	70.7	2.5	1.1	11.8	78.5	185.3	0.0	25.7	62.7	367.1
1977	2.7	0.0	2.7	84.0	21.9	0.0	5.7	72.3	2.1	1.0	15.5	89.4	207.7	0.0	27.1	66.9	388.3
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	78.4	25.4	0.0	6.7	72.4	2.2	0.8	15.1	97.8	220.5	0.0	27.8	67.9	396.4
1979	1.7	0.0	1.7	85.4	27.4	0.0	3.9	74.0	2.3	0.7	22.7	106.8	237.9	0.0	28.1	68.0	421.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	21	0	21	77	1474	0	330	7323	99	729	231	4079	14264	0	2004	5009
1961	20	0	20	79	1082	0	146	7698	96	735	227	4388	14374	0	2298	5630
1962	21	0	21	80	1279	0	119	8564	104	811	267	4837	15981	0	2491	6010
1963	20	0	20	88	1133	0	88	9273	104	703	566	5865	17732	0	2811	6745
1964	20	0	20	105	1457	0	228	10409	109	639	515	7112	20470	0	3144	7493
1965	30	0	30	105	1459	0	205	10411	157	604	179	6994	20009	0	3517	8442
1966	30	0	30	128	1775	0	531	11024	163	550	102	7751	21898	0	3847	9256
1967	30	0	30	115	1922	0	2489	11419	177	489	157	9485	26137	0	4124	9873
1968	39	0	39	128	2164	0	2228	13268	194	395	242	10882	29372	0	4465	10682
1969	38	0	38	132	2043	0	2367	15760	238	334	273	12340	33355	0	4766	11444
1970	47	0	47	141	2601	0	2247	16273	242	311	235	12936	34845	0	5101	12395
1971	53	0	53	149	2781	0	1685	16766	211	308	96	13013	34860	0	5474	13330
1972	52	0	52	155	2211	0	1808	19721	226	263	867	14636	39731	0	5594	13507
1973	49	0	49	141	2339	0	2742	20796	363	302	1404	16141	44087	0	5797	14049
1974	50	0	50	129	2230	0	844	20353	348	218	1272	15229	40493	0	5880	14486
1975	21	0	21	107	2313	0	761	18337	374	218	1415	15075	38492	0	6814	16760
1976	104	0	104	89	2890	0	669	19046	415	203	1882	16036	41142	0	7534	18387
1977	106	0	106	82	3758	0	999	19660	340	181	2467	18081	45487	0	7939	19602
1978	74	0	74	77	4361	0	1179	19724	366	161	2404	19624	47819	0	8154	19902
1979	69	0	69	84	4699	0	687	20111	383	140	3614	17799	47432	0	8221	19929

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Mississippi

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	32.5	1.8	5.2	7.9	0.6	1.8	79.2	0.1	96.6	0.1	0.2	129.4
1961	*	32.1	1.7	3.7	8.0	0.6	1.7	80.4	0.5	96.8	0.1	0.2	129.2
1962	*	33.5	2.9	7.8	8.6	0.7	2.4	84.3	1.1	107.7	0.1	0.2	141.6
1963	*	39.4	3.1	9.2	8.9	0.8	2.4	88.0	1.5	113.9	0.1	0.2	153.6
1964	*	40.7	2.8	9.6	9.4	0.9	2.5	89.7	1.7	116.7	0.1	0.2	157.7
1965	*	46.7	2.9	6.6	7.9	0.5	1.9	92.9	1.9	114.5	0.1	0.2	161.5
1966	*	49.2	2.3	6.5	8.2	0.6	2.0	100.6	0.5	120.6	0.1	0.3	170.2
1967	*	50.3	2.1	7.2	9.2	0.5	1.5	105.6	0.3	126.4	0.1	0.2	177.0
1968	*	53.4	2.2	15.5	11.0	0.6	1.7	112.5	1.6	145.1	0.1	0.2	198.7
1969	*	58.0	2.0	17.5	10.1	0.8	1.7	119.6	0.2	151.8	0.1	0.2	210.1
1970	*	61.2	1.6	15.7	8.8	0.8	1.7	125.6	*	154.2	0.1	0.2	215.7
1971	*	61.3	1.6	21.3	9.1	0.7	2.0	131.2	0.0	165.8	0.1	0.2	227.5
1972	*	59.4	1.6	23.2	8.7	0.9	2.1	142.8	1.0	180.2	0.1	0.2	239.9
1973	*	58.5	1.6	29.0	8.2	0.8	1.9	146.3	2.7	190.6	0.1	0.2	249.4
1974	*	51.5	1.3	30.3	8.4	0.8	1.8	146.3	4.7	193.6	0.1	0.3	245.5
1975	*	39.1	1.1	26.7	8.0	0.7	1.9	144.4	7.7	190.4	0.1	0.2	229.8
1976	*	31.1	0.9	32.0	7.4	0.7	2.1	150.5	7.9	201.6	0.1	0.2	233.0
1977	*	31.6	0.9	35.4	7.8	0.7	1.9	159.1	8.6	214.4	0.1	0.2	246.3
1978	0.0	32.2	0.8	39.4	7.8	0.6	2.0	160.2	13.8	224.8	0.1	0.2	257.2
1979	0.0	42.8	0.7	33.7	8.2	0.3	2.1	153.3	17.2	215.5	0.1	0.2	258.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	31	358	900	1471	154	292	15080	11	18268	24	60
1961	0	31	338	639	1495	157	284	15311	87	18311	27	66
1962	0	32	574	1334	1609	175	392	16047	172	20303	30	72
1963	0	38	610	1582	1658	202	392	16753	239	21437	27	65
1964	0	39	564	1652	1749	218	412	17078	276	21949	26	63
1965	0	45	573	1138	1465	128	312	17676	297	21590	25	61
1966	0	48	454	1111	1532	145	324	19152	72	22790	31	74
1967	0	49	415	1233	1711	124	253	20096	53	23884	28	67
1968	0	52	437	2660	2043	162	277	21410	249	27239	27	64
1969	0	56	391	3004	1864	214	278	22772	26	28548	27	64
1970	0	59	317	2688	1619	208	283	23914	3	29032	29	70
1971	0	59	314	3659	1674	199	322	24971	0	31138	28	68
1972	0	58	312	3980	1605	228	344	27180	154	33805	28	67
1973	0	57	321	4978	1518	223	312	27846	431	35629	28	69
1974	0	50	252	5207	1543	214	299	27854	741	36111	31	77
1975	0	38	218	4581	1477	183	307	27489	1218	35472	23	58
1976	0	31	188	5500	1365	195	341	28647	1251	37486	25	61
1977	0	31	177	6086	1436	191	314	30278	1367	39848	26	64
1978	0	32	161	6772	1429	168	338	30498	2200	41565	23	57
1979	0	42	129	5790	1507	74	353	29177	2731	39762	28	67

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Mississippi

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.5
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	78.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5
1968	6.3	0.0	6.3	86.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8
1969	13.8	0.0	13.8	92.7	*	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.3
1970	12.1	0.0	12.1	102.8	*	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.7
1971	12.2	0.0	12.2	107.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.6
1972	12.7	0.0	12.7	103.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	7.8	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	135.4
1973	28.3	0.0	28.3	61.7	24.3	0.0	0.0	12.9	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.2
1974	33.4	0.0	33.4	43.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	32.7	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.1
1975	32.8	0.0	32.8	32.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	42.8	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.5
1976	39.8	0.0	39.8	33.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	65.8	79.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	152.3
1977	36.1	0.0	36.1	40.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	102.8	109.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	185.8
1978	39.3	0.0	39.3	44.7	8.8	0.0	0.0	114.6	123.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.4
1979	58.1	0.0	58.1	66.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	71.1	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	197.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	8	0	8	34	0	0	0	99	99	0	0	0	0
1961	5	0	5	34	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0
1962	7	0	7	38	0	0	0	33	33	0	0	0	0
1963	10	0	10	47	0	0	0	73	73	0	0	0	0
1964	8	0	8	50	0	0	0	32	32	0	0	0	0
1965	9	0	9	56	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
1966	5	0	5	57	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
1967	7	0	7	76	0	0	0	43	43	0	0	0	0
1968	250	0	250	84	1	0	0	100	101	0	0	0	0
1969	556	0	556	90	1	0	0	289	290	0	0	0	0
1970	500	0	500	100	5	0	0	609	614	0	0	0	0
1971	505	0	505	104	22	0	0	934	956	0	0	0	0
1972	527	0	527	101	1963	0	0	1244	3207	0	0	0	0
1973	1197	0	1197	60	4172	0	0	2054	6226	0	0	0	0
1974	1457	0	1457	42	4964	0	0	5200	10164	0	0	0	0
1975	1416	0	1416	32	2836	0	0	6810	9646	0	0	0	0
1976	1711	0	1711	33	2260	0	0	10465	12725	0	0	0	0
1977	1562	0	1562	38	1130	0	0	16955	17494	0	0	0	0
1978	1655	0	1655	43	1516	0	0	18234	19750	0	0	0	0
1979	2482	0	2482	64	254	0	0	11311	11565	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Missouri

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	180.9	270.1	21.1	7.2	73.0	7.2	11.8	24.0	5.8	211.6	19.3	3.6	17.7	402.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	15.1	876.3
1961	167.0	284.1	24.2	5.9	75.3	10.1	8.5	25.9	5.6	212.0	16.8	2.7	16.8	403.6	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	8.9	876.8
1962	190.1	299.6	23.8	5.9	78.5	12.7	8.6	28.2	6.2	218.9	13.3	3.6	17.5	417.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	-0.5	915.8
1963	188.1	312.5	24.4	5.8	81.1	12.9	6.3	32.5	6.2	223.9	14.7	3.4	20.2	431.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	936.5
1964	190.4	335.6	23.8	6.1	81.2	15.3	6.0	27.8	6.5	226.1	15.0	3.3	19.4	430.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	965.3
1965	196.2	352.1	25.7	5.5	80.8	20.7	6.6	30.9	6.2	234.3	20.9	3.5	24.6	459.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	1024.7
1966	197.3	363.4	29.2	2.5	79.8	26.8	5.9	41.2	6.5	246.2	16.9	2.2	26.8	483.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	44.7	1095.5
1967	195.6	372.2	27.3	1.7	80.0	36.9	5.2	41.2	6.0	251.7	21.3	4.2	27.9	503.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	49.6	1127.6
1968	219.1	376.9	30.4	1.2	99.6	44.1	6.7	43.4	6.6	268.3	21.2	2.1	31.7	555.3	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	43.0	1208.1
1969	251.2	411.1	33.4	0.9	96.0	44.7	5.0	47.1	6.8	280.6	22.9	3.0	34.7	575.1	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	1266.2
1970	286.0	442.8	34.3	0.7	94.5	45.9	3.6	44.5	7.0	294.4	22.7	3.3	29.5	580.3	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	-8.4	1310.5
1971	301.4	442.4	37.1	0.8	95.2	45.6	4.2	44.8	6.6	308.4	18.3	1.4	28.1	590.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	-14.3	1327.4
1972	342.4	436.7	36.1	0.7	105.4	47.5	2.7	46.8	7.1	321.6	16.0	1.2	26.9	612.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	-21.1	1376.4
1973	391.6	435.6	43.7	1.2	109.4	45.6	2.3	46.6	8.6	327.9	18.6	1.3	32.5	637.8	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	-64.6	1421.2
1974	390.3	419.6	40.5	1.1	101.5	43.4	1.8	46.4	8.2	323.1	14.9	3.0	29.2	613.3	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	-48.4	1392.7
1975	433.8	377.2	32.3	0.8	99.6	46.9	1.6	48.3	7.8	327.5	18.8	3.5	32.2	619.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	-38.4	1405.3
1976	472.7	387.6	30.0	0.8	113.9	44.6	3.1	49.2	8.6	342.0	18.5	0.5	34.1	645.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	-56.6	1456.8
1977	509.0	374.2	33.0	0.8	119.9	45.2	2.8	49.1	9.7	349.8	22.9	*	38.3	672.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	-64.6	1495.4
1978	492.2	365.1	38.3	0.9	134.1	46.3	2.4	48.3	10.4	356.9	22.8	0.1	40.6	702.6	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	-33.3	1537.2
1979	518.2	353.8	33.6	0.9	135.2	42.9	2.6	51.5	10.9	332.8	21.2	*	46.2	679.2	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-37.7	1528.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	7437	261	3184	1432	12536	1295	2087	5994	953	40277	3075	541	2940	74313	0	726	0	0	4418
1961	6953	274	3645	1171	12923	1802	1496	6465	927	40351	2666	400	2782	74630	0	1240	0	0	2604
1962	7950	289	3583	1178	13473	2270	1511	7042	1025	41674	2121	539	2924	77338	0	881	0	0	-146
1963	7981	303	3684	1149	13923	2303	1118	8101	1024	42615	2337	507	3387	80149	0	377	0	0	170
1964	8113	325	3583	1199	13937	2725	1058	6938	1076	43041	2391	501	3244	79693	0	319	0	0	1604
1965	8440	341	3877	1082	13879	3668	1162	7692	1029	44597	3325	524	4059	84895	0	802	0	0	2463
1966	8526	352	4399	489	13706	4747	1032	10278	1069	46872	2687	326	4540	90145	0	596	0	0	13108
1967	8495	361	4118	330	13738	6540	924	10742	991	47910	3381	628	4657	93960	0	641	0	0	14541
1968	9542	366	4582	244	17095	7809	1178	11376	1088	51079	3373	312	5296	103431	0	1334	0	0	12595
1969	11097	399	5028	170	16472	7915	889	12388	1129	53409	3637	451	5666	107154	0	1435	0	0	4054
1970	12807	430	5167	135	16217	8114	643	11771	1150	56042	3615	490	4782	108127	0	927	0	0	-2468
1971	13472	429	5591	149	16350	8066	740	11890	1090	58712	2904	213	4566	110270	0	703	0	0	-4197
1972	15303	425	5435	137	18102	8405	481	12451	1167	61213	2552	178	4337	114458	0	612	0	0	-6178
1973	17618	427	6584	234	18781	8054	410	12445	1420	62431	2959	200	5248	118773	0	2008	0	0	-18934
1974	17645	410	6101	222	17424	7679	311	12436	1360	61500	2375	450	4764	114654	0	1713	0	0	-14182
1975	19776	370	4866	159	17106	8295	282	12995	1284	62342	2992	534	5232	116103	0	1280	0	0	-11267
1976	21366	380	4524	153	19555	7881	547	13255	1426	65111	2948	76	5686	121163	0	740	0	0	-16575
1977	23035	367	4969	161	20580	7980	489	13353	1602	66596	3647	7	6402	125877	0	454	0	0	-18922
1978	22555	359	5777	187	23023	8175	419	13171	1720	67945	3620	11	6836	131121	0	1017	0	0	-9761
1979	23783	347	5062	180	23203	7589	462	14006	1800	63350	3375	3	8989	128228	0	1100	0	0	-11044

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Missouri
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	173.6	224.1	108.3	147.4	208.0	254.4	250.0	250.4	121.4	15.1	39.0	97.5	876.3
1961	178.5	230.8	108.4	148.5	198.1	245.2	251.9	252.3	131.1	8.9	40.6	99.4	876.8
1962	180.6	236.6	109.9	152.7	206.5	258.0	268.0	268.5	151.3	-0.5	44.2	106.6	915.8
1963	179.9	240.2	105.9	151.8	213.3	270.2	273.8	274.3	163.0	0.6	48.1	115.5	936.5
1964	177.9	242.8	110.4	158.3	217.7	279.9	283.9	284.4	169.9	5.5	51.8	123.6	965.3
1965	182.6	252.0	106.3	157.8	249.7	317.8	296.7	297.1	181.0	8.4	55.7	133.7	1024.7
1966	191.2	267.0	134.9	188.2	242.4	336.3	303.4	304.0	178.9	44.7	65.7	158.0	1095.5
1967	192.2	271.9	154.4	211.0	223.7	322.3	321.8	322.4	185.8	49.6	69.4	166.1	1127.6
1968	200.7	292.5	153.5	215.9	236.6	340.4	358.8	359.3	215.5	43.0	76.2	182.3	1208.1
1969	214.8	317.3	153.3	220.0	247.2	358.3	370.1	370.6	267.1	13.8	82.6	198.3	1266.2
1970	218.2	331.4	163.2	234.8	236.4	352.7	391.0	391.6	310.1	-8.4	88.0	213.7	1310.5
1971	215.0	337.3	162.6	238.8	227.7	346.9	403.8	404.3	332.7	-14.3	92.7	225.7	1327.4
1972	224.0	354.2	170.9	252.2	224.0	346.4	423.1	423.6	355.5	-21.1	97.9	236.5	1376.4
1973	215.9	355.3	172.3	259.9	251.2	379.1	426.3	426.9	420.1	-64.6	103.8	251.6	1421.2
1974	212.9	352.7	169.1	253.4	233.0	366.4	419.5	420.1	406.5	-48.4	103.4	254.7	1392.7
1975	215.9	377.1	160.5	250.1	215.3	354.4	423.2	423.8	428.9	-38.4	112.9	277.6	1405.3
1976	222.3	378.4	166.3	295.6	225.6	338.8	443.3	443.9	455.9	-56.6	116.1	283.2	1456.8
1977	212.5	384.6	162.1	300.5	233.0	354.7	455.1	455.6	497.2	-64.6	124.7	307.9	1495.4
1978	220.3	409.4	178.5	318.5	208.0	341.7	467.2	467.7	496.5	-33.3	134.6	328.6	1537.2
1979	213.3	404.6	158.2	303.4	237.5	373.3	446.3	446.9	507.4	-37.7	138.1	334.7	1528.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Missouri

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	11.1	0.0	11.1	115.0	18.5	10.2	18.8	47.6	14.4	36.0	224.1
1961	9.2	0.0	9.2	119.0	22.2	7.6	20.3	50.2	15.2	37.2	230.8
1962	8.7	0.0	8.7	123.5	19.2	7.0	22.2	48.4	16.4	39.6	236.6
1963	4.7	0.0	4.7	124.1	20.3	5.6	25.2	51.0	17.7	42.6	240.2
1964	3.8	0.0	3.8	127.8	18.9	5.2	22.2	46.3	19.2	45.7	242.8
1965	2.8	0.0	2.8	133.7	15.6	5.9	24.6	46.1	20.4	48.9	252.0
1966	2.6	0.0	2.6	134.0	18.6	4.8	31.2	54.6	22.3	53.5	267.0
1967	1.7	0.0	1.7	137.6	19.7	1.6	31.6	52.9	23.5	56.2	271.9
1968	1.2	0.0	1.2	143.1	20.8	3.5	32.1	56.4	27.0	64.7	292.5
1969	1.1	0.0	1.1	156.5	19.5	3.0	34.6	57.2	30.1	72.4	317.3
1970	0.9	0.0	0.9	161.4	19.2	2.9	33.7	55.9	33.0	80.2	331.4
1971	0.7	0.0	0.7	158.1	18.7	3.3	34.1	56.1	35.6	86.7	337.3
1972	0.9	0.0	0.9	164.4	21.2	1.8	35.7	58.7	38.1	92.1	354.2
1973	1.9	0.0	1.9	156.6	20.5	1.8	35.1	57.4	40.7	98.7	355.3
1974	2.0	0.0	2.0	156.5	18.7	1.5	34.2	54.5	40.4	99.4	352.7
1975	1.4	0.0	1.4	158.3	19.6	1.2	35.4	56.2	46.6	114.6	377.1
1976	1.6	0.0	1.6	163.2	20.9	1.8	34.7	57.4	45.4	110.8	378.4
1977	1.0	0.0	1.0	157.0	18.8	1.6	34.1	54.5	49.6	122.4	384.6
1978	2.2	0.0	2.2	161.6	22.6	1.3	32.7	56.5	55.0	134.1	409.4
1979	2.8	*	2.8	164.1	10.1	1.9	34.3	46.4	55.9	135.4	404.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	415	0	415	111	3179	1805	4687	9672	4223	10556
1961	347	0	347	115	3816	1348	5067	10232	4447	10895
1962	326	0	326	119	3293	1243	5525	10061	4813	11614
1963	177	0	177	120	3481	988	6273	10742	5198	12473
1964	141	0	141	124	3245	926	5526	9697	5622	13399
1965	105	0	105	130	2686	1036	6134	9856	5977	14345
1966	97	0	97	130	3186	850	7782	11817	6521	15689
1967	62	0	62	133	3386	276	8245	11907	6878	16467
1968	46	0	46	139	3576	616	8407	12599	7925	18960
1969	42	0	42	152	3347	538	9098	12983	8836	21218
1970	32	0	32	157	3301	519	8924	12743	9672	23502
1971	27	0	27	153	3211	586	9046	12843	10435	25411
1972	32	0	32	160	3635	318	9504	13457	11176	26983
1973	71	0	71	154	3525	316	9359	13199	11931	28918
1974	75	0	75	153	3214	267	9179	12660	11830	29143
1975	54	0	54	155	3365	214	9528	13108	13654	33582
1976	62	0	62	160	3596	323	9339	13258	13302	32462
1977	39	0	39	154	3236	275	9283	12794	14535	35886
1978	87	0	87	159	3875	225	8911	13011	16108	39317
1979	110	2	112	161	1742	339	9333	11414	16369	39681

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Missouri

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	20.6	0.0	20.6	33.8	21.1	15.3	3.3	0.6	9.9	3.6	53.9	11.2	28.0	147.4
1961	17.2	0.0	17.2	34.8	24.2	18.4	3.6	0.6	7.0	2.7	56.4	11.6	28.5	148.5
1962	16.1	0.0	16.1	40.4	23.8	15.9	3.9	0.7	5.6	3.6	53.4	12.5	30.2	152.7
1963	8.8	0.0	8.8	41.3	24.4	16.8	4.4	0.7	6.1	3.4	55.8	13.5	32.4	151.8
1964	7.0	0.0	7.0	48.2	23.8	15.6	3.9	0.7	7.8	3.3	55.2	14.2	33.7	158.3
1965	5.2	0.0	5.2	42.3	25.7	12.9	4.3	0.7	11.6	3.5	58.8	15.1	36.3	157.8
1966	4.8	0.0	4.8	68.1	29.2	15.3	5.5	0.7	9.0	2.2	61.9	15.6	37.6	188.2
1967	3.1	0.0	3.1	85.2	27.3	16.3	5.6	0.7	12.0	4.2	66.2	16.7	39.9	211.0
1968	2.3	0.0	2.3	82.3	30.4	17.2	5.7	0.8	12.8	2.1	68.9	18.4	44.0	215.9
1969	2.1	0.0	2.1	81.5	33.4	16.1	6.1	0.8	10.3	3.0	69.7	19.6	47.1	220.0
1970	1.6	0.0	1.6	90.4	34.3	15.9	6.0	0.8	11.1	3.3	71.3	20.9	50.7	234.8
1971	1.4	0.0	1.4	92.3	37.1	15.5	6.0	0.8	8.1	1.4	69.0	22.2	54.0	238.8
1972	1.6	0.0	1.6	100.1	36.1	17.5	6.3	0.8	7.3	1.2	69.2	23.8	57.4	252.2
1973	3.5	0.0	3.5	92.9	43.7	17.0	6.2	0.8	6.9	1.3	75.9	25.6	62.0	259.9
1974	3.6	0.0	3.6	92.5	40.5	15.5	6.0	0.8	7.2	3.0	73.0	24.3	60.0	253.4
1975	2.6	0.0	2.6	92.5	32.3	16.2	6.2	0.8	6.2	3.5	65.4	25.9	63.7	250.1
1976	3.0	0.0	3.0	100.3	30.0	17.3	6.1	0.8	8.2	0.5	63.0	37.6	91.7	295.6
1977	1.8	0.0	1.8	95.1	33.0	15.6	6.0	0.9	9.7	*	65.2	39.9	98.5	300.5
1978	4.1	0.0	4.1	100.3	38.3	18.7	5.8	0.8	10.5	0.1	74.2	40.7	99.3	318.5
1979	5.1	*	5.1	96.3	33.6	8.4	6.1	0.9	7.8	*	56.7	42.4	102.8	303.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	770	0	770	33	3184	2630	827	112	1582	541	8876	3280	8197
1961	644	0	644	34	3645	3156	894	118	1110	400	9323	3406	8346
1962	605	0	605	39	3583	2724	975	126	889	539	8836	3674	8866
1963	329	0	329	40	3684	2879	1107	128	973	507	9279	3959	9499
1964	261	0	261	47	3583	2684	975	129	1246	501	9119	4148	9886
1965	196	0	196	41	3877	2221	1082	132	1847	524	9684	4433	10640
1966	180	0	180	66	4399	2635	1373	135	1435	326	10302	4586	11032
1967	115	0	115	83	4118	2801	1455	140	1916	628	11059	4889	11704
1968	86	0	86	80	4582	2958	1484	150	2033	312	11518	5385	12883
1969	77	0	77	79	5028	2768	1606	152	1643	451	11648	5750	13806
1970	60	0	60	88	5167	2730	1575	153	1759	490	11874	6119	14868
1971	50	0	50	90	5591	2656	1596	154	1294	213	11504	6500	15829
1972	60	0	60	98	5435	3007	1677	154	1162	178	11612	6972	16834
1973	132	0	132	91	6584	2915	1652	158	1096	200	12605	7496	18170
1974	139	0	139	90	6101	2658	1620	157	1139	450	12125	7136	17579
1975	101	0	101	91	4866	2784	1681	159	992	534	11017	7589	18666
1976	115	0	115	98	4524	2974	1648	161	1307	76	10690	11017	26887
1977	72	0	72	93	4969	2677	1638	163	1541	7	10995	11694	28871
1978	162	0	162	99	5777	3205	1572	162	1665	11	12392	11922	29100
1979	204	1	205	95	5062	1441	1647	164	1234	3	9551	12429	30131

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Missouri

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	67.6	0.0	67.6	81.7	11.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	15.9	8.8	17.7	58.6	0.0	13.3	33.2	254.4
1961	59.3	0.0	59.3	87.0	7.2	0.0	0.8	1.9	1.7	14.9	8.5	16.8	51.8	0.0	13.6	33.4	245.2
1962	60.2	0.0	60.2	91.7	8.9	0.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	16.6	6.2	17.5	54.5	0.0	15.1	36.4	258.0
1963	59.4	0.0	59.4	96.1	9.8	0.0	0.7	2.7	1.8	15.5	7.0	20.2	57.8	0.0	16.7	40.2	270.2
1964	62.1	0.0	62.1	102.5	9.3	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.9	14.1	6.0	19.4	53.1	0.0	18.4	43.8	279.9
1965	65.3	0.0	65.3	117.8	12.4	0.0	0.7	1.8	2.0	16.8	8.3	24.6	66.6	0.0	20.0	48.1	317.8
1966	64.4	0.0	64.4	106.2	13.3	0.0	1.0	4.3	2.1	17.0	7.4	26.8	71.8	0.0	27.6	66.3	336.3
1967	61.1	0.0	61.1	90.3	11.8	0.0	3.7	3.8	1.9	15.9	7.3	27.9	72.3	0.0	29.0	69.5	322.3
1968	60.0	0.0	60.0	96.7	14.4	0.0	3.2	5.5	2.1	16.5	6.5	31.7	79.9	0.0	30.6	73.3	340.4
1969	56.5	0.0	56.5	104.0	14.9	0.0	2.0	6.2	2.5	15.4	11.1	34.7	86.8	0.0	32.7	78.4	358.3
1970	50.1	0.0	50.1	113.0	11.9	0.0	0.7	4.7	2.5	14.5	9.5	29.5	73.3	0.0	33.9	82.4	352.7
1971	46.5	0.0	46.5	111.8	11.2	0.0	0.9	4.6	2.2	14.4	8.1	28.1	69.4	0.0	34.7	84.5	346.9
1972	55.5	0.0	55.5	101.8	12.5	0.0	0.9	4.6	2.3	13.3	6.3	26.9	66.7	0.0	35.9	86.6	346.4
1973	49.4	0.0	49.4	120.6	13.3	0.0	0.5	5.2	2.9	18.5	8.3	32.5	81.2	0.0	37.4	90.6	379.1
1974	49.8	0.0	49.8	112.3	11.7	0.0	0.2	6.0	2.8	14.3	6.7	29.2	70.9	0.0	38.5	94.8	366.4
1975	48.7	0.0	48.7	91.7	11.8	0.0	0.4	6.5	3.0	14.2	6.7	32.2	74.9	0.0	40.2	98.9	354.4
1976	52.5	0.0	52.5	92.7	13.6	0.0	1.3	8.3	3.3	12.9	6.9	34.1	80.4	0.0	32.9	80.3	338.8
1977	53.2	0.0	53.2	90.8	16.8	0.0	1.2	8.9	4.1	12.2	7.7	38.3	89.0	0.0	35.1	86.6	354.7
1978	45.9	0.0	45.9	70.6	17.5	0.0	1.1	9.8	4.4	11.2	7.0	40.6	91.5	0.0	38.8	94.8	341.7
1979	45.6	0.1	45.6	65.1	44.6	0.0	0.7	11.0	4.6	9.9	9.8	46.2	126.8	0.0	39.7	96.1	373.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2533	0	2533	79	1895	0	282	449	284	3034	1398	2940	10282	0	3890	9722
1961	2225	0	2225	84	1237	0	148	476	276	2842	1352	2782	9114	0	3995	9788
1962	2260	0	2260	89	1525	0	267	506	294	3159	984	2924	9660	0	4421	10669
1963	2223	0	2223	93	1682	0	130	680	294	2952	1116	3387	10241	0	4908	11775
1964	2325	0	2325	99	1598	0	132	412	309	2680	960	3244	9335	0	5383	12828
1965	2440	0	2440	114	2132	0	126	450	328	3194	1323	4059	11611	0	5872	14093
1966	2405	0	2405	103	2277	0	182	1074	341	3240	1172	4540	12826	0	8081	19442
1967	2283	0	2283	88	2030	0	649	994	316	3024	1163	4657	12832	0	8512	20378
1968	2239	0	2239	94	2475	0	562	1440	347	3134	1040	5296	14294	0	8974	21470
1969	2106	0	2106	101	2553	0	351	1632	408	2939	1766	5666	15313	0	9571	22981
1970	1866	0	1866	110	2050	0	124	1235	415	2767	1508	4782	12881	0	9939	24150
1971	1715	0	1715	108	1916	0	154	1211	355	2746	1283	4566	12230	0	10174	24777
1972	2061	0	2061	99	2139	0	163	1235	380	2525	995	4337	11774	0	10508	25371
1973	1840	0	1840	118	2281	0	94	1399	477	3518	1318	5248	14334	0	10949	26539
1974	1906	0	1906	110	2001	0	44	1601	456	2728	1073	4764	12668	0	11284	27798
1975	1886	0	1886	90	2034	0	68	1756	491	2707	1071	5232	13359	0	11782	28979
1976	2030	0	2030	91	2341	0	225	2241	546	2452	1098	5686	14589	0	9646	23541
1977	2118	0	2118	89	2878	0	214	2409	670	2316	1217	6402	16105	0	10281	25382
1978	1830	0	1830	70	3001	0	194	2662	790	2132	1113	6836	16657	0	11382	27781
1979	1818	2	1820	64	7653	0	123	2995	753	1876	1566	8989	23954	0	11622	28174

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Missouri

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.2	8.2	7.2	26.7	7.2	0.1	4.1	195.1	0.2	240.6	0.1	0.3	250.4
1961	0.3	7.9	5.9	26.1	10.1	0.1	3.9	196.4	1.1	243.7	0.1	0.3	252.3
1962	0.2	8.1	5.9	33.3	12.7	0.1	4.4	201.7	1.4	259.6	0.1	0.3	268.5
1963	0.2	8.1	5.8	33.1	12.9	0.2	4.4	207.7	1.4	265.5	0.1	0.3	274.3
1964	0.2	8.7	6.1	36.3	15.3	0.1	4.7	211.3	1.1	274.9	0.1	0.3	284.4
1965	0.2	9.2	5.5	39.0	20.7	0.1	4.3	216.8	1.0	287.2	0.1	0.3	297.1
1966	0.2	8.9	2.5	31.8	26.8	0.2	4.4	228.5	0.2	294.3	0.2	0.4	304.0
1967	0.1	10.9	1.7	31.4	36.9	0.2	4.1	235.0	1.5	310.8	0.2	0.4	322.4
1968	0.1	9.6	1.2	46.4	44.1	0.2	4.5	251.1	1.5	349.0	0.2	0.4	359.3
1969	0.1	9.8	0.9	44.7	44.7	0.2	4.4	264.3	1.0	360.2	0.2	0.4	370.6
1970	0.1	13.1	0.7	46.5	45.9	0.1	4.5	279.1	1.0	377.8	0.2	0.4	391.6
1971	0.1	10.3	0.8	49.1	45.6	0.1	4.5	293.2	0.2	393.4	0.2	0.4	404.3
1972	0.1	9.9	0.7	52.2	47.5	0.1	4.8	307.5	0.3	413.1	0.2	0.4	423.6
1973	*	9.4	1.2	55.3	45.6	0.1	5.7	308.6	0.3	416.9	0.2	0.4	426.9
1974	*	9.2	1.1	51.7	43.4	0.1	5.5	307.9	0.5	410.3	0.2	0.5	420.1
1975	*	7.6	0.8	49.6	46.9	0.1	4.8	312.4	0.9	415.6	0.2	0.4	423.8
1976	*	5.4	0.8	58.0	44.6	0.1	5.3	328.3	0.8	437.9	0.2	0.4	443.9
1977	*	4.7	0.8	61.4	45.2	0.1	5.7	336.8	0.4	450.3	0.2	0.4	455.6
1978	0.0	4.5	0.9	64.3	46.2	0.1	6.1	344.9	0.2	462.7	0.1	0.3	467.7
1979	0.0	7.2	0.9	65.9	42.9	0.1	6.3	322.1	0.9	439.1	0.2	0.4	446.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	45	8	1432	4580	1295	30	669	37131	34	45171	36	91
1961	10	8	1171	4489	1802	28	651	37392	179	45710	39	96
1962	9	8	1178	5714	2270	36	731	38388	222	48537	42	102
1963	8	8	1149	5679	2303	41	730	39535	223	49661	40	96
1964	9	8	1199	6239	2725	25	767	40232	182	51369	41	98
1965	8	9	1082	6696	3668	26	701	41271	151	53596	40	97
1966	7	9	489	5458	4747	49	728	43498	30	54998	54	130
1967	6	11	330	5394	6540	49	675	44745	232	57966	50	120
1968	5	9	244	7964	7809	46	741	47795	243	64841	48	115
1969	4	9	170	7682	7915	52	721	50318	153	67011	47	114
1970	3	13	135	7985	8114	38	735	53123	163	70292	49	120
1971	2	10	149	8429	8066	37	735	55812	25	73252	50	122
1972	2	10	137	8956	8405	35	787	58534	54	76908	49	118
1973	1	9	234	9495	8054	35	944	58755	53	77570	52	127
1974	1	9	222	8872	7679	35	904	58616	84	76412	57	139
1975	0	7	159	8508	8295	29	793	59477	145	77405	49	121
1976	0	5	153	9950	7881	27	880	62499	134	81523	51	123
1977	0	5	161	10545	7980	24	932	64117	62	83820	45	112
1978	0	4	187	11045	8171	26	1001	65651	26	86106	40	97
1979	0	7	180	11307	7589	31	1047	61310	144	81609	50	120

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Missouri

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	80.4	0.0	80.4	31.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	121.4
1961	81.0	0.0	81.0	35.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.1
1962	104.8	0.0	104.8	35.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.3
1963	115.0	0.0	115.0	42.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	163.0
1964	117.2	0.0	117.2	48.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	169.9
1965	122.6	0.0	122.6	49.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	*	0.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.0
1966	125.3	0.0	125.3	46.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	178.9
1967	129.7	0.0	129.7	48.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	185.8
1968	155.4	0.0	155.4	45.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	215.5
1969	191.5	0.0	191.5	59.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	267.1
1970	233.4	0.0	233.4	64.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	310.1
1971	252.7	0.0	252.7	69.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	332.7
1972	284.4	0.0	284.4	60.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	355.5
1973	336.7	0.0	336.7	56.1	3.3	0.0	*	3.1	6.4	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	420.1
1974	334.8	0.0	334.8	49.2	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.6	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	406.5
1975	381.1	0.0	381.1	27.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	4.9	7.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	428.9
1976	415.6	0.0	415.6	26.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	455.9
1977	452.9	0.0	452.9	26.5	7.2	0.0	0.5	5.2	13.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	497.2
1978	440.0	0.0	440.0	28.2	11.1	*	1.4	5.1	17.6	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	496.5
1979	464.7	0.0	464.7	21.1	6.2	0.0	1.3	2.7	10.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	507.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	3674	0	3674	30	251	0	0	61	312	726	0	0	0
1961	3728	0	3728	34	225	0	0	25	250	1240	0	0	0
1962	4750	0	4750	35	217	0	0	26	243	881	0	0	0
1963	5243	0	5243	41	202	0	0	25	227	377	0	0	0
1964	5378	0	5378	47	172	0	0	2	174	319	0	0	0
1965	5690	0	5690	48	144	0	0	4	148	802	0	0	0
1966	5837	0	5837	45	151	0	0	50	201	596	0	0	0
1967	6029	0	6029	47	127	0	0	69	197	641	0	0	0
1968	7165	0	7165	44	122	0	0	57	179	1334	0	0	0
1969	8869	0	8869	58	123	0	0	76	199	1435	0	0	0
1970	10846	0	10846	63	152	0	0	185	337	927	0	0	0
1971	11678	0	11678	68	138	0	0	302	440	703	0	0	0
1972	13147	0	13147	59	366	0	0	341	707	612	0	0	0
1973	15573	0	15573	55	565	0	8	492	1065	2008	0	0	0
1974	15523	0	15523	48	679	0	31	79	789	1713	0	0	0
1975	17734	0	17734	26	415	0	15	784	1214	1280	0	0	0
1976	19159	0	19159	25	694	0	0	409	1103	740	0	0	0
1977	20806	0	20806	26	1244	0	0	827	2162	454	0	0	0
1978	20476	0	20476	27	1897	4	237	816	2954	1017	0	0	0
1979	21644	0	21644	20	1060	0	209	431	1700	1100	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Montana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	4.3	57.6	5.4	4.0	28.2	1.4	2.7	3.0	1.0	44.1	12.9	0.3	8.3	111.3	0.0	62.4	0.0	0.0	-10.7	224.9
1961	5.4	61.3	5.3	5.7	30.7	1.5	2.1	3.4	0.9	46.8	16.1	0.2	10.3	123.1	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	-17.8	241.2
1962	6.0	65.7	5.0	1.4	32.3	1.7	1.5	3.3	1.0	44.0	19.1	0.3	11.0	120.5	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0	-17.9	242.0
1963	5.7	68.6	5.7	1.4	31.4	1.9	2.0	3.1	1.0	44.2	17.8	0.3	12.8	121.7	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	-11.0	247.9
1964	6.2	71.6	7.3	1.1	33.2	2.0	3.8	3.7	1.1	43.1	14.8	1.5	14.6	126.1	0.0	71.3	0.0	0.3	-14.4	261.2
1965	5.8	73.0	5.5	1.0	29.0	2.1	1.4	3.7	1.1	45.4	7.7	1.1	8.9	106.9	0.0	87.7	0.0	0.4	-23.5	250.4
1966	6.1	74.4	6.0	0.7	33.3	2.4	0.7	4.7	1.2	41.8	9.1	0.5	10.6	110.9	0.0	82.7	0.0	0.4	-10.8	263.7
1967	5.7	67.1	6.4	0.5	19.9	3.2	4.9	6.1	1.1	42.6	7.6	0.7	10.3	103.2	0.0	90.8	0.0	0.6	-19.6	247.8
1968	7.0	64.8	7.3	0.4	24.0	3.9	4.6	6.4	1.2	45.1	9.4	0.8	12.4	115.5	0.0	92.8	0.0	0.8	-14.0	266.9
1969	9.9	80.7	6.5	0.3	27.2	4.5	3.7	6.4	1.2	45.9	9.6	1.3	12.0	118.7	0.0	98.7	0.0	0.6	-8.5	300.1
1970	12.2	90.5	7.5	0.2	28.1	3.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	48.7	7.9	1.5	11.3	117.0	0.0	91.8	0.0	0.8	-4.0	308.3
1971	11.8	91.0	8.2	0.2	33.3	4.3	2.1	5.3	1.1	49.9	7.8	0.7	14.3	127.1	0.0	100.5	0.0	0.6	-8.3	322.7
1972	13.5	86.6	8.8	0.4	35.7	4.3	2.2	6.4	1.2	53.2	9.3	1.1	15.9	138.5	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.5	-7.7	329.4
1973	15.6	92.0	8.6	0.4	40.3	4.2	2.3	5.6	1.3	57.2	10.7	0.7	16.7	148.1	0.0	78.1	0.0	0.5	-0.4	334.0
1974	15.1	81.8	7.4	0.4	44.5	4.4	1.0	5.5	1.3	55.4	14.4	0.7	19.2	154.2	0.0	101.5	0.0	0.2	-8.1	344.8
1975	18.8	81.1	5.6	0.4	43.4	4.6	0.7	5.1	1.3	55.8	13.7	0.5	21.5	152.7	0.0	105.6	0.0	0.1	-19.1	339.4
1976	42.8	75.8	7.9	0.5	48.8	4.3	0.4	5.3	1.4	61.0	16.0	0.6	21.6	167.8	0.0	128.6	0.0	0.4	-53.7	361.7
1977	58.9	72.3	7.3	0.4	47.4	4.4	0.5	5.0	1.5	58.3	15.2	0.3	20.7	161.0	0.0	88.3	0.0	0.5	-26.4	354.5
1978	59.1	73.8	6.1	0.4	47.3	4.0	0.5	6.1	1.6	67.3	16.8	0.2	19.3	169.5	0.0	122.2	0.0	0.5	-51.4	373.8
1979	64.7	71.1	6.5	0.6	52.6	5.2	0.1	4.3	1.7	58.6	35.9	0.1	19.7	185.3	0.0	107.9	0.0	0.5	-39.8	388.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	253	56	821	788	4834	269	477	737	161	8400	2055	44	1317	19901	0	5800	0	0	-3130
1961	335	59	792	1125	5274	284	366	859	157	8904	2560	31	1637	21988	0	6498	0	0	-5218
1962	373	63	748	282	5547	315	265	819	171	8367	3034	38	1716	21302	0	6409	0	0	-5233
1963	356	67	857	281	5394	344	359	766	171	8413	2838	43	2024	21490	0	6011	0	0	-3237
1964	380	69	1101	212	5706	364	679	925	179	8197	2347	227	2310	22247	0	6819	0	31	-4230
1965	368	71	833	197	4970	387	248	926	189	8647	1222	170	1455	19243	0	8388	0	37	-6879
1966	390	72	898	142	5718	444	118	1167	196	7954	1443	76	1737	19894	0	7939	0	39	-3154
1967	380	65	964	108	3413	578	859	1585	175	8108	1212	102	1714	18818	0	8704	0	56	-5756
1968	449	63	1102	73	4126	702	815	1689	192	8587	1492	119	2009	20906	0	8924	0	74	-4096
1969	619	78	986	53	4669	810	657	1690	196	8739	1523	203	1880	21406	0	9448	0	61	-2482
1970	762	88	1124	49	4823	652	376	1326	200	9262	1249	223	1749	21032	0	8744	0	73	-1161
1971	730	88	1236	46	5709	771	362	1402	188	9495	1236	102	2197	22743	0	9593	0	61	-2435
1972	828	84	1324	75	6121	765	383	1705	201	10137	1485	165	2432	24792	0	9443	0	51	-2269
1973	950	90	1296	89	6924	760	405	1503	219	10883	1705	101	2526	26411	0	7518	0	48	-119
1974	923	80	1119	86	7646	783	174	1466	210	10550	2290	102	2839	27266	0	9723	0	16	-2361
1975	1144	80	842	73	7459	817	122	1370	208	10630	2186	83	3167	26955	0	10164	0	14	-5596
1976	2496	74	1187	89	8383	760	79	1421	231	11605	2549	96	3249	29650	0	12400	0	37	-15732
1977	3381	71	1093	87	8138	780	93	1368	247	11100	2414	39	3120	28479	0	8458	0	46	-7744
1978	3393	73	917	80	8114	713	95	1662	266	12809	2665	25	2876	30222	0	11706	0	52	-15052
1979	3686	70	977	117	9037	927	17	1162	278	11162	5706	16	5628	35028	0	10342	0	52	-11676

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Montana
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	25.0	36.2	33.0	40.9	55.3	90.5	57.1	57.3	65.3	-10.7	15.6	39.0	224.9
1961	26.1	37.7	37.7	46.2	62.3	97.3	59.8	60.1	73.1	-17.8	16.0	39.3	241.2
1962	25.4	37.5	34.7	43.6	65.3	101.6	59.0	59.3	75.4	-17.9	16.9	40.7	242.0
1963	25.7	38.2	35.4	44.8	70.9	107.9	56.8	57.1	70.2	-11.0	17.4	41.8	247.9
1964	29.0	42.2	35.1	44.7	76.2	117.1	56.9	57.2	78.4	-14.4	18.9	45.1	261.2
1965	27.5	41.6	34.7	45.2	60.7	106.4	56.9	57.1	94.0	-23.5	20.7	49.8	250.4
1966	27.0	41.6	29.0	40.2	65.6	119.7	61.9	62.1	91.0	-10.8	23.6	56.7	263.7
1967	27.6	42.5	30.1	41.9	56.9	106.5	56.7	56.9	96.2	-19.6	22.6	54.0	247.8
1968	28.1	44.0	29.8	42.1	61.4	119.1	61.6	61.8	100.0	-14.0	25.4	60.7	266.9
1969	30.4	47.4	31.7	44.4	69.9	141.9	66.2	66.4	110.4	-8.5	30.0	71.9	300.1
1970	32.3	50.3	34.3	48.0	71.2	141.8	68.1	68.2	106.4	-4.0	29.9	72.5	308.3
1971	33.2	52.3	33.7	48.3	80.5	150.9	71.2	71.3	112.5	-8.3	30.3	73.9	322.7
1972	32.4	52.9	36.5	51.7	80.9	149.2	75.4	75.6	111.9	-7.7	30.5	73.6	329.4
1973	33.3	54.5	35.8	51.7	85.9	144.7	82.9	83.0	96.4	-0.4	28.0	68.0	334.0
1974	30.1	52.2	33.2	49.3	88.0	158.1	85.1	85.3	116.4	-8.1	31.3	77.1	344.8
1975	32.5	57.8	34.0	53.3	85.8	146.7	81.5	81.6	124.7	-19.1	30.5	75.1	339.4
1976	32.8	59.4	39.3	59.5	85.4	154.9	87.8	87.9	170.0	-53.7	33.8	82.5	361.7
1977	31.1	60.0	36.1	57.5	83.6	151.7	85.2	85.3	144.9	-26.4	34.2	84.4	354.5
1978	24.1	55.5	27.8	60.3	78.3	150.0	96.9	97.0	178.0	-51.4	36.8	89.8	373.8
1979	29.9	64.5	30.4	54.4	107.1	178.5	91.3	91.4	170.9	-39.8	38.0	92.1	388.7

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Montana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.5	2.5	2.6	2.0	7.2	3.2	8.0	36.2
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.8	3.9	1.7	2.5	8.1	3.4	8.2	37.7
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.8	3.6	1.5	2.2	7.4	3.6	8.6	37.5
1963	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.9	3.6	2.0	2.0	7.6	3.7	8.8	38.2
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.5	3.0	3.7	2.6	9.3	3.9	9.3	42.2
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.5	2.9	1.3	2.5	6.8	4.1	10.0	41.6
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.3	2.9	0.5	3.0	6.4	4.3	10.4	41.6
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.4	2.2	0.9	3.8	6.9	4.4	10.5	42.5
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.3	2.9	0.6	4.1	7.6	4.7	11.2	44.0
1969	0.2	0.0	0.2	22.1	3.3	0.8	4.1	8.1	5.0	12.0	47.4
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.6	2.8	0.5	3.3	6.6	5.2	12.7	50.3
1971	0.2	0.0	0.2	26.2	3.0	0.4	3.4	6.8	5.6	13.6	52.3
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.4	3.3	0.4	4.1	7.9	6.0	14.5	52.9
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.4	3.6	0.5	3.6	7.7	6.2	15.0	54.5
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.1	3.7	0.4	3.8	7.9	6.4	15.7	52.2
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.6	3.9	0.3	3.6	7.8	7.3	18.0	57.8
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.0	4.9	0.2	3.7	8.8	7.7	18.8	59.4
1977	*	0.0	*	22.0	5.2	0.3	3.6	9.1	8.3	20.6	60.0
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.3	5.7	0.3	4.7	10.7	9.4	22.9	66.5
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.0	3.9	0.1	2.9	6.8	10.1	24.5	64.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	11	0	11	17	433	466	506	1405	935	2338
1961	10	0	10	17	662	306	617	1586	982	2406
1962	10	0	10	17	623	262	560	1446	1041	2513
1963	9	0	9	17	611	356	501	1468	1077	2585
1964	9	0	9	19	508	656	651	1814	1139	2714
1965	8	0	8	20	506	227	636	1369	1216	2919
1966	8	0	8	20	504	79	758	1342	1261	3034
1967	9	0	9	20	383	157	994	1534	1291	3090
1968	7	0	7	20	490	111	1070	1671	1373	3286
1969	6	0	6	21	561	133	1072	1766	1462	3511
1970	4	0	4	25	473	94	886	1454	1534	3728
1971	7	0	7	25	513	78	905	1496	1633	3976
1972	4	0	4	24	571	77	1094	1742	1757	4243
1973	5	0	5	25	626	84	966	1676	1812	4393
1974	4	0	4	22	630	64	1027	1721	1873	4614
1975	4	0	4	24	667	54	973	1695	2143	5270
1976	3	0	3	24	838	41	993	1871	2261	5518
1977	1	0	1	22	886	51	992	1928	2440	6023
1978	6	0	6	23	982	47	1276	2305	2754	6722
1979	4	0	4	23	664	17	781	1462	2957	7168

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Montana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.3	5.4	2.9	0.4	8.9	2.3	0.3	20.2	2.3	5.7	40.9
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.6	5.3	4.4	0.4	11.4	3.0	0.2	24.6	2.4	6.0	46.2
1962	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.8	5.0	4.1	0.4	5.3	6.3	0.3	21.4	2.6	6.3	43.6
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.0	5.7	4.0	0.4	6.0	5.5	0.3	21.9	2.8	6.6	44.8
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.6	7.3	3.4	0.5	5.3	3.2	1.5	21.1	2.9	6.8	44.7
1965	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.6	5.5	3.3	0.4	6.1	3.2	1.1	19.7	3.1	7.4	45.2
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.5	6.0	3.3	0.5	0.6	3.1	0.5	14.1	3.3	7.9	40.2
1967	0.4	0.0	0.4	16.0	6.4	2.5	0.7	0.7	2.7	0.7	13.7	3.5	8.3	41.9
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.1	7.3	3.2	0.7	0.7	2.6	0.8	15.4	3.6	8.7	42.1
1969	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.1	6.5	3.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	14.3	3.7	9.0	44.4
1970	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.1	7.5	3.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	15.0	4.0	9.7	48.0
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	18.7	8.2	3.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	14.6	4.2	10.3	48.3
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.7	8.8	3.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	16.6	4.5	10.8	51.7
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.5	8.6	4.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	16.1	4.6	11.3	51.7
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.0	7.4	4.2	0.7	0.7	2.4	0.7	16.0	4.6	11.4	49.3
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.0	5.6	4.4	0.6	0.9	2.7	0.5	14.8	5.6	13.7	53.3
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	18.2	7.9	5.5	0.7	0.9	5.4	0.6	21.0	5.9	14.3	59.5
1977	*	0.0	*	17.0	7.3	5.9	0.6	0.8	4.2	0.3	19.1	6.2	15.2	57.5
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	18.1	6.1	6.5	0.8	0.9	5.0	0.2	19.5	6.6	16.0	60.3
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.7	6.5	4.4	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	12.5	7.0	17.0	54.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	20	0	20	12	821	492	89	1701	360	44	3507	667	1667
1961	18	0	18	12	792	752	109	2163	470	31	4317	717	1756
1962	19	0	19	12	748	707	99	1009	1006	38	3608	764	1843
1963	18	0	18	13	857	694	88	1138	880	43	3700	808	1940
1964	17	0	17	13	1101	576	115	1007	501	227	3528	836	1993
1965	15	0	15	14	833	575	112	1152	515	170	3357	902	2166
1966	15	0	15	14	898	572	134	123	494	76	2297	964	2319
1967	16	0	16	16	964	435	175	135	427	102	2238	1020	2441
1968	12	0	12	14	1102	557	189	133	418	119	2518	1062	2540
1969	11	0	11	17	986	636	189	107	226	203	2347	1097	2634
1970	8	0	8	19	1124	538	156	220	183	223	2444	1174	2852
1971	12	0	12	18	1236	582	160	127	177	102	2383	1245	3033
1972	8	0	8	19	1324	648	193	168	209	165	2707	1310	3163
1973	9	0	9	19	1296	711	170	136	208	101	2622	1361	3298
1974	8	0	8	17	1119	716	181	125	376	102	2619	1360	3350
1975	7	0	7	19	842	758	172	174	429	83	2457	1636	4023
1976	6	0	6	18	1187	951	175	163	858	96	3430	1719	4196
1977	2	0	2	17	1093	1006	175	157	672	39	3142	1806	4460
1978	10	0	10	18	917	1115	225	167	802	25	3251	1920	4687
1979	7	0	7	17	977	754	138	179	11	16	2075	2055	4981

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Montana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.9	0.0	0.9	27.0	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.2	8.3	8.3	27.4	0.0	10.1	25.2	90.5
1961	1.2	0.0	1.2	29.2	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	4.8	9.3	10.3	32.0	0.0	10.1	24.9	97.3
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	29.9	9.0	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	3.6	9.8	11.0	34.1	0.0	10.6	25.6	101.6
1963	1.2	0.0	1.2	33.0	9.1	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	4.1	9.7	12.8	36.7	0.0	10.9	26.1	107.9
1964	1.6	0.0	1.6	34.7	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.9	9.3	14.6	39.8	0.0	12.1	28.8	117.1
1965	1.3	0.0	1.3	35.4	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	4.6	2.4	8.9	24.0	0.0	13.4	32.3	106.4
1966	1.2	0.0	1.2	36.1	9.7	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	3.6	3.0	10.6	28.4	0.0	15.9	38.2	119.7
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	29.4	3.7	0.0	4.0	1.5	0.2	4.2	2.8	10.3	26.7	0.0	14.6	35.0	106.5
1968	0.8	0.0	0.8	29.2	4.1	0.0	4.0	1.5	0.3	3.9	5.1	12.4	31.4	0.0	17.0	40.7	119.1
1969	0.7	0.0	0.7	39.3	4.7	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.3	2.5	6.0	12.0	29.9	0.0	21.2	50.9	141.9
1970	0.7	0.0	0.7	42.5	4.6	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.3	5.9	11.3	28.0	0.0	20.6	50.0	141.8
1971	1.1	0.0	1.1	44.3	8.7	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.3	3.0	6.1	14.3	35.2	0.0	20.5	49.8	150.9
1972	1.2	0.0	1.2	40.2	8.9	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	3.7	7.5	15.9	39.5	0.0	20.0	48.3	149.2
1973	1.2	0.0	1.2	43.0	9.9	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.4	3.0	8.7	16.7	41.8	0.0	17.2	41.6	144.7
1974	1.5	0.0	1.5	39.8	11.7	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.6	11.2	19.2	46.7	0.0	20.2	49.8	158.1
1975	1.1	0.0	1.1	34.6	13.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	4.1	10.0	21.5	50.0	0.0	17.6	43.3	146.7
1976	2.9	0.0	2.9	31.4	14.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	4.1	9.7	21.6	51.1	0.0	20.2	49.3	154.9
1977	4.6	0.0	4.6	30.8	12.9	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	3.7	9.6	20.7	48.2	0.0	19.7	48.5	151.7
1978	4.8	0.0	4.8	29.9	9.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.0	10.8	19.3	43.5	0.0	20.8	50.9	150.0
1979	5.4	0.0	5.4	25.7	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	3.5	35.7	19.7	76.1	0.0	20.9	50.5	178.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	35	0	35	26	1009	0	11	121	23	805	1318	1317	4604	0	2951	7376
1961	44	0	44	28	1141	0	60	113	23	910	1477	1637	5362	0	2973	7285
1962	49	0	49	29	1543	0	3	139	30	678	1560	1716	5668	0	3114	7515
1963	44	0	44	32	1568	0	3	157	30	789	1548	2024	6119	0	3191	7656
1964	60	0	60	34	1915	0	23	143	31	740	1487	2310	6650	0	3544	8446
1965	50	0	50	34	1209	0	21	171	41	879	386	1455	4162	0	3939	9455
1966	43	0	43	35	1669	0	38	264	43	681	474	1737	4907	0	4657	11203
1967	30	0	30	28	643	0	703	389	40	792	442	1714	4722	0	4282	10252
1968	31	0	31	28	712	0	704	399	44	745	810	2009	5424	0	4982	11919
1969	25	0	25	38	800	0	524	397	45	476	959	1880	5081	0	6208	14907
1970	27	0	27	41	794	0	282	267	46	635	938	1749	4711	0	6029	14649
1971	39	0	39	43	1501	0	284	316	43	570	974	2197	5886	0	5999	14610
1972	46	0	46	39	1535	0	306	385	46	702	1196	2432	6602	0	5858	14145
1973	43	0	43	42	1703	0	321	339	60	568	1382	2526	6900	0	5034	12201
1974	57	0	57	39	2016	0	110	236	58	503	1787	2839	7549	0	5929	14605
1975	45	0	45	34	2234	0	68	205	46	774	1592	3167	8085	0	5160	12692
1976	114	0	114	31	2445	0	39	234	51	774	1544	3249	8337	0	5922	14451
1977	182	0	182	30	2214	0	43	188	51	703	1529	3120	7848	0	5759	14219
1978	193	0	193	29	1588	0	48	148	55	578	1715	2876	7008	0	6106	14904
1979	214	0	214	25	2742	0	0	237	57	663	5671	5628	14999	0	6111	14614

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors, (2) wind energy, (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Montana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	0.5	4.0	16.9	1.4	0.1	0.8	31.0	2.4	56.5	0.1	0.2	57.3
1961	*	1.4	5.7	15.8	1.5	0.1	0.8	30.6	3.8	58.4	0.1	0.2	60.1
1962	*	1.3	1.4	15.6	1.7	0.1	0.9	35.1	2.9	57.7	0.1	0.2	59.3
1963	*	1.3	1.4	14.7	1.9	0.1	0.9	34.1	2.6	55.5	0.1	0.2	57.1
1964	*	1.3	1.1	15.8	2.0	0.1	0.9	33.9	1.9	55.6	0.1	0.2	57.2
1965	*	0.4	1.0	15.6	2.1	*	0.9	34.8	2.0	56.4	0.1	0.2	57.1
1966	*	0.4	0.7	17.3	2.4	*	0.9	37.6	2.5	61.5	0.1	0.2	62.1
1967	*	0.8	0.5	11.4	3.2	0.1	0.8	37.7	2.1	55.9	0.1	0.2	56.9
1968	*	0.6	0.4	13.7	3.9	0.1	0.9	40.5	1.5	61.0	0.1	0.1	61.8
1969	*	0.6	0.3	15.5	4.5	0.1	0.9	42.8	1.5	65.6	*	0.1	66.4
1970	*	0.7	0.2	17.6	3.6	0.1	0.9	44.2	0.7	67.4	*	0.1	68.2
1971	*	0.8	0.2	18.1	4.3	0.1	0.9	46.2	0.5	70.4	*	0.1	71.3
1972	*	1.1	0.4	19.6	4.3	0.1	0.9	48.7	0.4	74.4	*	0.1	75.6
1973	*	1.7	0.4	21.7	4.2	0.1	1.0	53.5	0.3	81.2	*	0.1	83.0
1974	*	1.8	0.4	24.7	4.4	0.1	0.9	52.1	0.8	83.4	*	0.1	85.3
1975	*	1.8	0.4	21.8	4.6	0.1	1.0	50.9	1.0	79.7	*	0.1	81.6
1976	*	1.5	0.5	23.5	4.3	0.1	1.1	56.0	0.9	86.3	*	0.1	87.9
1977	*	1.5	0.4	23.0	4.4	*	1.2	53.8	0.9	83.7	*	0.1	85.3
1978	0.0	1.6	0.4	25.3	4.0	*	1.3	63.4	0.9	95.3	*	*	97.0
1979	0.0	2.3	0.6	27.5	5.2	*	1.3	54.2	0.2	89.0	*	0.1	91.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	1	*	788	2899	269	20	137	5894	375	10382	21	52
1961	0	1	1125	2720	284	19	134	5830	612	10724	23	57
1962	0	1	282	2674	315	21	141	6679	469	10580	25	60
1963	0	1	281	2520	344	20	141	6487	407	10200	24	58
1964	0	1	212	2706	364	16	148	6449	307	10202	22	53
1965	0	*	197	2681	387	7	148	6616	320	10355	22	54
1966	0	*	142	2973	444	10	153	7150	390	11264	22	54
1967	0	1	108	1952	578	26	135	7182	336	10317	20	48
1968	0	1	73	2360	702	30	148	7709	241	11263	16	39
1969	0	1	53	2658	810	32	151	8156	233	12093	13	32
1970	0	1	49	3018	652	16	154	8407	119	12414	14	33
1971	0	1	46	3113	771	21	145	8798	85	12978	13	31
1972	0	1	75	3358	765	32	155	9267	64	13716	12	28
1973	0	2	89	3725	760	27	159	10179	44	14983	10	25
1974	0	2	86	4235	783	22	152	9922	124	15324	10	24
1975	0	2	73	3741	817	20	162	9682	165	14659	9	23
1976	0	1	89	4032	760	18	180	10668	147	15894	9	22
1977	0	1	87	3953	780	12	196	10240	137	15406	8	20
1978	0	2	80	4342	713	12	211	12064	148	17571	6	14
1979	0	2	117	4714	927	7	220	10320	24	16329	6	16

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Montana

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	62.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.3
1961	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.1
1962	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.4
1963	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.2
1964	3.9	0.0	3.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	78.4
1965	3.9	0.0	3.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	94.0
1966	4.3	0.0	4.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	91.0
1967	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	96.2
1968	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
1969	8.7	0.0	8.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	110.4
1970	11.2	0.0	11.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	106.4
1971	10.2	0.0	10.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	112.5
1972	11.9	0.0	11.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	111.9
1973	14.0	0.0	14.0	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	96.4
1974	13.3	0.0	13.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	101.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	116.4
1975	17.4	0.0	17.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	105.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	124.7
1976	39.6	0.0	39.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	128.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	170.0
1977	54.3	0.0	54.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	144.9
1978	53.8	0.0	53.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	122.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	178.0
1979	59.1	0.0	59.1	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	107.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	170.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	187	0	187	*	0	0	0	2	2	5800	0	0	0
1961	262	0	262	*	0	0	0	0	0	6498	0	0	0
1962	295	0	295	4	0	0	0	0	0	6409	0	0	0
1963	285	0	285	3	0	0	0	3	3	6011	0	0	0
1964	294	0	294	2	0	0	0	53	53	6819	0	0	31
1965	296	0	296	2	0	0	0	0	0	8388	0	0	37
1966	323	0	323	3	0	0	0	84	84	7939	0	0	39
1967	326	0	326	1	0	0	0	6	6	8704	0	0	56
1968	399	0	399	1	7	0	0	23	30	8924	0	0	74
1969	577	0	577	2	14	0	0	105	119	9448	0	0	61
1970	723	0	723	3	0	0	0	9	9	8744	0	0	73
1971	672	0	672	1	0	0	0	0	0	9593	0	0	61
1972	769	0	769	1	9	0	0	16	25	9443	0	0	51
1973	893	0	893	2	159	0	0	71	230	7518	0	0	48
1974	854	0	854	1	49	0	0	3	52	9723	0	0	16
1975	1089	0	1089	1	59	0	0	0	59	10164	0	0	14
1976	2374	0	2374	1	117	0	0	0	117	12400	0	0	37
1977	3197	0	3197	1	79	0	0	76	155	8458	0	0	46
1978	3184	0	3184	1	87	0	0	0	87	11706	0	0	52
1979	3461	0	3461	2	163	0	0	0	163	10342	0	0	52

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Nebraska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	22.9	140.4	5.1	2.3	24.5	5.8	3.8	10.6	2.6	77.8	2.4	0.1	8.5	143.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.5	-1.8	315.8
1961	20.8	144.6	4.5	2.4	26.2	6.3	3.5	11.0	2.5	77.6	2.7	0.1	9.2	146.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.5	1.5	323.3
1962	26.1	149.3	4.6	2.5	24.0	7.1	3.5	11.8	2.3	80.5	3.9	0.1	8.3	148.7	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	335.7
1963	27.3	151.7	5.5	2.5	25.5	7.3	2.6	14.7	2.3	82.7	7.1	0.1	9.6	160.0	0.9	10.6	0.0	0.4	-1.9	348.9
1964	26.0	167.4	4.2	2.4	27.4	7.5	2.8	13.1	2.4	80.4	6.0	0.1	10.5	156.8	1.1	10.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	362.3
1965	22.6	171.5	4.3	2.3	21.8	6.8	4.5	13.7	2.6	81.9	2.0	0.1	10.0	149.9	-0.1	11.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	363.2
1966	21.6	203.1	4.6	2.0	26.4	7.5	4.1	15.3	2.7	86.2	2.4	0.1	11.9	163.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	407.1
1967	19.6	194.7	3.8	1.8	30.5	9.3	2.0	16.4	2.6	88.1	3.4	0.2	12.9	171.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	402.5
1968	18.2	209.6	5.0	2.3	37.8	10.7	3.6	18.0	2.8	91.7	3.8	0.2	12.6	188.6	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	438.1
1969	28.4	216.5	4.6	1.3	37.8	10.4	3.0	21.6	2.9	95.0	4.6	0.4	15.2	196.7	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	20.9	475.5
1970	31.3	229.2	7.1	1.1	43.4	9.2	3.3	21.2	2.9	97.3	5.0	0.4	14.6	205.7	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	24.6	505.1
1971	27.8	230.6	6.7	1.0	44.3	9.3	3.9	20.6	2.7	101.0	3.8	0.7	15.7	209.7	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	32.6	514.9
1972	35.0	230.6	5.4	0.7	52.4	8.8	4.4	22.6	2.9	107.2	4.4	0.5	14.4	223.8	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	19.9	523.5
1973	38.9	234.4	5.3	0.9	54.0	8.6	4.4	21.0	3.3	110.0	4.0	0.6	12.9	225.0	6.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	534.5
1974	34.8	228.1	6.1	0.9	50.6	9.3	3.5	19.7	3.1	107.2	6.6	0.3	17.9	225.4	44.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	-9.0	537.5
1975	34.1	223.4	4.8	0.8	48.7	8.7	3.1	21.3	3.0	108.4	6.8	0.2	19.8	225.6	65.2	12.6	0.0	0.0	-13.0	547.9
1976	56.5	202.5	3.7	0.8	59.3	9.0	3.6	24.3	3.3	113.4	10.4	0.1	23.8	251.6	64.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	-6.0	582.2
1977	62.5	192.5	6.6	1.0	62.0	9.4	3.2	21.8	2.4	114.6	7.5	0.7	21.5	250.5	80.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	-16.5	582.0
1978	64.0	165.9	9.0	1.0	70.6	10.3	2.6	20.1	2.5	116.0	8.9	1.6	22.4	265.0	83.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	-11.1	579.3
1979	81.4	173.3	5.1	0.9	74.9	10.1	0.3	19.0	2.6	107.6	4.0	0.0	33.2	257.8	93.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	-36.0	582.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	877	136	762	447	4207	1075	677	2650	424	14803	384	18	1486	26933	0	959	0	48	-519
1961	795	140	680	473	4504	1179	622	2730	413	14763	423	22	1605	27414	0	928	0	49	439
1962	1010	144	690	504	4118	1323	610	2953	382	15331	623	15	1440	27987	0	975	0	37	246
1963	1064	147	827	497	4382	1347	457	3672	382	15753	1134	16	1673	30140	75	1014	0	41	-562
1964	1015	162	631	481	4707	1383	496	3255	401	15299	954	23	1831	29462	91	1003	0	29	93
1965	883	166	641	451	3736	1249	790	3407	425	15599	317	14	1735	28364	-5	1116	0	0	2244
1966	844	197	694	397	4524	1384	722	3818	442	16415	384	20	2076	30877	0	1162	0	0	2047
1967	781	189	579	352	5240	1711	348	4262	425	16771	537	27	2246	32497	0	1163	0	0	1468
1968	725	203	756	448	6498	1967	638	4705	467	17452	604	32	2176	35742	0	1254	0	0	2526
1969	1143	210	686	263	6492	1903	526	5669	470	18085	730	54	2589	37468	0	1238	0	0	6127
1970	1275	222	1076	216	7459	1670	582	5616	479	18526	798	61	2468	38950	0	1371	0	0	7210
1971	1170	224	1008	206	7604	1694	680	5468	445	19233	597	103	2633	39670	0	1359	0	0	9552
1972	1479	225	815	139	9003	1611	771	6006	476	20414	706	74	2444	42459	0	1372	0	0	5825
1973	1679	230	800	185	9262	1566	782	5593	542	20948	639	85	2228	42630	599	1371	0	0	4505
1974	1563	223	924	185	8684	1696	623	5289	519	20412	1045	52	3074	42504	3996	1294	0	0	-2631
1975	1562	219	726	156	8363	1579	554	5740	492	20636	1077	28	3447	42797	5916	1213	0	0	-3804
1976	2576	199	562	153	10178	1631	635	6552	547	21580	1650	9	4268	47764	5824	1276	0	0	-1751
1977	2835	189	992	192	10639	1708	559	5922	389	21810	1189	106	3935	47440	7452	1221	0	0	-4850
1978	2977	163	1363	207	12127	1852	456	5469	418	22075	1410	244	3984	49602	7725	1187	0	0	-3263
1979	4060	170	769	187	12857	1826	57	5157	437	20478	633	0	5905	48306	8658	1246	0	0	-10538

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Nebraska
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	58.2	80.9	39.1	54.0	76.9	87.5	93.1	93.4	50.3	-1.8	13.9	34.7	315.8
1961	59.0	83.5	38.2	54.4	78.9	89.9	95.2	95.5	50.6	1.5	15.1	37.0	323.3
1962	62.4	88.3	37.2	55.4	80.2	91.6	100.0	100.3	54.9	0.8	16.3	39.4	335.7
1963	60.1	88.4	38.3	58.1	82.6	94.7	107.3	107.7	62.5	-1.9	17.8	42.7	348.9
1964	64.1	94.2	38.9	60.1	88.8	101.4	106.2	106.5	64.0	0.3	19.0	45.3	362.3
1965	67.7	100.4	38.5	61.7	85.9	99.6	101.2	101.6	62.2	7.7	20.5	49.3	363.2
1966	74.2	107.4	45.5	68.5	109.3	123.8	107.2	107.5	63.9	7.0	20.8	50.1	407.1
1967	74.1	106.7	56.7	80.1	85.2	99.7	115.7	115.9	65.7	5.0	20.8	49.8	402.5
1968	77.7	113.6	59.4	88.5	87.2	107.4	128.2	128.6	76.9	8.6	25.2	60.3	438.1
1969	80.6	123.4	63.3	100.4	96.4	119.6	131.7	132.1	82.6	20.9	30.4	73.0	475.5
1970	84.6	132.6	66.9	107.5	100.9	126.0	138.6	139.0	89.6	24.6	33.3	80.9	505.1
1971	83.7	134.2	66.7	110.4	102.3	128.0	141.9	142.3	87.8	32.6	35.0	85.4	514.9
1972	88.6	136.1	65.3	108.5	99.6	124.1	154.4	154.8	95.8	19.9	33.9	81.8	523.5
1973	75.9	127.8	57.1	102.9	114.7	141.7	161.8	162.1	109.7	15.4	36.5	88.5	534.5
1974	71.4	124.7	60.1	105.0	125.1	155.9	151.5	151.9	138.4	-9.0	37.4	92.0	537.5
1975	75.6	131.0	59.0	102.0	128.3	166.1	148.5	148.8	149.4	-13.0	39.4	97.0	547.9
1976	79.6	135.1	67.1	111.7	136.6	178.2	157.0	157.2	147.8	-6.0	41.2	100.6	582.2
1977	75.1	132.6	67.4	114.0	125.7	168.3	166.9	167.1	163.5	-16.5	42.4	104.6	582.0
1978	71.0	133.8	65.6	111.9	118.4	162.8	170.6	170.8	164.9	-11.1	44.7	109.1	579.3
1979	65.4	126.9	55.7	102.4	150.3	197.9	154.9	155.1	192.4	-36.0	45.6	110.5	582.3

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Nebraska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.0	0.0	2.0	40.9	5.3	2.7	7.2	15.3	6.5	16.3	80.9
1961	1.4	0.0	1.4	41.6	5.6	2.6	7.8	16.0	7.1	17.4	83.5
1962	1.4	0.0	1.4	44.7	4.9	2.7	8.7	16.3	7.6	18.3	88.3
1963	1.0	0.0	1.0	42.0	4.7	1.8	10.6	17.1	8.3	20.0	88.4
1964	0.7	0.0	0.7	46.6	5.6	1.9	9.4	16.8	8.9	21.2	94.2
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	49.2	4.1	3.7	10.2	18.0	9.6	23.1	100.4
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	54.6	5.7	2.8	10.7	19.2	9.7	23.4	107.4
1967	0.3	0.0	0.3	55.5	6.2	0.7	11.3	18.3	9.6	23.0	106.7
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	55.0	6.4	3.5	12.4	22.4	10.6	25.3	113.6
1969	0.7	0.0	0.7	56.9	5.7	2.9	14.4	23.1	12.6	30.2	123.4
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	60.1	6.4	3.1	14.7	24.1	14.0	34.1	132.6
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	59.5	6.1	3.6	14.1	23.9	14.7	35.8	134.2
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	61.6	7.3	4.3	15.0	26.6	13.9	33.6	136.1
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	51.4	6.8	4.3	13.2	24.3	15.1	36.7	127.8
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.6	6.0	3.3	11.4	20.7	15.4	37.9	124.7
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	54.9	6.0	3.0	11.7	20.7	16.0	39.4	131.0
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	56.0	8.3	3.5	11.8	23.5	16.1	39.3	135.1
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.9	7.7	3.0	10.3	21.1	16.6	40.9	132.6
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	49.0	9.0	2.3	10.5	21.8	18.2	44.5	133.8
1979	0.5	0.0	0.5	54.5	2.6	0.2	7.6	10.4	18.0	43.5	126.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	76	0	76	39	918	480	1791	3189	1907	4767
1961	52	0	52	40	956	457	1945	3358	2082	5101
1962	54	0	54	43	845	479	2169	3492	2221	5361
1963	38	0	38	41	815	325	2633	3773	2442	5858
1964	27	0	27	45	955	336	2338	3628	2607	6214
1965	21	0	21	48	708	645	2543	3896	2816	6758
1966	16	0	16	53	978	491	2661	4130	2850	6857
1967	12	0	12	54	1066	132	2948	4145	2816	6742
1968	12	0	12	53	1103	626	3247	4975	3099	7415
1969	25	0	25	55	983	515	3796	5294	3682	8841
1970	13	0	13	58	1099	539	3885	5523	4107	9980
1971	12	0	12	58	1051	641	3745	5437	4308	10492
1972	15	0	15	60	1250	756	3990	5996	4081	9855
1973	8	0	8	50	1173	763	3519	5455	4436	10752
1974	5	0	5	49	1028	585	3046	4659	4512	11116
1975	3	0	3	54	1032	529	3143	4704	4693	11543
1976	4	0	4	55	1427	610	3170	5206	4722	11524
1977	6	0	6	53	1325	535	2805	4665	4859	11997
1978	8	0	8	48	1540	410	2864	4814	5347	13051
1979	21	0	21	54	448	37	2058	2543	5263	12758

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Nebraska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.8	0.0	3.8	22.7	5.1	5.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	12.6	4.3	10.6	54.0
1961	2.6	0.0	2.6	23.2	4.5	5.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	12.4	4.7	11.6	54.4
1962	2.7	0.0	2.7	22.4	4.6	4.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	12.2	5.3	12.8	55.4
1963	1.9	0.0	1.9	23.1	5.5	4.8	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	13.3	5.8	14.0	58.1
1964	1.3	0.0	1.3	25.0	4.2	5.6	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	12.6	6.3	15.0	60.1
1965	1.1	0.0	1.1	26.3	4.3	4.1	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	11.2	6.8	16.3	61.7
1966	0.8	0.0	0.8	30.9	4.6	5.7	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.1	13.8	6.7	16.2	68.5
1967	0.6	0.0	0.6	42.8	3.8	6.2	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	13.3	6.9	16.5	80.1
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	43.1	5.0	6.5	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	15.7	8.6	20.5	88.5
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	47.5	4.6	5.8	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	14.6	10.9	26.2	100.4
1970	0.6	0.0	0.6	48.3	7.1	6.4	2.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	18.0	11.8	28.8	107.5
1971	0.6	0.0	0.6	48.7	6.7	6.2	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	17.3	12.7	31.0	110.4
1972	0.7	0.0	0.7	46.7	5.4	7.3	2.6	0.6	1.3	0.5	17.8	12.7	30.6	108.5
1973	0.4	0.0	0.4	39.5	5.3	6.9	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	17.2	13.4	32.5	102.9
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	43.3	6.1	6.0	2.0	0.6	1.5	0.3	16.6	13.0	31.9	105.0
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	44.0	4.8	6.0	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.2	14.9	12.4	30.6	102.0
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	49.6	3.7	8.3	2.1	0.7	2.4	0.1	17.3	13.0	31.6	111.7
1977	0.3	0.0	0.3	47.9	6.6	7.7	1.8	0.7	1.7	0.7	19.2	13.4	33.2	114.0
1978	0.4	0.0	0.4	41.4	9.0	9.0	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.6	23.9	13.5	32.9	111.9
1979	1.0	0.0	1.0	44.3	5.1	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	10.5	13.6	33.0	102.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	142	0	142	22	762	922	316	83	54	18	2156	1247	3116
1961	96	0	96	22	680	960	343	87	50	22	2142	1384	3391
1962	100	0	100	22	690	849	383	90	84	15	2109	1560	3764
1963	70	0	70	22	827	819	465	91	97	16	2315	1710	4103
1964	50	0	50	24	631	959	413	93	89	23	2207	1839	4383
1965	39	0	39	26	641	711	449	94	59	14	1969	1997	4792
1966	30	0	30	30	694	982	470	97	155	20	2417	1975	4750
1967	22	0	22	41	579	1070	520	98	93	27	2387	2017	4830
1968	23	0	23	42	756	1108	573	103	208	32	2779	2517	6022
1969	46	0	46	46	686	987	670	108	135	54	2641	3194	7669
1970	24	0	24	47	1076	1104	686	110	130	61	3166	3469	8428
1971	22	0	22	47	1008	1056	661	114	114	103	3055	3734	9093
1972	27	0	27	46	815	1255	704	119	205	74	3173	3712	8964
1973	15	0	15	39	800	1178	621	121	242	85	3046	3924	9511
1974	9	0	9	42	924	1033	537	119	233	52	2898	3797	9355
1975	6	0	6	43	726	1036	555	120	189	28	2654	3641	8954
1976	7	0	7	49	562	1433	559	126	388	9	3077	3797	9265
1977	11	0	11	47	992	1330	495	130	266	106	3319	3937	9721
1978	15	0	15	41	1363	1547	505	136	256	244	4051	3946	9631
1979	39	0	39	44	769	450	363	140	109	0	1832	3992	9677

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Nebraska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	10.6	0.0	10.6	38.3	4.8	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.6	11.1	*	8.5	28.0	*	3.0	7.6	87.5
1961	11.6	0.0	11.6	38.7	4.9	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	11.4	0.0	9.2	28.6	*	3.2	7.8	89.9
1962	12.4	0.0	12.4	42.0	3.8	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	10.9	0.2	8.3	25.8	*	3.3	8.1	91.6
1963	13.1	0.0	13.1	42.2	4.2	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.5	9.8	0.5	9.6	27.3	*	3.5	8.5	94.7
1964	11.6	0.0	11.6	48.5	4.6	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.6	10.0	0.4	10.5	28.6	*	3.7	8.9	101.4
1965	9.0	0.0	9.0	49.7	4.4	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	9.3	0.3	10.0	27.2	*	4.0	9.7	99.6
1966	10.2	0.0	10.2	67.1	6.0	0.0	1.3	2.4	0.8	8.9	0.6	11.9	32.0	*	4.3	10.3	123.8
1967	6.6	0.0	6.6	45.1	5.9	0.0	1.2	2.7	0.8	9.2	0.8	12.9	33.6	*	4.3	10.2	99.7
1968	4.2	0.0	4.2	51.2	6.5	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.9	7.9	0.8	12.6	31.8	*	5.9	14.2	107.4
1969	4.6	0.0	4.6	53.8	7.3	0.0	0.1	4.1	1.0	8.4	2.0	15.2	38.0	*	6.8	16.4	119.6
1970	6.2	0.0	6.2	58.2	8.5	0.0	0.2	3.6	1.0	6.9	1.6	14.6	36.4	*	7.3	17.8	126.0
1971	5.1	0.0	5.1	58.4	9.2	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.8	7.9	1.3	15.7	38.7	*	7.5	18.2	128.0
1972	5.6	0.0	5.6	58.3	8.2	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.8	6.5	1.0	14.4	35.7	*	7.2	17.3	124.1
1973	8.2	0.0	8.2	74.3	8.6	0.0	0.1	5.1	1.2	3.7	0.7	12.9	32.2	0.0	7.9	19.1	141.7
1974	8.4	0.0	8.4	73.3	8.8	0.0	0.2	6.0	1.2	8.5	1.0	17.9	43.4	0.0	8.9	21.9	155.9
1975	7.1	0.0	7.1	75.2	8.3	0.0	0.1	7.2	1.2	8.6	0.7	19.8	46.0	0.0	10.9	26.9	166.1
1976	14.3	0.0	14.3	66.2	11.7	0.0	0.1	10.1	1.3	8.4	0.6	23.8	56.1	0.0	12.1	29.5	178.2
1977	13.6	0.0	13.6	62.2	8.9	0.0	0.1	9.4	0.2	8.6	1.2	21.5	49.9	0.0	12.8	30.3	168.3
1978	14.7	0.0	14.7	53.2	10.9	0.0	0.3	7.5	0.3	8.5	0.7	22.4	50.5	0.0	12.9	31.5	162.8
1979	13.5	0.0	13.5	52.9	31.9	0.0	0.1	9.9	0.3	8.2	0.3	33.2	83.9	0.0	13.9	33.7	197.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	397	0	397	37	818	0	197	472	97	2118	7	1486	5195	0	889	2221
1961	436	0	436	37	843	0	164	383	94	2167	0	1605	5256	0	937	2295
1962	466	0	466	41	652	0	131	347	91	2068	28	1440	4757	0	979	2362
1963	489	0	489	41	723	0	132	503	91	1863	73	1673	5057	0	1039	2493
1964	436	0	436	47	787	0	161	440	95	1894	61	1831	5269	0	1094	2608
1965	336	0	336	48	763	0	146	361	130	1773	55	1735	4962	0	1182	2836
1966	379	0	379	65	1038	0	231	597	135	1701	88	2076	5866	0	1252	3011
1967	246	0	246	44	1020	0	216	691	134	1756	125	2246	6190	0	1250	2993
1968	156	0	156	50	1121	0	12	777	148	1505	135	2176	5873	0	1743	4171
1969	171	0	171	52	1254	0	11	1075	157	1598	314	2589	6998	0	2005	4815
1970	232	0	232	56	1459	0	43	950	160	1320	249	2468	6649	0	2145	5212
1971	189	0	189	57	1577	0	39	968	129	1500	207	2633	7052	0	2193	5341
1972	208	0	208	57	1415	0	15	1216	138	1241	166	2444	6635	0	2102	5075
1973	306	0	306	73	1469	0	19	1355	198	703	113	2228	6085	0	2310	5599
1974	321	0	321	72	1504	0	38	1601	190	1611	156	3074	8175	0	2606	6419
1975	274	0	274	74	1426	0	25	1951	193	1644	115	3447	8802	0	3200	7870
1976	553	0	553	65	2010	0	26	2722	215	1608	102	4268	10950	0	3542	8644
1977	542	0	542	61	1530	0	24	2548	41	1631	190	3935	9900	0	3599	8885
1978	587	0	587	52	1879	0	46	2031	44	1612	112	3984	9708	0	3784	9236
1979	539	0	539	52	5484	0	20	2619	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	4079	9888

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy, (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Nebraska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.2	6.5	2.3	8.3	5.8	0.3	2.0	66.2	1.6	86.4	0.1	0.2	93.4
1961	0.1	6.8	2.4	9.5	6.3	0.2	1.9	65.7	2.2	88.3	0.1	0.2	95.5
1962	0.1	6.8	2.5	9.6	7.1	0.2	1.8	69.2	2.7	93.1	0.1	0.2	100.3
1963	*	6.7	2.5	11.0	7.3	0.3	1.8	72.5	5.2	100.5	0.1	0.2	107.7
1964	*	8.5	2.4	11.1	7.5	0.3	1.9	69.9	4.7	97.7	0.1	0.2	106.5
1965	*	8.9	2.3	8.4	6.8	0.2	1.8	72.1	0.7	92.3	0.1	0.2	101.6
1966	*	9.6	2.0	8.4	7.5	0.4	1.9	76.8	0.7	97.6	0.1	0.2	107.5
1967	*	10.6	1.8	11.7	9.3	0.4	1.8	78.4	1.9	105.1	0.1	0.1	115.9
1968	*	10.3	2.3	17.9	10.7	0.4	1.9	83.2	1.4	117.9	0.1	0.3	128.6
1969	*	11.8	1.3	18.4	10.4	0.5	1.9	86.0	1.3	119.9	0.1	0.3	132.1
1970	*	13.5	1.1	21.3	9.2	0.4	1.9	89.8	1.4	125.1	0.1	0.3	139.0
1971	*	13.6	1.0	22.0	9.3	0.4	1.9	92.6	1.1	128.3	0.1	0.3	142.3
1972	*	13.5	0.7	27.8	8.8	0.4	2.1	100.1	1.1	141.0	0.1	0.3	154.8
1973	*	13.9	0.9	29.1	8.6	0.4	2.1	105.7	1.0	147.9	0.1	0.3	162.1
1974	*	11.8	0.9	27.8	9.3	0.4	2.0	98.1	1.1	139.7	0.1	0.3	151.9
1975	*	10.6	0.8	26.2	8.7	0.3	1.8	99.1	0.9	137.9	0.1	0.2	148.8
1976	*	10.6	0.8	29.7	9.0	0.4	2.0	104.3	0.2	146.4	0.1	0.2	157.2
1977	*	12.5	1.0	36.1	9.4	0.3	2.1	105.3	0.2	154.4	0.1	0.2	167.1
1978	0.0	9.1	1.0	40.9	10.3	0.3	2.3	106.8	*	161.5	0.1	0.2	170.8
1979	0.0	7.2	0.9	35.4	10.1	0.2	2.4	98.6	0.1	147.7	0.1	0.2	155.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	7	6	447	1432	1075	72	328	12602	257	16212	22	56
1961	2	7	473	1635	1179	59	319	12510	349	16524	24	60
1962	2	7	504	1648	1323	55	291	13173	424	17418	30	72
1963	2	7	497	1891	1347	73	291	13799	831	18728	30	72
1964	2	8	481	1899	1383	65	306	13312	742	18189	30	72
1965	1	9	451	1441	1249	54	295	13732	107	17331	29	69
1966	1	9	397	1434	1384	91	307	14618	107	18338	22	52
1967	1	10	352	2001	1711	102	291	14917	295	19668	18	44
1968	0	10	448	3080	1967	109	319	15844	216	21983	32	76
1969	0	11	263	3161	1903	128	313	16379	204	22351	35	84
1970	0	13	216	3656	1670	95	319	17096	225	23277	36	88
1971	0	13	206	3780	1694	94	316	17619	171	23880	36	88
1972	0	13	139	4768	1611	95	339	19053	180	26186	33	80
1973	0	14	185	5000	1566	98	344	20124	166	27483	33	79
1974	0	12	185	4767	1696	105	329	18682	173	25937	36	88
1975	0	10	156	4505	1579	91	299	18871	142	25642	19	48
1976	0	10	153	5105	1631	100	332	19846	36	27203	20	50
1977	0	12	192	6203	1708	73	348	20049	26	28598	19	48
1978	0	9	207	7024	1852	68	373	20327	5	29856	18	45
1979	0	7	187	6071	1826	57	391	18775	14	27321	22	53

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Nebraska

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	6.3	0.0	6.3	32.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.3
1961	5.2	0.0	5.2	34.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.6
1962	9.5	0.0	9.5	33.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	54.9
1963	11.3	0.0	11.3	37.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	10.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	62.5
1964	12.2	0.0	12.2	38.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	10.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	64.0
1965	11.9	0.0	11.9	37.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	11.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	62.2
1966	10.2	0.0	10.2	40.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.9
1967	12.1	0.0	12.1	40.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7
1968	13.0	0.0	13.0	50.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9
1969	21.9	0.0	21.9	46.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.6
1970	24.0	0.0	24.0	49.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.6
1971	21.7	0.0	21.7	50.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.8
1972	28.3	0.0	28.3	50.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.8
1973	30.1	0.0	30.1	55.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.3	14.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	109.7
1974	26.1	0.0	26.1	49.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	13.5	44.6	0.0	0.0	138.4
1975	26.8	0.0	26.8	38.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.1	12.6	65.2	0.0	0.0	149.4
1976	41.9	0.0	41.9	20.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	8.2	13.2	64.3	0.0	0.0	147.8
1977	48.5	0.0	48.5	16.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.9	12.7	80.2	0.0	0.0	163.5
1978	48.7	0.0	48.7	13.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.3	12.4	83.2	0.0	0.0	164.9
1979	66.4	0.0	66.4	14.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.3	13.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	192.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	256	0	256	31	116	0	0	66	182	959	0	0	48
1961	209	0	209	33	109	0	0	25	134	928	0	0	49
1962	388	0	388	32	124	0	0	88	211	975	0	0	37
1963	465	0	465	36	134	0	0	133	267	1013	75	0	41
1964	501	0	501	38	106	0	0	63	169	1002	91	0	29
1965	486	0	486	36	111	0	0	95	206	1115	-5	0	0
1966	417	0	417	40	92	0	0	35	126	1162	0	0	0
1967	501	0	501	39	83	0	0	24	107	1163	0	0	0
1968	534	0	534	49	86	0	0	46	132	1254	0	0	0
1969	901	0	901	45	107	0	0	78	185	1237	0	0	0
1970	1006	0	1006	48	141	0	0	194	335	1370	0	0	0
1971	947	0	947	49	140	0	0	105	245	1359	0	0	0
1972	1228	0	1228	49	314	0	0	155	469	1372	0	0	0
1973	1350	0	1350	54	442	0	0	118	560	1371	599	0	0
1974	1228	0	1228	48	352	0	0	483	835	1294	3996	0	0
1975	1278	0	1278	38	364	0	0	631	995	1213	5916	0	0
1976	2012	0	2012	20	203	0	0	1124	1327	1276	5824	0	0
1977	2277	0	2277	16	251	0	0	707	958	1221	7452	0	0
1978	2367	0	2367	13	137	0	0	1037	1174	1187	7725	0	0
1979	3461	0	3461	13	404	0	0	470	874	1246	8658	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Nevada

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	3.6	12.9	1.2	2.4	14.5	9.4	*	3.1	0.6	18.8	1.3	0.5	2.2	53.9	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	-2.1	89.4
1961	3.4	16.4	2.2	2.3	17.5	10.4	*	3.6	0.5	20.1	1.6	0.6	2.5	61.3	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	103.1
1962	4.0	18.1	2.2	3.5	17.7	11.9	0.1	3.3	0.6	23.4	1.0	0.8	2.5	67.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	111.4
1963	3.1	19.9	3.8	3.4	16.5	12.6	*	3.6	0.6	25.9	1.1	0.7	2.8	71.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	121.6
1964	3.0	24.7	3.5	3.1	20.6	13.8	*	2.9	0.6	26.9	0.8	0.7	2.6	75.4	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	11.6	131.6
1965	7.7	28.6	2.1	2.9	16.2	12.7	*	2.9	0.7	28.6	0.5	0.3	2.6	69.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	128.9
1966	10.8	35.3	4.0	2.7	14.6	13.4	*	2.0	0.8	30.0	0.4	1.4	2.5	71.7	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	143.3
1967	9.2	36.2	4.2	2.3	13.5	17.4	0.0	2.6	0.6	30.5	0.6	0.8	2.5	74.8	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	10.1	148.4
1968	14.4	38.2	2.8	2.1	15.7	21.7	*	2.7	0.6	33.4	0.8	0.7	2.9	83.4	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	6.4	160.6
1969	16.5	45.5	3.5	1.7	16.1	23.3	0.1	2.9	0.6	34.6	0.7	0.5	2.8	86.8	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	174.9
1970	17.4	54.2	3.5	1.3	16.5	22.0	0.1	3.2	0.6	38.7	0.9	0.6	3.1	90.5	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	188.0
1971	36.6	68.6	3.5	1.2	18.4	23.3	0.1	3.2	0.6	40.6	1.7	0.6	3.5	96.6	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	-19.3	200.1
1972	84.5	71.4	4.9	1.1	17.0	26.1	0.1	2.9	0.7	44.6	1.5	0.8	4.2	103.9	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	-59.9	216.1
1973	90.2	74.7	5.3	1.1	19.2	28.2	*	2.6	0.8	47.3	3.8	1.1	3.7	113.2	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	-62.6	232.9
1974	100.7	64.9	5.9	1.1	14.9	28.0	0.1	2.6	0.7	47.0	4.3	1.0	3.6	109.2	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	-58.5	233.1
1975	101.2	62.6	4.7	1.1	14.8	29.7	0.2	1.8	0.7	50.6	9.2	0.9	3.4	117.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	-61.6	236.9
1976	111.5	68.2	4.0	0.9	15.8	32.9	0.2	1.6	0.8	52.5	4.1	0.6	3.6	117.1	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	-62.4	250.4
1977	116.2	72.7	4.1	1.0	17.8	34.8	0.3	1.6	0.7	55.7	9.1	0.4	4.5	130.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	-76.4	259.4
1978	91.4	65.9	4.4	1.1	22.3	37.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	61.4	17.3	0.6	5.6	152.1	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	-41.6	285.2
1979	99.5	86.6	4.6	1.0	17.9	39.7	*	2.6	0.7	59.5	9.7	0.4	3.7	139.8	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	-45.4	298.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	133	12	179	469	2490	1758	3	773	92	3574	205	68	404	10016	0	1967	0	0	-608
1961	126	16	326	446	3000	1927	3	899	89	3822	261	97	466	11337	0	1748	0	0	988
1962	149	18	333	694	3031	2193	9	826	93	4464	164	118	453	12379	0	1972	0	0	453
1963	117	19	566	668	2841	2333	3	895	93	4927	180	103	509	13117	0	1804	0	0	2537
1964	111	24	523	606	3537	2539	7	714	98	5118	133	112	430	13817	0	1617	0	0	3390
1965	296	28	321	570	2781	2329	5	720	121	5453	85	46	439	12869	0	1595	0	0	1856
1966	416	34	604	530	2498	2451	4	492	126	5710	70	211	397	13094	0	1801	0	0	1980
1967	360	35	630	447	2319	3168	0	670	91	5810	92	122	399	13748	0	1732	0	0	2954
1968	568	37	420	417	2697	3949	3	701	100	6356	122	112	457	15334	0	1750	0	0	1885
1969	649	44	526	335	2767	4210	10	752	103	6584	105	77	448	15919	0	1701	0	0	2427
1970	672	53	521	263	2832	3961	16	839	105	7374	144	88	495	16637	0	1646	0	0	2549
1971	1525	67	531	237	3151	4204	13	838	104	7721	272	90	548	17708	0	1678	0	0	-5666
1972	3726	70	740	225	2924	4680	9	769	111	8495	242	118	642	18955	0	1563	0	0	-17554
1973	3997	73	806	215	3304	5049	8	693	126	8999	612	158	575	20545	0	1669	0	0	-18339
1974	4465	63	883	221	2561	5016	26	689	121	8953	690	143	557	19859	0	1600	0	0	-17135
1975	4509	61	706	216	2535	5309	29	493	120	9634	1456	131	535	21162	0	1690	0	0	-18054
1976	4990	67	603	175	2715	5888	30	442	133	10003	649	96	552	21286	0	1555	0	0	-18292
1977	5223	71	624	196	3054	6224	49	425	108	10607	1455	58	691	23490	0	1617	0	0	-22382
1978	4132	65	658	210	3822	6603	51	380	116	11698	2756	92	862	27247	0	1666	0	0	-12201
1979	4490	84	689	198	3079	7077	6	696	122	11328	1541	61	550	25347	0	1716	0	0	-13296

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors, (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Nevada
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	5.4	14.0	5.4	13.1	13.5	23.0	39.2	39.3	28.0	-2.1	7.4	18.5	89.4
1961	6.0	15.4	6.7	15.4	15.9	29.0	43.2	43.3	27.9	3.4	9.1	22.2	103.1
1962	5.9	16.8	6.7	16.4	16.4	28.8	49.3	49.4	31.5	1.5	9.7	23.4	111.4
1963	7.1	21.0	8.9	19.9	16.0	28.5	52.0	52.1	28.9	8.7	11.1	26.5	121.6
1964	9.0	26.1	9.6	22.4	14.6	26.7	56.3	56.4	30.6	11.6	12.5	29.7	131.6
1965	9.4	24.1	8.3	22.5	16.7	29.0	53.2	53.3	35.0	6.3	12.2	29.2	128.9
1966	9.8	26.3	12.4	29.2	17.1	34.0	53.6	53.8	43.7	6.8	14.8	35.6	143.3
1967	9.6	27.0	13.6	31.6	14.2	32.4	57.1	57.3	43.7	10.1	15.9	38.0	148.4
1968	9.7	28.3	13.0	32.7	16.6	33.3	66.3	66.4	48.5	6.4	16.2	38.8	160.6
1969	10.7	32.2	14.6	36.6	17.7	36.8	69.2	69.3	54.4	8.3	18.4	44.2	174.9
1970	13.6	36.8	17.6	41.7	20.1	39.2	70.1	70.2	57.9	8.7	19.4	47.2	188.0
1971	15.6	42.0	19.6	45.5	21.9	40.4	72.0	72.1	90.3	-19.3	20.7	50.3	200.1
1972	15.2	43.7	22.0	50.5	22.2	43.5	78.2	78.3	138.4	-59.9	23.0	55.5	216.1
1973	14.4	46.4	22.6	53.7	23.4	47.1	85.5	85.7	149.5	-62.6	25.4	61.5	232.9
1974	13.2	46.3	23.4	55.5	21.5	47.4	83.7	83.9	149.7	-58.5	26.3	64.9	233.1
1975	14.6	47.7	23.0	56.8	20.0	43.1	89.0	89.2	151.8	-61.6	26.1	64.1	236.9
1976	14.3	47.1	25.7	55.5	24.6	52.7	95.0	95.1	153.3	-62.4	26.4	64.5	250.4
1977	15.2	49.8	25.0	54.7	23.4	54.1	100.8	100.9	171.4	-76.4	27.4	67.7	259.4
1978	15.8	55.3	27.4	61.5	26.0	56.7	111.6	111.6	146.1	-41.6	30.4	74.1	285.2
1979	16.6	60.7	26.4	51.8	23.4	74.7	111.6	111.7	165.7	-45.4	35.3	85.5	298.9

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Nevada

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.0	2.1	0.0	1.1	3.2	2.5	6.1	14.0
1961	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.8	*	1.4	4.2	2.7	6.7	15.4
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	2.5	*	1.6	4.1	3.2	7.7	16.8
1963	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.7	2.4	0.0	1.7	4.1	4.1	9.8	21.0
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.8	2.7	*	2.0	4.7	5.1	12.1	26.1
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.3	2.5	*	2.1	4.6	4.3	10.4	24.1
1966	0.9	0.0	0.9	5.2	2.1	*	1.6	3.7	4.8	11.7	26.3
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	5.4	1.9	0.0	2.1	4.0	5.1	12.3	27.0
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	5.7	1.8	*	2.1	3.9	5.5	13.1	28.3
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.5	1.8	0.1	2.2	4.1	6.3	15.2	32.2
1970	0.6	0.0	0.6	7.5	3.1	0.1	2.3	5.5	6.8	16.5	36.8
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.2	4.7	*	2.4	7.1	7.7	18.7	42.0
1972	*	0.0	*	9.3	3.7	*	2.1	5.9	8.3	20.1	43.7
1973	*	0.0	*	9.2	3.2	*	1.9	5.2	9.3	22.7	46.4
1974	*	0.0	*	9.6	1.7	0.1	1.8	3.5	9.6	23.5	46.3
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.3	2.0	0.1	1.2	3.2	9.6	23.5	47.7
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.9	2.0	0.1	1.1	3.3	9.5	23.3	47.1
1977	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.4	2.1	0.1	1.1	3.4	10.0	24.6	49.8
1978	*	0.0	*	12.0	2.6	0.2	1.0	3.8	11.5	28.1	55.3
1979	*	*	*	13.4	1.2	*	1.9	3.2	12.9	31.2	60.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	8	0	8	2	354	0	275	628	719	1797
1961	6	0	6	2	486	3	344	834	797	1953
1962	8	0	8	1	437	4	392	834	939	2266
1963	12	0	12	3	406	0	426	832	1199	2876
1964	17	0	17	4	456	1	510	967	1484	3538
1965	22	0	22	4	423	1	518	943	1268	3044
1966	32	0	32	5	362	4	402	768	1421	3419
1967	8	0	8	5	328	0	535	864	1508	3610
1968	6	0	6	5	311	2	551	864	1603	3834
1969	3	0	3	6	316	9	588	913	1855	4454
1970	22	0	22	7	529	10	621	1160	1990	4834
1971	10	0	10	8	811	7	623	1441	2251	5481
1972	0	0	0	9	637	6	568	1211	2444	5901
1973	0	0	0	9	554	6	514	1074	2739	6639
1974	1	0	1	9	287	14	478	780	2800	6898
1975	3	0	3	11	342	12	316	670	2803	6895
1976	4	0	4	11	350	20	303	674	2797	6826
1977	17	0	17	11	361	26	311	698	2922	7215
1978	1	0	1	12	451	28	264	743	3369	8223
1979	1	0	2	13	208	6	518	732	3767	9132

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Nevada

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	4.1	2.2	5.5	13.1
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.6	6.1	2.5	6.1	15.4
1962	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	5.5	2.8	6.8	16.4
1963	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.5	3.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	6.8	3.2	7.8	19.9
1964	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	3.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	6.8	3.8	9.0	22.4
1965	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.5	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.7	4.2	10.0	22.5
1966	1.6	0.0	1.6	3.4	4.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	7.4	4.9	11.9	29.2
1967	0.4	0.0	0.4	6.4	4.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	6.9	5.3	12.7	31.6
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.2	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	5.5	5.8	13.9	32.7
1969	0.2	0.0	0.2	8.5	3.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	5.9	6.5	15.5	36.6
1970	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.9	3.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	6.6	7.0	17.1	41.7
1971	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.4	3.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	7.7	7.5	18.4	45.5
1972	*	0.0	*	13.1	4.9	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	8.9	8.4	20.2	50.5
1973	*	0.0	*	13.4	5.3	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	9.2	9.1	22.0	53.7
1974	*	0.0	*	14.4	5.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	8.9	9.3	22.9	55.5
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.3	4.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	7.6	9.8	24.0	56.8
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.7	4.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	6.8	8.7	21.1	55.5
1977	0.8	0.0	0.8	17.8	4.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	6.4	8.5	21.1	54.7
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.3	4.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	7.1	9.9	24.2	61.5
1979	0.1	*	0.1	20.0	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	*	0.4	6.4	7.4	18.0	51.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	15	0	15	1	179	173	48	42	161	68	672	648	1620
1961	11	0	11	*	326	238	61	45	220	97	987	735	1801
1962	16	0	16	1	333	214	69	45	117	118	897	831	2005
1963	23	0	23	1	566	199	75	56	93	103	1093	950	2279
1964	31	0	31	2	523	224	90	63	90	112	1101	1106	2636
1965	42	0	42	2	321	208	91	61	57	46	784	1226	2943
1966	60	0	60	3	604	178	71	63	54	211	1181	1451	3490
1967	15	0	15	6	630	161	94	65	39	122	1110	1552	3716
1968	10	0	10	7	420	153	97	69	59	112	910	1700	4066
1969	6	0	6	8	526	155	104	60	51	77	973	1896	4554
1970	41	0	41	10	521	260	110	72	40	88	1090	2060	5005
1971	18	0	18	11	531	397	110	76	73	90	1277	2211	5385
1972	1	0	1	13	740	312	100	77	89	118	1436	2452	5920
1973	1	0	1	13	806	272	91	71	81	158	1479	2661	6450
1974	2	0	2	14	883	141	84	87	78	143	1417	2722	6705
1975	5	0	5	15	706	167	56	98	58	131	1217	2863	7042
1976	8	0	8	18	603	172	54	85	78	96	1087	2536	6189
1977	32	0	32	17	624	177	55	84	38	58	1036	2505	6185
1978	3	0	3	20	658	221	47	81	39	92	1138	2904	7087
1979	2	0	3	20	689	102	91	91	1	61	1035	2174	5269

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Nevada

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	2.9	0.0	2.9	3.4	2.3	0.0	*	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.2	7.2	*	2.7	6.8	23.0
1961	2.9	0.0	2.9	5.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.5	7.8	*	3.8	9.4	29.0
1962	3.3	0.0	3.3	5.1	2.9	0.0	*	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.5	7.9	*	3.6	8.7	28.8
1963	2.2	0.0	2.2	5.8	2.9	0.0	*	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.8	8.0	*	3.7	8.9	28.5
1964	1.7	0.0	1.7	5.8	3.3	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.6	7.0	*	3.6	8.6	26.7
1965	1.4	0.0	1.4	8.1	3.1	0.0	*	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.6	7.2	*	3.6	8.7	29.0
1966	0.6	0.0	0.6	9.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.5	6.6	*	5.0	12.0	34.0
1967	0.4	0.0	0.4	7.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.5	6.4	*	5.4	12.9	32.4
1968	0.4	0.0	0.4	9.0	3.3	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.7	*	2.9	7.2	*	4.9	11.7	33.3
1969	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.1	3.3	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.6	*	2.8	7.1	*	5.6	13.4	36.8
1970	1.7	0.0	1.7	10.6	3.1	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.1	7.7	*	5.6	13.6	39.2
1971	3.0	0.0	3.0	10.3	3.8	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	3.5	8.6	*	5.4	13.2	40.4
1972	4.0	0.0	4.0	7.9	4.5	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	4.2	10.3	*	6.2	15.1	43.5
1973	3.6	0.0	3.6	10.5	4.4	0.0	*	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	3.7	9.3	0.0	6.9	16.8	47.1
1974	3.4	0.0	3.4	9.5	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.6	8.7	0.0	7.5	18.4	47.4
1975	1.7	0.0	1.7	10.2	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	3.4	8.0	0.0	6.7	16.5	43.1
1976	3.3	0.0	3.3	12.9	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.6	8.4	0.0	8.2	20.0	52.7
1977	3.2	0.0	3.2	9.8	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	4.5	10.4	*	8.8	21.8	54.1
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	11.2	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	5.6	12.6	0.0	8.9	21.8	56.7
1979	2.6	*	2.6	12.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	*	3.7	8.8	0.0	15.0	36.3	74.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	108	0	108	3	393	0	3	447	18	105	43	404	1413	0	793	1983
1961	109	0	109	5	421	0	0	488	18	93	40	466	1527	0	1120	2745
1962	124	0	124	5	500	0	5	363	15	113	47	453	1496	0	1062	2563
1963	81	0	81	6	503	0	3	391	15	107	9	509	1538	0	1084	2601
1964	63	0	63	6	559	0	6	107	16	99	19	430	1236	0	1054	2511
1965	52	0	52	8	538	0	4	105	36	112	20	439	1255	0	1059	2542
1966	22	0	22	10	543	0	0	18	37	118	8	397	1122	0	1459	3510
1967	13	0	13	7	511	0	0	39	18	119	14	399	1101	0	1577	3775
1968	16	0	16	9	570	0	1	49	19	131	5	457	1233	0	1439	3442
1969	20	0	20	10	561	0	1	59	22	119	2	448	1211	0	1639	3935
1970	65	0	65	10	539	0	6	105	23	144	22	495	1333	0	1635	3974
1971	109	0	109	10	647	0	6	100	21	128	18	548	1469	0	1584	3857
1972	149	0	149	8	772	0	3	97	23	132	74	642	1743	0	1828	4415
1973	133	0	133	10	748	0	2	84	24	97	41	575	1572	0	2026	4909
1974	129	0	129	9	649	0	12	121	23	82	37	557	1481	0	2185	5382
1975	67	0	67	10	564	0	17	115	26	86	22	535	1365	0	1964	4830
1976	128	0	128	13	610	0	10	81	29	97	38	552	1417	0	2397	5849
1977	126	0	126	10	813	0	23	55	25	89	42	691	1738	0	2502	6399
1978	86	0	86	11	1019	0	22	67	27	81	21	862	2100	0	2616	6385
1979	104	1	104	12	704	0	0	84	28	99	1	550	1466	0	4390	10642

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Nevada

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.1	0.0	2.4	8.9	9.4	*	0.4	18.0	0.0	39.2	*	0.1	39.3
1961	*	0.0	2.3	10.8	10.4	*	0.4	19.4	0.0	43.2	*	0.1	43.3
1962	*	0.0	3.5	10.9	11.9	*	0.5	22.6	0.0	49.3	*	0.1	49.4
1963	*	0.0	3.4	10.0	12.6	*	0.5	25.0	0.5	52.0	*	0.1	52.1
1964	*	0.1	3.1	12.7	13.8	*	0.5	26.0	0.1	56.2	*	0.1	56.4
1965	*	0.0	2.9	9.3	12.7	*	0.5	27.7	*	53.2	*	0.1	53.3
1966	*	0.0	2.7	8.0	13.4	*	0.5	29.0	0.0	53.6	*	0.1	53.8
1967	*	*	2.3	7.5	17.4	*	0.4	29.6	0.0	57.1	*	0.1	57.3
1968	*	0.0	2.1	9.6	21.7	*	0.5	32.3	0.0	66.3	*	0.1	66.4
1969	*	0.0	1.7	10.0	23.3	*	0.5	33.6	*	69.2	*	0.1	69.3
1970	*	0.0	1.3	8.7	22.0	*	0.5	37.6	*	70.1	*	0.1	70.2
1971	*	0.0	1.2	7.5	23.3	*	0.5	39.5	0.0	72.0	*	0.1	72.1
1972	*	0.0	1.1	6.9	26.1	*	0.5	43.5	*	78.2	*	0.1	78.3
1973	*	0.0	1.1	9.1	28.2	*	0.6	46.4	*	85.5	*	0.1	85.7
1974	*	0.0	1.1	7.8	28.0	*	0.6	46.1	*	83.7	0.1	0.1	83.9
1975	*	0.0	1.1	8.0	29.7	*	0.6	49.6	*	89.0	*	0.1	89.2
1976	*	0.0	0.9	8.9	32.9	*	0.6	51.6	*	95.0	*	0.1	95.1
1977	*	0.0	1.0	9.6	34.8	*	0.5	54.8	*	100.8	*	0.1	100.9
1978	0.0	0.0	1.1	12.3	37.0	*	0.5	60.6	*	111.6	*	0.1	111.6
1979	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.8	39.7	*	0.6	58.5	0.0	111.6	*	0.1	111.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	2	0	469	1533	1758	3	73	3427	0	7264	7	16
1961	1	0	446	1849	1927	6	71	3684	0	7984	8	19
1962	1	0	694	1865	2193	2	78	4306	0	9138	9	22
1963	0	0	668	1713	2333	3	78	4763	78	9636	8	20
1964	0	*	606	2179	2539	7	82	4956	14	10383	9	21
1965	0	*	570	1602	2329	5	86	5279	7	9877	9	22
1966	0	*	530	1369	2451	2	89	5529	0	9970	12	29
1967	0	*	447	1282	3168	1	73	5627	0	10598	10	23
1968	0	*	417	1650	3949	3	81	6155	0	12254	9	21
1969	0	*	335	1724	4210	2	81	6405	1	12758	9	21
1970	0	*	263	1491	3961	4	83	7158	1	12960	9	22
1971	0	*	237	1284	4204	4	82	7518	0	13329	10	25
1972	0	*	225	1179	4680	4	88	8286	4	14466	12	30
1973	0	*	215	1570	5049	4	101	8831	5	15775	14	33
1974	0	*	221	1345	5016	5	97	8785	4	15472	15	36
1975	0	*	216	1373	5309	5	94	9450	5	16451	13	32
1976	0	*	175	1529	5888	4	104	9821	5	17526	13	31
1977	0	*	196	1651	6224	4	83	10434	5	18597	12	30
1978	0	*	210	2118	6603	2	89	11536	3	20561	7	18
1979	0	*	198	2030	7077	3	94	11138	0	20540	9	23

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Nevada

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6
1965	4.6	0.0	4.6	13.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0
1966	7.7	0.0	7.7	16.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7
1967	8.2	0.0	8.2	17.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7
1968	13.6	0.0	13.6	16.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5
1969	15.8	0.0	15.8	20.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.4
1970	14.0	0.0	14.0	26.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9
1971	32.9	0.0	32.9	38.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3
1972	80.4	0.0	80.4	41.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.4
1973	86.6	0.0	86.6	41.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.5
1974	97.2	0.0	97.2	31.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.7
1975	99.3	0.0	99.3	25.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	9.1	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.8
1976	107.9	0.0	107.9	25.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.6	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.3
1977	111.8	0.0	111.8	33.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.4
1978	89.2	0.0	89.2	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	16.9	17.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.1
1979	96.8	0.0	96.8	41.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	165.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	6	37	0	0	2	39	1967	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	5	1748	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	10	13	0	0	0	13	1972	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	10	19	0	0	0	19	1804	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	13	118	0	0	10	128	1616	0	0	0
1965	180	0	180	13	10	0	0	0	10	1594	0	0	0
1966	302	0	302	16	46	0	0	7	53	1800	0	0	0
1967	324	0	324	16	37	0	0	39	75	1732	0	0	0
1968	536	0	536	16	14	0	0	58	72	1749	0	0	0
1969	620	0	620	20	11	0	0	51	62	1701	0	0	0
1970	544	0	544	25	13	0	0	81	94	1645	0	0	0
1971	1387	0	1387	37	12	0	0	181	193	1678	0	0	0
1972	3576	0	3576	40	24	0	0	75	99	1563	0	0	0
1973	3863	0	3863	41	160	0	0	485	645	1669	0	0	0
1974	4333	0	4333	31	139	0	0	571	710	1600	0	0	0
1975	4435	0	4435	25	89	0	0	1371	1460	1690	0	0	0
1976	4850	0	4850	25	54	0	0	528	582	1555	0	0	0
1977	5048	0	5048	33	52	0	0	1370	1422	1617	0	0	0
1978	4043	0	4043	22	13	0	0	2693	2706	1666	0	0	0
1979	4381	0	4381	40	35	0	0	1539	1574	1716	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of New Hampshire

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)[1]	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	6.2	3.0	3.1	0.9	25.2	5.5	4.8	2.1	0.6	25.6	14.8	*	2.0	84.6	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-5.6	103.0
1961	12.9	3.1	2.4	0.8	32.1	5.6	5.2	2.0	0.6	25.9	13.1	*	2.5	90.1	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	-6.8	112.0
1962	12.9	3.4	2.6	1.6	34.1	6.0	5.3	2.3	0.5	26.9	15.9	0.0	4.0	99.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	-7.6	122.4
1963	12.1	3.7	3.3	1.6	36.8	6.2	5.2	2.1	0.5	28.0	15.9	0.0	4.8	104.4	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	-5.0	128.6
1964	12.0	3.9	3.9	1.5	33.6	6.3	4.1	2.5	0.5	28.8	16.2	0.0	5.3	102.7	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	-3.2	127.5
1965	11.3	4.2	2.8	1.4	33.9	5.2	4.3	2.6	0.5	30.0	15.5	0.0	4.1	100.5	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-2.1	125.0
1966	9.8	4.1	3.3	1.2	34.9	5.5	3.8	2.2	0.5	32.5	24.8	0.0	4.7	113.5	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	-2.1	138.0
1967	10.4	4.6	2.5	1.0	39.2	6.1	3.4	2.3	0.5	34.1	23.1	0.0	4.7	116.9	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	-1.6	142.8
1968	22.4	4.3	3.3	1.0	41.5	7.0	3.8	2.7	0.5	37.3	18.8	0.0	4.3	120.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	-8.5	150.9
1969	27.0	6.0	2.6	0.8	43.6	6.0	4.1	3.0	0.4	37.9	27.9	0.0	7.5	133.7	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	-12.9	168.8
1970	27.1	6.9	3.6	0.6	44.7	5.1	4.4	3.1	0.4	42.7	34.7	0.0	9.5	148.8	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	-12.4	183.5
1971	25.5	7.8	3.5	0.6	47.1	5.2	4.3	3.5	0.5	45.1	37.8	0.6	10.3	158.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-5.6	197.6
1972	30.6	8.2	4.0	0.5	48.2	5.1	4.0	4.3	0.5	47.4	37.5	0.7	9.1	161.3	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	-5.3	207.9
1973	28.3	8.2	4.8	0.5	47.7	4.6	2.8	4.3	0.5	48.9	33.8	0.6	8.4	157.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1	210.2
1974	25.3	8.5	3.7	0.5	43.9	4.7	2.7	4.3	0.5	48.4	30.1	0.1	8.4	147.2	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	199.6
1975	26.1	7.8	2.9	0.3	41.0	4.5	2.6	5.3	0.4	49.2	30.2	*	9.6	146.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	197.8
1976	20.3	8.0	3.2	0.3	51.0	4.4	3.0	6.0	0.5	52.1	37.4	*	11.5	169.4	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	9.0	222.4
1977	26.4	7.8	2.9	0.3	47.9	4.6	2.5	7.0	0.5	54.2	37.2	0.0	13.0	170.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	6.9	225.7
1978	20.4	8.3	3.0	0.4	48.3	4.4	2.3	6.7	0.5	55.3	34.0	0.0	10.0	165.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	17.7	223.1
1979	29.0	8.5	2.7	0.3	33.7	4.5	1.3	5.1	0.6	51.4	38.4	0.0	5.8	143.7	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	-0.5	194.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	253	3	470	177	4330	1025	843	532	97	4875	2362	0	302	15012	0	1373	0	0	-1647
1961	496	3	355	164	5514	1041	926	490	94	4927	2089	0	377	15977	0	1189	0	0	-1997
1962	497	3	398	326	5860	1121	933	565	85	5130	2533	0	600	17550	0	1358	0	0	-2241
1963	460	4	494	318	6320	1152	925	526	85	5326	2526	0	721	18392	0	1289	0	0	-1470
1964	457	4	591	298	5764	1182	722	612	89	5476	2578	0	801	18114	0	1152	0	0	-940
1965	415	4	424	285	5824	978	758	657	84	5719	2462	0	636	17827	0	1053	0	0	-612
1966	368	4	496	247	5985	1024	673	548	87	6192	3951	0	720	19924	0	1227	0	0	-607
1967	381	4	371	198	6732	1146	596	607	75	6487	3682	0	734	20629	0	1202	0	0	-483
1968	819	4	504	189	7118	1296	673	719	83	7106	2987	0	682	21357	0	1205	0	0	-2486
1969	984	6	390	160	7490	1112	725	783	71	7205	4430	0	1116	23483	0	1439	0	0	-3767
1970	994	7	541	124	7676	942	777	829	72	8122	5514	0	1407	26004	0	1239	0	0	-3636
1971	948	8	526	119	8085	970	765	918	77	8578	6016	89	1528	27670	0	1093	0	0	-1650
1972	1128	8	598	109	8268	950	706	1144	82	9032	5961	99	1374	28323	0	1270	0	0	-1556
1973	1052	8	729	98	8183	863	493	1155	79	9317	5382	98	1275	27672	0	1613	0	0	-36
1974	945	8	552	94	7531	869	480	1161	75	9218	4786	15	1295	26076	0	1465	0	0	968
1975	980	8	430	68	7034	829	463	1436	70	9373	4801	0	1476	25981	0	1251	0	0	1418
1976	753	8	486	57	8748	817	534	1622	78	9917	5949	0	1804	30013	0	1515	0	0	2632
1977	991	8	434	66	8222	856	439	1893	83	10312	5916	0	2100	30320	0	1404	0	0	2008
1978	783	8	456	70	8288	824	407	1817	89	10531	5408	0	1636	29527	0	1131	0	0	5191
1979	1081	8	401	57	5777	844	236	1378	94	9787	6108	0	951	25632	0	1212	0	0	-142

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of New Hampshire
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	29.9	37.3	8.0	12.3	12.6	19.8	33.5	33.6	24.6	-5.6	5.4	13.5	103.0
1961	36.1	43.9	8.1	12.6	13.2	20.5	34.8	35.0	26.7	-6.8	5.8	14.1	112.0
1962	38.5	46.7	9.0	13.8	17.8	25.6	36.0	36.2	28.7	-7.6	6.2	14.9	122.4
1963	40.7	49.4	9.8	14.9	18.5	27.1	37.1	37.3	27.5	-5.0	6.6	15.9	128.6
1964	36.8	46.1	10.5	15.9	18.0	27.3	38.1	38.3	27.2	-3.2	7.1	16.9	127.5
1965	37.5	47.5	9.3	14.6	14.6	25.1	37.6	37.8	28.0	-2.1	7.6	18.3	125.0
1966	36.5	47.4	16.4	21.9	16.1	27.6	41.1	41.2	30.0	-2.1	8.2	19.7	138.0
1967	39.7	51.9	11.7	18.0	15.2	27.7	45.1	45.1	32.7	-1.6	9.1	21.9	142.8
1968	42.9	56.4	11.6	18.4	13.9	28.6	47.4	47.5	43.5	-8.5	10.3	24.7	150.9
1969	46.4	61.5	15.2	22.6	22.0	37.9	46.8	46.8	51.3	-12.9	11.3	27.1	168.8
1970	46.6	63.9	17.2	25.3	26.7	43.7	50.5	50.6	54.9	-12.4	12.4	30.1	183.5
1971	48.9	68.4	20.7	29.7	28.5	46.8	52.6	52.7	52.5	-5.6	13.6	33.2	197.6
1972	50.2	72.4	25.5	35.2	25.7	45.4	54.8	54.8	57.1	-5.3	15.2	36.6	207.9
1973	48.5	72.6	24.6	35.2	24.3	45.9	56.5	56.6	56.4	-0.1	16.4	39.9	210.2
1974	45.1	70.2	18.1	28.5	23.8	45.2	55.7	55.7	53.5	3.3	16.4	40.4	199.6
1975	42.7	68.1	16.0	26.4	25.4	47.1	56.2	56.3	52.6	4.8	16.6	40.9	197.8
1976	51.9	79.2	18.7	29.5	30.3	54.1	59.5	59.6	52.9	9.0	18.0	43.9	222.4
1977	48.0	75.7	17.5	29.0	34.2	58.9	62.0	62.1	57.2	6.9	18.5	45.6	225.7
1978	48.5	77.0	17.7	29.9	25.6	52.8	63.5	63.5	50.1	17.7	19.7	48.1	223.1
1979	32.5	61.3	9.5	22.0	17.1	45.5	65.7	65.7	69.1	-0.5	20.4	49.3	194.5

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of New Hampshire

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.8	21.2	4.7	1.7	27.6	2.1	5.3	37.3
1961	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	27.0	5.2	1.5	33.7	2.3	5.5	43.9
1962	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.2	29.0	5.2	1.7	35.9	2.4	5.8	46.7
1963	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.3	31.3	5.2	1.5	38.0	2.6	6.1	49.4
1964	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	28.2	4.0	1.8	34.0	2.7	6.5	46.1
1965	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.7	28.6	4.2	1.8	34.6	3.0	7.1	47.5
1966	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	28.9	3.6	1.5	33.9	3.2	7.6	47.4
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	32.0	3.2	1.5	36.7	3.6	8.6	51.9
1968	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	35.1	3.6	1.5	40.2	4.0	9.5	56.4
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	37.1	3.8	1.8	42.7	4.5	10.7	61.5
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.8	36.8	4.1	1.8	42.7	5.0	12.2	63.9
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.0	38.8	4.1	1.9	44.8	5.7	13.8	68.4
1972	0.0	*	*	4.3	39.8	3.7	2.3	45.8	6.5	15.7	72.4
1973	0.0	*	*	4.3	39.3	2.7	2.2	44.1	7.0	17.1	72.6
1974	0.0	*	*	4.4	36.0	2.6	2.1	40.7	7.2	17.8	70.2
1975	0.0	*	*	3.8	33.9	2.4	2.6	38.9	7.3	18.0	68.1
1976	0.0	*	*	4.2	42.3	2.7	2.7	47.7	7.9	19.3	79.2
1977	0.0	*	*	3.9	38.9	2.3	2.8	44.0	8.0	19.8	75.7
1978	0.0	*	*	4.0	39.2	2.1	3.2	44.5	8.3	20.2	77.0
1979	0.0	*	*	3.8	24.7	1.3	2.7	28.6	8.4	20.4	61.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	23	23	2	3641	833	412	4886	619	1548
1961	0	18	18	2	4629	923	366	5918	662	1621
1962	0	16	16	2	4979	914	421	6313	708	1708
1963	0	15	15	2	5377	910	382	6669	751	1801
1964	0	11	11	3	4842	705	442	5988	802	1911
1965	0	8	8	3	4902	736	460	6099	868	2083
1966	0	7	7	2	4963	629	367	5958	931	2241
1967	0	5	5	3	5501	568	378	6446	1051	2517
1968	0	5	5	3	6028	629	405	7062	1168	2794
1969	0	3	3	3	6373	668	482	7522	1308	3140
1970	0	3	3	4	6316	731	473	7520	1476	3587
1971	0	3	3	4	6657	716	512	7885	1666	4058
1972	0	2	2	4	6840	652	607	8099	1910	4611
1973	0	1	1	4	6739	469	589	7797	2065	5005
1974	0	1	1	4	6180	457	561	7199	2118	5218
1975	0	1	1	4	5826	421	692	6939	2148	5282
1976	0	1	1	4	7254	485	737	8476	2321	5665
1977	0	1	1	4	6685	409	751	7845	2345	5791
1978	0	1	1	4	6725	377	871	7974	2421	5909
1979	0	0	0	4	4244	224	721	5189	2464	5973

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of New Hampshire

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.1	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	*	7.1	1.2	3.1	12.3
1961	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.4	2.8	0.3	0.3	1.6	*	7.3	1.3	3.2	12.6
1962	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.6	3.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.0	8.1	1.4	3.4	13.8
1963	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	8.8	1.5	3.6	14.9
1964	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.0	9.6	1.6	3.8	15.9
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.8	3.0	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	8.3	1.6	3.7	14.6
1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	3.3	3.0	0.3	0.3	8.5	0.0	15.4	1.6	3.8	21.9
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	2.5	3.3	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.0	10.2	1.9	4.4	18.0
1968	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.3	3.6	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.0	10.4	2.0	4.8	18.4
1969	0.0	*	*	1.7	2.6	3.9	0.3	0.4	6.4	0.0	13.5	2.2	5.2	22.6
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.6	3.8	0.3	0.3	6.8	0.0	14.8	2.4	5.8	25.3
1971	0.0	*	*	2.6	3.5	4.0	0.3	0.3	9.3	0.6	18.1	2.6	6.3	29.7
1972	0.0	*	*	2.6	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.3	13.3	0.7	22.8	2.9	6.9	35.2
1973	0.0	*	*	2.4	4.8	4.1	0.4	0.3	12.0	0.6	22.2	3.1	7.5	35.2
1974	0.0	*	*	2.5	3.7	3.7	0.4	0.3	7.5	0.1	15.7	3.0	7.4	28.5
1975	0.0	*	*	2.7	2.9	3.5	0.5	0.3	6.2	*	13.3	3.0	7.4	26.4
1976	0.0	*	*	2.6	3.2	4.4	0.5	0.3	7.7	*	16.1	3.1	7.7	29.5
1977	0.0	*	*	2.6	2.9	4.0	0.5	0.3	7.1	0.0	14.8	3.3	8.2	29.0
1978	0.0	*	*	3.0	3.0	4.1	0.6	0.3	6.7	0.0	14.6	3.5	8.6	29.9
1979	0.0	*	*	3.4	2.7	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	6.1	3.7	8.9	22.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	15	15	1	470	378	73	51	199	0	1170	359	898
1961	0	12	12	1	355	481	65	54	252	0	1206	385	944
1962	0	10	10	1	398	517	74	63	294	0	1346	412	993
1963	0	10	10	1	494	558	67	57	274	0	1451	439	1053
1964	0	7	7	1	591	503	78	55	341	0	1568	466	1110
1965	0	5	5	1	424	509	81	60	301	0	1375	458	1099
1966	0	5	5	1	496	516	65	64	1351	0	2491	467	1122
1967	0	4	4	1	371	571	67	62	616	0	1687	542	1298
1968	0	3	3	1	504	626	71	62	441	0	1705	583	1394
1969	0	2	2	2	390	662	85	68	1016	0	2221	631	1515
1970	0	2	2	2	541	656	84	62	1081	0	2423	694	1687
1971	0	2	2	3	526	692	90	55	1483	89	2936	764	1860
1972	0	1	1	3	598	710	107	56	2123	99	3693	836	2019
1973	0	1	1	2	729	700	104	55	1901	98	3586	906	2196
1974	0	1	1	2	552	642	99	55	1192	15	2555	880	2167
1975	0	1	1	3	430	605	122	56	979	0	2193	880	2165
1976	0	0	0	3	486	754	130	56	1218	0	2644	922	2251
1977	0	0	0	3	434	694	133	56	1135	0	2452	974	2404
1978	0	0	0	3	456	699	154	60	1061	0	2430	1035	2527
1979	0	0	0	3	401	441	127	58	15	0	1042	1071	2597

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of New Hampshire

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.4	2.0	6.5	2.6	2.0	5.1	19.8
1961	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.5	2.5	7.6	2.2	2.1	5.2	20.5
1962	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	6.8	4.0	12.4	2.2	2.3	5.6	25.6
1963	1.5	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	7.0	4.8	13.6	2.5	2.5	6.0	27.1
1964	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	7.5	5.3	14.4	1.9	2.7	6.5	27.3
1965	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	4.7	4.1	11.1	1.8	3.1	7.4	25.1
1966	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	5.8	4.7	12.5	1.9	3.4	8.2	27.6
1967	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	4.8	4.7	12.2	1.9	3.7	8.8	27.7
1968	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	3.8	4.3	10.8	1.8	4.3	10.4	28.6
1969	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	8.9	7.5	18.8	1.9	4.7	11.2	37.9
1970	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	11.5	9.5	23.7	1.9	5.0	12.0	43.7
1971	0.3	*	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	11.9	10.3	25.5	1.7	5.3	13.0	46.8
1972	0.1	*	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	10.0	9.1	22.7	1.8	5.8	14.0	45.4
1973	0.1	*	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	9.1	8.4	20.9	1.9	6.3	15.3	45.9
1974	0.2	*	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	8.2	8.4	20.5	1.8	6.2	15.2	45.2
1975	0.1	*	0.1	1.1	1.0	*	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	8.9	9.6	22.3	1.9	6.3	15.4	47.1
1976	0.0	*	*	1.2	1.0	*	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.1	11.3	11.5	27.2	1.9	6.9	16.9	54.1
1977	0.8	*	0.8	1.2	1.5	*	0.2	3.7	0.1	0.1	11.6	13.0	30.2	2.0	7.1	17.6	58.9
1978	*	*	*	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.1	7.8	10.0	22.6	1.7	7.9	19.3	52.8
1979	*	*	*	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	3.8	5.8	14.2	1.7	8.3	20.1	45.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	94	16	109	1	82	0	10	47	22	51	542	302	1056	239	596	1490
1961	95	12	107	1	171	0	3	59	22	42	562	377	1236	203	625	1531
1962	88	11	100	1	134	0	19	70	21	58	1081	600	1983	212	675	1628
1963	57	13	70	1	194	0	14	76	21	38	1117	721	2181	234	734	1760
1964	33	11	44	1	149	0	18	92	22	38	1186	801	2305	184	799	1904
1965	31	8	39	1	234	0	22	115	24	35	755	636	1820	170	902	2164
1966	30	7	37	1	170	0	44	116	24	36	924	720	2035	186	995	2393
1967	23	7	30	*	281	0	28	162	19	29	770	731	2023	180	1082	2590
1968	21	5	26	*	218	0	44	241	21	26	609	682	1842	177	1273	3044
1969	21	3	24	1	176	0	57	215	17	22	1414	1116	3017	180	1367	3282
1970	7	3	10	1	201	0	46	270	17	23	1826	1407	3790	184	1452	3529
1971	9	2	12	1	259	0	49	314	20	26	1897	1528	4092	164	1562	3803
1972	4	1	5	1	239	0	54	428	21	31	1583	1374	3730	176	1693	4089
1973	4	1	5	1	231	0	24	459	18	23	1452	1275	3482	179	1815	4471
1974	9	1	10	1	270	0	23	498	18	34	1306	1295	3443	173	1806	4449
1975	4	1	5	1	166	7	42	620	22	27	1410	1476	3769	178	1839	4523
1976	0	1	1	1	166	3	49	753	24	26	1802	1804	4628	185	2025	4941
1977	30	1	31	1	252	2	30	1006	23	24	1846	2100	5283	188	2092	5165
1978	1	1	2	1	257	0	30	785	25	20	1234	1636	3987	166	2317	5655
1979	1	0	1	1	403	0	12	522	26	15	604	951	2533	162	2427	5663

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of New Hampshire

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	0.0	0.9	1.2	5.5	*	0.5	25.1	0.3	33.5	*	0.1	33.6
1961	*	0.0	0.8	1.3	5.6	*	0.4	25.4	1.3	34.8	*	0.1	35.0
1962	*	0.0	1.6	1.3	6.0	*	0.4	26.3	0.4	36.0	0.1	0.1	36.2
1963	*	0.0	1.6	1.0	6.2	*	0.4	27.5	0.4	37.1	0.1	0.1	37.3
1964	*	0.0	1.5	1.6	6.3	*	0.4	28.3	0.0	38.1	0.1	0.1	38.3
1965	*	0.0	1.4	1.0	5.2	*	0.4	29.5	*	37.6	*	0.1	37.8
1966	*	0.0	1.2	2.0	5.5	*	0.4	32.0	0.0	41.1	*	0.1	41.2
1967	*	*	1.0	2.2	6.1	*	0.3	33.6	1.8	45.1	*	0.1	45.1
1968	*	0.0	1.0	1.4	7.0	*	0.4	36.9	0.9	47.4	*	*	47.5
1969	*	0.0	0.8	1.6	6.0	*	0.3	37.4	0.7	46.8	*	*	46.8
1970	*	0.0	0.6	1.9	5.1	*	0.3	42.2	0.4	50.5	*	*	50.6
1971	*	0.0	0.6	1.6	5.2	*	0.3	44.6	0.2	52.6	*	*	52.7
1972	*	0.0	0.5	1.7	4.9	*	0.4	47.0	0.3	54.8	*	*	54.8
1973	*	0.0	0.5	2.5	4.5	*	0.4	48.5	0.1	56.5	*	*	56.6
1974	*	0.0	0.5	2.2	4.6	*	0.4	48.0	0.2	55.7	*	*	55.7
1975	*	0.0	0.3	2.4	4.3	*	0.3	48.8	0.1	56.2	*	*	56.3
1976	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	4.3	*	0.3	51.7	*	59.5	*	*	59.6
1977	*	0.0	0.3	3.0	4.6	*	0.4	53.8	0.0	62.0	*	*	62.1
1978	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.4	4.4	*	0.4	54.9	0.0	63.5	*	*	63.5
1979	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	4.5	*	0.4	51.0	5.5	65.7	*	*	65.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	2	0	177	213	1025	0	74	4774	49	6312	11	28
1961	0	0	164	221	1041	0	72	4831	204	6534	14	33
1962	0	0	326	215	1121	0	64	5009	70	6804	15	37
1963	0	0	318	177	1152	0	64	5231	68	7009	15	36
1964	0	0	298	269	1182	1	67	5383	0	7200	16	37
1965	0	0	285	178	978	1	60	5624	1	7127	10	24
1966	0	0	247	337	1024	1	63	6092	0	7763	7	17
1967	0	*	198	379	1146	1	56	6397	281	8458	6	15
1968	0	*	189	242	1296	1	61	7018	136	8944	6	14
1969	0	*	160	276	1112	2	54	7115	110	8829	5	12
1970	0	*	124	319	942	2	55	8038	69	9550	5	12
1971	0	*	119	281	970	2	57	8496	35	9960	5	12
1972	0	*	109	292	915	2	61	8946	40	10365	4	11
1973	0	*	98	424	838	3	60	9240	20	10683	5	11
1974	0	*	94	371	849	2	58	9129	26	10529	5	11
1975	0	*	68	408	809	2	48	9290	9	10635	3	8
1976	0	*	57	499	804	2	53	9835	5	11256	3	7
1977	0	*	66	518	848	3	60	10232	0	11727	3	8
1978	0	*	70	582	820	7	64	10451	0	11994	3	7
1979	0	*	57	670	841	7	67	9714	871	12228	4	9

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of New Hampshire

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	10.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6
1961	9.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7
1962	9.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	6.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7
1963	9.6	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5
1964	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2
1965	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	8.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0
1966	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	10.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
1967	9.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	12.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7
1968	21.5	0.0	21.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	11.3	11.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5
1969	26.2	0.0	26.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	11.9	11.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.3
1970	26.7	0.0	26.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	16.0	17.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.9
1971	25.1	0.0	25.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	16.4	17.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5
1972	30.4	0.0	30.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	13.9	15.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1
1973	28.1	0.0	28.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	12.6	13.3	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.4
1974	24.9	0.0	24.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	14.2	14.7	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.5
1975	26.0	0.0	26.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	15.1	15.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6
1976	20.2	0.0	20.2	*	0.4	0.1	0.0	18.4	18.9	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9
1977	25.6	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.4	*	0.0	18.5	18.9	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.2
1978	20.3	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	19.6	19.7	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.1
1979	29.0	0.0	29.0	*	0.1	*	0.0	29.0	29.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	94	0	94	0	15	0	0	1572	1587	1134	0	0	0
1961	351	0	351	0	12	0	0	1071	1083	987	0	0	0
1962	364	0	364	0	16	0	0	1089	1105	1146	0	0	0
1963	358	0	358	0	14	0	0	1067	1081	1056	0	0	0
1964	390	0	390	0	2	0	0	1052	1054	968	0	0	0
1965	358	0	358	0	0	0	0	1406	1406	882	0	0	0
1966	315	0	315	0	0	0	0	1676	1676	1041	0	0	0
1967	338	0	338	0	0	0	0	2015	2015	1022	0	0	0
1968	781	0	781	0	3	0	0	1802	1805	1028	0	0	0
1969	953	0	953	0	3	0	0	1890	1893	1259	0	0	0
1970	975	0	975	0	184	0	0	2538	2722	1056	0	0	0
1971	930	0	930	*	196	0	0	2601	2797	929	0	0	0
1972	1118	0	1118	*	187	35	0	2215	2437	1094	0	0	0
1973	1045	0	1045	*	89	25	0	2009	2123	1435	0	0	0
1974	931	0	931	*	68	20	0	2262	2350	1292	0	0	0
1975	972	0	972	*	29	13	0	2403	2445	1073	0	0	0
1976	751	0	751	*	75	10	0	2924	3009	1330	0	0	0
1977	959	0	959	*	73	6	0	2935	3014	1216	0	0	0
1978	779	0	779	*	25	4	0	3113	3142	965	0	0	0
1979	1079	0	1079	*	19	2	0	4619	4640	1050	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of New Jersey

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	198.1	144.1	30.9	5.9	271.5	12.7	14.0	12.9	11.4	260.6	273.4	*	74.1	967.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.3	1321.4
1961	220.0	159.2	33.3	5.4	275.1	13.0	14.6	12.9	11.1	262.4	273.1	0.1	93.9	994.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.8	1391.1
1962	225.2	180.3	36.0	7.2	284.5	17.9	12.5	14.4	10.8	269.8	315.5	*	101.5	1070.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.8	1498.6
1963	217.0	194.1	35.5	6.3	299.4	21.0	12.5	15.9	10.8	278.6	318.0	0.1	107.8	1105.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	23.7	1540.8
1964	227.8	206.5	34.7	5.7	302.0	23.3	10.7	18.4	11.3	279.0	314.0	*	100.3	1099.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.5	1551.6
1965	259.1	216.5	35.4	5.1	310.8	30.5	11.9	17.1	12.4	292.5	272.8	*	88.4	1077.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	1567.6
1966	250.9	234.8	35.2	4.7	327.9	36.3	11.5	19.0	12.9	294.6	323.2	*	101.5	1166.9	0.0	-1.4	0.0	0.0	17.0	1668.3
1967	211.1	259.5	34.1	3.2	338.4	43.5	11.6	18.9	11.1	301.5	408.9	*	115.8	1287.1	0.0	-2.1	0.0	0.0	29.7	1785.4
1968	200.2	276.8	35.4	2.5	350.4	52.0	9.3	21.7	12.2	319.5	424.1	*	120.2	1347.3	0.0	-3.6	0.0	0.0	35.7	1856.5
1969	150.9	314.3	37.9	1.8	361.6	41.6	10.0	24.6	11.6	328.1	462.9	*	120.6	1400.7	1.2	-4.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	1903.1
1970	129.9	332.9	38.6	1.4	369.6	38.6	10.4	25.5	11.8	347.9	508.2	*	120.3	1472.4	37.9	-4.2	0.0	0.0	19.6	1988.4
1971	93.7	336.9	40.0	1.2	377.3	38.6	10.4	25.8	12.1	358.9	472.9	*	103.3	1440.6	41.5	-3.2	0.0	0.0	56.1	1965.5
1972	32.7	330.0	41.9	1.1	415.3	48.9	11.2	29.9	12.9	389.0	507.7	*	98.7	1556.8	47.0	-2.3	0.0	0.0	90.7	2054.9
1973	66.9	307.7	48.8	1.0	428.6	46.7	8.8	30.4	13.8	398.3	498.0	*	105.1	1579.4	39.1	-3.5	0.0	0.0	104.8	2094.5
1974	82.7	281.6	41.7	1.1	388.1	40.6	7.2	29.2	13.2	396.7	405.0	0.2	100.9	1423.8	41.0	-2.9	0.0	0.0	132.2	1958.4
1975	60.7	249.0	33.3	0.7	340.5	37.4	6.9	27.2	10.6	407.7	309.5	*	96.4	1270.1	34.6	-2.8	0.0	0.0	250.6	1862.1
1976	70.8	327.7	29.5	0.6	353.2	38.7	9.9	28.5	11.7	417.4	368.5	*	107.9	1365.9	42.6	-2.5	0.0	0.0	249.4	2053.8
1977	70.5	251.9	36.4	0.7	335.6	47.8	14.3	29.2	14.4	407.3	383.2	*	109.0	1377.8	74.9	-1.7	0.0	0.0	208.9	1982.4
1978	62.9	232.5	39.9	0.7	320.1	43.4	13.5	29.9	15.4	423.4	388.1	0.0	117.8	1392.3	88.0	-1.8	0.0	0.0	235.4	2009.3
1979	59.2	265.8	38.4	0.6	294.3	47.0	11.1	32.2	16.1	397.3	383.4	0.0	180.3	1400.7	71.2	-3.0	0.0	0.0	274.7	2071.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	7860	139	4652	1172	46613	2351	2468	3214	1879	49600	43483	5	11362	166798	0	45	0	0	3325
1961	8629	154	5013	1067	47229	2413	2566	3209	1829	49962	43441	8	14278	171013	0	19	0	0	4931
1962	8852	174	5419	1427	48843	3291	2200	3588	1778	51357	50181	5	15368	183458	0	23	0	0	6690
1963	8505	188	5353	1246	51406	3835	2197	3958	1778	53027	50577	15	16459	189851	0	16	0	0	6950
1964	8896	200	5236	1124	51854	4241	1887	4591	1867	53110	49950	7	15546	189413	0	19	0	0	5116
1965	10123	210	5334	1014	53361	5494	2096	4269	2052	55686	43398	6	13816	186526	0	-31	0	0	4491
1966	9765	227	5306	936	56289	6518	2030	4728	2131	56087	51409	7	15896	201337	0	-131	0	0	4985
1967	8266	251	5134	631	58086	7804	2053	4926	1831	57405	65042	3	17867	220781	0	-202	0	0	8711
1968	7861	268	5334	492	60155	9320	1636	5682	2012	60823	67457	1	18478	231390	0	-342	0	0	10459
1969	5993	305	5713	361	62074	7454	1759	6459	1917	62457	73635	3	18424	240257	107	-379	0	0	11702
1970	5329	323	5824	285	63444	6904	1829	6749	1952	66232	80840	3	18400	252464	3454	-403	0	0	5741
1971	3881	327	6026	241	64769	6919	1842	6835	1993	68314	75213	2	15975	248153	3825	-309	0	0	16451
1972	1361	321	6309	225	71301	8716	1975	7962	2134	74054	80761	1	15419	268856	4356	-217	0	0	26583
1973	2664	302	7355	198	73584	8319	1544	8111	2278	75830	79204	1	16355	272779	3585	-333	0	0	30724
1974	3402	275	6283	214	66628	7246	1267	7841	2182	75512	64417	25	15680	247295	3673	-282	0	0	38745
1975	2437	244	5011	145	58447	6679	1211	7329	1741	77618	49222	0	14944	222348	3146	-272	0	0	73436
1976	2757	322	4451	117	60641	6892	1740	7669	1934	79469	58606	1	16790	238309	3855	-245	0	0	73094
1977	2750	247	5489	136	57621	8500	2519	7941	2369	77535	60947	0	17202	240260	6959	-167	0	0	61239
1978	2442	229	6017	147	54954	7733	2379	8150	2545	80604	61726	0	18563	242816	8169	-173	0	0	68998
1979	2295	261	5783	115	50528	8360	1961	8758	2663	75640	60980	0	26948	241737	6611	-283	0	0	80498

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of New Jersey
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	282.0	342.7	148.1	200.2	345.9	441.7	336.4	336.8	197.5	11.3	59.7	149.2	1321.4
1961	294.4	360.5	154.9	212.5	389.2	489.8	327.8	328.3	207.8	16.8	65.1	159.5	1391.1
1962	308.9	377.0	164.5	226.2	425.4	534.0	361.0	361.5	215.9	22.8	70.0	168.8	1498.6
1963	322.5	395.4	170.4	236.8	412.7	527.8	380.4	380.8	231.0	23.7	74.9	179.8	1540.8
1964	324.5	403.1	176.6	249.6	378.3	500.7	397.7	398.1	257.0	17.5	81.1	193.3	1551.6
1965	332.0	418.0	185.6	265.9	353.0	486.6	396.8	397.2	284.9	15.3	88.3	211.9	1567.6
1966	339.0	434.5	197.3	285.3	384.0	530.3	417.8	418.2	313.2	17.0	97.0	233.3	1668.3
1967	359.0	462.7	226.2	320.5	411.9	562.0	439.8	440.1	318.7	29.7	102.7	245.8	1785.4
1968	365.4	480.4	228.1	331.7	419.9	578.4	465.6	465.9	341.7	35.7	111.2	266.1	1856.5
1969	378.8	505.9	233.3	347.1	411.1	583.5	466.4	466.6	373.6	39.9	121.6	292.0	1903.1
1970	377.5	519.5	265.8	392.4	404.1	582.2	494.0	494.3	427.3	19.6	130.3	316.6	1988.4
1971	375.7	526.4	266.2	403.6	344.8	525.3	510.0	510.3	412.6	56.1	136.4	332.3	1965.5
1972	396.4	554.5	275.4	424.5	332.4	518.5	557.2	557.4	402.7	90.7	144.5	348.9	2054.9
1973	378.0	551.3	281.0	443.5	345.5	541.0	558.4	558.7	426.7	104.8	155.2	376.3	2094.5
1974	345.9	515.0	243.6	404.3	316.7	508.4	530.6	530.8	389.4	132.2	150.6	371.0	1958.4
1975	335.9	507.0	220.3	384.0	279.7	451.6	519.2	519.5	256.4	250.6	146.5	360.4	1862.1
1976	362.8	538.9	282.7	454.9	330.5	510.3	549.5	549.8	278.9	249.4	153.6	374.8	2053.8
1977	340.8	523.0	237.9	417.5	308.3	493.2	548.5	548.7	338.0	208.9	157.7	389.3	1982.4
1978	332.4	516.7	229.7	416.1	313.3	505.4	571.0	571.2	327.5	235.4	163.6	399.3	2009.3
1979	257.0	441.6	206.3	395.1	490.7	684.4	550.6	550.8	289.3	274.7	165.7	401.6	2071.9

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of New Jersey

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.6	16.7	17.3	77.7	172.1	12.0	3.0	187.0	17.3	43.3	342.7
1961	0.6	15.0	15.6	91.3	171.5	13.3	2.7	187.5	19.2	47.0	360.5
1962	0.5	15.0	15.4	99.7	179.7	11.1	3.0	193.7	19.9	48.1	377.0
1963	0.5	12.2	12.7	105.8	189.6	10.9	3.4	203.9	21.4	51.5	395.4
1964	0.2	10.6	10.8	110.3	190.0	8.9	4.4	203.3	23.3	55.4	403.1
1965	0.3	10.6	10.9	118.1	190.6	9.7	2.7	203.0	25.3	60.7	418.0
1966	0.1	7.1	7.2	126.7	192.5	9.4	3.2	205.1	28.1	67.5	434.5
1967	0.1	5.8	6.0	139.5	201.4	9.3	2.9	213.6	30.6	73.2	462.7
1968	0.1	5.4	5.5	141.4	208.4	7.3	2.8	218.5	33.9	81.1	480.4
1969	0.1	4.7	4.9	150.0	213.5	7.4	3.1	224.0	37.4	89.7	505.9
1970	*	3.8	3.9	144.6	218.3	7.7	3.1	229.1	41.4	100.6	519.5
1971	*	2.3	2.4	147.6	214.1	8.6	3.1	225.7	43.9	106.8	526.4
1972	*	1.4	1.5	154.0	228.0	9.6	3.5	241.0	46.3	111.8	554.5
1973	0.2	1.3	1.5	139.4	225.9	7.9	3.3	237.1	50.6	122.7	551.3
1974	0.1	0.9	1.0	139.1	196.4	6.0	3.4	205.8	48.8	120.2	515.0
1975	*	0.9	0.9	132.0	195.2	4.3	3.6	203.1	49.5	121.6	507.0
1976	0.0	0.8	0.8	150.3	200.3	7.1	4.3	211.7	51.2	124.9	538.9
1977	0.0	0.6	0.6	136.7	188.9	10.2	4.3	203.5	52.5	129.7	522.0
1978	0.0	0.6	0.6	138.5	179.7	9.4	4.2	193.3	53.5	130.7	516.7
1979	0.0	0.5	0.5	127.1	123.1	2.5	3.8	129.4	53.9	130.7	441.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	23	689	711	75	29537	2113	737	32387	5080	12696
1961	23	615	638	88	29449	2344	663	32456	5617	13762
1962	17	619	636	96	30844	1953	743	33541	5844	14102
1963	19	513	532	103	32552	1919	846	35317	6286	15082
1964	8	443	451	107	32617	1571	1109	35297	6815	16242
1965	12	442	454	114	32729	1707	671	35107	7410	17785
1966	6	298	303	123	33052	1653	793	35497	8224	19786
1967	5	251	256	135	34568	1643	750	36961	8960	21451
1968	2	236	238	137	35781	1279	746	37807	9933	23764
1969	5	206	211	145	36648	1306	811	38764	10948	26288
1970	1	167	167	140	37473	1354	833	39660	12131	29478
1971	1	101	102	143	36751	1519	810	39080	12855	31306
1972	1	63	63	150	39137	1687	923	41747	13566	32756
1973	8	55	63	137	38774	1401	884	41059	14836	35959
1974	3	38	41	136	33723	1061	906	35690	14305	35240
1975	1	36	37	129	33504	760	964	35228	14495	35651
1976	0	33	33	148	34395	1245	1156	36795	15003	36614
1977	0	23	23	134	32433	1808	1182	35423	15393	38003
1978	0	25	25	136	30845	1666	1134	33645	15691	38299
1979	0	18	18	125	21140	435	1028	22603	15797	38295

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of New Jersey

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	11.1	12.2	10.7	30.9	58.1	0.5	9.6	26.1	*	125.2	14.9	37.2	200.2
1961	1.1	10.0	11.1	12.7	33.3	57.9	0.5	9.4	30.1	0.1	131.2	16.7	40.9	212.5
1962	0.9	10.0	10.8	14.2	36.0	60.7	0.5	9.7	32.6	*	139.5	18.1	43.6	226.2
1963	0.9	8.2	9.1	16.3	35.5	64.0	0.6	8.7	36.0	0.1	145.0	19.5	46.9	236.8
1964	0.4	7.0	7.4	22.1	34.7	64.1	0.8	8.0	39.4	*	147.1	21.6	51.4	249.6
1965	0.6	7.1	7.7	20.9	35.4	64.4	0.5	7.7	49.1	*	157.1	23.6	56.6	265.9
1966	0.3	4.7	5.0	23.3	35.2	65.0	0.6	2.6	65.5	*	168.9	25.9	62.2	285.3
1967	0.2	3.9	4.1	29.6	34.1	68.0	0.5	2.8	87.2	*	192.5	27.8	66.5	320.5
1968	0.1	3.6	3.7	33.6	35.4	70.4	0.5	2.9	81.7	*	190.9	30.5	73.1	331.7
1969	0.2	3.2	3.4	35.6	37.9	72.1	0.5	3.1	80.6	*	194.3	33.5	80.3	347.1
1970	*	2.6	2.6	57.7	38.6	73.7	0.6	3.2	89.4	*	205.5	36.9	89.7	392.4
1971	*	1.6	1.6	62.1	40.0	72.3	0.5	3.9	85.7	*	202.5	40.0	97.4	403.6
1972	*	1.0	1.0	64.6	41.9	77.0	0.6	3.0	87.3	*	209.8	43.7	105.4	424.5
1973	0.4	0.9	1.3	63.1	43.8	76.3	0.6	3.3	87.7	*	216.7	47.5	115.1	443.5
1974	0.2	0.6	0.8	59.6	41.7	66.3	0.6	3.1	71.4	0.2	183.3	46.4	114.3	404.3
1975	*	0.6	0.6	54.4	33.3	65.9	0.6	3.3	62.2	*	165.3	47.3	116.4	384.0
1976	0.0	0.5	0.5	92.2	29.5	67.6	0.8	3.2	88.8	*	190.0	50.1	122.2	454.9
1977	0.0	0.4	0.4	54.9	36.4	63.8	0.8	2.7	78.9	*	182.6	51.8	127.8	417.5
1978	0.0	0.4	0.4	48.8	39.9	60.7	0.7	3.8	75.4	0.0	180.6	54.2	132.2	416.1
1979	0.0	0.3	0.3	53.3	38.4	41.6	0.7	5.6	66.6	0.0	152.8	55.1	133.6	395.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	42	459	501	10	4652	9972	130	1830	4145	5	20734	4359	10895
1961	42	410	452	12	5013	9942	117	1781	4789	8	21650	4888	11976
1962	32	413	445	14	5419	10413	131	1842	5192	5	23003	5293	12773
1963	35	342	377	16	5353	10990	149	1658	5732	15	23897	5726	13739
1964	15	295	310	21	5236	11012	196	1527	6262	7	24239	6324	15071
1965	23	295	318	20	5334	11050	118	1465	7816	6	25789	6916	16600
1966	10	198	209	23	5306	11159	140	488	10426	7	27525	7577	18228
1967	9	167	176	29	5134	11671	132	530	13866	3	31335	8139	19485
1968	4	157	161	33	5334	12080	132	556	12990	1	31092	8950	21414
1969	9	137	146	35	5713	12373	143	599	12818	3	31650	9806	23546
1970	2	111	113	56	5824	12651	147	614	14217	3	33456	10815	26279
1971	1	67	69	60	6026	12408	143	752	13639	2	32970	11718	28536
1972	1	42	43	63	6309	13213	163	570	13893	1	34149	12794	30891
1973	15	37	51	62	7355	13091	156	621	13957	1	35180	13912	33720
1974	6	25	31	58	6283	11386	160	596	11353	25	29802	13593	33486
1975	1	24	25	53	5011	11311	170	634	9893	0	27020	13871	34117
1976	0	22	22	90	4451	11612	204	615	14122	1	31004	14670	35801
1977	0	15	15	54	5489	10950	209	512	12552	0	29712	15175	37466
1978	0	17	17	48	6017	10414	200	727	11995	0	29352	15872	38740
1979	0	12	12	52	5783	7137	181	1061	10588	0	24751	16156	39164

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of New Jersey

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	60.8	11.3	72.1	28.7	12.9	0.0	2.0	9.4	7.2	3.2	136.2	74.1	245.0	0.1	27.4	68.4	441.7
1961	57.7	10.0	67.7	31.0	14.6	0.0	1.3	9.7	7.0	3.2	160.7	93.9	290.5	0.1	29.1	71.4	489.8
1962	61.0	11.0	72.1	37.5	15.0	0.0	1.4	10.8	7.0	3.3	176.6	101.5	315.7	0.1	31.8	76.8	534.0
1963	52.3	10.5	62.8	41.7	15.1	0.0	1.6	11.8	7.0	3.1	161.8	107.8	308.2	0.1	33.8	81.2	527.8
1964	48.3	10.8	59.1	44.7	11.6	0.0	1.8	13.1	7.4	2.9	137.4	100.3	274.5	0.1	36.2	86.2	500.7
1965	48.7	10.9	59.6	53.9	20.8	0.0	2.2	13.9	8.7	2.8	102.7	88.4	239.4	*	39.3	94.3	486.6
1966	43.2	7.5	50.8	60.7	22.0	0.0	2.1	15.1	9.0	2.7	120.0	101.5	272.5	0.1	42.9	103.3	530.3
1967	39.2	6.9	46.1	65.2	21.2	0.0	2.3	15.4	7.8	2.4	135.6	115.8	300.5	0.1	44.2	105.9	562.0
1968	37.6	6.1	43.7	73.0	21.1	0.0	2.0	18.2	8.6	2.3	130.6	120.2	303.1	0.1	46.7	111.8	578.4
1969	24.9	5.2	30.1	79.4	22.5	0.0	2.6	20.8	8.2	2.2	124.6	120.6	301.5	0.1	50.7	121.7	583.5
1970	18.9	3.7	22.6	82.3	20.1	0.0	2.7	21.6	8.4	2.1	124.1	120.3	299.2	*	51.9	126.1	582.2
1971	3.1	1.9	5.0	85.0	20.7	0.0	1.8	22.0	8.3	1.9	96.8	103.3	254.7	0.1	52.5	127.9	525.3
1972	1.2	1.1	2.3	84.9	20.9	0.0	1.6	25.7	8.9	1.6	87.8	98.7	245.2	0.1	54.5	131.6	518.5
1973	2.2	1.0	3.2	79.5	22.7	0.0	0.8	26.3	10.0	1.5	96.3	105.1	262.7	0.1	57.1	138.4	541.0
1974	3.7	0.8	4.5	67.0	16.4	0.0	1.2	25.1	9.5	1.6	90.4	100.9	245.1	*	55.4	136.4	508.4
1975	1.0	1.0	2.0	53.4	17.2	1.5	2.6	22.9	6.9	1.2	75.5	96.4	224.2	*	49.7	122.2	451.6
1976	0.4	1.1	1.5	74.4	19.5	0.6	2.8	23.3	7.7	1.2	91.7	107.9	254.6	*	52.2	127.5	510.3
1977	1.8	0.7	2.6	52.3	19.2	0.4	4.0	23.9	10.1	1.0	85.7	109.0	253.4	*	53.3	131.6	493.2
1978	3.0	0.8	3.8	43.9	15.6	0.0	4.0	24.8	10.8	1.0	91.5	117.8	265.5	0.1	55.8	136.3	505.4
1979	0.2	0.6	0.8	53.0	54.6	0.0	8.7	27.6	11.3	0.8	153.7	180.3	436.9	*	56.6	137.1	684.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2276	469	2745	28	2214	0	355	2342	1194	604	21662	11362	39733	10	8021	20048
1961	2165	410	2575	30	2507	0	223	2423	1162	616	25559	14278	46768	8	8540	20926
1962	2290	455	2746	36	2577	0	246	2704	1161	625	28091	15368	50773	7	9329	22512
1963	1959	438	2397	40	2593	0	278	2953	1161	584	25734	16459	49762	5	9917	23795
1964	1807	451	2257	43	1992	0	316	3271	1219	546	21852	15546	44742	7	10605	25275
1965	1819	457	2276	52	3567	0	389	3457	1433	527	16337	13816	39526	4	11519	27647
1966	1615	316	1932	59	3782	0	377	3762	1488	508	19094	15896	44907	5	12587	30281
1967	1464	297	1761	63	3631	0	410	4009	1292	453	21575	17867	49237	8	12964	31037
1968	1404	264	1668	71	3629	0	357	4775	1420	441	20774	18478	49875	6	13693	32760
1969	928	224	1153	77	3862	0	454	5469	1353	414	19822	18424	49797	6	14859	35679
1970	704	159	863	80	3451	0	475	5724	1379	401	19735	18400	49564	4	15215	36972
1971	116	81	196	82	3547	0	323	5838	1363	353	15395	15975	42794	5	15395	37492
1972	43	48	92	83	3587	0	288	6831	1459	311	13962	15419	41857	6	15970	38560
1973	82	41	124	78	3903	0	143	7024	1641	291	15315	16355	44673	5	16734	40559
1974	143	33	176	65	2818	0	206	6729	1572	308	14380	15680	41693	3	16224	39968
1975	40	43	83	52	2959	272	451	6156	1136	233	12007	14944	38159	4	14562	35816
1976	14	46	60	73	3348	100	495	6273	1262	219	14589	16790	43076	3	15313	37370
1977	73	29	102	51	3290	73	712	6510	1657	194	13638	17202	43276	4	15624	38574
1978	118	32	151	43	2670	0	713	6769	1780	189	14549	18563	45233	5	16365	39944
1979	7	23	30	52	5577	0	1526	7500	1862	159	24441	26948	71814	3	16579	40190

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of New Jersey

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	0.6	5.9	28.2	12.7	*	4.2	247.8	36.0	334.8	0.1	0.3	336.8
1961	0.3	0.5	5.4	30.6	13.0	*	4.0	249.9	24.2	327.1	0.1	0.3	328.3
1962	0.2	0.3	7.2	28.9	17.9	*	3.7	256.8	45.9	360.5	0.1	0.3	361.5
1963	0.2	0.6	6.3	30.4	21.0	*	3.7	266.8	51.4	379.7	0.1	0.3	380.8
1964	0.2	0.5	5.7	36.0	23.3	0.1	3.9	268.1	60.0	397.0	0.1	0.3	398.1
1965	0.2	0.5	5.1	34.8	30.5	0.1	3.8	282.1	39.8	396.2	0.1	0.3	397.2
1966	0.1	0.4	4.7	48.2	36.3	0.1	3.9	289.4	34.6	417.3	0.1	0.3	418.2
1967	0.1	0.7	3.2	47.7	43.5	0.1	3.3	296.4	44.7	439.0	0.1	0.2	440.1
1968	0.1	0.5	2.5	48.0	52.0	0.1	3.6	314.3	44.6	465.1	0.1	0.2	465.9
1969	*	0.6	1.8	52.0	41.6	0.1	3.4	322.8	44.0	465.7	0.1	0.2	466.6
1970	*	1.0	1.4	49.8	38.6	0.2	3.5	342.6	57.0	493.0	0.1	0.2	494.3
1971	*	0.9	1.2	52.0	38.6	0.2	3.8	353.0	60.3	509.1	0.1	0.2	510.3
1972	*	0.7	1.1	51.9	41.1	0.2	4.1	384.4	73.6	556.4	0.1	0.2	557.4
1973	*	0.7	1.0	56.2	41.1	0.2	3.9	393.5	61.9	557.7	0.1	0.2	558.7
1974	*	0.6	1.1	58.1	36.0	0.2	3.7	391.9	39.0	530.0	0.1	0.2	530.8
1975	*	0.4	0.7	50.6	33.1	0.1	3.7	403.2	27.5	518.8	0.1	0.2	519.5
1976	*	0.5	0.6	52.5	31.6	0.1	4.1	413.1	47.1	549.0	0.1	0.2	549.8
1977	*	0.6	0.7	55.6	33.7	0.1	4.3	403.6	49.8	547.9	0.1	0.2	548.7
1978	0.0	0.5	0.7	58.5	34.1	0.2	4.6	418.6	53.7	570.5	0.1	0.1	571.2
1979	0.0	0.6	0.6	63.7	41.9	0.2	4.9	390.9	47.9	550.0	0.1	0.2	550.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	40	1	1172	4849	2351	4	685	47166	5725	61952	35	88
1961	10	*	1067	5248	2413	5	667	47565	3848	60812	37	90
1962	9	*	1427	4963	3291	10	617	48890	7293	66491	37	88
1963	7	1	1246	5223	3835	10	617	50785	8174	69890	34	81
1964	7	*	1124	6184	4241	16	648	51037	9536	72786	33	80
1965	6	*	1014	5974	5494	22	619	53694	6334	73151	33	79
1966	5	*	936	8269	6518	33	643	55092	5507	76998	32	78
1967	4	1	631	8197	7804	34	539	56422	7111	80738	28	66
1968	3	*	492	8234	9320	29	592	59825	7100	85592	25	61
1969	2	1	361	8927	7454	37	563	61444	6995	85781	24	57
1970	1	1	285	8552	6904	45	574	65218	9062	90639	23	57
1971	0	1	241	8926	6919	44	630	67209	9586	93555	22	54
1972	0	1	225	8910	7354	45	674	73173	11713	102093	19	47
1973	0	1	198	9644	7339	47	637	74919	9842	102626	19	45
1974	0	1	214	9980	6448	46	610	74608	6196	98102	20	49
1975	0	*	145	8690	5917	39	605	76751	4367	96513	21	51
1976	0	1	117	9010	5646	37	672	78635	7484	101601	21	51
1977	0	1	136	9552	6019	40	712	76828	7928	101215	21	51
1978	0	1	147	10037	6095	46	765	79687	8545	105322	17	42
1979	0	1	115	10933	7468	48	800	74419	7615	101399	19	47

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of New Jersey

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Petroleum Coke	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geothermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
1960	95.4	*	95.4	26.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	75.1	75.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	197.5
1961	125.4	*	125.4	23.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	58.1	58.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.8
1962	126.6	*	126.6	28.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	60.4	60.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	215.9
1963	132.2	*	132.2	29.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	68.8	69.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.0
1964	150.2	0.1	150.3	28.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	77.3	77.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.0
1965	180.7	*	180.7	23.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	81.2	81.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	284.9
1966	187.8	0.0	187.8	23.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	103.0	103.2	-1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	313.2
1967	154.8	0.0	154.8	24.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	141.4	141.5	-2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	318.7
1968	147.2	0.0	147.2	28.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	167.2	169.7	-3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	341.7
1969	112.5	0.0	112.5	48.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	213.8	215.3	-4.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	373.6
1970	100.8	0.0	100.8	47.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	237.8	245.5	-4.3	37.9	0.0	0.0	427.3
1971	84.7	0.0	84.7	41.2	18.3	0.0	0.1	230.1	248.5	-3.3	41.5	0.0	0.0	412.6
1972	28.0	0.0	28.0	25.7	37.6	7.7	0.0	259.0	304.3	-2.3	47.0	0.0	0.0	402.7
1973	60.9	0.0	60.9	25.0	47.6	5.6	0.0	252.0	305.2	-3.5	39.1	0.0	0.0	426.7
1974	76.5	0.0	76.5	15.4	50.8	4.5	0.0	204.3	259.6	-3.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	389.4
1975	57.2	0.0	57.2	8.8	11.6	2.8	0.0	144.3	158.6	-2.9	34.6	0.0	0.0	256.4
1976	68.0	0.0	68.0	10.2	13.3	6.5	0.0	140.9	160.7	-2.6	42.6	0.0	0.0	278.9
1977	67.0	0.0	67.0	7.4	8.1	13.7	0.0	168.7	190.5	-1.8	74.9	0.0	0.0	338.0
1978	58.0	0.0	58.0	0.8	5.8	9.3	0.0	167.5	182.5	-1.9	83.0	0.0	0.0	327.5
1979	57.7	0.0	57.7	31.8	11.3	5.1	0.0	115.3	131.6	-3.0	71.2	0.0	0.0	289.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Petroleum Coke	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geothermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	3563	1	3565	25	41	0	0	11951	11992	35	0	0	0
1961	4685	1	4685	23	82	0	0	9245	9327	11	0	0	0
1962	4732	1	4732	28	45	0	0	9605	9650	15	0	0	0
1963	4960	0	4960	29	48	0	0	10936	10984	10	0	0	0
1964	5652	4	5657	28	49	0	0	12301	12350	12	0	0	0
1965	6829	0	6829	22	41	0	0	12912	12953	-35	0	0	0
1966	7123	0	7123	23	29	0	0	16382	16410	-136	0	0	0
1967	5888	0	5888	24	20	0	0	22491	22511	-209	0	0	0
1968	5608	0	5608	28	431	0	0	26593	27024	-348	0	0	0
1969	4332	0	4332	47	265	0	0	34000	34264	-385	107	0	0
1970	4054	0	4054	46	1318	0	0	37826	39144	-407	3454	0	0
1971	3442	0	3442	40	3137	0	23	36593	39753	-314	3825	0	0
1972	1107	0	1107	25	6454	1362	0	41193	49009	-224	4356	0	0
1973	2380	0	2380	24	8172	980	0	40090	49242	-338	3585	0	0
1974	3117	0	3117	15	8721	798	0	32488	42007	-285	3673	0	0
1975	2250	0	2250	9	1983	490	0	22955	25428	-276	3146	0	0
1976	2604	0	2604	10	2276	1146	0	22411	25833	-249	3855	0	0
1977	2581	0	2581	7	1396	2408	0	26829	30633	-172	6959	0	0
1978	2222	0	2222	1	989	1638	0	26637	29264	-178	8169	0	0
1979	2209	0	2209	31	1941	892	0	18336	21169	-286	6611	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of New Mexico

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	4.5	207.3	6.2	2.6	18.3	12.0	2.7	12.1	1.4	49.5	1.1	0.2	5.3	111.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	327.4
1961	3.7	218.9	6.5	2.3	16.6	12.8	1.1	13.1	1.3	50.1	2.0	0.2	5.2	111.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	338.4
1962	2.7	247.1	6.3	4.0	20.6	14.1	0.7	12.3	1.9	52.2	2.0	0.4	5.8	120.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	375.6
1963	15.9	223.2	6.4	4.0	21.2	14.7	1.0	12.4	1.9	54.2	1.3	0.5	6.2	123.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-6.5	356.9
1964	31.4	211.0	7.6	3.8	23.1	15.3	2.1	15.7	2.0	54.7	0.9	0.2	9.1	134.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-20.8	356.1
1965	44.4	208.9	8.9	3.4	22.8	14.0	2.1	13.4	1.4	56.2	4.2	0.3	10.1	137.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-45.8	344.8
1966	37.1	230.6	7.8	3.0	20.9	15.1	3.5	11.8	1.5	58.6	2.4	0.4	8.8	133.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-37.4	364.8
1967	44.2	263.8	7.4	2.4	17.6	17.6	4.9	12.4	1.3	59.3	0.7	0.2	9.0	132.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-45.1	396.1
1968	43.1	268.9	9.5	2.2	24.4	20.7	4.9	14.7	1.5	62.3	0.6	0.1	12.2	153.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-38.8	426.6
1969	50.3	259.7	6.2	1.9	26.5	18.1	6.1	17.5	1.6	65.9	0.6	0.2	14.0	158.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-46.6	422.7
1970	99.5	278.5	7.8	1.5	31.5	17.3	5.6	16.7	1.6	69.1	1.4	0.2	16.4	169.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-91.4	456.2
1971	120.7	277.7	5.4	1.3	31.4	16.6	3.6	16.3	1.7	74.4	2.9	*	15.5	169.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-102.1	465.9
1972	123.8	295.8	6.4	1.2	38.3	15.9	3.7	18.9	1.8	79.2	3.9	0.0	17.3	186.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-110.5	496.0
1973	134.6	262.2	6.6	1.1	46.3	15.2	6.5	16.9	1.8	84.4	7.7	0.0	20.8	207.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-125.8	478.8
1974	141.0	263.5	9.0	1.1	44.5	15.3	3.5	16.2	1.7	82.6	10.8	0.1	20.4	205.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-135.3	475.1
1975	132.5	245.5	10.3	0.8	47.1	14.8	3.7	14.4	1.9	86.6	10.3	0.5	22.8	213.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-132.2	459.6
1976	137.5	284.6	9.2	0.7	46.7	13.5	3.2	14.3	2.1	91.5	9.9	0.5	23.2	214.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-130.1	507.7
1977	154.0	234.9	7.6	0.7	54.4	14.4	4.7	14.5	2.0	94.6	9.4	0.3	25.8	228.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-140.8	476.8
1978	146.1	218.3	9.5	0.7	56.1	13.6	4.5	13.2	2.2	99.4	6.8	0.0	24.6	230.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-117.9	477.3
1979	153.3	215.9	9.3	0.5	57.6	13.9	5.1	15.3	2.3	94.4	3.5	0.0	13.0	215.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-119.1	465.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	171	200	928	508	3138	2244	485	3014	226	9430	176	36	1004	21189	0	69	0	0	999
1961	141	212	980	462	2855	2380	188	3258	220	9543	314	32	983	21216	0	52	0	0	1172
1962	107	239	953	793	3528	2628	130	3069	308	9936	321	55	1069	22789	0	64	0	0	1429
1963	876	217	957	786	3638	2737	170	3099	308	10318	209	70	1168	23461	0	44	0	0	-1895
1964	1719	204	1141	751	3961	2845	372	3903	324	10422	145	31	1714	25608	0	9	0	0	-6086
1965	2450	202	1344	683	3915	2585	376	3334	237	10705	670	44	1825	25717	0	43	0	0	-13435
1966	2054	223	1173	589	3593	2793	617	2945	246	11152	384	54	1621	25168	0	68	0	0	-10955
1967	2481	256	1118	467	3023	3238	866	3233	218	11285	113	24	1673	25257	0	35	0	0	-13212
1968	2397	261	1437	433	4190	3799	864	3841	239	11861	90	20	2235	29009	0	43	0	0	-11370
1969	2812	252	939	369	4547	3321	1077	4605	265	12549	95	28	2540	30336	0	64	0	0	13619
1970	5529	270	1177	289	5405	3162	994	4413	270	13146	215	31	2889	31991	0	66	0	0	-26791
1971	6690	269	813	267	5395	3048	631	4309	282	14162	466	0	2762	32135	0	27	0	0	-29916
1972	6857	288	965	245	6569	2911	660	5026	302	15085	621	0	3080	35465	0	20	0	0	-32390
1973	7533	257	995	209	7948	2768	1150	4520	298	16060	1220	0	3553	38721	0	65	0	0	-36881
1974	7930	257	1355	219	7635	2795	626	4338	286	15719	1714	10	3487	38183	0	73	0	0	-39655
1975	7425	240	1550	157	8080	2704	654	3865	317	16494	1632	82	3826	39360	0	63	0	0	-38742
1976	7698	279	1386	134	8022	2468	566	3853	352	17423	1582	76	3937	39799	0	76	0	0	-38127
1977	8589	230	1152	142	9333	2624	832	3938	331	18005	1503	47	4374	42282	0	28	0	0	-41261
1978	8080	211	1432	137	9633	2481	791	3603	356	18922	1081	0	4211	42647	0	30	0	0	-34561
1979	8564	211	1397	109	9894	2548	895	4159	372	17976	561	0	3932	41844	0	68	0	0	-34896

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of New Mexico
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	28.7	39.1	20.8	31.9	144.7	163.2	92.8	93.3	37.0	3.4	11.5	28.8	327.4
1961	31.0	42.0	22.2	34.2	139.7	159.1	102.7	103.1	38.8	4.0	12.4	30.4	338.4
1962	31.2	43.0	24.2	37.2	163.5	184.1	110.9	111.4	41.0	4.9	13.5	32.5	375.6
1963	32.5	45.5	20.8	35.0	142.2	163.6	112.3	112.8	55.5	-6.5	14.4	34.6	356.9
1964	31.6	46.0	25.2	40.9	137.3	159.4	109.4	109.8	73.5	-20.8	15.6	37.1	356.1
1965	32.4	43.8	26.1	43.0	127.8	142.8	114.8	115.2	89.6	-45.8	12.9	30.9	344.8
1966	37.9	50.3	25.4	44.4	140.0	156.4	113.4	113.8	85.5	-37.4	14.1	34.0	364.8
1967	38.9	52.0	38.5	58.7	150.1	167.7	117.4	117.7	96.3	-45.1	15.1	36.2	396.1
1968	40.9	55.1	44.0	65.4	158.3	177.5	128.2	128.5	94.0	-38.8	16.3	38.9	426.6
1969	39.5	55.1	39.2	62.8	151.1	171.9	132.6	132.9	107.0	-46.6	17.8	42.7	422.7
1970	41.6	58.9	45.6	71.2	165.9	188.3	137.5	137.8	157.0	-91.4	19.1	46.4	456.2
1971	42.1	61.2	43.1	71.4	167.5	191.6	141.4	141.7	173.9	-102.1	20.9	50.9	465.9
1972	45.4	66.1	44.3	75.3	172.2	197.4	156.9	157.2	187.7	-110.5	22.6	54.6	496.0
1973	35.3	58.2	37.9	71.8	166.2	191.7	156.8	157.0	208.3	-125.8	24.1	58.4	478.8
1974	34.2	58.4	40.4	75.3	159.0	183.2	157.9	158.2	218.9	-135.3	24.1	59.4	475.1
1975	35.2	58.3	39.5	71.7	150.3	173.4	156.0	156.2	210.8	-132.2	22.7	55.9	459.6
1976	44.2	68.3	49.4	84.2	168.3	193.7	161.2	161.5	214.7	-130.1	24.6	60.0	507.7
1977	34.2	59.7	40.9	77.8	148.6	176.8	162.3	162.5	231.7	-140.8	26.2	64.7	476.8
1978	33.5	59.9	42.2	79.1	134.6	165.6	172.5	172.7	212.4	-117.9	27.5	67.0	477.3
1979	37.7	65.7	38.9	76.7	117.4	151.5	171.4	171.6	219.7	-119.1	29.3	71.0	465.5

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of New Mexico

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.4	0.0	0.4	21.1	0.1	1.3	5.8	7.2	3.0	7.4	39.1
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	23.3	0.1	0.4	6.9	7.4	3.2	7.8	42.0
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	24.3	0.1	0.3	6.2	6.5	3.5	8.3	43.0
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	25.3	*	0.6	6.3	7.0	3.8	9.2	45.5
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.1	0.1	1.0	7.3	8.3	4.3	10.2	46.0
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.0	0.1	1.1	6.1	7.2	3.4	8.1	43.8
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	30.4	*	2.1	5.2	7.4	3.7	8.8	50.3
1967	*	0.0	*	32.1	*	0.6	6.2	6.8	3.8	9.2	52.0
1968	*	0.0	*	32.5	*	1.5	6.8	8.3	4.2	10.1	55.1
1969	*	0.0	*	28.9	*	2.4	8.1	10.5	4.6	11.1	55.1
1970	*	0.0	*	31.7	*	2.3	7.6	9.9	5.0	12.2	58.9
1971	*	0.0	*	33.4	*	1.6	7.1	8.7	5.6	13.5	61.2
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.1	2.0	7.8	9.9	6.1	14.6	66.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.1	4.5	6.6	11.1	6.7	16.2	58.2
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.1	2.2	6.0	8.3	7.0	17.2	58.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.1	2.1	4.7	6.9	6.7	16.4	58.3
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	0.1	2.4	4.6	7.0	7.0	17.1	68.3
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.1	3.1	5.0	8.2	7.4	18.1	59.7
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	0.1	2.9	4.1	7.2	7.7	18.7	59.9
1979	*	0.0	*	28.4	*	3.3	6.0	9.3	8.2	19.8	65.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	15	0	15	20	13	235	1441	1690	872	2179
1961	12	0	12	23	12	76	1721	1808	930	2278
1962	11	0	11	24	9	50	1547	1606	1013	2444
1963	7	0	7	25	8	113	1569	1690	1125	2700
1964	6	0	6	22	12	171	1817	2000	1249	2977
1965	4	0	4	24	10	195	1517	1721	988	2372
1966	2	0	2	29	6	376	1303	1685	1071	2576
1967	2	0	2	31	4	105	1603	1713	1127	2698
1968	1	0	1	32	5	258	1784	2047	1233	2949
1969	1	0	1	28	6	425	2124	2554	1351	3243
1970	0	0	0	31	8	401	2001	2410	1475	3584
1971	0	0	0	32	6	280	1869	2155	1629	3968
1972	0	0	0	35	13	344	2083	2440	1775	4286
1973	0	0	0	24	15	790	1754	2558	1956	4740
1974	0	0	0	25	12	395	1600	2007	2044	5034
1975	0	0	0	28	11	366	1270	1646	1957	4812
1976	0	0	0	36	14	422	1231	1667	2053	5009
1977	0	0	0	26	22	539	1361	1923	2154	5319
1978	0	0	0	26	22	516	1124	1662	2249	5489
1979	1	0	1	28	5	576	1621	2202	2397	5811

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of New Mexico

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.7	0.0	0.7	9.3	6.2	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	10.8	3.2	7.9	31.9
1961	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.6	6.5	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	11.0	3.5	8.5	34.2
1962	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.2	6.3	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	10.4	3.8	9.2	37.2
1963	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.3	6.4	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	10.1	4.2	10.0	35.0
1964	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.9	7.6	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	12.1	4.6	11.0	40.9
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.0	8.9	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	13.0	5.0	11.9	43.0
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.4	7.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	10.9	5.6	13.4	44.4
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	28.3	7.4	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	10.1	6.0	14.3	58.7
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	31.7	9.5	1.0	1.2	0.4	*	0.1	12.3	6.3	15.1	65.4
1969	*	0.0	*	29.6	6.2	1.3	1.4	0.4	*	0.2	9.6	7.0	16.7	62.8
1970	*	0.0	*	34.1	7.8	1.7	1.3	0.4	*	0.2	11.5	7.5	18.2	71.2
1971	*	0.0	*	34.8	5.4	1.2	1.2	0.4	*	*	8.3	8.2	20.1	71.4
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	6.4	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	11.1	9.1	21.9	75.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	6.6	3.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	11.8	9.9	24.0	71.8
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	9.0	2.5	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.1	14.6	10.1	24.8	75.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	10.3	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.5	16.3	9.3	22.8	71.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	9.2	3.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.5	15.0	10.1	24.7	84.2
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	7.6	4.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	14.9	10.6	26.3	77.8
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	9.5	4.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	16.1	10.7	26.1	79.1
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	26.8	9.3	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.0	11.1	26.8	76.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	27	0	27	9	928	496	254	67	17	36	1799	927	2316
1961	22	0	22	10	980	441	304	73	18	32	1848	1021	2502
1962	20	0	20	13	953	345	273	66	46	55	1738	1117	2696
1963	13	0	13	10	957	308	277	63	9	70	1684	1221	2930
1964	10	0	10	12	1141	445	321	64	17	31	2018	1355	3230
1965	7	0	7	13	1344	368	268	65	31	44	2119	1453	3488
1966	5	0	5	14	1173	221	230	70	25	54	1773	1628	3917
1967	3	0	3	27	1118	165	283	72	8	24	1670	1749	4189
1968	2	0	2	31	1437	171	315	75	4	20	2021	1849	4424
1969	1	0	1	29	939	219	375	81	2	28	1644	2038	4894
1970	1	0	1	33	1177	288	353	83	3	31	1936	2190	5323
1971	1	0	1	34	813	212	330	80	2	0	1437	2415	5881
1972	0	0	0	32	965	480	368	76	21	0	1910	2660	6422
1973	0	0	0	26	995	559	309	78	67	0	2008	2902	7033
1974	0	0	0	25	1355	435	282	88	229	10	2400	2952	7273
1975	0	0	0	23	1550	404	224	91	285	82	2637	2723	6696
1976	0	0	0	34	1386	515	217	96	164	76	2454	2965	7236
1977	0	0	0	25	1152	833	240	99	109	47	2480	3120	7703
1978	0	0	0	26	1432	816	198	101	95	0	2643	3137	7656
1979	2	0	2	26	1397	187	286	104	0	0	1974	3240	7854

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of New Mexico

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	2.7	0.0	2.7	124.5	3.8	0.0	1.4	4.9	0.4	1.4	0.3	5.3	17.5	0.0	5.3	13.2	163.2
1961	2.0	0.0	2.0	121.6	3.1	0.0	0.6	4.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	5.2	16.1	0.0	5.6	13.8	159.1
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	144.3	4.5	0.0	0.5	4.7	0.4	1.3	0.8	5.8	17.9	0.0	6.0	14.6	184.1
1963	0.7	0.0	0.7	123.8	4.2	0.0	0.3	4.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	6.2	17.8	0.0	6.3	15.1	163.6
1964	1.0	0.0	1.0	111.5	6.0	0.0	1.1	6.5	0.4	1.1	0.6	9.1	24.8	0.0	6.6	15.6	159.4
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	99.8	5.2	0.0	1.0	5.8	0.4	1.2	3.7	10.1	27.4	0.0	4.4	10.6	142.8
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	116.0	4.7	0.0	1.4	5.3	0.5	1.2	1.8	8.8	23.6	0.0	4.8	11.6	156.4
1967	0.5	0.0	0.5	126.2	3.6	0.0	4.3	4.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	9.0	23.4	0.0	5.2	12.4	167.7
1968	0.4	0.0	0.4	126.9	7.0	0.0	3.4	6.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	12.2	30.9	0.0	5.7	13.6	177.5
1969	0.3	0.0	0.3	115.6	7.9	0.0	3.7	7.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	14.0	35.1	0.0	6.1	14.7	171.9
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	124.9	11.3	0.0	3.4	7.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	16.4	40.8	0.0	6.5	15.8	188.3
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	128.8	11.1	0.0	2.0	7.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	15.5	38.3	0.0	7.0	17.1	191.6
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	129.0	11.7	0.0	1.8	9.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	17.3	43.0	0.0	7.4	17.9	197.4
1973	0.5	0.0	0.5	113.8	14.1	0.0	2.0	8.8	0.6	0.8	4.8	20.8	51.9	0.0	7.4	18.0	191.7
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	109.2	10.7	0.0	1.3	8.8	0.6	0.8	7.0	20.4	49.6	0.0	7.0	17.2	183.2
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	11.7	0.0	1.6	8.5	0.7	0.8	6.9	22.8	53.0	0.0	6.7	16.4	173.4
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	113.3	11.9	0.0	0.8	8.6	0.8	0.7	8.6	23.2	54.8	0.0	7.4	18.0	193.7
1977	0.5	0.0	0.5	88.1	15.3	0.0	1.7	8.3	0.7	0.7	7.6	25.8	60.1	0.0	8.1	20.1	176.8
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	77.1	14.0	0.0	1.6	8.1	0.8	0.6	5.7	24.6	55.1	0.0	9.0	22.0	165.6
1979	2.3	0.0	2.3	68.6	20.5	0.0	1.8	8.2	0.8	0.5	1.6	13.0	46.4	0.0	10.0	24.2	151.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	102	0	102	120	647	0	249	1231	67	271	42	1004	3512	0	1548	3869
1961	73	0	73	118	541	0	112	1142	65	241	136	983	3220	0	1648	4037
1962	49	0	49	139	776	0	80	1161	66	247	132	1069	3531	0	1771	4273
1963	26	0	26	120	713	0	57	1169	66	245	114	1168	3532	0	1841	4417
1964	36	0	36	108	1027	0	201	1617	69	209	95	1714	4932	0	1920	4576
1965	21	0	21	97	897	0	181	1438	72	227	581	1825	5221	0	1299	3119
1966	14	0	14	112	812	0	240	1328	75	222	281	1621	4579	0	1410	3393
1967	17	0	17	122	610	0	762	1281	71	183	31	1673	4609	0	1520	3638
1968	17	0	17	123	1206	0	606	1652	78	201	55	2235	6034	0	1663	3979
1969	12	0	12	112	1361	0	653	1980	103	172	58	2540	6867	0	1794	4307
1970	10	0	10	121	1946	0	593	1951	104	178	120	2889	7782	0	1911	4645
1971	12	0	12	125	1905	0	351	2004	116	190	71	2762	7399	0	2057	5009
1972	7	0	7	126	2008	0	316	2444	124	184	204	3080	8361	0	2168	5235
1973	19	0	19	112	2414	0	360	2359	104	150	764	3553	9705	0	2182	5288
1974	7	0	7	107	1832	0	231	2361	100	150	1112	3487	9273	0	2050	5050
1975	0	0	0	95	2007	0	288	2288	120	145	1095	3826	9768	0	1960	4820
1976	7	0	7	111	2048	0	144	2330	133	134	1374	3937	10100	0	2166	5287
1977	18	0	18	86	2622	0	293	2262	118	127	1208	4374	11004	0	2382	5881
1978	85	0	85	76	2412	0	275	2221	127	105	910	4211	10261	0	2645	6456
1979	93	0	93	67	3518	0	319	2226	133	104	248	3932	10480	0	2922	7083

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of New Mexico

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	17.6	2.6	11.4	12.0	0.3	1.0	47.8	0.2	75.2	0.1	0.3	93.3
1961	*	26.7	2.3	10.7	12.8	0.4	0.9	48.5	0.4	76.0	0.1	0.3	103.1
1962	*	26.3	4.0	13.9	14.1	0.4	1.5	50.5	0.2	84.6	0.1	0.3	111.4
1963	*	24.0	4.0	15.1	14.7	0.3	1.5	52.6	0.2	88.4	0.1	0.3	112.8
1964	*	20.5	3.8	14.3	15.3	0.6	1.5	53.3	*	88.9	0.1	0.3	109.8
1965	*	25.7	3.4	15.3	14.0	0.4	1.0	54.7	0.2	89.1	0.1	0.3	115.2
1966	*	21.8	3.0	14.8	15.1	0.3	1.0	57.1	0.3	91.6	0.1	0.3	113.8
1967	*	25.2	2.4	13.0	17.6	0.3	0.9	57.9	0.1	92.1	0.1	0.2	117.7
1968	*	26.9	2.2	16.3	20.7	0.3	1.0	60.9	*	101.4	0.1	0.2	128.5
1969	*	29.4	1.9	17.2	18.1	0.5	1.0	64.6	*	103.2	0.1	0.2	132.9
1970	*	31.2	1.5	18.4	17.3	0.4	1.0	67.7	0.1	106.3	0.1	0.2	137.8
1971	*	30.0	1.3	19.0	16.6	0.4	1.0	73.0	*	111.4	0.1	0.2	141.7
1972	*	37.3	1.2	23.0	15.9	0.5	1.1	77.9	0.0	119.6	0.1	0.2	157.2
1973	*	30.1	1.1	25.8	15.2	0.4	1.2	83.2	0.0	126.7	0.1	0.2	157.0
1974	*	33.1	1.1	25.6	15.3	0.4	1.1	81.3	0.0	124.8	0.1	0.2	158.2
1975	0.0	29.6	0.8	23.9	14.8	0.3	1.2	85.4	0.0	126.4	0.1	0.2	156.2
1976	*	28.4	0.7	26.7	13.5	0.3	1.3	90.3	0.0	132.8	0.1	0.2	161.5
1977	*	22.6	0.7	29.6	14.4	0.3	1.3	93.4	0.0	139.7	0.1	0.2	162.5
1978	0.0	23.3	0.7	35.0	13.6	0.2	1.4	98.3	0.0	149.2	0.1	0.2	172.7
1979	0.0	29.7	0.5	32.3	13.9	0.1	1.5	93.3	0.0	141.7	0.1	0.2	171.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	2	17	508	1960	2244	87	159	9093	24	14075	36	90
1961	0	26	462	1839	2380	91	155	9230	62	14219	40	98
1962	0	25	793	2380	2628	88	243	9623	37	15790	42	102
1963	0	23	786	2589	2737	84	243	10010	35	16484	40	95
1964	0	20	751	2462	2845	148	255	10149	1	16610	42	100
1965	0	25	683	2623	2585	112	165	10413	36	16615	32	78
1966	0	21	589	2537	2793	84	171	10860	40	17074	32	78
1967	0	24	467	2236	3238	66	147	11030	12	17196	29	70
1968	0	26	433	2800	3799	90	161	11585	5	18872	26	62
1969	0	28	369	2952	3321	126	163	12296	2	19229	25	61
1970	0	30	289	3156	3162	107	166	12884	11	19775	26	63
1971	0	29	267	3261	3048	106	166	13892	7	20747	25	61
1972	0	36	245	3956	2911	131	178	14825	0	22246	24	59
1973	0	30	209	4421	2768	98	194	15832	0	23522	23	57
1974	0	32	219	4399	2795	94	186	15480	0	23173	25	62
1975	0	29	157	4098	2704	83	197	16257	0	23497	21	51
1976	0	28	134	4585	2468	74	219	17193	0	24674	23	56
1977	0	22	142	5090	2624	74	213	17780	0	25924	23	57
1978	0	23	137	6005	2481	59	229	18716	0	27628	19	47
1979	0	29	109	5548	2548	26	240	17769	0	26239	23	56

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of New Mexico

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.6	0.0	0.6	34.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0
1961	0.8	0.0	0.8	36.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8
1962	0.6	0.0	0.6	39.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0
1963	14.7	0.0	14.7	39.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.5
1964	30.1	0.0	30.1	43.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.5
1965	43.5	0.0	43.5	45.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.6
1966	36.5	0.0	36.5	47.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.5
1967	43.6	0.0	43.6	51.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3
1968	42.5	0.0	42.5	50.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0
1969	49.9	0.0	49.9	56.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.0
1970	99.2	0.0	99.2	56.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.0
1971	120.4	0.0	120.4	50.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	173.9
1972	123.6	0.0	123.6	60.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	187.7
1973	134.1	0.0	134.1	68.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	208.3
1974	140.8	0.0	140.8	69.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	218.9
1975	132.5	0.0	132.5	66.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	10.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	210.8
1976	137.3	0.0	137.3	71.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	214.7
1977	153.5	0.0	153.5	72.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.7
1978	144.0	0.0	144.0	65.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	212.4
1979	150.9	0.0	150.9	62.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	219.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	26	0	26	34	22	0	0	92	114	69	0	0	0
1961	33	0	33	35	22	0	0	98	120	52	0	0	0
1962	28	0	28	38	18	0	0	106	125	64	0	0	0
1963	829	0	829	39	19	0	0	51	70	44	0	0	0
1964	1667	0	1667	42	15	0	0	33	48	9	0	0	0
1965	2418	0	2418	44	18	0	0	22	40	43	0	0	0
1966	2033	0	2033	46	18	0	0	39	57	68	0	0	0
1967	2459	0	2459	50	8	0	0	62	70	35	0	0	0
1968	2376	0	2376	49	9	0	0	26	35	43	0	0	0
1969	2798	0	2798	54	9	0	0	33	42	64	0	0	0
1970	5518	0	5518	55	7	0	0	81	88	66	0	0	0
1971	6677	0	6677	49	11	0	0	386	397	27	0	0	0
1972	6850	0	6850	59	112	0	0	396	508	20	0	0	0
1973	7514	0	7514	66	539	0	0	389	928	65	0	0	0
1974	7923	0	7923	68	957	0	0	373	1330	73	0	0	0
1975	7425	0	7425	65	1560	0	0	252	1812	63	0	0	0
1976	7690	0	7690	70	860	0	0	44	904	76	0	0	0
1977	8571	0	8571	70	766	0	0	186	952	28	0	0	0
1978	7996	0	7996	63	378	0	0	76	454	30	0	0	0
1979	8467	0	8467	60	636	0	0	313	949	68	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of New York

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	724.6	434.1	36.0	53.5	486.1	53.6	30.1	11.4	14.0	496.2	489.3	*	55.4	1725.5	0.0	169.0	0.0	0.0	-63.8	2989.5
1961	663.7	450.6	34.3	65.9	503.6	69.2	37.6	11.3	13.6	503.1	530.6	0.1	65.1	1834.3	0.0	207.1	0.0	0.0	-72.7	3083.1
1962	645.1	491.1	37.6	14.8	553.0	93.7	32.5	11.8	13.4	524.4	561.0	*	67.6	1909.8	0.7	229.8	0.0	0.0	-44.3	3232.2
1963	668.1	522.7	41.1	13.1	557.7	99.4	31.6	13.1	13.4	538.4	557.5	0.1	72.2	1937.7	7.0	211.3	0.0	0.0	-38.0	3308.9
1964	756.3	530.5	36.9	11.5	553.2	106.7	30.3	15.1	14.1	551.2	529.9	0.2	80.7	1929.6	4.6	212.7	0.0	0.0	-47.9	3385.8
1965	769.4	561.9	41.4	8.4	601.2	134.1	31.9	12.7	13.5	568.4	661.9	*	83.9	2157.5	8.6	209.8	0.0	0.0	-41.1	3666.2
1966	744.7	652.6	42.3	6.0	590.8	147.7	29.8	13.2	14.0	596.9	749.5	*	92.7	2283.0	9.3	238.6	0.0	0.0	-41.2	3887.1
1967	738.7	608.0	35.9	3.8	616.1	182.6	31.6	12.5	13.0	607.6	822.2	0.0	125.3	2450.6	13.3	249.1	0.0	0.0	-51.5	4008.2
1968	709.8	659.7	33.9	3.1	623.4	197.4	36.1	14.1	14.3	629.1	834.0	*	119.2	2504.6	12.1	260.5	0.0	0.0	-52.2	4094.5
1969	665.4	704.9	35.6	2.5	632.8	218.9	37.5	16.8	13.1	676.7	856.4	*	110.4	2600.7	14.0	287.1	0.0	0.0	-46.4	4225.7
1970	615.7	732.9	37.2	1.9	647.3	217.6	39.7	17.0	13.3	686.8	958.7	*	108.6	2728.1	46.9	272.8	0.0	0.0	-51.7	4344.7
1971	453.3	738.8	36.8	1.7	663.1	222.9	43.3	17.9	13.6	719.7	1003.5	1.4	83.3	2807.3	70.7	275.3	0.0	0.0	-80.5	4264.8
1972	367.8	711.4	36.1	1.5	688.8	246.9	43.8	19.9	14.5	740.5	1031.8	1.5	84.5	2909.9	69.8	305.0	0.0	0.0	-81.7	4282.2
1973	379.3	696.5	48.7	1.4	684.1	246.3	33.7	19.4	12.5	762.2	1066.7	1.5	82.1	2958.5	78.8	328.9	0.0	0.0	-27.3	4414.7
1974	376.3	642.5	44.9	1.5	619.9	216.9	30.6	17.7	12.0	705.7	976.5	0.4	77.6	2706.2	103.5	333.2	0.0	0.0	-43.5	4118.2
1975	312.7	588.5	38.0	1.6	601.5	222.3	29.5	19.3	11.8	701.1	923.2	0.1	67.1	2615.4	144.4	311.7	0.0	0.0	-51.2	3921.6
1976	364.9	607.3	36.5	1.5	661.4	219.8	38.6	20.7	13.1	753.6	992.2	0.1	79.0	2816.5	173.0	324.4	0.0	0.0	-56.2	4229.9
1977	332.1	572.4	37.0	1.6	660.6	223.0	32.5	21.6	12.7	741.1	991.9	0.1	91.1	2813.2	221.7	300.0	0.0	0.0	-47.6	4191.7
1978	294.7	578.8	40.3	1.5	662.4	220.6	31.2	21.8	13.6	761.3	962.1	0.1	116.4	2831.4	233.7	323.0	0.0	0.0	-39.0	4222.7
1979	312.7	636.3	34.9	1.7	517.7	203.2	20.5	23.6	14.2	720.1	819.4	0.4	219.4	2575.2	199.3	400.8	0.0	0.7	-24.3	4072.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	27961	419	5421	10597	83448	9585	5302	2849	2312	94463	77825	3	8554	300359	0	15709	0	0	-18713
1961	25625	435	5163	13061	86463	12341	6627	2817	2250	95770	84394	10	9957	318852	0	19449	0	0	-21305
1962	24793	474	5661	2932	94930	16679	5731	2948	2207	99824	89239	7	10279	330436	61	21768	0	0	-12975
1963	25688	507	6188	2586	95745	17692	5579	3271	2206	102498	88672	22	11062	335521	591	20163	0	0	-11126
1964	28868	514	5555	2269	94974	18971	5351	3764	2317	104922	84284	27	12438	334872	382	20335	0	0	-14041
1965	29317	545	6232	1664	103216	23785	5623	3174	2221	108212	105286	2	13020	372435	727	20072	0	0	-12038
1966	28479	632	6376	1179	101433	26189	5250	3302	2307	113635	119219	1	14344	393235	798	22910	0	0	-12069
1967	28370	589	5413	751	105764	32359	5575	3253	2146	115674	130771	0	18866	420570	1153	23883	0	0	-15106
1968	27204	640	5103	610	107019	34977	6364	3697	2358	119755	132660	3	17751	430298	1074	25050	0	0	-15303
1969	25677	684	5363	489	108641	38746	6622	4415	2159	128829	136213	7	16303	447786	1272	27477	0	0	-13602
1970	24246	711	5605	385	111117	38492	6994	4506	2199	130739	152487	7	15994	468325	4273	25995	0	0	-15152
1971	17930	717	5544	343	113833	39440	7640	4757	2238	137010	159609	218	12441	483074	6521	26273	0	0	-23601
1972	14529	693	5438	307	118242	43658	7730	5303	2397	140964	164123	229	12561	500951	6465	29387	0	0	-23954
1973	14836	683	7334	275	117436	43537	5946	5179	2063	145099	169669	224	12171	508932	7227	31657	0	0	-7993
1974	15324	627	6767	304	106426	38367	5396	4753	1976	134343	155327	62	11413	465521	9272	31908	0	0	-12746
1975	12719	577	5720	317	103264	39312	5206	5188	1948	133463	146837	13	9940	451208	13111	29955	0	0	-14994
1976	14618	596	5503	291	113550	38866	6809	5580	2164	143459	157812	11	11796	485839	15659	31271	0	0	-16462
1977	13615	562	5579	309	113413	39438	5727	5865	2090	141083	157773	16	13775	485069	20590	28754	0	0	-14003
1978	12179	570	6066	306	113723	39009	5510	5928	2244	144925	153037	19	17596	488364	21701	30952	0	0	-11424
1979	12771	624	5260	331	88874	35941	3621	6420	2349	137083	130340	55	29605	439879	18507	38411	0	71	-7133

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of New York
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	607.2	756.4	482.8	710.5	586.7	759.0	757.4	763.6	619.2	-63.8	158.7	396.7	2989.5
1961	646.2	805.3	514.9	686.8	571.4	812.0	772.2	778.9	650.9	-72.7	167.6	410.7	3083.1
1962	686.0	849.4	531.1	707.2	594.4	890.4	778.3	785.2	686.7	-44.3	188.2	454.2	3232.2
1963	693.7	867.0	534.2	791.4	607.4	844.6	799.6	805.9	711.9	-38.0	198.3	475.7	3308.9
1964	692.8	876.4	483.4	757.2	675.6	922.2	823.7	829.9	758.2	-47.9	209.9	500.3	3385.8
1965	728.3	925.9	626.5	918.2	697.7	965.7	850.2	856.4	804.4	-41.1	224.5	538.8	3666.2
1966	754.5	967.3	673.4	984.1	739.9	1024.4	905.2	911.3	855.2	-41.2	239.0	575.0	3887.1
1967	755.8	982.8	690.0	1020.1	751.7	1041.7	958.0	963.6	904.2	-51.5	251.2	601.5	4008.2
1968	778.8	1026.4	688.7	1041.6	737.7	1029.0	992.3	997.4	949.2	-52.2	264.4	632.6	4094.5
1969	797.6	1067.5	692.4	1070.8	716.7	1033.5	1049.0	1053.9	1016.5	-46.4	285.2	684.8	4225.7
1970	818.0	1116.3	709.0	1115.4	717.7	1035.4	1072.5	1077.6	1079.2	-51.7	299.6	727.9	4344.7
1971	819.8	1132.7	710.4	1134.4	568.4	885.0	1107.9	1112.8	1138.8	-80.5	308.0	750.2	4264.8
1972	840.4	1164.2	713.5	1157.3	527.0	848.0	1108.1	1112.7	1174.8	-81.7	320.1	773.0	4282.2
1973	807.1	1151.8	721.2	1191.0	558.9	908.0	1159.3	1163.9	1195.4	-27.3	341.2	827.0	4414.7
1974	769.5	1102.7	651.9	1101.2	510.9	863.7	1045.7	1050.6	1183.6	-43.5	329.2	811.0	4118.2
1975	743.0	1081.9	599.9	1065.6	422.0	743.6	1025.5	1030.5	1182.5	-51.2	327.0	804.3	3921.6
1976	804.9	1150.8	677.5	1145.4	506.2	842.5	1086.4	1091.3	1211.1	-56.2	335.7	819.2	4229.9
1977	776.7	1129.2	667.7	1144.1	478.6	844.5	1069.2	1073.9	1247.3	-47.8	345.8	853.7	4191.7
1978	766.8	1118.4	669.1	1151.0	490.4	866.8	1082.5	1086.5	1252.8	-39.0	352.8	861.0	4222.7
1979	602.4	955.3	422.1	905.7	755.6	1140.0	1067.2	1071.8	1277.7	-24.3	357.9	867.6	4072.8

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of New York

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.9	33.1	37.0	232.5	301.7	27.5	8.5	337.7	42.6	106.6	756.4
1961	3.9	30.4	34.4	248.0	321.2	34.2	8.5	363.8	46.1	113.0	805.3
1962	4.4	24.5	28.9	263.5	354.8	30.0	8.8	393.6	47.9	115.5	849.4
1963	3.3	22.8	26.1	272.4	356.6	29.0	9.6	395.2	51.0	122.3	867.0
1964	2.5	18.6	21.1	278.2	355.7	26.7	11.2	393.5	54.3	129.3	876.4
1965	3.0	15.3	18.3	296.8	376.9	27.4	9.0	413.3	58.1	139.4	925.9
1966	2.4	12.5	14.9	335.1	370.3	25.1	9.2	404.5	62.5	150.3	967.3
1967	1.4	10.3	11.7	323.7	386.6	25.4	8.3	420.3	66.9	160.1	982.8
1968	1.3	8.7	10.0	329.2	397.9	32.8	8.9	439.6	73.0	174.6	1026.4
1969	0.8	6.9	7.7	341.6	402.6	34.9	10.8	448.3	79.3	190.5	1067.5
1970	0.7	8.1	8.7	357.3	404.8	36.7	10.5	452.0	87.0	211.4	1116.3
1971	0.5	8.3	8.8	363.0	399.1	38.0	10.8	448.0	91.1	221.8	1132.7
1972	0.5	5.9	6.3	373.2	409.5	39.3	12.1	460.9	94.8	228.9	1164.2
1973	0.6	5.9	6.4	349.5	407.6	32.0	11.6	451.2	100.7	244.0	1151.8
1974	0.9	5.0	5.8	349.2	375.9	28.0	10.5	414.4	96.2	237.0	1102.7
1975	1.0	3.1	4.2	333.9	368.8	24.6	11.4	404.9	98.0	240.9	1081.9
1976	0.3	3.4	3.7	346.4	409.2	33.7	12.0	454.9	100.5	245.3	1150.8
1977	0.6	3.3	3.9	331.8	403.1	25.7	12.2	441.0	101.6	250.9	1129.2
1978	1.6	3.9	5.4	336.3	390.9	23.0	11.3	425.2	102.2	249.4	1118.4
1979	1.1	2.8	3.9	318.7	254.8	12.9	12.1	279.8	103.1	249.9	955.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	146	1369	1515	225	51802	4842	2131	58775	12496	31231
1961	148	1250	1398	240	55133	6038	2108	63279	13512	33107
1962	165	1011	1176	255	60907	5295	2196	68398	14032	33863
1963	122	956	1079	264	61222	5112	2392	68726	14938	35841
1964	94	778	872	270	61056	4704	2789	68549	15905	37905
1965	111	639	750	288	64705	4827	2252	71783	17027	40867
1966	91	526	616	324	63567	4421	2286	70275	18316	44064
1967	54	443	497	314	66371	4475	2170	73016	19602	46930
1968	48	377	425	319	68314	5789	2324	76427	21394	51185
1969	31	300	331	331	69114	6160	2829	78102	23255	55838
1970	26	350	375	347	69491	6474	2779	78744	25492	61944
1971	20	358	378	352	68520	6709	2869	78097	26691	65000
1972	17	255	273	363	70293	6938	3215	80446	27787	67092
1973	22	241	262	343	69979	5646	3096	78720	29508	71521
1974	34	209	243	341	64537	4931	2825	72293	28193	69452
1975	41	133	174	327	63311	4346	3078	70734	28710	70614
1976	12	141	153	340	70249	5946	3222	79417	29462	71900
1977	24	133	157	326	69206	4534	3306	77047	29780	73524
1978	62	153	216	331	67112	4052	3069	74233	29942	73083
1979	43	113	155	313	43739	2276	3290	49304	30207	73227

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of New York

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	7.2	22.1	29.3	65.2	36.0	102.3	1.5	5.2	243.3	*	388.2	65.1	162.6	710.5
1961	7.3	20.3	27.6	73.3	34.3	108.8	1.5	5.3	264.1	0.1	414.0	49.8	122.1	686.8
1962	8.2	16.3	24.5	76.8	37.6	120.2	1.6	5.0	265.5	*	429.9	51.6	124.5	707.2
1963	6.1	15.2	21.3	83.9	41.1	120.8	1.7	5.4	259.9	0.1	429.0	75.7	181.5	791.4
1964	4.7	12.4	17.1	83.7	36.9	120.5	2.0	5.6	217.4	0.2	382.6	80.9	192.9	757.2
1965	5.5	10.2	15.7	89.3	41.4	127.7	1.6	5.6	345.2	*	521.5	85.8	205.9	918.2
1966	4.5	8.3	12.8	121.7	42.3	125.5	1.6	6.0	363.5	*	538.8	91.2	219.4	984.1
1967	2.7	6.9	9.5	126.0	35.9	131.0	1.5	6.1	380.0	0.0	554.5	97.2	232.8	1020.1
1968	2.4	5.8	8.2	126.7	33.9	134.8	1.6	5.5	378.0	*	553.8	104.0	248.9	1041.6
1969	1.5	4.6	6.1	132.3	35.6	136.4	1.9	6.1	373.9	*	554.0	111.3	267.2	1070.8
1970	1.3	5.4	6.7	143.8	37.2	137.2	1.9	6.6	375.7	*	558.6	118.5	287.9	1115.4
1971	1.0	5.5	6.5	150.0	36.8	135.3	1.9	6.8	371.7	1.4	553.9	123.4	300.6	1134.4
1972	0.9	3.9	4.8	151.3	36.1	138.8	2.1	7.0	371.9	1.5	557.4	130.0	313.9	1157.3
1973	1.1	3.9	5.0	145.6	48.7	138.1	2.0	6.8	373.5	1.5	570.6	137.2	332.5	1191.0
1974	1.6	3.3	5.0	139.6	44.9	127.4	1.9	6.6	326.2	0.4	507.3	129.7	319.6	1101.2
1975	1.9	2.1	4.0	130.8	38.0	125.0	2.0	6.7	293.3	0.1	465.0	134.6	331.1	1065.6
1976	0.6	2.2	2.8	146.3	36.5	138.7	2.1	6.2	344.9	0.1	528.4	136.0	331.9	1145.4
1977	1.1	2.2	3.3	133.4	37.0	136.6	2.1	6.2	348.9	0.1	530.9	137.3	339.1	1144.1
1978	2.9	2.6	5.5	145.3	40.3	132.5	2.0	6.4	337.1	0.1	518.4	140.1	341.9	1151.0
1979	2.0	1.9	3.9	146.1	34.9	86.3	2.1	6.4	142.0	0.4	272.1	141.2	342.4	905.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	272	912	1184	63	5421	17554	376	985	38700	3	63039	19069	47660
1961	274	834	1108	71	5163	18683	372	1003	42007	10	67238	14601	35776
1962	306	674	980	74	5661	20639	387	950	42230	7	69875	15120	36488
1963	227	638	864	81	6188	20746	422	1031	41334	22	69744	22172	53196
1964	175	518	694	81	5555	20690	492	1068	34586	27	62418	23720	56532
1965	207	426	633	87	6232	21926	397	1072	54903	2	84533	25141	60340
1966	168	350	519	118	6376	21541	403	1133	57814	1	87269	26732	64310
1967	100	295	396	122	5413	22491	383	1161	60445	0	89892	28499	68230
1968	89	251	340	123	5103	23149	410	1050	60130	3	89845	30487	72939
1969	57	200	257	128	5363	23420	499	1159	59477	7	89925	32610	78303
1970	48	233	281	139	5605	23548	490	1257	59757	7	90665	34723	84373
1971	37	239	276	145	5544	23219	506	1296	59115	218	89899	36175	88096
1972	32	170	202	147	5438	23820	567	1338	59152	229	90544	38098	91986
1973	41	160	201	143	7334	23713	546	1292	59410	224	92520	40212	97465
1974	63	139	202	136	6767	21869	499	1248	51880	68	82331	38020	93662
1975	75	89	164	128	5720	21454	543	1266	46654	13	75650	39455	97040
1976	22	94	116	144	5503	23805	569	1180	54856	11	85923	39856	97266
1977	45	89	134	131	5579	23452	583	1180	55488	16	86298	40253	99381
1978	116	102	218	143	6066	22742	542	1215	53626	19	84210	41050	100194
1979	80	75	155	144	5260	14822	581	1218	22583	55	44518	41395	100349

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of New York

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	303.2	22.5	325.8	74.2	28.9	0.0	2.6	1.3	5.7	15.6	73.5	55.4	183.0	3.7	49.2	123.0	759.0
1961	283.2	20.3	303.5	63.7	24.5	0.0	3.3	1.3	5.6	15.7	85.8	65.1	201.2	3.1	69.7	170.9	812.0
1962	286.3	18.0	304.3	76.7	31.2	0.0	2.5	1.4	6.1	12.9	88.6	67.6	210.2	3.2	86.7	209.3	890.4
1963	299.7	19.5	319.2	78.7	29.1	0.0	2.6	1.8	6.1	13.5	81.2	72.2	206.4	3.0	69.8	167.4	844.6
1964	347.5	18.9	366.4	85.7	24.5	0.0	3.7	1.8	6.4	16.3	87.4	80.7	220.7	2.7	72.9	173.7	922.2
1965	355.8	15.8	371.6	95.9	44.2	0.0	4.5	2.0	6.7	18.0	68.0	83.9	227.3	2.9	78.8	189.2	965.7
1966	356.3	13.3	369.6	118.1	37.7	0.0	4.7	2.3	6.9	16.9	87.6	92.7	248.9	3.3	83.5	200.9	1024.4
1967	346.7	12.2	358.9	64.3	38.1	0.0	6.2	2.6	6.4	14.3	132.2	125.3	325.1	3.4	85.5	204.6	1041.7
1968	329.1	9.7	338.9	95.1	32.8	0.0	3.3	3.6	7.1	13.2	121.7	119.2	300.8	3.0	85.9	205.4	1029.0
1969	312.7	7.5	320.2	117.7	29.6	0.0	2.6	4.0	6.0	18.1	105.2	110.4	275.9	2.9	93.2	223.7	1033.5
1970	317.8	7.7	325.4	119.1	24.5	0.0	2.9	4.5	6.1	16.2	107.5	108.6	270.3	2.8	92.6	225.1	1035.4
1971	233.1	6.6	239.7	120.7	25.7	0.0	5.3	5.0	7.0	15.1	64.0	83.3	205.4	2.7	92.1	224.4	885.0
1972	203.6	4.5	208.2	106.4	27.5	0.0	4.5	5.5	7.5	17.5	62.9	84.5	209.8	2.6	94.0	227.0	848.0
1973	219.9	4.4	224.3	127.1	30.5	0.0	1.7	5.5	6.2	13.7	65.7	82.1	205.4	2.2	102.0	247.1	908.0
1974	204.6	4.4	209.0	111.5	26.8	0.0	2.6	5.1	5.9	9.9	60.6	77.6	188.6	1.8	101.9	250.9	863.7
1975	153.5	3.7	157.2	106.8	21.6	4.4	4.9	5.6	6.1	6.6	39.8	67.1	156.0	2.0	93.0	228.7	743.6
1976	206.4	4.6	211.1	106.2	24.6	1.6	4.9	6.4	6.7	6.8	56.4	79.0	186.4	2.5	97.8	238.6	842.5
1977	160.0	4.1	164.1	100.3	35.3	1.2	6.8	7.1	6.2	8.9	55.2	91.1	211.7	2.5	105.5	260.4	844.5
1978	128.2	5.0	133.1	92.6	50.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	6.7	10.4	62.2	116.4	262.2	2.5	109.4	267.0	866.8
1979	147.6	3.5	151.1	89.6	101.5	0.0	7.6	9.2	7.0	6.1	161.5	219.4	512.4	2.5	112.2	272.1	1140.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	11356	932	12288	72	4962	0	460	330	944	2968	11694	8554	29911	341	14428	36061
1961	10622	834	11456	62	4198	0	589	322	918	2985	13646	9957	32615	288	20439	50080
1962	10742	744	11485	74	5362	0	436	346	999	2449	14089	10279	33961	301	25420	61344
1963	11225	818	12043	76	4991	0	467	437	999	2572	12915	11062	33443	286	20452	49071
1964	13002	791	13793	83	4201	0	647	459	1049	3094	13910	12438	35798	261	21360	50907
1965	13291	661	13952	93	7589	0	796	504	1099	3421	10819	13020	37248	275	23101	55444
1966	13311	559	13870	114	6467	0	829	585	1141	3220	13935	14344	40521	321	24478	58888
1967	12959	525	13484	62	6535	0	1099	672	1061	2726	21027	18866	51989	326	25046	59963
1968	12285	422	12707	92	5625	0	575	937	1165	2504	19355	17751	47913	292	25166	60209
1969	11663	327	11990	114	5076	0	463	1053	985	3452	16735	16303	44066	277	27303	65560
1970	11840	333	12172	116	4206	0	520	1189	1003	3076	17095	15994	43084	269	27152	65977
1971	8594	286	8880	117	4406	0	931	1330	1149	2882	10187	12441	33327	253	27006	65768
1972	7561	197	7759	104	4722	0	792	1462	1231	3324	10007	12561	34098	251	27549	66517
1973	8194	180	8375	125	5229	0	300	1474	1014	2610	10446	12171	33243	209	29883	72429
1974	7834	185	8020	109	4602	0	465	1368	971	1884	9643	11413	30346	174	29854	73546
1975	5947	156	6103	105	3715	768	860	1518	998	1247	6335	9940	25381	188	27247	67014
1976	7980	195	8174	104	4224	283	863	1732	1109	1294	8963	11796	30265	242	28650	69919
1977	6367	165	6532	98	6052	206	1192	1917	1027	1701	8785	13775	34655	237	30914	76325
1978	5112	187	5299	91	8584	0	1458	2269	1109	1976	9892	17596	42878	242	32057	78245
1979	5890	140	6029	88	17425	0	1345	2511	1154	1170	25686	29605	78896	243	32897	79748

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of New York

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	5.3	2.4	53.5	52.1	53.6	0.1	8.3	475.4	106.7	749.7	1.8	4.5	763.6
1961	1.3	2.5	65.9	48.2	69.2	0.1	8.1	482.1	94.9	768.4	1.9	4.8	778.9
1962	1.2	2.8	14.8	45.5	93.7	0.1	7.3	506.5	106.4	774.4	2.0	4.9	785.2
1963	1.1	3.0	13.1	50.1	99.4	0.1	7.3	519.5	106.0	795.4	1.9	4.5	805.9
1964	1.3	2.9	11.5	51.8	106.7	0.1	7.7	529.3	112.5	819.5	1.9	4.4	829.9
1965	1.2	3.4	8.4	51.3	134.1	0.1	6.8	544.8	100.1	845.6	1.8	4.4	856.4
1966	1.1	3.8	6.0	56.0	147.7	0.1	7.1	574.1	109.5	900.4	1.8	4.3	911.3
1967	0.8	6.9	3.8	59.7	182.6	0.1	6.6	587.2	110.3	950.2	1.6	3.9	963.6
1968	0.7	3.4	3.1	55.1	197.4	0.1	7.2	610.4	114.9	988.1	1.5	3.6	997.4
1969	0.5	2.8	2.5	61.0	218.9	0.1	7.1	652.5	103.6	1045.7	1.4	3.5	1053.9
1970	0.5	3.3	1.9	62.0	217.6	0.2	7.3	664.0	115.8	1068.7	1.5	3.6	1077.6
1971	0.3	3.5	1.7	60.3	222.9	0.2	6.6	697.8	114.6	1104.1	1.4	3.4	1112.8
1972	0.2	3.5	1.5	59.5	225.1	0.2	7.1	716.0	95.0	1104.4	1.3	3.2	1112.7
1973	0.2	3.1	1.4	67.6	230.6	0.2	6.4	741.7	108.2	1156.0	1.3	3.3	1163.9
1974	0.1	3.1	1.5	61.4	204.2	0.2	6.1	689.2	79.9	1042.5	1.4	3.5	1050.6
1975	*	3.0	1.6	59.6	210.1	0.2	5.8	687.9	57.3	1022.5	1.5	3.6	1030.5
1976	*	3.0	1.5	68.6	208.7	0.2	6.4	740.6	57.4	1083.3	1.4	3.5	1091.3
1977	*	2.7	1.6	67.9	216.3	0.2	6.4	726.0	48.1	1066.4	1.4	3.4	1073.9
1978	0.0	3.4	1.5	65.9	217.1	0.2	6.9	744.5	42.9	1079.0	1.2	2.8	1086.5
1979	0.0	3.4	1.7	68.8	200.9	0.1	7.2	707.6	77.5	1063.8	1.4	3.3	1071.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	200	2	10597	8944	9585	13	1368	90510	16973	137990	522	1305
1961	49	2	13061	8270	12341	15	1332	91782	15092	141891	569	1394
1962	44	3	2932	7807	16679	19	1208	96425	16930	142000	592	1428
1963	43	3	2586	8597	17692	20	1207	98895	16856	145853	544	1306
1964	49	3	2269	8897	18971	24	1268	100761	17887	150076	543	1293
1965	44	3	1664	8815	23785	21	1122	103718	15915	155040	531	1275
1966	40	4	1179	9609	26189	28	1166	109282	17417	164870	523	1258
1967	32	7	751	10241	32359	28	1085	111784	17540	173788	482	1155
1968	27	3	610	9455	34977	26	1192	116202	18269	180731	446	1067
1969	20	3	489	10471	38746	35	1174	124217	16472	191603	422	1014
1970	19	3	385	10646	38492	47	1196	126406	18411	195582	433	1053
1971	11	3	343	10349	39440	52	1089	132832	18232	202337	412	1003
1972	8	3	307	10209	39818	59	1166	136302	15109	202970	393	950
1973	6	3	275	11602	40773	64	1048	141197	17208	212167	393	953
1974	4	3	304	10534	36116	62	1004	131210	12710	191939	413	1017
1975	1	3	317	10232	37162	49	950	130949	9114	188774	429	1055
1976	1	3	291	11777	36896	57	1055	140984	9134	200193	415	1014
1977	0	3	309	11650	38245	58	1063	138202	7650	197178	400	987
1978	0	3	306	11309	38388	48	1142	141734	6818	199745	339	829
1979	0	3	331	11812	35522	40	1195	134695	12323	195918	398	964

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of New York

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	324.2	3.0	327.2	59.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	65.7	66.8	165.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	619.2
1961	295.0	2.0	296.9	63.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	85.8	86.9	204.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	650.9
1962	284.9	1.4	286.3	71.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.5	101.8	226.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	686.7
1963	300.4	0.0	300.4	84.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	110.5	111.5	208.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	711.9
1964	350.4	0.0	350.4	79.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	112.5	113.3	210.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	758.2
1965	362.6	0.0	362.6	76.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	148.7	149.7	206.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	804.4
1966	346.3	0.0	346.3	74.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	188.9	190.4	235.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	855.2
1967	357.7	0.0	357.7	87.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	199.7	200.4	245.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	904.2
1968	352.1	0.0	352.1	105.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	219.5	222.2	257.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	949.2
1969	330.8	0.0	330.8	110.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	273.7	276.9	284.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	1016.5
1970	274.3	0.0	274.3	109.4	18.8	0.0	0.0	359.8	378.6	270.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	1079.2
1971	198.0	0.0	198.0	101.6	42.7	0.0	0.0	453.1	495.9	272.6	70.7	0.0	0.0	1138.8
1972	148.3	0.0	148.3	77.0	53.6	21.8	0.0	502.0	577.4	302.4	69.8	0.0	0.0	1174.8
1973	143.4	0.0	143.4	71.2	40.3	15.7	0.0	519.3	575.3	326.7	78.8	0.0	0.0	1195.4
1974	156.3	0.0	156.3	39.1	28.4	12.8	2.3	509.8	553.4	331.4	103.5	0.0	0.0	1183.6
1975	147.3	0.0	147.3	14.0	26.5	7.8	0.0	532.7	567.1	309.8	144.4	0.0	0.0	1182.5
1976	147.4	0.0	147.4	5.4	20.4	9.6	0.0	533.5	563.4	321.9	173.0	0.0	0.0	1211.1
1977	160.7	0.0	160.7	4.2	17.8	5.6	0.0	539.7	563.1	297.6	221.7	0.0	0.0	1247.3
1978	150.7	0.0	150.7	1.3	23.2	3.5	0.0	519.9	546.6	320.5	233.7	0.0	0.0	1252.8
1979	153.7	0.0	153.7	78.5	6.3	2.4	0.0	438.5	447.2	398.3	199.3	0.0	0.7	1277.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	12179	123	12302	58	186	0	0	10457	10643	15369	0	0	0
1961	11068	82	11149	61	178	0	0	13650	13827	19160	0	0	0
1962	10642	58	10700	69	214	0	0	15989	16203	21467	61	0	0
1963	11228	0	11228	82	188	0	0	17568	17756	19877	591	0	0
1964	13075	0	13075	77	129	0	0	17902	18031	20074	382	0	0
1965	13591	0	13591	74	181	0	0	23650	23832	19797	727	0	0
1966	13092	0	13092	72	248	0	0	30053	30301	22589	793	0	0
1967	13641	0	13641	84	126	0	0	31758	31885	23557	1153	0	0
1968	13414	0	13414	102	476	0	0	34906	35382	24757	1074	0	0
1969	12860	0	12860	107	561	0	0	43529	44089	27199	1272	0	0
1970	11125	0	11125	106	3227	0	0	57224	60451	25726	4273	0	0
1971	8130	0	8130	99	7339	0	0	72075	79414	26021	6521	0	0
1972	6060	0	6060	75	9198	3840	0	79855	92893	29135	6465	0	0
1973	5793	0	5793	70	6913	2764	0	82605	92282	31448	7227	0	0
1974	6653	0	6653	38	4884	2251	382	81094	88611	31735	9272	0	0
1975	6124	0	6124	14	4552	1382	0	84734	90668	29766	13111	0	0
1976	6017	0	6017	5	3495	1697	0	84859	90041	31030	15659	0	0
1977	6629	0	6629	4	2954	987	0	85850	89891	28517	20590	0	0
1978	6267	0	6267	1	3976	621	0	82701	87298	30710	21701	0	0
1979	6274	0	6274	76	1077	419	0	69748	71244	38168	18507	0	71

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of North Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	234.4	47.0	17.4	5.3	77.4	18.8	68.6	10.3	4.4	186.0	29.0	0.0	19.2	436.3	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	774.9
1961	246.8	52.3	17.8	4.8	78.2	19.2	75.8	10.2	4.3	197.5	30.1	0.0	19.2	457.1	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	808.6
1962	265.1	58.3	20.9	6.7	91.4	21.3	80.1	12.1	4.5	201.0	23.3	0.0	21.2	482.6	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4	858.5
1963	286.6	64.2	17.4	6.5	93.1	22.4	77.0	13.6	4.5	211.0	20.9	*	23.9	490.3	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	-0.4	886.4
1964	298.2	70.7	18.0	6.2	95.0	23.0	69.3	14.8	4.7	217.0	23.7	*	27.4	499.1	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	-3.7	926.9
1965	328.5	78.2	17.9	5.9	100.1	20.2	72.1	16.3	5.1	224.5	29.5	*	36.5	528.2	0.0	56.3	0.0	0.0	-20.8	970.3
1966	383.5	89.6	21.6	4.5	119.8	21.6	72.2	17.4	5.3	239.7	32.9	*	41.4	576.4	0.0	45.6	0.0	0.0	-29.3	1065.9
1967	409.6	101.1	23.0	3.7	118.3	25.0	67.6	16.5	4.5	251.5	33.4	*	40.3	583.8	0.0	52.5	0.0	0.0	-33.5	1113.7
1968	451.2	118.4	23.2	3.5	116.4	29.2	74.8	16.6	4.9	265.6	29.9	0.0	36.7	600.7	0.0	49.1	0.0	0.0	-37.6	1181.8
1969	478.0	140.9	24.0	3.0	118.9	27.6	68.5	18.7	5.1	281.5	38.4	0.0	38.2	623.8	0.0	51.8	0.0	0.0	-40.7	1253.9
1970	497.7	155.9	24.0	2.1	131.4	26.2	65.8	20.1	5.2	296.0	43.5	*	39.8	654.1	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	-33.0	1320.6
1971	491.6	165.5	25.1	2.0	125.9	26.4	62.7	19.6	5.5	308.3	65.6	0.0	53.4	694.5	0.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	-18.6	1394.9
1972	497.7	168.3	27.4	2.1	134.2	23.1	54.0	21.4	5.9	333.0	100.1	0.0	70.5	771.7	0.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	-22.6	1481.9
1973	537.7	164.1	30.6	2.1	145.0	21.8	43.4	21.8	6.5	346.1	96.8	0.0	58.8	773.0	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	-6.0	1542.7
1974	528.8	143.6	25.9	1.9	129.6	21.8	34.5	20.9	6.3	348.6	86.9	0.1	56.7	733.1	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	17.3	1494.7
1975	476.7	117.1	20.2	1.5	122.1	21.2	33.1	23.2	5.7	351.6	49.0	*	62.8	690.4	15.5	73.4	0.0	0.0	84.4	1457.6
1976	544.8	103.1	19.8	1.1	139.1	20.4	35.1	25.3	6.4	367.9	79.6	*	83.8	778.6	27.7	58.6	0.0	0.0	52.4	1565.2
1977	550.1	73.9	23.5	1.5	157.8	22.5	35.9	22.6	7.3	379.8	91.2	0.0	103.3	845.4	61.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	64.6	1650.2
1978	503.2	83.3	23.6	1.5	144.2	23.0	32.9	27.5	7.8	395.0	80.6	0.0	95.4	831.5	106.8	57.2	0.0	0.0	76.1	1658.1
1979	560.4	133.2	21.9	1.3	170.3	23.5	20.8	31.4	8.2	373.8	74.8	0.0	88.6	814.5	73.3	82.6	0.0	0.0	44.9	1708.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	8881	45	2617	1046	13293	3504	12091	2558	724	35409	4610	0	3071	78923	0	4998	0	0	1011
1961	9358	51	2676	956	13433	3579	13364	2536	704	37601	4788	0	3085	82723	0	4721	0	0	639
1962	10073	56	3153	1324	15688	3967	14122	3018	745	38265	3707	0	3417	87406	0	5491	0	0	-1593
1963	10960	62	2620	1284	15981	4165	13573	3386	745	40166	3320	4	3893	89138	0	4363	0	0	-130
1964	11391	69	2712	1236	16311	4274	12219	3678	782	41302	3767	4	4474	90759	0	5989	0	0	-1099
1965	12613	76	2695	1171	17183	3748	12717	4072	835	42743	4686	4	5863	95717	0	5385	0	0	-6101
1966	14814	87	3259	898	20566	3999	12726	4344	868	45622	5235	6	6691	104215	0	4379	0	0	-8589
1967	16046	98	3468	738	20303	4609	11921	4309	735	47879	5310	7	6465	105743	0	5036	0	0	-9811
1968	17686	115	3493	693	19977	5387	13198	4337	807	50567	4750	0	5860	109071	0	4722	0	0	-11015
1969	18960	137	3616	595	20406	5061	12086	4920	835	53581	6107	0	5977	113185	0	4955	0	0	-11920
1970	20343	151	3620	416	22552	4794	11612	5313	851	56350	6922	1	6216	118647	0	4374	0	0	-9661
1971	20346	161	3779	406	21609	4835	11051	5191	915	58684	10433	0	8090	124993	0	5917	0	0	-5458
1972	20585	164	4124	408	23031	4233	9528	5703	979	63390	15926	0	10488	137810	0	6438	0	0	-6638
1973	21827	161	4610	407	24898	3994	7655	5824	1080	65888	15393	0	9004	138754	0	7113	0	0	-1744
1974	21953	140	3899	369	22246	3989	6081	5614	1034	66364	13819	20	8703	132138	0	6890	0	0	5080
1975	19895	115	3048	301	20965	3877	5832	6251	944	66936	7786	0	9763	125704	1405	7055	0	0	24745
1976	22512	101	2988	220	23881	3728	6191	6823	1048	70030	12667	1	12959	140536	2511	5652	0	0	15348
1977	22955	73	3542	290	27096	4101	6327	6157	1205	72296	14499	0	15739	151252	5664	5287	0	0	18943
1978	20843	82	3554	305	24749	4180	5808	7496	1294	75198	12814	0	14840	150239	9917	5482	0	0	22316
1979	22953	131	3297	263	29237	4267	3666	8537	1354	71154	11892	0	13360	147027	6809	7917	0	0	13173

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of North Carolina
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	128.8	198.0	54.0	85.5	153.9	258.6	232.4	232.7	202.3	3.5	58.8	147.0	774.9
1961	137.5	212.2	53.1	87.1	162.1	266.2	242.6	243.1	211.1	2.2	61.8	151.4	808.6
1962	150.9	228.8	58.3	95.8	168.0	282.1	251.4	251.9	235.3	-5.4	67.4	162.5	858.5
1963	147.2	231.5	52.4	93.1	174.1	295.0	266.5	266.9	246.8	-0.4	72.5	173.9	886.4
1964	139.7	230.5	51.5	98.1	182.7	322.3	275.7	276.1	281.1	-3.7	82.0	195.4	926.9
1965	140.4	240.2	49.9	111.3	213.7	337.9	280.2	280.9	307.0	-20.8	84.2	202.0	970.3
1966	154.0	264.8	62.5	130.9	235.8	370.7	298.7	299.5	344.3	-29.3	92.5	222.5	1065.9
1967	155.8	275.5	73.1	149.1	228.2	378.0	310.3	311.1	379.7	-33.5	102.0	244.2	1113.7
1968	163.9	300.1	75.5	163.6	220.1	385.8	331.6	332.4	428.2	-37.6	115.2	275.5	1181.8
1969	164.4	317.5	80.8	180.4	225.6	405.0	350.3	351.0	473.5	-40.7	127.2	305.5	1253.9
1970	167.2	338.8	78.8	191.6	235.4	423.8	365.8	366.5	506.4	-33.0	138.0	335.4	1320.6
1971	161.7	346.7	86.0	209.9	260.3	461.3	376.3	377.0	529.3	-18.6	148.7	362.0	1394.9
1972	153.8	347.0	85.4	218.9	300.8	515.7	399.7	400.3	564.9	-22.6	158.8	383.4	1481.9
1973	139.4	355.3	90.1	239.1	285.5	522.1	425.5	426.1	608.2	-6.0	175.9	426.3	1542.7
1974	119.1	338.8	78.4	224.1	266.8	504.1	427.1	427.7	586.0	17.3	174.2	429.2	1494.7
1975	113.2	337.4	69.3	206.4	243.5	489.9	423.2	423.9	524.1	84.4	175.9	432.6	1457.6
1976	126.1	360.7	75.8	219.4	275.4	542.1	442.2	443.0	593.3	52.4	187.7	458.0	1565.2
1977	119.6	378.3	75.4	230.7	297.6	578.1	462.3	463.1	630.6	64.6	200.4	494.8	1650.2
1978	116.3	382.2	72.7	232.1	279.6	562.3	480.9	481.5	632.4	76.1	205.9	502.6	1658.1
1979	119.2	383.4	66.4	225.3	325.8	620.6	478.3	479.5	674.0	44.9	209.8	508.7	1708.6

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
[6] Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of North Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	9.3	0.0	9.3	8.9	42.7	61.5	6.5	110.7	19.8	49.4	198.0
1961	7.5	0.0	7.5	9.8	44.6	69.1	6.4	120.1	21.6	53.0	212.2
1962	8.3	0.0	8.3	11.9	52.1	71.0	7.6	130.7	22.8	55.0	228.8
1963	7.0	0.0	7.0	14.2	49.5	67.9	8.5	125.9	24.8	59.5	231.5
1964	6.1	0.0	6.1	14.4	48.9	61.2	9.1	119.1	26.8	63.9	230.5
1965	5.1	0.0	5.1	15.1	47.8	62.2	10.3	120.3	29.3	70.4	240.2
1966	6.0	0.0	6.0	19.0	55.9	62.3	10.7	128.9	32.6	78.3	264.8
1967	5.6	0.0	5.6	22.1	56.5	61.9	9.7	128.1	35.3	84.4	275.5
1968	5.2	0.0	5.2	25.4	58.6	65.2	9.6	133.4	40.1	96.0	300.1
1969	5.1	0.0	5.1	28.6	58.2	61.8	10.7	130.6	45.0	108.1	317.5
1970	4.1	0.0	4.1	28.2	64.3	59.2	11.3	134.9	50.0	121.5	338.8
1971	3.5	0.0	3.5	31.4	59.5	56.2	11.0	126.8	53.9	131.2	346.7
1972	3.3	0.0	3.3	33.9	57.0	47.9	11.7	116.6	56.6	136.6	347.0
1973	3.8	0.0	3.8	29.0	56.2	40.7	9.7	106.6	63.1	152.8	355.3
1974	3.6	0.0	3.6	27.5	47.3	32.0	8.6	87.9	63.4	156.3	338.8
1975	3.3	0.0	3.3	28.0	44.6	28.9	8.3	81.8	64.8	159.4	337.4
1976	2.6	0.0	2.6	34.4	49.0	31.2	8.9	89.1	68.2	166.4	360.7
1977	2.1	0.0	2.1	32.9	47.0	29.0	8.7	84.7	74.6	184.1	378.3
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	35.6	42.3	26.1	10.2	78.6	77.3	188.6	382.2
1979	1.3	0.0	1.3	32.8	54.1	18.3	12.6	85.0	77.2	187.0	383.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	348	0	348	9	7330	10845	1615	19791	5796	14486
1961	283	0	283	10	7658	12183	1607	21447	6344	15544
1962	311	0	311	12	8946	12522	1902	23370	6682	16125
1963	261	0	261	14	8504	11977	2117	22598	7269	17440
1964	229	0	229	14	8388	10794	2257	21439	7864	18742
1965	190	0	190	15	8207	10968	2561	21736	8601	20644
1966	223	0	223	18	9601	10993	2664	23259	9541	22953
1967	208	0	208	21	9708	10911	2527	23147	10337	24748
1968	193	0	193	25	10056	11505	2503	24064	11759	28134
1969	189	0	189	28	9992	10895	2800	23687	13198	31691
1970	153	0	153	27	11044	10446	2999	24489	14660	35623
1971	131	0	131	30	10211	9920	2926	23057	15787	38446
1972	124	0	124	33	9788	8443	3107	21337	16578	40027
1973	142	0	142	28	9647	7180	2598	19425	18480	44792
1974	140	0	140	27	8121	5651	2305	16077	18591	45798
1975	129	0	129	27	7649	5097	2245	14992	18999	46728
1976	101	0	101	34	8409	5506	2400	16315	19987	48776
1977	83	0	83	32	8062	5120	2357	15539	21851	53949
1978	83	0	83	35	7256	4604	2788	14648	22648	55279
1979	52	0	52	32	9282	3230	3434	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of North Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	17.3	0.0	17.3	3.8	17.4	8.4	1.1	1.3	4.7	0.0	32.9	9.0	22.5	85.5
1961	14.0	0.0	14.0	4.3	17.8	8.8	1.1	1.4	5.7	0.0	34.8	9.9	24.2	87.1
1962	15.4	0.0	15.4	5.1	20.9	10.2	1.3	1.5	3.8	0.0	37.8	11.0	26.5	95.8
1963	13.0	0.0	13.0	6.1	17.4	9.7	1.5	1.6	3.0	*	33.3	12.0	28.7	93.1
1964	11.4	0.0	11.4	6.8	18.0	9.6	1.6	1.7	2.4	*	33.3	13.8	32.8	98.1
1965	9.4	0.0	9.4	7.5	17.9	9.4	1.8	1.7	2.1	*	32.9	18.1	43.3	111.3
1966	11.1	0.0	11.1	9.9	21.6	11.0	1.9	1.9	5.2	*	41.6	20.1	48.3	130.9
1967	10.3	0.0	10.3	17.6	23.0	11.1	1.7	1.9	7.3	*	45.1	22.4	53.6	149.1
1968	9.6	0.0	9.6	21.3	23.2	11.5	1.7	2.1	6.2	0.0	44.6	26.0	62.1	163.6
1969	9.4	0.0	9.4	25.3	24.0	11.4	1.9	2.0	6.8	0.0	46.1	29.3	70.3	180.4
1970	7.6	0.0	7.6	22.2	24.0	12.6	2.0	2.1	8.3	*	49.0	32.9	79.9	191.6
1971	6.6	0.0	6.6	27.1	25.1	11.7	1.9	2.1	11.4	0.0	52.2	36.1	87.9	209.9
1972	6.2	0.0	6.2	24.9	27.4	11.2	2.1	2.2	11.5	0.0	54.3	39.1	94.4	218.9
1973	7.1	0.0	7.1	23.5	30.6	11.0	1.7	2.4	13.8	0.0	59.5	43.5	105.5	239.1
1974	6.8	0.0	6.8	21.5	25.9	9.3	1.5	2.3	11.0	0.1	50.1	42.1	103.6	224.1
1975	6.2	0.0	6.2	22.0	20.2	8.8	1.5	2.4	8.2	*	41.0	39.6	97.5	206.4
1976	4.9	0.0	4.9	20.4	19.8	9.6	1.6	2.4	17.1	*	50.6	41.7	101.9	219.4
1977	3.9	0.0	3.9	18.7	23.5	9.2	1.5	2.4	16.2	0.0	52.9	44.8	110.5	230.7
1978	3.9	0.0	3.9	20.7	23.6	8.3	1.8	2.5	11.9	0.0	48.1	46.3	113.1	232.1
1979	2.4	0.0	2.4	24.3	21.9	10.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	0.0	39.7	46.4	112.4	225.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	647	0	647	4	2617	1440	285	254	746	0	5342	2639	6596
1961	526	0	526	4	2676	1504	284	274	904	0	5643	2890	7080
1962	577	0	577	5	3153	1757	336	291	603	0	6141	3218	7766
1963	485	0	485	6	2620	1671	374	309	475	4	5454	3511	8423
1964	426	0	426	7	2712	1648	398	316	386	4	5464	4030	9605
1965	352	0	352	7	2695	1612	452	331	331	4	5425	5293	12703
1966	414	0	414	10	3259	1886	470	353	823	6	6798	5885	14158
1967	386	0	386	17	3468	1907	446	368	1163	7	7359	6562	15711
1968	358	0	358	21	3493	1976	442	397	982	0	7289	7607	18201
1969	351	0	351	25	3616	1963	494	382	1081	0	7536	8578	20597
1970	284	0	284	22	3620	2170	529	398	1314	1	8032	9636	23415
1971	243	0	243	26	3779	2006	516	409	1811	0	8522	10575	25754
1972	230	0	230	24	4124	1923	548	417	1829	0	8841	11462	27675
1973	263	0	263	23	4610	1895	458	448	2197	0	9609	12758	30922
1974	259	0	259	21	3899	1596	407	447	1747	20	8115	12328	30370
1975	240	0	240	22	3048	1503	396	453	1300	0	6700	11616	28571
1976	188	0	188	20	2988	1652	424	465	2717	1	8246	12234	29856
1977	155	0	155	18	3542	1584	416	458	2578	0	8578	13123	32399
1978	154	0	154	20	3554	1426	492	477	1899	0	7848	13577	33138
1979	97	0	97	24	3297	1823	606	489	375	0	6590	13594	32953

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of North Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	62.9	0.0	62.9	27.0	7.2	0.0	7.1	2.6	1.1	5.4	20.9	19.2	63.5	0.5	29.9	74.8	258.6
1961	66.2	0.0	66.2	35.9	7.0	0.0	6.7	2.6	1.1	5.6	17.4	19.2	59.5	0.5	30.2	73.9	266.2
1962	66.3	0.0	66.3	35.1	9.5	0.0	9.1	3.1	1.2	5.8	16.2	21.2	66.0	0.4	33.4	80.7	282.1
1963	68.3	0.0	68.3	37.0	9.1	0.0	9.0	3.6	1.2	6.3	15.2	23.9	68.4	0.4	35.6	85.3	295.0
1964	64.4	0.0	64.4	42.9	9.6	0.0	8.1	4.1	1.3	6.4	18.1	27.4	75.0	0.4	41.3	98.4	322.3
1965	66.1	0.0	66.1	48.2	16.7	0.0	9.9	4.2	1.6	6.6	23.5	36.5	99.0	0.4	36.5	87.7	337.9
1966	70.5	0.0	70.5	53.8	24.1	0.0	9.8	4.8	1.6	6.5	22.9	41.4	111.1	0.3	39.6	95.3	370.7
1967	68.5	0.0	68.5	54.7	22.7	0.0	5.7	5.1	1.5	6.5	22.8	40.3	104.7	0.3	44.1	105.7	378.0
1968	64.9	0.0	64.9	62.4	12.0	0.0	9.6	5.3	1.7	6.5	20.8	36.7	92.5	0.2	48.9	116.9	385.8
1969	57.4	0.0	57.4	72.4	10.2	0.0	6.8	6.1	2.0	5.4	27.0	38.2	95.6	0.2	52.7	126.6	405.0
1970	58.9	0.0	58.9	77.4	9.6	0.0	6.6	6.6	2.0	5.1	29.3	39.8	99.0	0.1	54.9	133.5	423.8
1971	49.6	0.0	49.6	79.0	13.1	0.0	6.4	6.5	2.3	4.9	45.0	53.4	131.7	0.1	58.5	142.5	461.3
1972	39.5	0.0	39.5	86.0	21.5	0.0	6.2	7.5	2.5	4.6	62.3	70.5	175.2	0.1	62.9	152.0	515.7
1973	40.8	0.0	40.8	97.6	20.8	0.0	2.7	10.2	3.1	4.2	47.3	58.8	147.0	0.1	69.1	167.5	522.1
1974	40.2	0.0	40.2	88.9	16.1	0.0	2.4	10.6	2.9	4.2	44.6	56.7	137.6	*	68.5	168.8	504.1
1975	34.1	0.0	34.1	63.3	20.3	0.0	4.2	13.3	2.7	3.9	38.9	62.8	146.0	0.1	71.2	175.2	489.9
1976	32.1	0.0	32.1	45.5	27.4	0.0	3.9	14.7	3.0	3.8	61.2	83.8	197.7	*	77.5	189.2	542.1
1977	37.2	0.0	37.2	20.1	37.1	0.0	6.8	12.3	3.5	3.0	74.2	103.3	240.2	0.1	80.9	199.6	578.1
1978	40.3	0.0	40.3	24.3	26.5	0.0	6.8	15.3	3.7	2.9	64.3	95.4	214.9	*	82.1	200.5	562.3
1979	41.7	0.0	41.7	70.4	28.0	0.0	2.5	16.4	3.9	2.6	71.6	88.6	213.7	*	86.1	208.7	620.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2356	0	2356	26	1243	0	1245	653	179	1024	3323	3071	10739	48	8773	21927
1961	2484	0	2484	35	1199	0	1181	641	174	1060	2764	3085	10104	45	8843	21667
1962	2489	0	2489	34	1626	0	1600	774	203	1098	2570	3417	11288	42	9801	23651
1963	2559	0	2559	36	1569	0	1596	888	203	1208	2412	3893	11769	34	10423	25008
1964	2410	0	2410	42	1655	0	1425	1016	213	1214	2879	4474	12878	38	12096	28828
1965	2469	0	2469	47	2874	0	1749	1050	258	1247	3732	5863	16772	37	10707	25698
1966	2634	0	2634	52	4131	0	1732	1199	268	1231	3650	6691	18903	28	11606	27923
1967	2560	0	2560	53	3894	0	1009	1325	250	1247	3625	6465	17815	25	12935	30968
1968	2424	0	2424	61	2057	0	1693	1379	275	1244	3308	5860	15816	20	14320	34259
1969	2143	0	2143	70	1745	0	1191	1604	322	1023	4293	5977	16155	19	15458	37117
1970	2194	0	2194	75	1655	0	1166	1756	328	961	4661	6216	16743	10	16099	39119
1971	1827	0	1827	77	2247	0	1131	1718	386	939	7160	8090	21672	7	17147	41758
1972	1467	0	1467	84	3694	0	1085	2008	413	868	9916	10488	28473	9	18448	44542
1973	1520	0	1520	96	3569	0	475	2722	505	802	7517	9004	24595	6	20259	49104
1974	1539	0	1539	87	2769	0	430	2855	484	807	7093	8703	23141	3	20083	49474
1975	1319	0	1319	62	3490	0	735	3567	446	743	6186	9763	24929	5	20875	51343
1976	1242	0	1242	45	4701	0	685	3956	495	716	9735	12959	33247	2	22721	55449
1977	1482	0	1482	20	6372	0	1207	3338	571	567	11801	15739	39595	5	23698	58507
1978	1608	0	1608	24	4544	0	1204	4174	613	562	10225	14840	36162	4	24075	58763
1979	1665	0	1665	69	4815	0	436	4468	641	497	11386	13360	35604	3	25229	61159

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of North Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	2.5	5.3	19.0	18.8	*	3.3	179.3	3.1	228.7	0.1	0.2	232.7
1961	0.3	0.0	4.8	17.8	19.2	*	3.2	190.5	6.8	242.3	0.1	0.3	243.1
1962	0.3	3.6	6.7	19.4	21.3	*	3.3	193.7	3.1	247.6	0.1	0.3	251.9
1963	0.3	4.0	6.5	24.5	22.4	*	3.3	203.0	2.5	262.2	0.1	0.3	266.9
1964	0.2	4.3	6.2	26.8	23.0	*	3.4	208.9	2.7	271.2	0.1	0.3	276.1
1965	0.2	4.4	5.9	26.0	20.2	*	3.5	216.2	3.6	275.5	0.2	0.5	280.9
1966	0.2	4.2	4.5	28.7	21.6	*	3.6	231.3	4.4	294.3	0.2	0.6	299.5
1967	0.2	4.5	3.7	27.9	25.0	*	2.9	243.0	3.1	305.7	0.2	0.5	311.1
1968	0.1	5.0	3.5	31.7	29.2	0.1	3.2	257.0	1.8	326.5	0.2	0.5	332.4
1969	0.1	6.0	3.0	34.2	27.6	0.1	3.1	274.1	2.1	344.2	0.2	0.5	351.0
1970	0.1	6.3	2.1	36.7	26.2	0.1	3.2	288.9	2.2	359.3	0.2	0.5	366.5
1971	0.1	6.4	2.0	35.9	26.4	0.1	3.2	301.2	0.9	369.8	0.2	0.5	377.0
1972	*	6.2	2.1	37.6	23.1	0.1	3.4	326.2	0.8	393.4	0.2	0.5	400.3
1973	*	6.1	2.1	51.1	21.8	0.2	3.5	339.5	1.1	419.3	0.2	0.5	426.1
1974	*	4.6	1.9	52.1	21.8	0.2	3.3	342.0	1.2	422.5	0.2	0.5	427.7
1975	*	3.6	1.5	46.6	21.2	0.2	3.0	345.3	1.7	419.6	0.2	0.5	423.9
1976	*	2.8	1.1	51.4	20.4	0.2	3.4	361.7	1.4	439.4	0.2	0.5	443.0
1977	*	2.2	1.5	56.9	22.5	0.2	3.8	374.4	0.8	460.0	0.2	0.6	463.1
1978	0.0	2.6	1.5	59.3	23.0	0.2	4.1	389.6	0.6	478.3	0.2	0.5	481.5
1979	0.0	5.1	1.3	75.0	23.5	0.1	4.3	368.6	0.8	473.6	0.2	0.5	479.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	41	2	1046	3255	3504	4	545	34131	492	42977	28	69
1961	12	0	956	3047	3579	5	530	36267	1081	45465	38	93
1962	10	3	1324	3334	3967	7	542	36876	500	46548	40	96
1963	10	4	1284	4213	4165	8	541	38649	393	49253	35	83
1964	9	4	1236	4598	4274	7	569	39771	436	50890	34	82
1965	8	4	1171	4465	3748	9	578	41165	573	51709	67	160
1966	8	4	898	4928	3999	11	600	44038	698	55171	73	175
1967	6	4	738	4790	4609	10	485	46265	487	57384	65	155
1968	5	5	693	5440	5387	14	533	48927	286	61280	63	150
1969	4	6	595	5878	5061	22	514	52177	340	64586	60	145
1970	4	6	416	6297	4794	29	523	54990	344	67393	61	149
1971	2	6	406	6157	4835	30	529	57336	151	69444	58	142
1972	2	6	408	6454	4233	40	566	62105	133	73939	55	132
1973	1	6	407	8775	3994	46	575	64638	182	78617	55	132
1974	1	4	369	8938	3989	48	550	65110	194	79198	55	136
1975	0	4	301	8007	3877	43	498	65740	271	78737	62	153
1976	0	3	220	8818	3728	43	553	68849	215	82426	64	156
1977	0	2	290	9776	4101	46	634	71270	120	86237	65	161
1978	0	3	305	10181	4180	42	681	74159	97	89646	54	133
1979	0	5	263	12879	4267	28	713	70168	131	88449	61	149

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of North Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	143.8	0.0	143.8	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	202.3
1961	158.7	0.0	158.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	211.1
1962	174.8	0.0	174.8	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	57.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.3
1963	198.1	0.0	198.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	246.8
1964	216.0	0.0	216.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	281.1
1965	247.6	0.0	247.6	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	307.0
1966	295.8	0.0	295.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	344.3
1967	325.1	0.0	325.1	2.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	379.7
1968	371.3	0.0	371.3	4.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.7	48.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	428.2
1969	406.0	0.0	406.0	8.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.3	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	473.5
1970	427.0	0.0	427.0	21.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	11.9	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	506.4
1971	431.8	0.0	431.8	21.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	14.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	529.3
1972	448.6	0.0	448.6	17.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	25.4	32.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	564.9
1973	486.0	0.0	486.0	7.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	34.6	40.5	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	608.2
1974	478.1	0.0	478.1	1.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	30.1	34.9	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	586.0
1975	433.1	0.0	433.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	73.4	15.5	0.0	0.0	524.1
1976	505.2	0.0	505.2	*	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	58.6	27.7	0.0	0.0	593.3
1977	506.9	0.0	506.9	*	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	55.1	61.0	0.0	0.0	630.6
1978	456.9	0.0	456.9	*	7.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	11.5	57.2	106.8	0.0	0.0	632.4
1979	514.9	0.0	514.9	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	82.6	73.3	0.0	0.0	674.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	5488	0	5488	5	25	0	0	50	74	4951	0	0	0
1961	6055	0	6055	2	25	0	0	38	64	4676	0	0	0
1962	6685	0	6685	3	24	0	0	35	59	5450	0	0	0
1963	7645	0	7645	3	24	0	0	40	64	4329	0	0	0
1964	8317	0	8317	2	22	0	0	66	88	5951	0	0	0
1965	9595	0	9595	3	25	0	0	50	75	5349	0	0	0
1966	11535	0	11535	3	20	0	0	65	84	4351	0	0	0
1967	12885	0	12885	2	3	0	0	35	38	5011	0	0	0
1968	14706	0	14706	4	448	0	0	174	621	4703	0	0	0
1969	16273	0	16273	8	828	0	0	393	1221	4936	0	0	0
1970	17709	0	17709	21	1387	0	0	603	1990	4363	0	0	0
1971	18142	0	18142	21	988	0	0	1311	2299	5910	0	0	0
1972	18763	0	18763	17	1172	0	0	4048	5220	6428	0	0	0
1973	19900	0	19900	8	1012	0	0	5497	6509	7107	0	0	0
1974	20014	0	20014	1	822	0	0	4785	5607	6887	0	0	0
1975	18206	0	18206	*	316	0	0	29	345	7050	1405	0	0
1976	20981	0	20981	*	301	0	0	0	301	5650	2511	0	0
1977	21235	0	21235	*	1301	0	0	0	1301	5282	5664	0	0
1978	18998	0	18998	*	1342	0	0	593	1935	5478	5917	0	0
1979	21138	0	21138	1	438	0	0	0	438	7913	6809	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of North Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	42.7	27.4	7.1	1.9	19.7	11.0	5.1	4.9	1.2	40.0	4.2	0.3	10.8	106.4	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	-12.0	175.8
1961	40.6	29.3	5.6	1.7	21.6	11.2	4.8	5.1	1.2	38.1	3.5	0.1	11.1	103.9	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	-16.5	172.3
1962	38.1	32.0	5.0	3.4	26.2	12.1	4.9	5.1	1.1	40.8	3.3	0.4	11.5	113.7	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	-13.9	183.5
1963	33.7	33.3	7.2	3.4	26.7	12.4	5.3	5.8	1.1	41.9	3.5	0.4	13.7	121.4	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	-12.6	191.4
1964	35.2	34.5	6.0	3.2	26.5	12.8	5.2	4.8	1.2	42.2	4.2	0.2	15.0	121.5	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	-17.4	193.3
1965	33.2	33.5	5.0	3.0	30.2	10.8	0.3	4.6	1.0	56.3	5.4	0.2	13.8	130.7	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	-21.0	202.5
1966	44.9	32.8	5.4	2.6	34.5	11.3	0.5	5.3	1.0	43.1	4.4	0.7	13.8	122.5	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	-20.0	200.4
1967	52.4	32.9	8.4	2.2	34.7	12.5	1.1	5.0	0.9	42.9	3.4	0.9	13.4	125.3	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	-36.6	202.9
1968	55.3	34.1	7.9	2.0	35.9	14.7	0.7	6.2	1.0	44.7	3.8	0.7	14.2	131.8	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	-38.6	208.6
1969	58.3	33.7	7.8	1.6	34.7	13.3	0.7	6.7	1.0	44.7	3.4	1.0	14.5	129.4	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0	-41.1	211.0
1970	65.5	33.7	7.9	1.3	29.0	10.9	1.4	6.5	1.0	46.0	4.6	1.4	14.1	124.1	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	-48.4	207.7
1971	74.8	34.6	6.6	1.3	28.6	11.8	1.4	6.4	0.9	48.2	4.1	4.8	14.3	128.3	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	-67.6	211.2
1972	79.4	37.5	5.7	1.1	29.9	10.8	1.0	6.9	1.0	50.3	4.9	2.4	14.1	128.1	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	-67.9	217.9
1973	76.6	33.1	7.8	1.0	26.9	9.8	0.8	6.0	1.0	52.5	5.6	2.3	13.7	127.5	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	-57.7	214.5
1974	82.7	36.3	7.2	1.0	25.1	10.3	0.6	5.9	0.9	50.6	7.5	1.7	12.5	123.1	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	-67.8	216.9
1975	75.5	37.6	6.6	0.8	25.4	9.8	0.4	5.9	1.0	52.8	6.9	0.4	13.8	123.7	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	-61.8	221.8
1976	97.0	42.0	6.9	0.7	23.7	8.9	0.3	6.2	1.1	54.7	6.6	0.4	12.3	121.6	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	-77.3	221.9
1977	115.0	38.4	5.7	0.7	23.7	9.4	0.4	5.9	1.1	54.8	5.6	0.3	12.5	120.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	-65.4	224.3
1978	141.5	39.7	6.9	0.7	24.4	8.9	0.4	7.2	1.2	56.6	6.0	0.7	13.1	126.1	0.0	54.4	0.0	0.0	-114.1	247.6
1979	159.5	29.8	5.4	0.7	49.1	9.2	0.0	6.0	1.2	51.5	5.4	0.3	19.9	148.7	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	-137.2	261.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	2086	26	1072	378	3390	2051	904	1212	202	7619	674	51	1844	19395	0	1060	0	0	-3504
1961	2070	28	838	346	3712	2086	843	1264	196	7244	558	15	1894	18996	0	1407	0	0	-4845
1962	1969	31	749	679	4492	2252	861	1280	184	7773	521	54	1943	20789	0	1293	0	0	-4087
1963	1725	32	1082	670	4579	2318	939	1446	184	7973	553	67	2346	22158	0	1483	0	0	-3690
1964	1823	33	912	635	4546	2396	923	1208	193	8036	676	29	2557	22109	0	1877	0	0	-5104
1965	1703	32	760	602	5178	2020	52	1154	167	10714	853	36	2330	23864	0	2497	0	0	-6161
1966	2502	32	817	521	5923	2100	81	1310	173	8197	702	103	2350	22278	0	1928	0	0	-5857
1967	3136	32	1264	427	5956	2329	192	1300	145	8168	546	129	2256	22713	0	2770	0	0	-10729
1968	3458	33	1195	402	6166	2731	118	1622	160	8510	606	113	2360	23983	0	2499	0	0	-11322
1969	3586	33	1182	327	5959	2459	119	1755	163	8503	548	154	2364	23531	0	2938	0	0	-12045
1970	4169	33	1189	261	4973	2029	245	1719	166	8766	726	213	2280	22566	0	3108	0	0	-14171
1971	5038	34	998	248	4915	2178	239	1709	147	9183	645	718	2317	23298	0	3919	0	0	-19822
1972	5415	36	854	224	5135	1999	185	1832	158	9575	781	357	2266	23367	0	3939	0	0	-19901
1973	5265	32	1171	203	4626	1817	136	1607	159	9993	898	343	2189	23142	0	3367	0	0	-16910
1974	5699	35	1086	197	4303	1901	103	1584	152	9630	1190	249	2001	22396	0	4084	0	0	-19883
1975	5038	37	997	153	4362	1815	70	1580	158	10044	1101	57	2178	22516	0	4511	0	0	-18120
1976	6893	41	1042	129	4061	1637	61	1663	176	10411	1045	53	1983	22263	0	3720	0	0	-22647
1977	8064	38	862	130	4067	1735	71	1594	177	10430	889	49	2028	22034	0	1569	0	0	-19161
1978	9719	39	1035	140	4194	1642	76	1962	190	10782	950	108	2167	23246	0	5214	0	0	-33453
1979	11101	29	820	125	8434	1699	0	1640	199	9795	858	46	3327	26938	0	6009	0	0	-40218

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of North Dakota
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	26.3	35.0	23.3	26.9	69.6	71.1	42.8	42.9	25.7	-12.0	3.9	9.8	175.8
1961	28.1	36.5	21.4	25.5	67.1	68.7	41.5	41.6	30.7	-16.5	4.1	10.0	172.3
1962	29.9	38.7	21.9	26.2	67.9	69.7	48.8	48.9	29.0	-13.9	4.4	10.6	183.5
1963	30.0	39.2	23.1	27.7	72.5	74.8	49.6	49.7	28.8	-12.6	4.8	11.5	191.4
1964	29.0	38.7	20.7	25.5	76.4	78.9	50.1	50.2	34.6	-17.4	5.1	12.1	193.3
1965	28.7	39.3	35.8	40.9	70.5	73.3	49.0	49.0	39.5	-21.0	5.4	13.1	202.5
1966	31.2	43.8	24.9	31.7	68.4	73.3	51.5	51.6	44.3	-20.0	7.2	17.2	200.4
1967	31.1	44.2	26.1	33.0	66.5	71.9	53.8	53.8	62.1	-36.6	7.5	18.0	202.9
1968	32.3	46.3	25.6	32.6	64.5	71.0	58.5	58.6	66.3	-38.6	8.2	19.5	208.6
1969	32.0	47.0	25.1	32.7	67.6	74.8	56.4	56.5	70.9	-41.1	8.8	21.0	211.0
1970	29.3	45.7	25.5	33.6	65.1	73.5	54.9	54.9	81.3	-48.4	9.6	23.3	207.7
1971	27.0	44.3	27.5	35.2	63.0	72.9	58.7	58.8	102.7	-67.6	10.2	24.8	211.2
1972	29.9	48.5	25.7	34.0	62.4	74.3	61.1	61.1	106.9	-67.9	11.4	27.6	217.9
1973	24.1	43.1	27.3	36.7	57.6	71.9	62.7	62.8	100.4	-57.7	12.5	30.2	214.5
1974	25.5	46.1	31.7	41.5	53.5	67.8	61.4	61.5	112.6	-67.8	12.9	31.8	216.9
1975	25.7	48.1	30.0	39.4	59.4	71.3	62.9	63.0	105.6	-61.8	12.7	31.2	221.8
1976	24.4	48.5	29.0	39.1	56.9	69.2	65.0	65.2	123.9	-77.3	13.5	33.1	221.9
1977	21.7	47.1	25.7	36.2	57.4	71.3	69.6	69.7	115.3	-65.4	14.4	35.6	224.3
1978	25.6	53.8	30.1	43.1	62.0	78.6	71.9	72.0	172.1	-114.1	16.8	41.1	247.6
1979	26.1	55.5	26.9	40.1	75.2	93.6	72.1	72.2	200.3	-137.2	17.9	43.3	261.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of North Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	5.2	0.0	5.2	4.0	9.1	4.9	3.2	17.2	2.5	6.2	35.0
1961	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.3	11.0	4.7	3.2	18.9	2.4	5.9	36.5
1962	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.9	12.2	4.8	3.3	20.3	2.6	6.2	38.7
1963	3.8	0.0	3.8	5.0	12.5	5.3	3.4	21.2	2.7	6.6	39.2
1964	3.2	0.0	3.2	5.7	11.8	5.2	3.0	20.0	2.9	6.9	38.7
1965	2.9	0.0	2.9	6.8	15.8	0.2	3.0	19.0	3.1	7.5	39.3
1966	3.0	0.0	3.0	6.9	17.3	0.3	3.5	21.2	3.7	8.9	43.8
1967	2.6	0.0	2.6	6.7	17.7	0.7	3.4	21.8	3.9	9.2	44.2
1968	2.1	0.0	2.1	7.4	18.0	0.6	4.2	22.8	4.1	9.9	46.3
1969	1.7	0.0	1.7	7.9	17.0	0.6	4.7	22.4	4.4	10.6	47.0
1970	1.3	0.0	1.3	8.4	13.6	1.1	4.8	19.5	4.8	11.6	45.7
1971	1.2	0.0	1.2	8.8	11.3	1.0	4.8	17.1	5.0	12.2	44.3
1972	1.0	0.0	1.0	10.6	12.5	0.8	5.0	18.3	5.5	13.2	48.5
1973	0.9	0.0	0.9	8.4	9.8	0.5	4.5	14.8	5.5	13.4	43.1
1974	1.6	0.0	1.6	9.8	9.7	0.1	4.4	14.2	5.9	14.6	46.1
1975	1.4	0.0	1.4	10.4	9.4	0.1	4.4	13.9	6.5	15.9	48.1
1976	1.2	0.0	1.2	10.4	8.0	0.2	4.7	12.9	7.0	17.1	48.5
1977	1.6	0.0	1.6	10.4	5.2	0.1	4.3	9.7	7.3	18.1	47.1
1978	2.4	0.0	2.4	12.6	5.6	0.1	5.0	10.6	8.2	20.0	53.8
1979	1.6	0.0	1.6	11.8	9.1	0.0	3.5	12.7	8.6	20.8	55.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	195	0	195	4	1568	860	787	3214	728	1819
1961	182	0	182	4	1897	828	796	3521	710	1741
1962	177	0	177	5	2090	851	821	3762	755	1822
1963	141	0	141	5	2143	930	858	3931	800	1920
1964	121	0	121	6	2030	910	754	3694	847	2019
1965	108	0	108	7	2706	40	757	3504	911	2188
1966	114	0	114	7	2977	59	869	3906	1087	2614
1967	98	0	98	6	3042	120	887	4049	1131	2709
1968	80	0	80	7	3084	107	1098	4289	1214	2904
1969	64	0	64	8	2926	108	1243	4278	1294	3106
1970	50	0	50	8	2333	190	1281	3804	1399	3401
1971	43	0	43	9	1935	184	1261	3380	1472	3584
1972	36	0	36	10	2147	139	1318	3605	1598	3859
1973	35	0	35	8	1684	91	1197	2972	1623	3933
1974	59	0	59	10	1665	23	1172	2860	1739	4284
1975	53	0	53	10	1614	21	1181	2816	1901	4675
1976	45	0	45	10	1373	27	1268	2668	2050	5003
1977	65	0	65	10	891	24	1181	2096	2148	5304
1978	96	0	96	12	955	17	1355	2328	2399	5856
1979	65	0	65	12	1570	0	959	2530	2516	6099

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

[3] Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of North Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	9.7	0.0	9.7	2.9	7.1	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	10.7	1.0	2.6	26.9
1961	9.0	0.0	9.0	3.3	5.6	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	9.1	1.2	2.9	25.5
1962	8.8	0.0	8.8	4.2	5.0	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	8.9	1.3	3.0	26.2
1963	7.0	0.0	7.0	4.7	7.2	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	11.4	1.3	3.2	27.7
1964	6.0	0.0	6.0	4.4	6.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	10.3	1.4	3.4	25.5
1965	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	3.6	0.5	14.5	1.4	0.2	25.3	1.5	3.6	40.9
1966	5.7	0.0	5.7	6.4	5.4	3.9	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.7	12.9	2.0	4.8	31.7
1967	4.9	0.0	4.9	6.3	8.4	4.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	15.0	2.0	4.8	33.0
1968	4.0	0.0	4.0	7.3	7.9	4.1	0.7	0.8	*	0.7	14.3	2.1	4.9	32.6
1969	3.2	0.0	3.2	7.7	7.8	3.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.0	14.2	2.2	5.4	32.7
1970	2.5	0.0	2.5	8.6	7.9	3.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.4	14.5	2.3	5.7	33.6
1971	2.2	0.0	2.2	9.3	6.6	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	4.8	16.0	2.3	5.5	35.2
1972	1.8	0.0	1.8	10.1	5.7	2.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	2.4	13.7	2.4	5.9	34.0
1973	1.7	0.0	1.7	10.1	7.8	2.2	0.8	0.6	1.9	2.3	15.5	2.7	6.6	36.7
1974	2.9	0.0	2.9	11.8	7.2	2.2	0.8	0.6	4.6	1.7	17.0	2.8	6.9	41.5
1975	2.6	0.0	2.6	12.7	6.6	2.1	0.8	0.5	4.4	0.4	14.8	2.7	6.7	39.4
1976	2.2	0.0	2.2	12.4	6.9	1.8	0.8	0.4	4.0	0.4	14.4	2.9	7.2	39.1
1977	3.0	0.0	3.0	11.4	5.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.9	0.3	11.3	3.0	7.5	36.2
1978	4.4	0.0	4.4	12.0	6.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.4	0.7	13.6	3.8	9.2	43.1
1979	3.0	0.0	3.0	12.3	5.4	2.1	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.3	11.6	3.9	9.4	40.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	362	0	362	3	1072	355	139	31	77	51	1726	299	748
1961	338	0	338	3	838	430	141	34	34	15	1491	350	859
1962	330	0	330	4	749	474	145	34	16	54	1472	368	888
1963	262	0	262	5	1082	486	151	33	24	67	1843	395	948
1964	225	0	225	4	912	460	133	45	99	29	1677	414	986
1965	201	0	201	5	760	613	134	2756	225	36	4523	438	1051
1966	211	0	211	6	817	675	153	194	192	103	2134	580	1395
1967	183	0	183	6	1254	690	157	136	65	129	2439	592	1418
1968	148	0	148	7	1195	699	194	151	6	113	2358	603	1443
1969	119	0	119	7	1182	663	219	106	20	154	2344	654	1570
1970	93	0	93	8	1189	529	226	151	69	213	2377	688	1672
1971	80	0	80	9	998	439	222	158	58	718	2593	660	1608
1972	67	0	67	10	854	487	233	114	223	357	2267	715	1727
1973	64	0	64	10	1171	382	211	109	303	343	2519	804	1948
1974	110	0	110	12	1086	377	207	108	737	249	2765	826	2036
1975	99	0	99	12	997	366	208	95	693	57	2416	794	1954
1976	84	0	84	12	1042	311	224	79	644	53	2353	860	2100
1977	120	0	120	11	862	202	208	76	458	49	1856	886	2187
1978	177	0	177	12	1035	217	239	81	544	108	2223	1108	2705
1979	122	0	122	12	820	356	169	71	435	46	1898	1135	2750

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of North Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	13.5	0.0	13.5	20.3	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	15.2	3.3	10.8	35.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	71.1
1961	11.1	0.0	11.1	21.7	4.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	14.4	3.1	11.1	34.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	68.7
1962	9.6	0.0	9.6	22.7	4.9	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	14.8	3.0	11.5	35.6	0.0	0.6	1.3	69.7
1963	9.8	0.0	9.8	23.5	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	15.0	3.3	13.7	39.2	0.0	0.7	1.6	74.8
1964	11.0	0.0	11.0	24.4	6.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	15.0	3.6	15.0	41.1	0.0	0.8	1.8	78.9
1965	11.5	0.0	11.5	21.5	5.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	13.2	3.8	13.8	37.5	0.0	0.8	2.0	73.3
1966	11.9	0.0	11.9	19.5	5.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	13.5	2.9	13.8	37.0	0.0	1.4	3.5	73.3
1967	11.7	0.0	11.7	19.9	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	13.0	2.6	13.4	34.8	0.0	1.6	3.8	71.9
1968	9.4	0.0	9.4	19.4	4.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	13.1	3.1	14.2	35.7	0.0	1.9	4.6	71.0
1969	13.5	0.0	13.5	18.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	12.9	2.8	14.5	36.1	0.0	2.1	5.0	74.8
1970	13.6	0.0	13.6	16.3	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	12.2	3.7	14.1	35.1	0.0	2.5	6.0	73.5
1971	11.6	0.0	11.6	16.1	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	12.8	2.2	14.3	35.3	0.0	2.9	7.1	72.9
1972	11.2	0.0	11.2	16.1	3.8	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	12.4	3.3	14.1	35.1	0.0	3.5	8.4	74.3
1973	9.0	0.0	9.0	14.3	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	12.3	3.7	13.7	34.3	0.0	4.2	10.1	71.9
1974	8.6	0.0	8.6	14.6	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	11.9	2.7	12.5	30.3	0.0	4.1	10.2	67.8
1975	13.1	0.0	13.1	14.3	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	11.5	2.6	13.8	32.0	0.0	3.4	8.4	71.3
1976	8.8	0.0	8.8	19.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	11.0	2.5	12.3	29.0	0.0	3.6	8.7	69.2
1977	11.9	0.0	11.9	16.4	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	10.3	2.7	12.5	29.0	0.0	4.0	9.9	71.3
1978	17.5	0.0	17.5	14.9	1.9	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	10.1	2.6	13.1	29.5	0.0	4.8	11.5	78.6
1979	19.4	0.0	19.4	5.6	16.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	9.6	2.4	19.9	50.2	0.0	5.4	13.0	93.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	507	0	507	20	839	0	44	266	44	2889	522	1844	6448	0	121	301
1961	417	0	417	21	706	0	15	308	43	2740	499	1894	6205	0	134	329
1962	359	0	359	22	844	0	10	289	22	2827	485	1943	6420	0	161	389
1963	366	0	366	23	923	0	9	408	22	2861	523	2346	7092	0	198	475
1964	410	0	410	24	1027	0	14	302	23	2860	576	2557	7358	0	220	524
1965	428	0	428	21	941	0	12	250	20	2510	603	2330	6666	0	241	579
1966	446	0	446	19	943	0	22	266	21	2578	458	2350	6638	0	421	1012
1967	439	0	439	19	756	0	72	231	22	2467	414	2256	6218	0	466	1115
1968	351	0	351	19	680	0	11	301	24	2495	498	2360	6370	0	565	1351
1969	502	0	502	17	807	0	11	281	27	2459	441	2364	6389	0	614	1475
1970	506	0	506	16	663	0	55	210	28	2315	591	2260	6143	0	720	1750
1971	428	0	428	16	796	0	55	225	20	2438	356	2317	6207	0	849	2068
1972	415	0	415	16	654	0	46	280	21	2353	532	2266	6152	0	1023	2471
1973	336	0	336	14	553	0	45	199	54	2346	593	2189	5978	0	1222	2961
1974	329	0	329	14	285	0	80	204	52	2262	437	2001	5321	0	1210	2981
1975	509	0	509	14	522	0	49	190	21	2193	408	2178	5560	0	1007	2476
1976	341	0	341	19	380	0	35	170	23	2096	401	1983	5089	0	1049	2560
1977	475	0	475	16	410	0	48	203	26	1956	431	2028	5103	0	1175	2901
1978	700	0	700	15	331	0	59	366	28	1924	406	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
1979	776	0	776	5	2798	0	0	509	29	1824	379	3327	8867	0	1572	3811

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of North Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.2	*	1.9	3.5	11.0	0.1	1.0	24.7	0.4	42.6	*	*	42.9
1961	0.1	*	1.7	3.9	11.2	0.1	0.9	23.5	0.2	41.4	*	*	41.6
1962	*	*	3.4	6.2	12.1	0.1	1.0	25.8	0.1	48.7	*	*	48.9
1963	*	*	3.4	5.9	12.4	0.1	1.0	26.7	*	49.6	*	*	49.7
1964	*	*	3.2	6.0	12.8	0.1	1.0	27.0	0.0	50.1	*	*	50.2
1965	*	*	3.0	5.3	10.8	*	0.9	28.6	0.2	48.9	*	*	49.0
1966	*	*	2.6	7.7	11.3	0.1	0.9	28.5	0.3	51.5	*	0.1	51.6
1967	*	*	2.2	8.5	12.5	0.1	0.7	29.2	0.4	53.7	*	0.1	53.8
1968	*	*	2.0	9.5	14.7	0.1	0.8	30.8	0.5	58.5	*	0.1	58.6
1969	*	*	1.6	8.9	13.3	*	0.8	31.2	0.5	56.4	*	0.1	56.5
1970	*	*	1.3	8.4	10.9	*	0.8	33.1	0.3	54.8	*	0.1	54.9
1971	*	*	1.3	10.1	11.8	*	0.8	34.6	0.1	58.6	*	0.1	58.8
1972	*	0.3	1.1	10.7	10.8	*	0.8	37.3	0.0	60.8	*	0.1	61.1
1973	*	*	1.0	11.6	9.8	*	0.6	39.6	0.0	62.7	*	0.1	62.8
1974	*	*	1.0	11.4	10.3	*	0.6	38.1	0.0	61.4	*	0.1	61.5
1975	*	0.1	0.8	10.7	9.8	*	0.8	40.7	0.0	62.8	*	0.1	63.0
1976	*	0.1	0.7	11.2	8.9	*	0.9	43.3	0.0	64.9	*	0.1	65.2
1977	*	0.1	0.7	14.4	9.4	*	0.9	44.1	0.0	69.5	*	0.1	69.7
1978	0.0	0.1	0.7	15.1	8.9	*	1.0	46.1	0.0	71.8	*	0.1	72.0
1979	0.0	0.1	0.7	19.4	9.2	*	1.0	41.5	0.3	72.0	*	0.1	72.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	9	*	378	605	2051	20	158	4698	69	7980	5	13
1961	2	*	346	664	2086	19	154	4470	24	7763	6	14
1962	1	*	679	1072	2252	25	162	4913	21	9122	6	14
1963	1	*	670	1020	2318	29	162	5079	6	9284	6	13
1964	2	*	635	1029	2396	19	170	5131	0	9379	5	13
1965	1	*	602	918	2020	12	147	5448	25	9172	5	13
1966	1	*	521	1326	2100	22	152	5425	52	9597	9	23
1967	1	*	427	1467	2329	25	123	5565	68	10005	8	20
1968	1	*	402	1637	2731	29	135	5864	84	10882	8	18
1969	1	*	327	1532	2459	12	135	5939	76	10479	8	18
1970	1	*	261	1440	2029	1	138	6300	41	10210	8	18
1971	1	*	248	1742	2178	1	128	6587	18	10902	7	18
1972	0	*	224	1834	1999	1	137	7109	0	11304	7	17
1973	0	*	203	1992	1817	1	105	7538	0	11656	8	19
1974	0	*	197	1956	1901	1	100	7260	0	11414	8	20
1975	0	*	153	1834	1815	1	137	7756	0	11696	11	27
1976	0	*	129	1929	1637	1	152	8236	0	12085	11	27
1977	0	*	130	2476	1735	1	151	8398	0	12891	11	27
1978	0	*	140	2597	1642	2	163	8777	0	13320	10	24
1979	0	*	129	3322	1689	2	170	7899	44	13256	11	28

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of North Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	14.0	0.0	14.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7
1961	15.6	0.0	15.6	*	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7
1962	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0
1963	13.2	0.0	13.2	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8
1964	14.9	0.0	14.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6
1965	13.4	0.0	13.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5
1966	24.2	0.0	24.2	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3
1967	33.1	0.0	33.1	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1
1968	39.8	0.0	39.8	*	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3
1969	39.9	0.0	39.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.9
1970	48.1	0.0	48.1	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.3
1971	59.8	0.0	59.8	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.7
1972	65.4	0.0	65.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.9
1973	65.0	0.0	65.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.4
1974	69.6	0.0	69.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.6
1975	58.4	0.0	58.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.6
1976	84.8	0.0	84.8	*	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.9
1977	98.4	0.0	98.4	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.3
1978	117.1	0.0	117.1	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	172.1
1979	135.3	0.0	135.3	*	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	1014	0	1014	*	23	0	0	5	28	1060	0	0	0
1961	1131	0	1131	*	15	0	0	0	15	1407	0	0	0
1962	1102	0	1102	*	13	0	0	0	13	1293	0	0	0
1963	956	0	956	*	7	0	0	0	7	1483	0	0	0
1964	1065	0	1065	*	0	0	0	1	1	1877	0	0	0
1965	964	0	964	*	0	0	0	0	0	2497	0	0	0
1966	1730	0	1730	*	2	0	0	0	2	1928	0	0	0
1967	2415	0	2415	*	1	0	0	1	2	2770	0	0	0
1968	2878	0	2878	*	66	0	0	18	84	2499	0	0	0
1969	2900	0	2900	*	30	0	0	11	41	2938	0	0	0
1970	3519	0	3519	*	8	0	0	25	33	3168	0	0	0
1971	4486	0	4486	*	3	0	0	213	216	3919	0	0	0
1972	4896	0	4896	*	13	0	0	26	39	3939	0	0	0
1973	4830	0	4830	*	15	0	0	2	17	3367	0	0	0
1974	5200	0	5200	*	20	0	0	16	36	4084	0	0	0
1975	4377	0	4377	*	26	0	0	0	26	4511	0	0	0
1976	6423	0	6423	*	68	0	0	0	68	3720	0	0	0
1977	7404	0	7404	*	88	0	0	0	88	1569	0	0	0
1978	8746	0	8746	*	94	0	0	0	94	5214	0	0	0
1979	10138	0	10138	*	388	0	0	0	388	6009	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Ohio

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	1299.7	724.8	44.9	6.5	141.1	12.8	22.4	12.2	18.6	405.3	72.7	0.6	54.4	791.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	172.2	2988.6
1961	1188.4	746.5	39.4	6.4	137.2	13.7	14.4	13.3	18.1	403.6	57.3	0.6	49.3	753.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	189.1	2877.4
1962	1260.4	784.6	43.1	7.3	141.9	16.9	18.7	15.9	18.5	419.9	51.5	0.8	48.8	783.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	181.5	3010.0
1963	1275.7	823.7	43.1	7.1	153.3	17.3	19.5	16.8	18.5	424.2	49.0	0.7	54.2	803.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	186.4	3090.0
1964	1302.3	851.8	43.8	7.0	158.6	18.8	18.1	15.3	19.4	433.3	57.8	0.7	62.6	835.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	195.5	3185.4
1965	1357.2	908.5	48.1	6.8	161.6	19.8	35.9	18.0	20.1	449.0	67.9	0.6	72.4	900.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	181.7	3347.9
1966	1458.6	975.8	47.1	5.5	179.0	23.4	33.6	18.7	20.9	475.2	51.4	0.4	66.3	921.4	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	164.2	3520.2
1967	1444.1	993.6	46.2	4.3	179.1	31.1	38.2	22.4	18.8	483.9	43.1	0.4	66.0	933.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	155.7	3527.0
1968	1520.9	1018.5	64.4	4.0	198.5	35.8	42.1	25.1	20.6	512.9	37.9	0.3	77.8	1019.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	145.7	3704.6
1969	1605.3	1064.0	60.0	3.1	200.3	37.9	40.7	30.0	21.6	534.7	38.8	0.5	80.3	1048.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	143.1	3860.5
1970	1635.3	1085.6	59.3	2.6	200.6	35.4	36.8	27.5	22.0	558.4	41.1	0.5	75.6	1059.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	170.8	3951.6
1971	1555.5	1120.8	56.4	2.5	204.4	38.9	34.5	28.3	21.4	568.2	33.1	0.4	73.9	1061.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	160.5	3898.8
1972	1617.2	1178.8	60.0	2.3	239.4	41.6	28.3	31.5	23.0	596.7	36.7	0.6	73.9	1134.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	198.1	4128.2
1973	1668.6	1126.3	71.1	2.4	239.9	41.5	27.5	31.6	25.9	626.5	43.2	1.0	78.3	1188.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	225.1	4208.8
1974	1678.7	1112.7	58.4	2.3	236.8	35.0	23.0	31.4	24.8	617.8	52.4	1.9	78.0	1161.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	222.7	4175.9
1975	1638.4	976.1	55.8	2.0	244.9	36.3	20.4	30.9	21.9	624.1	62.6	2.2	85.6	1186.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	155.3	3956.6
1976	1667.4	1025.1	52.1	1.9	298.8	35.8	27.7	32.4	24.3	642.0	69.4	0.5	98.1	1283.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	202.9	4179.6
1977	1669.7	863.6	61.0	1.9	304.4	38.5	28.7	32.5	23.2	662.6	91.1	0.1	118.7	1362.7	5.0	0.1	0.0	*	276.9	4178.0
1978	1617.5	944.5	63.5	1.8	321.2	39.9	25.7	35.6	24.9	667.1	84.4	0.3	120.4	1384.7	26.1	*	0.0	*	244.4	4217.3
1979	1661.7	914.3	58.0	1.9	267.5	39.1	20.3	141.9	26.0	638.9	64.1	0.1	179.8	1437.5	34.1	*	0.0	*	197.1	4242.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	51095	700	6773	1288	24226	2363	3955	3040	3064	77154	11566	89	8529	142049	0	20	0	8	50460
1961	46822	721	5931	1264	23551	2533	2540	3317	2982	76825	9118	88	7734	135883	0	21	0	7	55431
1962	49737	758	6488	1455	24360	3093	3296	3959	3051	79933	8188	125	7713	141662	0	17	0	6	53196
1963	50366	799	6502	1416	26317	3169	3439	4197	3050	80760	7796	110	8653	145410	0	8	0	3	54645
1964	51508	825	6605	1395	27225	3441	3191	3818	3204	82477	9199	102	9924	150580	17	10	0	8	57298
1965	53736	880	7250	1343	27736	3604	6328	4483	3312	85470	10795	94	11385	161799	22	11	0	7	53249
1966	57920	945	7091	1085	30734	4234	5920	4667	3441	90470	8168	66	10564	166441	1	10	0	7	48120
1967	57686	963	6957	855	30746	5599	6734	5839	3092	92110	6852	65	10469	169317	0	10	0	6	45638
1968	60909	988	9710	783	34081	6447	7430	6576	3396	97635	6034	45	12327	184464	0	8	0	5	42703
1969	64638	1032	9042	622	34385	6799	7182	7886	3564	101797	6178	73	12596	190123	0	8	0	3	41938
1970	66716	1053	8936	520	34434	6348	6494	7266	3631	106298	6532	82	11804	192344	0	7	0	5	50064
1971	64460	1087	8497	491	35090	6960	6079	7492	3535	108176	5259	58	11510	193146	0	9	0	4	47027
1972	66395	1148	9041	460	41102	7439	4991	8389	3785	113594	5840	84	11415	206141	0	9	0	4	58049
1973	68946	1104	10716	478	41189	7395	4843	8427	4266	119261	6866	150	12029	215621	0	8	0	3	65961
1974	71555	1087	8805	458	40647	6250	4054	8412	4086	117606	8330	294	11977	210919	0	10	0	3	65266
1975	70645	957	8411	405	42047	6486	3600	8313	3609	118809	9957	338	12872	214846	0	7	0	0	45505
1976	71858	1006	7847	383	51298	6360	4894	8743	4009	122219	11041	71	14955	231819	0	8	0	1	59472
1977	73173	847	9189	377	52260	6848	5069	8829	3818	126130	14491	20	18158	245190	468	6	0	1	81164
1978	70951	930	9569	365	55146	7092	4525	9691	4100	126987	13431	38	18710	249654	2425	5	0	1	71628
1979	72184	898	8742	372	45926	6942	3573	38550	4290	121618	10199	12	35599	275824	3163	4	0	1	57779

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* *Represents small, non-zero value.*
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Ohio
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	489.4	618.1	237.2	326.3	1089.2	1557.8	483.7	486.4	517.0	172.2	196.9	492.2	2988.6
1961	494.2	628.1	229.9	320.5	991.9	1452.8	473.2	476.1	499.2	189.1	199.5	488.8	2877.4
1962	516.5	656.2	247.5	342.1	1038.5	1511.6	496.9	500.0	529.1	181.5	208.2	502.4	3010.0
1963	527.7	673.2	243.5	341.5	1070.2	1564.4	508.0	510.8	554.2	186.4	217.9	522.7	3090.0
1964	519.0	675.1	229.7	341.8	1148.2	1638.2	528.2	530.4	564.9	195.5	224.7	535.6	3185.4
1965	552.6	720.8	240.4	359.6	1239.8	1724.2	541.4	543.3	592.1	181.7	227.6	546.2	3347.9
1966	581.8	764.7	251.6	381.4	1312.7	1795.9	576.3	578.3	633.7	164.2	234.3	563.6	3520.2
1967	591.4	785.9	264.5	402.9	1247.1	1745.7	590.8	592.6	677.4	155.7	245.5	587.7	3527.0
1968	593.8	807.4	290.9	443.1	1296.9	1824.0	628.5	630.2	748.7	145.7	263.7	630.8	3704.6
1969	605.9	842.4	294.3	472.5	1351.9	1889.8	654.3	655.8	811.1	143.1	280.6	673.7	3860.5
1970	607.7	868.3	302.1	501.0	1369.7	1906.0	674.8	676.4	826.5	170.8	290.8	706.5	3951.6
1971	600.8	877.5	299.7	511.3	1261.8	1816.7	691.8	693.3	884.2	160.5	304.1	740.5	3898.8
1972	615.6	910.0	322.3	550.1	1303.7	1922.0	744.6	746.2	944.0	198.1	334.5	807.6	4128.2
1973	572.1	890.1	319.5	565.6	1289.5	1977.8	773.7	775.2	1029.0	225.1	366.3	887.8	4208.8
1974	569.2	898.4	313.3	562.6	1285.1	1963.0	750.3	751.9	1035.4	222.7	363.2	894.9	4175.9
1975	558.4	887.6	293.4	528.8	1121.6	1777.9	760.6	762.4	1067.4	155.3	353.4	869.2	3956.6
1976	597.8	935.0	304.9	548.3	1162.1	1897.4	796.1	797.9	1114.8	202.9	383.0	934.7	4178.6
1977	558.8	921.9	284.8	542.0	1100.5	1900.7	811.5	813.4	1145.5	276.9	410.1	1012.4	4178.0
1978	571.6	941.0	310.9	562.9	1101.2	1878.4	833.5	835.1	1155.7	244.4	406.9	993.2	4217.3
1979	462.3	935.0	260.3	526.7	1287.7	2072.4	812.3	814.1	1225.1	197.1	414.6	1005.1	4242.3

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Ohio

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	31.4	1.6	33.0	374.5	59.1	15.7	7.0	81.8	36.8	92.0	618.1
1961	26.4	1.8	28.2	387.1	60.4	10.9	7.5	78.9	38.8	95.1	628.1
1962	29.2	1.3	30.5	404.1	59.5	13.9	8.5	81.9	40.9	98.8	656.2
1963	22.9	1.8	24.8	415.2	64.1	15.6	8.0	87.7	42.6	102.7	673.2
1964	20.6	1.6	22.1	414.9	61.2	12.5	8.2	81.9	46.1	110.0	675.1
1965	20.8	1.4	22.2	425.2	64.9	31.0	9.2	105.1	49.5	118.8	720.8
1966	21.8	1.0	22.7	448.4	71.1	29.2	10.3	110.7	53.7	129.2	764.7
1967	19.2	1.0	20.2	456.5	74.9	26.4	13.4	114.7	57.3	137.2	785.9
1968	17.0	1.4	18.3	458.8	75.8	27.3	13.6	116.7	63.0	150.6	807.4
1969	15.1	1.6	16.8	470.6	75.1	27.3	16.1	118.5	69.5	167.0	842.4
1970	15.0	1.5	16.6	474.2	76.7	25.5	14.7	116.9	76.0	184.6	868.3
1971	13.0	1.4	14.4	475.1	71.9	23.9	15.5	111.3	80.5	196.1	877.5
1972	11.1	1.0	12.2	491.2	73.4	21.1	17.7	112.2	86.2	208.2	910.0
1973	10.6	1.1	11.7	448.0	73.5	21.0	17.9	112.4	92.9	225.2	890.1
1974	13.9	0.8	14.7	446.3	71.5	19.1	17.6	108.2	95.1	234.2	898.4
1975	10.1	0.5	10.7	436.4	75.6	17.6	18.1	111.3	95.2	234.0	887.6
1976	10.8	0.4	11.1	448.6	94.6	24.9	18.6	138.1	98.0	239.2	935.0
1977	12.1	0.4	12.4	409.6	94.2	25.2	17.3	136.8	104.7	258.4	921.9
1978	12.8	0.3	13.2	423.4	95.5	22.6	16.9	135.0	107.4	262.1	941.0
1979	8.3	0.2	8.6	380.4	44.4	13.9	15.1	73.4	108.8	263.9	835.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	1177	66	1244	362	10142	2773	1750	14665	10786	26958
1961	989	75	1064	374	10374	1929	1878	14182	11374	27869
1962	1095	54	1148	390	10209	2459	2124	14793	11999	28957
1963	859	76	935	403	11000	2748	2005	15752	12549	30109
1964	770	65	835	402	10506	2213	2042	14760	13525	32234
1965	778	59	837	412	11140	5475	2291	18907	14504	34811
1966	813	40	853	434	12208	5158	2568	19934	15740	37867
1967	717	45	762	442	12856	4657	3493	21007	16791	40199
1968	633	59	693	445	13016	4812	3566	21394	18453	44148
1969	565	71	636	456	12890	4821	4233	21944	20382	48940
1970	560	66	626	460	13170	4498	3888	21556	22266	54104
1971	479	59	538	461	12347	4223	4096	20667	23606	57487
1972	414	44	458	478	12604	3721	4697	21022	25269	61012
1973	393	46	440	439	12619	3697	4786	21102	27227	65993
1974	533	33	567	436	12270	3377	4707	20354	27859	68631
1975	393	23	416	428	12973	3110	4876	20960	27890	68596
1976	416	16	432	440	16248	4385	5013	25646	28725	70101
1977	481	15	496	402	16171	4451	4715	25337	30679	75743
1978	512	13	526	417	16402	3982	4601	24985	31466	76803
1979	333	10	342	374	7621	2443	4105	14169	31902	77336

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Ohio

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	58.4	1.1	59.5	111.7	44.9	11.7	1.2	3.4	4.1	0.6	66.0	25.5	63.7	326.3
1961	49.0	1.2	50.2	120.0	39.4	12.0	1.3	3.3	3.1	0.6	59.7	26.3	64.4	320.5
1962	54.2	0.9	55.0	128.7	43.1	11.8	1.5	3.6	3.0	0.8	63.7	27.7	66.9	342.1
1963	42.6	1.2	43.8	134.8	43.1	12.7	1.4	3.6	3.2	0.7	64.8	28.8	69.2	341.5
1964	38.2	1.0	39.3	124.7	43.8	12.1	1.4	3.7	3.9	0.7	65.7	33.1	79.0	341.8
1965	38.7	0.9	39.6	130.9	48.1	12.9	1.6	3.7	2.9	0.6	69.8	35.1	84.1	359.6
1966	40.4	0.6	41.1	141.0	47.1	14.1	1.8	3.8	2.3	0.4	69.5	38.1	91.7	381.4
1967	35.6	0.7	36.3	158.3	46.2	14.9	2.4	3.0	3.1	0.4	69.9	40.8	97.6	402.9
1968	31.5	0.9	32.4	170.5	64.4	15.0	2.4	3.4	2.3	0.3	87.9	44.9	107.3	443.1
1969	28.1	1.1	29.2	180.8	60.0	14.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	0.5	84.3	52.4	125.8	472.5
1970	27.9	1.0	28.9	189.1	59.3	15.2	2.6	3.4	3.1	0.5	84.1	58.0	140.9	501.0
1971	24.1	0.9	25.0	195.7	56.4	14.3	2.7	3.3	2.0	0.4	79.0	61.6	150.0	511.3
1972	20.7	0.7	21.4	213.7	60.0	14.6	3.1	3.8	5.2	0.6	87.3	66.7	161.1	550.1
1973	19.6	0.8	20.4	200.6	71.1	14.6	3.2	4.3	4.4	1.0	98.5	71.9	174.2	565.6
1974	25.9	0.5	26.4	197.1	58.4	14.2	3.1	4.4	7.7	1.9	89.8	72.0	177.3	562.6
1975	18.8	0.4	19.2	172.7	55.8	15.0	3.2	5.9	19.3	2.2	101.4	68.0	167.4	528.8
1976	20.0	0.2	20.2	182.8	52.1	18.8	3.3	5.6	21.7	0.5	101.9	70.7	172.7	548.3
1977	22.4	0.2	22.7	151.8	61.0	18.7	3.1	4.7	22.7	0.1	110.3	74.1	183.0	542.0
1978	23.9	0.2	24.1	175.2	63.5	19.0	3.0	4.8	21.1	0.3	111.6	73.2	178.8	562.9
1979	15.5	0.2	15.6	161.0	58.0	8.8	2.7	5.6	8.5	0.1	83.7	76.1	184.4	520.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	2187	44	2231	108	6773	2013	309	648	652	89	10485	7465	18657
1961	1836	50	1886	116	5931	2059	331	631	500	88	9541	7698	18861
1962	2033	36	2069	124	6488	2026	375	680	475	125	10169	8123	19603
1963	1595	51	1646	131	6502	2183	354	691	507	110	10348	8454	20282
1964	1430	44	1473	121	6605	2085	360	704	616	102	10472	9712	23147
1965	1446	39	1485	127	7250	2211	404	702	464	94	11125	10275	24662
1966	1510	27	1537	137	7091	2423	453	723	359	66	11115	11174	26881
1967	1331	30	1361	153	6957	2552	616	574	491	65	11256	11947	28602
1968	1176	39	1216	165	9710	2583	629	650	372	45	13990	13147	31455
1969	1049	47	1096	175	9042	2558	747	634	429	73	13483	15354	36868
1970	1040	44	1084	183	8936	2614	686	643	490	82	13451	16990	41284
1971	889	39	929	190	8497	2451	723	620	318	58	12666	18048	43951
1972	768	30	798	208	9041	2502	829	724	830	84	14010	19555	47214
1973	730	31	761	197	10716	2504	845	820	694	150	15730	21068	51064
1974	990	22	1012	192	8805	2435	831	831	1231	294	14426	21097	51972
1975	729	15	745	169	8411	2575	861	1130	3062	338	16376	19943	49049
1976	772	10	783	179	7847	3225	885	1059	3450	71	16536	20735	50601
1977	893	10	903	149	9189	3209	832	899	3613	20	17763	21727	53643
1978	952	9	961	172	9569	3255	812	916	3359	38	17950	21466	52395
1979	618	7	624	158	8742	1513	724	1069	1353	12	13413	22293	54041

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Ohio

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	681.9	1.1	683.0	226.1	22.1	0.0	6.7	3.8	10.2	16.8	66.0	54.4	180.0	0.1	133.9	334.7	1557.8
1961	610.5	1.2	611.7	227.7	20.4	0.0	3.5	4.3	9.9	13.9	51.0	49.3	152.3	0.2	133.6	327.3	1452.8
1962	646.3	1.0	647.3	239.5	20.8	0.0	4.7	5.7	10.8	15.4	45.5	48.8	151.7	0.1	138.6	334.5	1511.6
1963	652.8	1.6	654.4	260.7	23.4	0.0	3.9	7.2	10.8	12.5	42.9	54.2	155.1	0.1	145.4	348.8	1564.4
1964	676.8	1.6	678.4	298.5	22.7	0.0	5.5	5.5	11.3	13.0	50.6	62.6	171.3	*	144.8	345.2	1638.2
1965	704.4	1.4	705.8	337.9	26.2	0.0	4.8	7.0	12.4	12.8	60.4	72.4	196.0	*	142.5	342.0	1724.2
1966	764.8	1.0	765.8	369.0	31.9	0.0	4.3	6.3	12.9	12.7	43.5	66.3	177.9	*	141.9	341.3	1795.9
1967	716.0	1.2	717.3	358.5	31.4	0.0	11.8	6.3	12.0	10.3	33.5	66.0	171.3	*	146.9	351.7	1745.7
1968	734.4	1.5	735.9	364.8	41.7	0.0	14.8	8.8	13.2	11.0	28.8	77.8	196.2	*	155.4	371.7	1824.0
1969	767.2	1.8	769.0	382.1	43.5	0.0	13.4	10.7	14.2	10.0	28.6	80.3	200.8	0.0	158.2	379.8	1889.8
1970	792.4	1.4	793.8	387.8	39.6	0.0	11.3	10.0	14.5	8.8	28.2	75.6	188.0	0.0	156.4	379.9	1906.0
1971	663.0	1.1	664.1	415.6	40.5	0.0	10.5	9.8	13.9	9.0	24.5	73.9	182.1	0.0	161.5	393.3	1816.7
1972	675.1	0.8	675.9	444.2	44.2	0.0	7.2	10.5	14.9	7.8	25.0	73.9	183.5	0.0	181.1	437.2	1922.0
1973	644.8	0.8	645.6	448.1	48.2	0.0	6.5	10.1	16.5	7.5	28.6	78.3	195.7	0.0	201.0	487.3	1977.8
1974	656.9	0.7	657.6	437.9	46.1	0.0	3.8	10.4	15.8	8.2	27.2	78.0	189.5	0.0	195.7	482.2	1963.0
1975	570.6	0.6	571.2	351.4	46.2	0.4	2.8	9.3	12.1	7.1	35.7	85.6	199.0	0.0	189.7	466.6	1777.9
1976	549.8	0.5	550.4	380.4	59.9	0.1	2.9	10.3	13.4	6.3	40.3	98.1	231.3	0.0	213.7	521.6	1897.4
1977	533.5	0.5	534.0	290.5	68.0	0.1	3.5	11.8	14.5	5.8	53.6	118.7	275.9	*	230.7	569.6	1900.7
1978	495.8	0.4	496.2	333.6	64.4	0.0	3.1	15.4	15.6	5.3	47.1	120.4	271.4	*	225.9	551.3	1878.4
1979	479.1	0.3	479.4	352.4	83.3	0.0	6.4	123.8	16.3	4.7	41.6	179.8	455.9	0.0	229.2	555.6	2072.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	25539	45	25584	218	3789	0	1182	956	1683	3196	10491	8529	29826	12	39246	98087
1961	22898	50	22948	220	3508	0	610	1084	1638	2643	8116	7734	25334	14	39150	95928
1962	24251	40	24291	231	3569	0	836	1426	1778	2929	7231	7713	25484	12	40622	98029
1963	24449	65	24514	253	4023	0	692	1803	1778	2382	6830	8653	26160	8	42612	102239
1964	25320	67	25387	289	3893	0	979	1376	1867	2478	8045	9924	28561	1	42447	101160
1965	26312	61	26372	327	4501	0	852	1736	2050	2439	9607	11385	32569	1	41757	100222
1966	28568	43	28611	357	5470	0	763	1576	2130	2424	6918	10564	29844	0	41580	100032
1967	26767	53	26820	347	5387	0	2077	1648	1986	1958	5324	10469	28849	0	43056	103082
1968	27414	66	27480	354	7159	0	2619	2312	2181	2096	4578	12327	33272	0	45531	108932
1969	28616	77	28693	371	7471	0	2361	2817	2346	1907	4547	12596	34045	0	46353	111302
1970	29523	63	29586	376	6799	0	1996	2634	2390	1683	4490	11804	31796	0	45827	111357
1971	24418	47	24495	403	6959	0	1856	2611	2294	1711	3893	11510	30833	0	47337	115280
1972	25069	34	25103	433	7586	0	1270	2790	2456	1490	3981	11415	30988	0	53074	128140
1973	24024	35	24059	439	8275	0	1146	2709	2721	1430	4546	12029	32857	0	58922	142815
1974	25151	30	25180	428	7919	0	677	2789	2606	1553	4325	11977	31846	0	57366	141320
1975	22108	27	22134	345	7931	63	489	2506	1987	1345	5675	12872	32868	0	55597	136743
1976	21254	22	21276	373	10285	23	509	2765	2208	1208	6415	14955	38368	0	62642	152872
1977	21229	18	21248	285	11668	17	617	3198	2394	1110	8519	18158	45681	1	67615	166934
1978	19776	17	19794	328	11053	0	543	4200	2571	1018	7497	18710	45591	1	66195	161569
1979	19116	12	19129	346	14309	0	1130	33631	2690	887	6623	35599	94869	0	67167	162824

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Ohio

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	12.0	9.4	6.5	47.5	12.8	0.1	8.4	385.1	1.9	462.3	0.8	1.9	486.4
1961	2.8	9.5	6.4	43.5	13.7	0.1	8.2	386.4	2.7	460.9	0.8	2.1	476.1
1962	2.6	9.8	7.3	48.9	16.9	0.1	7.7	400.9	2.5	484.4	0.9	2.2	500.0
1963	2.5	10.7	7.1	52.1	17.3	0.1	7.7	408.1	2.3	494.8	0.8	2.0	510.8
1964	2.6	10.6	7.0	61.6	18.8	0.2	8.1	416.5	2.8	515.1	0.6	1.5	530.4
1965	2.3	11.4	6.8	56.7	19.8	0.2	7.7	432.5	3.9	527.6	0.6	1.4	543.3
1966	2.3	12.6	5.5	61.3	23.4	0.3	8.0	458.7	4.3	561.4	0.6	1.4	578.3
1967	1.8	13.8	4.3	57.4	31.1	0.3	6.7	470.6	5.0	575.3	0.5	1.2	592.6
1968	1.6	13.0	4.0	63.3	35.8	0.3	7.4	498.4	4.8	613.9	0.5	1.2	630.2
1969	1.3	12.5	3.1	65.2	37.9	0.3	7.4	521.4	5.1	640.4	0.5	1.1	655.8
1970	1.3	12.4	2.6	64.4	35.4	0.2	7.5	546.2	4.8	661.2	0.5	1.1	676.4
1971	0.9	13.1	2.5	70.7	38.9	0.2	7.5	556.0	2.0	677.8	0.5	1.1	693.3
1972	0.7	13.1	2.3	94.0	39.9	0.3	8.1	585.1	1.3	730.9	0.4	1.1	746.2
1973	0.5	13.1	2.4	92.6	40.2	0.3	9.4	614.7	0.6	760.2	0.4	1.1	775.2
1974	0.3	10.3	2.3	86.8	33.9	0.3	9.0	605.3	2.1	739.7	0.5	1.2	751.9
1975	0.1	9.2	2.0	88.9	35.3	0.3	9.8	611.1	3.8	751.3	0.5	1.2	762.4
1976	*	7.9	1.9	104.6	34.4	0.3	10.9	630.1	5.9	788.1	0.5	1.3	797.9
1977	*	8.2	1.9	99.2	37.2	0.3	8.6	652.0	4.1	803.3	0.5	1.3	813.4
1978	0.0	9.1	1.8	113.3	38.8	0.3	9.3	656.9	4.1	824.5	0.4	1.1	835.1
1979	0.0	14.8	1.9	113.7	38.7	0.3	9.7	628.6	4.5	797.5	0.5	1.3	814.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	449	9	1288	8157	2363	25	1381	73310	309	86833	221	551
1961	106	9	1264	7475	2533	24	1344	73550	423	86615	246	602
1962	99	9	1455	8399	3093	33	1273	76324	400	90978	271	653
1963	93	10	1416	8945	3169	36	1273	77686	370	92895	240	576
1964	96	10	1395	10583	3441	40	1337	79295	442	96532	186	443
1965	88	11	1343	9739	3604	52	1263	82329	624	98952	165	397
1966	86	12	1085	10517	4234	69	1312	87324	691	105230	166	400
1967	65	13	855	9847	5599	81	1106	89577	795	107860	149	358
1968	61	13	783	10873	6447	68	1215	94888	756	115030	142	339
1969	49	12	622	11199	6799	89	1218	99256	805	119988	136	326
1970	48	12	520	11061	6348	58	1241	103972	756	123956	137	333
1971	32	13	491	12142	6960	62	1241	105845	315	127057	133	324
1972	26	13	460	16133	7125	74	1329	111380	204	136706	131	316
1973	17	13	478	15905	7169	87	1545	117011	97	142292	130	316
1974	13	10	458	14909	6066	86	1480	115221	328	138549	140	345
1975	4	9	405	15265	6310	71	1622	116334	609	140615	149	365
1976	2	8	383	17962	6116	80	1802	119951	934	147227	155	378
1977	1	8	377	17033	6611	85	1424	124121	645	150297	158	389
1978	0	9	365	19451	6892	78	1530	125053	650	154019	130	317
1979	0	15	372	19525	6880	90	1601	119663	720	148850	156	379

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Ohio

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	512.2	0.0	512.2	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	517.0
1961	495.5	0.0	495.5	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	499.2
1962	525.0	0.0	525.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	529.1
1963	550.3	0.0	550.3	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	554.2
1964	559.9	0.0	559.9	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	564.9
1965	587.2	0.0	587.2	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	592.1
1966	626.7	0.0	626.7	4.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	633.7
1967	668.6	0.0	668.6	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	677.4
1968	732.6	0.0	732.6	11.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	748.7
1969	789.0	0.0	789.0	17.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	811.1
1970	794.7	0.0	794.7	22.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	826.5
1971	851.1	0.0	851.1	21.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	11.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	884.2
1972	907.1	0.0	907.1	16.6	13.3	1.8	0.0	5.2	20.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	944.0
1973	990.4	0.0	990.4	16.5	11.0	1.3	0.0	9.6	21.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	1029.0
1974	979.6	0.0	979.6	21.1	18.1	1.0	0.0	15.4	34.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	1035.4
1975	1037.3	0.0	1037.3	6.3	19.2	0.6	0.0	3.8	23.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	1067.4
1976	1085.7	0.0	1085.7	5.4	20.8	1.3	0.0	1.5	23.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	1114.8
1977	1100.6	0.0	1100.6	3.5	24.3	1.2	0.0	10.8	36.4	0.1	5.0	0.0	*	1145.5
1978	1084.0	0.0	1084.0	3.2	29.0	1.1	0.0	12.1	42.3	*	26.1	0.0	*	1155.7
1979	1158.1	0.0	1158.1	5.8	17.2	0.4	0.0	9.4	27.0	*	34.1	0.0	*	1225.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	21559	0	21559	3	127	0	0	114	241	7	0	0	8
1961	20784	0	20784	2	135	0	0	78	212	6	0	0	7
1962	22106	0	22106	2	157	0	0	82	238	5	0	0	6
1963	23143	0	23143	2	167	0	0	88	255	0	0	0	3
1964	23684	0	23684	3	159	0	0	96	254	8	17	0	8
1965	24923	0	24923	3	145	0	0	100	245	10	22	0	7
1966	26806	0	26806	5	116	0	0	201	317	9	1	0	7
1967	28646	0	28646	6	104	0	0	242	345	10	0	0	6
1968	31414	0	31414	11	451	0	0	327	778	8	0	0	5
1969	34112	0	34112	17	267	0	0	397	664	8	0	0	3
1970	35321	0	35321	21	790	0	0	796	1586	7	0	0	5
1971	38424	0	38424	21	1191	0	0	733	1924	9	0	0	4
1972	40171	0	40171	16	2277	314	0	825	3416	9	0	0	4
1973	43631	0	43631	16	1886	226	0	1529	3641	8	0	0	3
1974	44751	0	44751	21	3114	184	0	2446	5744	10	0	0	3
1975	47321	0	47321	6	3303	113	0	611	4027	7	0	0	0
1976	49349	0	49349	5	3578	221	0	242	4041	8	0	0	1
1977	50507	0	50507	3	4178	220	0	1714	6112	5	468	0	1
1978	49656	0	49656	3	4985	200	0	1925	7110	4	2425	0	1
1979	52075	0	52075	6	2958	62	0	1503	4523	4	3163	0	1

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Oklahoma

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	2.0	319.3	13.4	4.5	15.2	16.3	2.4	25.8	4.0	117.7	8.9	0.1	13.0	221.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	-12.0	538.3
1961	1.6	316.1	13.6	4.0	18.5	17.4	2.2	27.2	3.9	120.6	5.5	0.1	12.7	225.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	-12.6	541.5
1962	1.2	416.4	16.7	5.9	19.0	20.1	2.2	29.8	3.6	125.5	6.1	0.2	12.6	241.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	-15.0	652.0
1963	1.8	493.4	17.7	5.9	21.7	20.7	2.9	33.3	3.6	128.3	5.0	0.2	13.3	252.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-18.3	731.5
1964	1.1	525.9	20.8	5.7	19.4	21.3	1.9	30.3	3.7	130.5	5.2	0.5	11.9	251.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	-19.2	762.2
1965	0.8	482.9	23.0	5.5	16.9	19.3	5.4	30.7	4.1	134.3	5.1	0.8	12.8	258.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	-17.3	733.0
1966	0.8	453.3	20.9	4.9	20.8	21.4	5.6	32.0	4.3	141.5	4.1	1.0	13.8	270.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	-22.8	706.8
1967	0.6	463.8	20.7	3.9	22.9	24.7	5.6	31.1	3.4	145.6	5.0	0.8	17.4	281.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	-26.4	726.6
1968	0.5	511.9	21.1	3.7	30.2	28.3	6.1	32.2	3.8	153.9	5.4	0.8	20.1	305.7	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	-27.2	806.7
1969	0.2	563.1	21.9	3.3	28.9	26.2	5.6	35.6	3.7	161.5	4.3	0.9	19.0	310.9	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	-46.2	847.7
1970	0.2	615.7	29.6	2.7	32.5	24.6	6.3	36.4	3.8	170.8	4.7	0.9	20.0	332.2	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-62.8	900.0
1971	0.2	630.5	33.4	2.5	31.9	24.6	5.0	34.6	4.6	177.1	4.0	1.3	20.6	339.5	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	-55.2	929.6
1972	0.2	646.8	32.0	2.4	45.6	23.3	3.8	36.5	4.9	187.8	8.5	0.2	25.4	370.4	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	-44.5	987.9
1973	4.6	625.1	33.4	2.3	51.3	22.6	3.7	36.3	6.5	196.7	10.2	0.1	29.1	392.2	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	-64.6	996.3
1974	4.8	675.3	33.4	2.2	50.9	22.5	2.8	33.9	6.2	194.3	7.6	3.1	28.4	385.4	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	-70.1	1032.8
1975	0.5	684.0	34.7	1.8	56.5	22.0	1.9	34.7	4.9	202.1	4.7	2.9	24.9	391.1	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	-68.6	1037.7
1976	1.7	775.9	30.8	1.7	68.6	21.5	1.5	35.2	5.5	212.6	4.3	0.6	28.9	411.1	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	-68.6	1136.1
1977	13.2	784.9	30.5	1.9	74.4	22.7	1.4	35.0	8.2	220.1	4.2	0.3	32.5	431.1	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	-52.8	1194.7
1978	45.3	788.8	28.7	1.9	84.3	24.3	1.5	37.3	8.8	229.9	6.2	0.3	39.6	462.9	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	-80.5	1234.9
1979	62.0	845.1	35.6	1.7	83.8	22.8	3.7	30.2	9.2	216.8	5.5	0.0	44.3	453.6	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	-85.7	1298.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	77	308	2013	892	2601	3043	431	6434	661	22413	1419	20	2270	42197	0	705	0	0	-3515
1961	61	305	2053	798	3168	3243	387	6775	643	22957	882	19	2276	43202	0	1002	0	0	-3704
1962	46	402	2519	1178	3258	3725	386	7442	588	23883	962	34	2242	46217	0	731	0	0	-4388
1963	68	479	2668	1172	3725	3831	515	8305	588	24415	798	32	2445	48494	0	191	0	0	-5353
1964	43	510	3134	1121	3338	3941	329	7564	617	24837	822	80	2232	48015	0	306	0	0	-5636
1965	29	468	3473	1087	2908	3569	945	7655	679	25575	813	113	2365	49182	0	825	0	0	-5081
1966	30	439	3153	963	3566	3930	988	7981	706	26936	653	149	2574	51598	0	512	0	0	-6687
1967	24	449	3112	773	3927	4538	984	8096	563	27719	791	127	3129	53761	0	726	0	0	-7742
1968	19	496	3178	730	5182	5199	1083	8431	619	29299	864	126	3545	58256	0	1526	0	0	-7969
1969	6	546	3299	647	4961	4797	996	9368	611	30740	682	134	3408	59644	0	1886	0	0	-13531
1970	7	597	4456	542	5573	4486	1103	9619	622	32521	744	142	3553	63362	0	1466	0	0	18414
1971	7	612	5036	499	5473	4491	886	9168	752	33714	637	191	3598	64445	0	1383	0	0	-16175
1972	7	630	4819	471	7828	4248	678	9707	805	35754	1355	23	4292	69981	0	1447	0	0	-13034
1973	172	612	5030	454	8814	4111	656	9678	1075	37437	1629	19	4864	73766	0	3761	0	0	-18942
1974	182	660	5034	436	8744	4098	494	9088	1029	36997	1201	472	4745	72339	0	3590	0	0	-20535
1975	21	669	5232	364	9696	3997	328	9343	810	38470	752	444	4234	73669	0	2945	0	0	-20102
1976	67	760	4643	339	11775	3901	263	9491	900	40477	683	86	4882	77439	0	1541	0	0	-20119
1977	671	767	4597	368	12770	4115	241	9509	1355	41903	661	49	5509	81079	0	1749	0	0	-15470
1978	2470	770	4332	375	14477	4393	256	10180	1456	43763	987	53	6736	87006	0	1763	0	0	-23603
1979	3383	825	5371	329	14390	4131	645	8195	1523	41279	877	0	8119	84859	0	2323	0	0	-25122

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Oklahoma
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	79.4	107.7	49.7	72.0	176.2	206.8	151.4	151.8	93.6	-12.0	23.3	58.3	538.3
1961	82.9	112.0	47.0	69.9	169.9	202.4	156.7	157.1	97.6	-12.6	24.6	60.3	541.5
1962	85.1	119.3	49.7	75.7	256.4	290.1	166.4	166.9	109.4	-15.0	27.7	66.8	652.0
1963	86.9	127.1	53.4	82.1	310.3	346.3	175.4	175.9	123.6	-18.3	31.0	74.3	731.5
1964	89.5	132.9	58.3	88.9	322.8	361.0	178.8	179.3	131.9	-19.2	33.3	79.4	762.2
1965	90.6	138.0	59.0	92.6	278.7	320.0	181.9	182.4	140.2	-17.3	36.1	86.8	733.0
1966	93.4	145.0	59.1	95.5	226.7	273.0	192.8	193.4	157.6	-22.8	39.6	95.2	706.8
1967	90.4	143.2	69.4	107.8	226.2	275.1	200.0	200.5	167.0	-26.4	41.4	99.2	726.6
1968	99.2	161.2	74.5	116.8	260.3	311.8	216.5	217.0	183.3	-27.2	46.0	110.1	806.7
1969	101.5	175.8	74.3	121.2	273.8	328.2	222.1	222.5	222.2	-46.2	51.8	124.3	847.7
1970	105.1	190.4	84.6	135.8	274.8	332.0	241.4	241.8	257.0	-62.8	56.6	137.6	900.0
1971	101.2	192.4	87.6	142.8	285.6	347.1	246.9	247.4	263.4	-55.2	60.6	147.6	929.6
1972	104.4	211.1	90.5	152.3	292.6	362.0	262.0	262.4	283.0	-44.5	69.9	168.7	987.9
1973	99.1	212.0	89.5	154.8	282.2	357.3	271.8	272.2	318.3	-64.6	74.1	179.6	996.3
1974	96.7	217.1	92.6	160.8	307.1	388.0	266.5	267.0	339.9	-70.1	77.9	191.9	1032.8
1975	104.2	213.0	95.7	175.3	285.3	370.7	277.9	278.7	343.2	-68.6	79.4	195.2	1037.7
1976	106.1	215.3	96.0	178.7	350.0	444.3	296.9	297.7	355.8	-68.6	83.5	203.7	1136.1
1977	110.6	232.5	99.5	190.6	357.2	460.7	310.1	311.0	370.1	-52.8	91.5	225.9	1194.7
1978	107.8	237.6	98.6	193.8	377.1	486.4	316.4	317.1	415.6	-80.5	97.4	237.7	1234.9
1979	96.3	220.6	94.6	191.1	455.3	570.3	315.8	316.7	422.8	-85.7	98.3	238.3	1298.7

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Oklahoma

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.5	0.0	0.5	61.9	*	1.1	15.8	17.0	8.1	20.2	107.7
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	65.1	0.1	1.0	16.3	17.5	8.4	20.7	112.0
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	65.2	0.1	1.0	18.5	19.6	10.0	24.2	119.3
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	64.6	0.1	1.8	20.2	22.1	11.8	28.3	127.1
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	69.6	0.1	1.3	18.4	19.7	12.8	30.6	132.9
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	66.9	0.1	4.8	18.6	23.5	13.9	33.5	138.0
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	69.3	0.1	4.8	18.9	23.8	15.2	36.5	145.0
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	69.6	0.1	1.7	18.9	20.7	15.6	37.3	143.2
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	77.1	0.1	2.4	19.5	22.0	18.3	43.8	161.2
1969	*	0.0	*	77.6	0.1	2.6	21.1	23.8	21.8	52.4	175.8
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	79.9	0.1	3.2	21.9	25.2	24.9	60.5	190.4
1971	*	0.0	*	77.6	0.1	2.5	21.0	23.6	26.5	64.6	192.4
1972	*	0.0	*	79.7	0.2	2.4	22.0	24.6	31.3	75.5	211.1
1973	*	0.0	*	75.2	0.3	2.5	21.1	23.9	33.0	79.9	212.0
1974	*	0.0	*	74.7	0.3	2.0	19.7	22.0	34.8	85.6	217.1
1975	*	0.0	*	81.5	0.3	1.4	20.9	22.6	31.5	77.4	213.0
1976	*	0.0	*	83.6	0.4	0.8	21.3	22.5	31.7	77.5	215.3
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	88.5	0.4	0.9	20.8	22.0	35.2	86.8	232.5
1978	*	0.0	*	85.4	0.5	1.1	20.8	22.4	37.7	92.0	237.6
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	86.8	*	0.4	9.0	9.4	36.3	88.0	220.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	18	0	18	60	8	199	3939	4146	2372	5928
1961	12	0	12	63	22	181	4070	4273	2472	6056
1962	12	0	12	63	16	173	4609	4798	2942	7101
1963	9	0	9	63	15	319	5045	5378	3462	8307
1964	7	0	7	67	11	221	4588	4820	3761	8963
1965	6	0	6	65	12	849	4638	5499	4086	9807
1966	7	0	7	67	16	852	4715	5583	4441	10685
1967	6	0	6	67	17	300	4926	5243	4563	10923
1968	3	0	3	75	19	417	5111	5547	5360	12823
1969	2	0	2	75	20	467	5537	6024	6397	15361
1970	2	0	2	77	16	560	5795	6371	7293	17722
1971	1	0	1	75	19	440	5567	6026	7776	18938
1972	1	0	1	78	38	418	5861	6316	9161	22119
1973	1	0	1	74	45	439	5640	6124	9659	23412
1974	1	0	1	73	44	351	5290	5685	10188	25098
1975	1	0	1	80	48	255	5628	5931	9222	22682
1976	1	0	1	82	66	136	5742	5944	9303	22702
1977	2	0	2	87	68	151	5649	5868	10304	25440
1978	1	0	1	84	87	193	5663	5943	11053	26978
1979	5	0	5	85	6	65	2433	2504	10635	25781

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Oklahoma

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.9	0.0	0.9	29.8	13.4	1.6	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	18.9	6.4	16.0	72.0
1961	0.6	0.0	0.6	24.4	13.6	4.4	2.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	22.0	6.6	16.3	69.9
1962	0.6	0.0	0.6	24.7	16.7	3.1	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	24.4	7.6	18.3	75.7
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	27.5	17.7	2.9	3.6	1.0	*	0.2	25.4	8.4	20.3	82.1
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	30.2	20.8	2.2	3.2	1.0	*	0.5	27.8	9.0	21.6	88.9
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	28.1	23.0	2.3	3.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	30.6	9.9	23.7	92.6
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	29.2	20.9	3.1	3.3	1.1	0.1	1.0	29.6	10.7	25.7	95.5
1967	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.7	20.7	3.5	3.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	29.5	11.3	27.1	107.8
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	44.1	21.1	3.8	3.4	1.1	0.1	0.8	30.3	12.5	29.8	116.8
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.4	21.9	4.1	3.7	1.2	*	0.9	31.8	13.8	33.1	121.2
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.3	29.6	3.2	3.9	1.2	0.4	0.9	39.2	14.9	36.3	135.8
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	43.3	33.4	3.8	3.7	1.2	0.9	1.3	44.3	16.0	39.1	142.8
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.0	32.0	7.6	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	45.4	18.1	43.8	152.3
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	41.2	33.4	9.1	3.7	1.3	0.7	0.1	48.3	19.1	46.2	154.8
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.1	33.4	8.7	3.5	1.3	0.4	3.1	50.5	19.7	48.5	160.8
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.6	34.7	9.7	3.7	1.4	0.6	2.9	53.0	23.0	56.6	175.3
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.7	30.8	13.2	3.8	1.4	0.4	0.6	50.2	24.1	58.7	178.7
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	49.2	30.5	13.6	3.7	1.5	0.7	0.3	50.2	26.2	64.8	190.6
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	46.5	28.7	17.3	3.7	1.5	0.4	0.3	52.0	27.7	67.5	193.8
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	53.0	35.6	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.0	41.4	28.2	68.3	191.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	33	0	33	29	2013	279	695	175	16	20	3198	1872	4677
1961	21	0	21	24	2053	747	718	183	9	19	3729	1947	4770
1962	23	0	23	24	2519	534	813	192	11	34	4103	2228	5376
1963	17	0	17	27	2668	500	890	194	3	22	4287	2476	5940
1964	13	0	13	29	3134	375	810	196	6	80	4600	2652	6321
1965	12	0	12	27	3473	402	818	202	12	113	5021	2900	6960
1966	14	0	14	28	3153	538	832	209	13	149	4895	3129	7527
1967	10	0	10	38	3112	593	869	208	13	127	4923	3312	7928
1968	6	0	6	43	3178	645	902	209	10	126	5069	3650	8733
1969	3	0	3	41	3299	699	977	222	7	134	5338	4045	9713
1970	4	0	4	44	4456	546	1023	229	65	142	6461	4375	10631
1971	2	0	2	42	5036	654	982	235	138	191	7237	4702	11450
1972	2	0	2	44	4819	1297	1034	241	86	23	7501	5311	12823
1973	2	0	2	40	5030	1554	995	250	105	19	7953	5585	13538
1974	3	0	3	41	5034	1500	934	251	68	472	8259	5765	14202
1975	2	0	2	42	5232	1659	993	264	94	444	8686	6744	16587
1976	2	0	2	45	4643	2267	1013	276	62	86	8346	7053	17212
1977	5	0	5	48	4597	2332	997	282	106	49	8363	7693	18993
1978	3	0	3	46	4332	2977	999	290	64	53	8716	8111	19798
1979	10	0	10	52	5371	206	429	295	230	0	6531	8259	20021

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Oklahoma

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.7	0.0	0.7	132.5	5.3	0.0	1.3	6.4	1.1	7.2	8.7	13.0	43.0	0.0	8.7	21.8	206.8
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	130.1	6.0	0.0	1.2	7.1	1.0	6.7	4.7	12.7	39.3	0.0	9.4	23.1	202.4
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	217.0	6.7	0.0	1.2	7.2	0.9	5.9	4.7	12.6	39.1	*	9.9	23.9	290.1
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	272.1	5.8	0.0	1.1	8.4	0.9	5.2	3.3	13.3	38.0	*	10.6	25.4	346.3
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	289.8	3.4	0.0	0.6	7.7	1.0	4.5	3.5	11.9	32.6	*	11.3	26.9	361.0
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	243.6	5.0	0.0	0.5	7.7	0.9	4.2	3.5	12.8	34.8	0.0	12.2	29.2	320.0
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	189.3	6.8	0.0	0.8	8.6	1.0	3.7	2.5	13.8	37.1	0.0	13.6	32.7	273.0
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	180.7	7.3	0.0	3.9	7.8	1.1	3.5	4.2	17.4	45.3	0.0	14.4	34.5	275.1
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	209.3	9.4	0.0	3.8	8.3	1.2	3.3	4.7	20.1	50.8	0.0	15.2	36.3	311.8
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	226.4	7.9	0.0	3.0	9.9	1.0	3.0	3.6	19.0	47.4	0.0	16.0	38.4	328.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.1	9.4	0.0	3.1	9.7	1.0	2.7	3.8	20.0	49.7	0.0	16.7	40.5	332.0
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	234.8	11.6	0.0	2.5	9.1	1.9	2.5	2.6	20.6	50.8	0.0	17.9	43.6	347.1
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	229.3	16.2	0.0	1.5	9.7	2.1	2.4	6.0	25.4	63.2	0.0	20.3	49.1	362.0
1973	4.5	0.0	4.5	205.1	17.9	0.0	1.2	10.6	3.2	2.5	8.1	29.1	72.6	0.0	21.9	53.2	357.3
1974	4.6	0.0	4.6	233.6	18.3	0.0	0.8	9.9	3.1	2.3	6.1	28.4	68.9	0.0	23.3	57.5	388.0
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	227.0	16.1	0.0	0.4	9.4	1.7	2.3	3.1	24.9	57.9	0.0	24.7	60.7	370.7
1976	1.6	0.0	1.6	280.3	21.5	0.0	0.7	9.5	1.8	1.9	3.7	28.9	68.1	0.0	27.4	66.9	444.3
1977	5.7	0.0	5.7	275.9	24.0	0.0	0.5	9.8	3.5	1.8	3.4	32.5	75.7	0.0	29.8	73.6	460.7
1978	9.8	0.0	9.8	278.1	25.8	0.0	0.4	12.2	3.8	1.6	5.8	39.6	89.1	0.0	31.8	77.6	486.4
1979	9.8	0.0	9.8	333.6	35.2	0.0	3.3	19.3	3.9	2.1	3.8	44.3	111.9	0.0	33.6	81.3	570.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	25	0	25	128	910	0	231	1597	176	1365	1389	2270	7939	0	2561	6402
1961	18	0	18	126	1024	0	206	1760	171	1270	747	2276	7454	0	2763	6769
1962	10	0	10	210	1143	0	212	1786	151	1126	745	2242	7406	0	2899	6996
1963	9	0	9	264	1002	0	197	2090	151	987	520	2445	7393	0	3101	7441
1964	13	0	13	281	584	0	108	1930	159	855	555	2232	6423	0	3302	7870
1965	10	0	10	236	861	0	96	1928	152	804	558	2365	6764	0	3563	8551
1966	8	0	8	183	1166	0	136	2135	158	703	400	2574	7271	0	3983	9583
1967	8	0	8	175	1257	0	685	2038	182	658	674	3129	8623	0	4224	10113
1968	8	0	8	203	1619	0	666	2173	200	622	744	3545	9569	0	4441	10626
1969	0	0	0	220	1356	0	530	2599	163	579	578	3408	9211	0	4688	11257
1970	0	0	0	218	1618	0	543	2575	166	515	601	3553	9571	0	4888	11877
1971	3	0	3	228	1933	0	440	2402	319	479	411	3598	9639	0	5243	12768
1972	3	0	3	223	2776	0	260	2586	341	449	947	4292	11652	0	5962	14396
1973	167	0	167	201	3072	0	217	2828	526	485	1294	4864	13286	0	6430	15584
1974	178	0	178	228	3145	0	143	2667	503	437	976	4745	12617	0	6840	16850
1975	18	0	18	223	2765	0	73	2536	274	437	492	4234	10810	0	7233	17790
1976	63	0	63	275	3695	0	128	2554	304	369	594	4882	12525	0	8034	19607
1977	226	0	226	271	4126	0	90	2663	579	344	548	5509	13860	0	8743	21585
1978	391	0	391	274	4431	0	65	[illegible]	621	305	922	6735	16414	0	9316	22739
1979	392	0	392	328	6037	0	580	5239	650	404	608	8119	21638	0	9835	23842

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Oklahoma

TRILLION BTU[1]

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	9.3	4.5	7.9	16.3	0.8	2.9	109.6	0.1	142.1	0.1	0.3	151.8
1961	*	10.4	4.0	7.8	17.4	0.9	2.9	113.0	0.3	146.3	0.1	0.3	157.1
1962	*	8.3	5.9	8.8	20.1	0.9	2.6	118.5	1.1	158.1	0.1	0.4	166.9
1963	*	9.2	5.9	12.5	20.7	1.1	2.6	122.0	1.3	166.3	0.1	0.3	175.9
1964	*	8.3	5.7	13.5	21.3	0.9	2.8	124.9	1.4	170.5	0.2	0.4	179.3
1965	*	13.0	5.5	9.2	19.3	1.1	3.2	129.1	1.5	168.9	0.2	0.4	182.4
1966	*	13.4	4.9	10.5	21.4	1.2	3.3	136.7	1.5	179.4	0.2	0.4	193.4
1967	*	14.6	3.9	11.8	24.7	1.0	2.3	141.1	0.6	185.4	0.1	0.3	200.5
1968	*	14.3	3.7	16.7	28.3	0.9	2.5	149.5	0.5	202.2	0.1	0.3	217.0
1969	0.0	14.5	3.3	16.6	26.2	1.0	2.7	157.3	0.6	207.6	0.1	0.3	222.5
1970	0.0	23.5	2.7	19.5	24.6	0.9	2.8	166.9	0.5	217.9	0.1	0.3	241.8
1971	*	26.7	2.5	16.1	24.6	0.8	2.6	173.3	0.2	220.2	0.1	0.3	247.4
1972	*	25.3	2.4	21.3	23.3	0.8	2.8	184.2	1.9	236.7	0.1	0.3	262.4
1973	*	26.6	2.3	23.2	22.6	0.8	3.3	192.8	0.2	245.2	0.1	0.3	272.2
1974	*	24.6	2.2	22.4	22.5	0.7	3.2	190.7	0.1	241.9	0.1	0.3	267.0
1975	*	24.2	1.8	27.3	22.0	0.7	3.3	198.4	0.3	253.7	0.2	0.6	278.7
1976	*	27.6	1.7	32.5	21.5	0.7	3.6	209.2	0.0	269.2	0.2	0.6	297.7
1977	*	27.9	1.9	35.3	22.7	0.7	4.7	216.8	0.0	282.1	0.3	0.6	311.0
1978	0.0	19.4	1.9	38.3	24.3	0.7	5.1	226.8	0.0	297.0	0.2	0.5	317.1
1979	0.0	25.9	1.7	46.7	22.8	0.3	5.3	213.2	0.0	290.0	0.3	0.6	316.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	9	892	1353	3043	202	485	20873	8	26856	33	82
1961	0	10	798	1333	3243	227	472	21505	51	27628	36	89
1962	0	8	1178	1511	3725	233	437	22566	177	29827	43	103
1963	0	9	1172	2150	3831	280	436	23234	214	31318	42	101
1964	0	8	1121	2317	3941	236	458	23786	221	32080	45	106
1965	0	13	1087	1584	3569	270	527	24569	240	31846	45	109
1966	0	13	963	1805	3930	299	547	26024	233	33801	46	110
1967	0	14	773	2024	4538	264	381	26853	98	34930	42	100
1968	0	14	730	2861	5199	245	418	28468	87	38009	40	95
1969	0	14	647	2844	4797	255	448	29940	92	39022	39	94
1970	0	23	542	3349	4486	227	457	31777	75	40912	40	97
1971	0	26	499	2770	4491	216	433	33000	33	41441	39	96
1972	0	25	471	3665	4248	226	464	35064	297	44435	40	96
1973	0	26	454	3978	4111	215	549	36701	37	46046	39	94
1974	0	24	436	3850	4098	198	526	36309	15	45432	41	100
1975	0	24	364	4692	3997	187	537	37768	43	47587	66	163
1976	0	27	339	5577	3901	182	596	39833	0	50427	70	170
1977	0	27	368	6064	4115	201	777	41277	0	52801	74	182
1978	0	19	375	6580	4393	183	834	43166	0	55531	63	153
1979	0	25	329	8017	4131	94	873	40580	0	54024	76	184

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Oklahoma

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	*	0.0	*	85.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	86.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.4
1963	0.8	0.0	0.8	120.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123.6
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	127.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.9
1965	*	0.0	*	131.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.2
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	152.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.6
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	159.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.0
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	167.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.3
1969	*	0.0	*	202.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.2
1970	*	0.0	*	242.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.0
1971	*	0.0	*	248.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	263.4
1972	*	0.0	*	267.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	283.0
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	277.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	318.3
1974	*	0.0	*	300.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	339.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	308.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.9	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	343.2
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	338.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	355.8
1977	7.4	0.0	7.4	343.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.1	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	370.1
1978	35.4	0.0	35.4	359.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.6
1979	51.8	0.0	51.8	345.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	83	51	0	0	5	56	705	0	0	0
1961	10	0	10	83	42	0	0	76	118	1002	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	98	54	0	0	29	83	731	0	0	0
1963	32	0	32	116	58	0	0	60	118	190	0	0	0
1964	9	0	9	124	51	0	0	40	91	306	0	0	0
1965	1	0	1	127	49	0	0	2	51	825	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	147	41	0	0	7	49	512	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	154	37	0	0	6	43	726	0	0	0
1968	2	0	2	162	38	0	0	24	62	1526	0	0	0
1969	1	0	1	196	42	0	0	6	48	1886	0	0	0
1970	1	0	1	235	44	0	0	3	47	1406	0	0	0
1971	1	0	1	241	47	0	0	55	102	1383	0	0	0
1972	1	0	1	260	52	0	0	25	77	1447	0	0	0
1973	2	0	2	270	165	0	0	193	358	3761	0	0	0
1974	1	0	1	294	205	0	0	142	347	3590	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	301	532	0	0	123	655	2945	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	331	170	0	0	27	197	1541	0	0	0
1977	438	0	438	334	180	0	0	7	187	1749	0	0	0
1978	2075	0	2075	348	402	0	0	0	402	1763	0	0	0
1979	2975	0	2975	334	124	0	0	39	163	2323	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Oregon

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Aviation Gasoline	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[4]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: All Other Petroleum	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	10.0	31.9	12.0	2.6	65.2	2.0	0.3	4.7	2.9	84.8	34.8	0.1	15.7	225.1	0.0	134.1	0.0	0.3	27.9	429.4
1961	10.5	35.0	13.0	3.4	64.8	3.3	0.2	2.5	2.8	87.3	31.0	0.1	15.5	223.8	0.0	133.0	0.0	0.2	34.2	436.8
1962	10.0	39.2	12.9	1.3	68.9	4.1	0.1	3.2	2.9	92.1	31.2	0.4	15.9	233.2	0.0	140.6	0.0	0.3	35.7	459.0
1963	8.4	44.7	12.6	0.9	74.6	3.1	0.1	3.4	2.9	95.1	31.0	0.3	16.4	240.6	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.3	38.5	475.5
1964	7.7	55.7	15.3	0.9	81.0	3.3	0.1	3.8	3.1	98.3	33.3	0.2	17.6	256.8	0.0	157.0	0.0	*	49.0	526.3
1965	8.0	57.9	13.0	0.8	76.4	4.4	0.1	3.9	3.7	103.2	31.7	0.1	18.1	255.3	0.0	172.6	0.0	0.3	46.8	540.8
1966	7.4	67.2	14.2	1.0	79.4	5.2	0.1	3.4	3.9	109.0	36.1	0.6	18.8	271.6	0.0	174.1	0.0	0.5	59.6	580.5
1967	5.5	72.1	11.1	1.0	75.2	8.8	0.1	3.9	3.5	112.0	35.4	1.0	19.5	271.4	0.0	186.3	0.0	*	62.4	597.7
1968	4.5	81.7	11.5	1.3	77.6	11.9	0.1	4.0	3.8	117.3	42.3	0.8	19.1	289.7	0.0	212.6	0.0	*	52.0	640.5
1969	4.6	90.6	12.9	0.6	79.5	13.2	0.4	4.4	4.6	123.0	42.7	0.6	20.7	302.4	0.0	291.4	0.0	*	-5.7	683.4
1970	3.7	98.2	13.8	0.9	75.1	11.6	1.2	4.7	4.7	131.1	42.0	0.6	21.2	307.0	0.0	313.9	0.0	0.5	-14.9	708.3
1971	4.2	104.0	17.5	0.5	82.5	11.5	0.9	5.1	3.9	137.4	41.1	0.7	21.0	322.1	0.0	360.1	0.0	0.3	-40.9	749.8
1972	2.7	113.3	20.1	0.6	90.1	11.6	0.7	4.6	4.2	145.8	50.2	0.8	28.6	357.2	0.0	378.6	0.0	0.6	-54.5	798.0
1973	2.7	110.1	18.3	0.7	93.6	13.4	0.5	4.1	4.9	152.1	46.8	0.7	30.2	365.2	0.0	292.4	0.0	0.6	46.8	817.8
1974	4.1	100.4	16.4	0.7	83.4	12.4	1.4	4.2	4.7	148.4	41.8	0.8	26.0	340.3	0.0	376.0	0.0	0.5	-19.3	801.9
1975	3.0	112.1	20.9	0.7	77.1	11.6	1.3	2.7	4.1	151.8	28.2	0.5	23.3	322.2	*	359.6	0.0	*	31.7	828.7
1976	7.3	94.3	18.0	0.8	81.9	11.6	1.2	2.6	4.6	161.5	22.7	0.5	25.5	330.8	23.2	367.0	0.0	0.5	19.5	842.6
1977	6.8	73.9	18.4	0.9	97.8	13.0	2.1	2.8	4.6	168.4	21.3	0.2	28.5	357.9	69.9	254.5	0.0	2.7	75.4	841.1
1978	6.4	87.5	20.0	0.8	97.1	14.3	3.0	3.1	4.9	176.0	32.0	0.1	32.4	383.6	16.8	333.0	0.0	1.4	71.4	900.2
1979	6.4	95.4	20.3	1.0	109.0	14.9	0.9	5.5	5.1	167.3	34.6	*	32.5	391.1	48.4	311.7	0.0	2.2	74.5	928.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Aviation Gasoline	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[4]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: All Other Petroleum	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Nuclear Power	Hydroelectric Power[1]	Geothermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	375	31	1808	516	11199	355	45	1164	476	16148	5541	12	2530	39795	0	12466	0	24	8186
1961	394	34	1964	676	11117	590	27	615	464	16611	4930	19	2447	39459	0	12493	0	23	10031
1962	376	38	1951	257	11830	733	26	804	485	17537	4965	61	2508	41157	0	13313	0	29	10473
1963	316	43	1892	187	12813	561	21	859	485	18111	4934	46	2615	42522	0	13636	0	31	11279
1964	288	54	2313	176	13908	591	15	940	509	18709	5294	31	2769	45256	0	15005	0	3	14360
1965	298	56	1952	165	13108	784	19	961	612	19654	5042	8	2822	45126	0	16508	0	26	13728
1966	275	65	2144	188	13637	922	21	844	635	20757	5738	90	2939	47914	0	16719	0	46	17473
1967	205	70	1675	192	12909	1572	21	1020	571	21316	5624	150	3003	48051	0	17861	0	-3	18286
1968	168	79	1728	263	13320	2109	22	1042	627	22331	6722	125	2907	51197	0	20447	0	3	15233
1969	173	88	1940	119	13645	2335	67	1159	754	23414	6790	89	3078	53391	0	27898	0	2	-1684
1970	137	95	2073	183	12894	2061	218	1251	768	24959	6679	94	3176	54355	0	29912	0	44	-4381
1971	154	101	2634	108	14162	2045	155	1350	649	26149	6538	101	3125	57017	0	34364	0	32	-11990
1972	101	110	3024	118	15468	2060	117	1214	695	27756	7977	117	4191	62737	0	36477	0	60	-15979
1973	99	108	2750	135	16070	2363	91	1089	803	28953	7439	112	4416	64222	0	28150	0	62	13713
1974	157	98	2469	148	14324	2189	253	1113	769	28253	6650	126	3826	60119	0	36004	0	47	-5654
1975	117	110	3146	142	13240	2045	225	726	679	28904	4484	72	3426	57090	2	34562	0	0	9288
1976	282	93	2707	153	14062	2050	210	710	754	30747	3606	83	3781	58863	2103	35384	0	46	5714
1977	272	73	2770	176	16787	2302	368	749	751	32054	3395	33	4284	63670	6492	24385	0	260	22086
1978	256	86	3019	167	16671	2535	522	835	806	33497	5087	11	4867	68017	1563	31911	0	131	20934
1979	255	94	3058	195	18704	2639	160	1487	844	31845	5505	5	3873	68316	4495	29866	0	210	21846

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Oregon
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	33.9	96.7	44.3	80.9	79.4	142.0	109.5	109.8	134.4	27.9	46.4	115.9	429.4
1961	33.9	98.8	44.2	82.4	78.0	142.0	113.3	113.6	133.2	34.2	48.5	118.9	436.8
1962	36.1	105.3	46.1	87.8	83.3	148.4	117.1	117.4	140.7	35.7	51.7	124.7	459.0
1963	39.8	113.4	49.5	95.1	83.4	146.2	120.6	120.8	143.7	38.5	53.6	128.6	475.5
1964	45.9	126.7	58.0	108.4	91.3	165.5	125.4	125.6	156.8	49.0	60.8	145.0	526.3
1965	42.9	126.1	52.5	105.2	94.3	177.5	131.9	132.1	172.3	46.8	64.5	154.7	540.8
1966	43.9	132.2	55.7	113.1	101.6	189.8	145.2	145.5	174.4	59.6	68.7	165.3	580.5
1967	42.7	135.6	52.6	114.5	103.2	196.6	150.7	151.0	186.1	62.4	73.2	175.3	597.7
1968	45.0	144.5	55.3	120.4	105.3	205.0	170.5	170.6	212.5	52.0	78.0	186.5	640.5
1969	51.4	161.4	61.4	132.8	110.4	214.3	174.8	175.0	291.1	-5.7	83.9	201.5	683.4
1970	48.7	164.0	61.8	139.7	115.8	222.6	181.8	182.0	315.1	-14.9	87.5	212.6	708.3
1971	50.9	177.9	72.3	155.9	116.5	225.1	190.6	190.7	360.4	-40.9	93.0	226.5	749.8
1972	51.9	183.6	79.0	170.1	137.4	239.3	204.9	205.1	379.2	-54.5	95.1	229.6	798.0
1973	46.4	183.0	69.5	165.2	139.4	251.5	218.0	218.1	297.8	46.8	100.6	243.9	817.8
1974	41.7	181.2	63.3	159.8	124.0	249.9	210.9	211.0	381.4	-19.3	104.5	257.5	801.9
1975	46.4	189.2	60.9	164.5	115.8	262.2	212.4	212.7	361.4	31.7	113.6	279.5	828.7
1976	40.0	182.6	49.9	152.0	116.6	282.2	225.5	225.8	391.0	19.5	119.3	291.2	842.6
1977	31.0	177.5	47.7	155.1	116.7	268.4	240.0	240.2	330.5	75.4	117.0	288.8	841.1
1978	36.6	186.6	50.0	162.5	127.6	287.5	263.4	263.6	351.3	71.4	122.8	299.8	900.2
1979	38.5	199.1	46.8	169.3	125.9	289.6	270.1	270.4	373.9	74.5	130.6	316.6	928.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Oregon

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.5	0.0	1.5	7.0	23.3	*	2.0	25.3	18.0	44.9	96.7
1961	1.7	0.0	1.7	7.3	23.8	*	1.0	24.9	18.8	46.1	98.8
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	8.3	25.1	0.1	1.5	26.6	20.3	48.9	105.3
1963	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.4	27.7	*	1.6	29.4	21.6	51.9	113.4
1964	1.1	0.0	1.1	11.5	30.2	0.1	3.0	33.2	23.9	56.9	126.7
1965	1.2	0.0	1.2	11.2	27.3	0.1	3.1	30.5	24.5	58.7	126.1
1966	1.1	0.0	1.1	13.1	26.9	0.1	2.7	29.7	25.9	62.3	132.2
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	13.9	24.9	0.1	3.1	28.0	27.4	65.5	135.6
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	15.6	25.7	0.1	3.1	28.9	29.3	70.1	144.5
1969	0.6	0.0	0.6	21.1	26.0	0.3	3.3	29.7	32.3	77.7	161.4
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	20.4	24.1	0.7	3.3	28.1	33.6	81.7	164.0
1971	0.4	0.0	0.4	21.9	24.7	0.4	3.6	28.7	37.0	90.0	177.9
1972	0.3	0.0	0.3	24.0	24.4	0.2	3.0	27.6	38.6	93.1	183.6
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.7	20.7	0.1	2.7	23.5	39.9	96.7	183.0
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.4	16.2	0.5	2.4	19.1	40.3	99.3	181.2
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.3	15.1	0.5	1.3	17.0	41.3	101.5	189.2
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	21.4	16.6	0.4	1.3	18.3	41.5	101.2	182.6
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.3	18.4	0.8	1.4	20.5	42.2	104.3	177.5
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.9	15.6	1.6	1.3	18.5	43.6	106.4	186.6
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.2	15.5	0.7	2.9	19.1	46.9	113.7	199.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	56	0	56	7	4001	1	507	4509	5263	13153
1961	63	0	63	7	4087	8	254	4349	5510	13501
1962	48	0	48	8	4302	11	363	4676	5941	14338
1963	41	0	41	9	4754	5	411	5170	6341	15213
1964	40	0	40	11	5183	9	749	5941	7002	16687
1965	45	0	45	11	4686	10	785	5481	7169	17207
1966	42	0	42	13	4618	14	668	5300	7595	18272
1967	29	0	29	13	4275	10	805	5090	8020	19201
1968	21	0	21	15	4414	15	809	5238	8591	20553
1969	21	0	21	21	4469	59	873	5401	9479	22760
1970	11	0	11	20	4136	128	866	5130	9850	23936
1971	15	0	15	21	4247	65	945	5257	10835	26386
1972	10	0	10	23	4187	38	808	5033	11303	27291
1973	6	0	6	22	3559	15	714	4288	11694	28344
1974	4	0	4	22	2783	95	637	3515	11809	29092
1975	5	0	5	29	2593	95	362	3051	12096	29751
1976	8	0	8	21	2845	79	355	3279	12152	29655
1977	7	0	7	10	3153	136	375	3663	12377	30558
1978	7	0	7	18	2680	283	361	3324	12779	31191
1979	7	0	7	19	2653	126	784	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Oregon

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.8	0.0	2.8	3.2	12.0	12.1	0.4	0.7	13.1	0.1	38.3	10.5	26.1	80.9
1961	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.4	13.0	12.3	0.2	0.8	11.1	0.1	37.6	11.1	27.2	82.4
1962	2.4	0.0	2.4	3.7	12.9	13.0	0.3	1.0	12.5	0.4	40.1	12.2	29.5	87.8
1963	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.3	12.6	14.3	0.3	1.0	14.7	0.3	43.2	13.4	32.1	95.1
1964	2.0	0.0	2.0	5.5	15.3	15.6	0.5	0.9	17.8	0.2	50.5	14.9	35.6	108.4
1965	2.2	0.0	2.2	5.8	13.0	14.1	0.6	1.1	15.7	0.1	44.5	15.5	37.2	105.2
1966	2.1	0.0	2.1	6.8	14.2	13.9	0.5	0.9	16.7	0.6	46.8	16.8	40.5	113.1
1967	1.5	0.0	1.5	7.2	11.1	12.9	0.5	1.0	17.3	1.0	44.0	18.3	43.7	114.5
1968	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.1	11.5	13.3	0.5	1.1	18.8	0.8	46.1	19.2	46.0	120.4
1969	1.1	0.0	1.1	10.3	12.9	13.5	0.6	1.1	21.4	0.6	50.0	21.0	50.4	132.8
1970	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.7	13.8	12.5	0.6	1.3	20.8	0.6	49.5	22.7	55.2	139.7
1971	0.7	0.0	0.7	14.0	17.5	12.8	0.6	1.2	24.7	0.7	57.5	24.4	59.3	155.9
1972	0.5	0.0	0.5	14.9	20.1	12.6	0.5	1.2	28.4	0.8	63.6	26.7	64.4	170.1
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.0	18.3	10.7	0.5	1.1	23.9	0.7	55.2	27.9	67.7	165.2
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.7	16.4	8.4	0.4	1.1	22.2	0.8	49.4	27.8	68.6	159.8
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	16.2	20.9	7.8	0.2	1.1	13.9	0.5	44.4	30.0	73.7	164.5
1976	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.3	18.0	8.6	0.2	1.1	6.8	0.5	35.3	29.7	72.4	152.0
1977	0.3	0.0	0.3	11.1	18.4	9.5	0.2	1.1	6.8	0.2	36.3	31.0	76.4	155.1
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.3	20.0	8.1	0.2	1.0	7.9	0.1	37.3	32.7	79.8	162.5
1979	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.1	20.3	8.0	0.5	0.9	2.6	*	32.4	35.8	86.8	169.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	104	0	104	3	1808	2073	89	137	2078	12	6197	3064	7659
1961	118	0	118	3	1964	2117	45	161	1768	19	6075	3252	7968
1962	88	0	88	4	1951	2229	64	186	1986	61	6477	3585	8651
1963	77	0	77	4	1892	2463	73	187	2340	46	7001	3927	9422
1964	75	0	75	5	2313	2686	132	172	2838	31	8171	4372	10419
1965	84	0	84	6	1952	2428	139	204	2501	8	7232	4538	10890
1966	77	0	77	7	2144	2393	118	174	2651	90	7570	4937	11878
1967	55	0	55	7	1675	2215	142	200	2758	150	7140	5350	12808
1968	39	0	39	8	1728	2287	143	207	2997	125	7487	5629	13468
1969	39	0	39	10	1940	2316	154	217	3397	89	8113	6153	14773
1970	20	0	20	11	2073	2143	153	249	3307	94	8019	6658	16179
1971	27	0	27	14	2634	2201	167	236	3929	101	9267	7140	17387
1972	19	0	19	15	3024	2169	143	227	4513	117	10193	7815	18869
1973	10	0	10	14	2750	1844	126	209	3806	112	8847	8191	19853
1974	8	0	8	13	2469	1442	112	215	3538	126	7903	8161	20104
1975	9	0	9	16	3146	1344	64	218	2206	72	7050	8780	21593
1976	15	0	15	14	2707	1474	63	216	1085	83	5627	8692	21211
1977	14	0	14	11	2770	1633	66	207	1083	33	5793	9073	22401
1978	13	0	13	12	3019	1389	64	195	1251	11	5929	9583	23391
1979	12	0	12	14	3058	1378	138	175	418	5	5172	10490	25430

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Oregon

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	5.6	0.0	5.6	20.9	12.6	0.0	0.2	2.2	1.1	5.6	14.5	15.7	52.0	0.8	17.9	44.7	142.0
1961	5.6	0.0	5.6	23.6	11.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.0	5.0	13.9	15.5	47.9	0.8	18.6	45.5	142.0
1962	6.4	0.0	6.4	26.7	12.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	5.0	13.8	15.9	49.4	0.8	19.1	46.1	148.4
1963	5.3	0.0	5.3	30.4	11.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	4.8	12.0	16.4	47.0	0.8	18.5	44.3	146.2
1964	4.6	0.0	4.6	37.9	13.3	0.0	*	0.2	1.0	4.8	11.1	17.6	48.1	0.7	22.0	52.3	165.5
1965	4.5	0.0	4.5	40.1	13.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	4.2	11.8	18.1	49.1	0.6	24.5	58.7	177.5
1966	4.2	0.0	4.2	46.3	14.7	0.0	*	0.2	1.3	3.6	11.8	18.8	50.5	0.7	25.9	62.3	189.8
1967	3.2	0.0	3.2	48.8	14.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.5	11.2	19.5	50.5	0.7	27.5	65.9	196.6
1968	2.9	0.0	2.9	53.4	11.9	0.0	*	0.3	1.4	3.6	11.8	19.1	48.3	0.7	29.4	70.3	205.0
1969	3.0	0.0	3.0	54.9	10.7	0.0	*	0.5	1.7	3.8	14.3	20.7	51.6	0.9	30.5	73.3	214.3
1970	2.8	0.0	2.8	59.5	10.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.8	14.0	21.2	52.7	0.8	31.1	75.6	222.6
1971	3.0	0.0	3.0	61.1	11.8	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.1	13.0	21.0	51.7	0.6	31.6	77.0	225.1
1972	1.9	0.0	1.9	64.3	16.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.5	3.3	19.9	28.6	71.1	0.1	29.8	72.0	239.3
1973	2.2	0.0	2.2	61.6	18.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.1	20.9	30.2	75.5	0.1	32.7	79.4	251.5
1974	3.8	0.0	3.8	56.5	12.7	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	17.5	26.0	63.3	0.4	36.4	89.6	249.9
1975	2.7	0.0	2.7	58.5	13.7	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.9	11.2	23.3	54.2	0.4	42.3	104.1	262.2
1976	6.7	0.0	6.7	49.6	15.6	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.6	13.3	25.5	60.0	0.3	48.1	117.5	282.2
1977	6.3	0.0	6.3	43.7	19.6	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.5	11.8	28.5	66.3	0.3	43.7	107.9	268.4
1978	5.9	0.0	5.9	48.5	21.7	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	12.5	32.4	73.0	0.2	46.5	113.5	287.5
1979	5.9	0.0	5.9	50.3	22.8	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.5	2.1	8.3	32.5	69.4	0.3	47.8	115.9	289.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	211	0	211	20	2171	0	44	561	175	1066	2301	2530	8848	77	5247	13114
1961	212	0	212	23	1902	0	18	310	170	957	2211	2447	8015	79	5437	13322
1962	239	0	239	26	2079	0	15	372	165	954	2192	2508	8287	80	5598	13510
1963	197	0	197	29	1915	0	15	369	165	915	1913	2615	7907	75	5415	12993
1964	172	0	172	37	2288	0	5	56	173	910	1768	2769	7969	64	6434	15334
1965	169	0	169	39	2323	0	9	36	208	800	1876	2822	8074	61	7167	17201
1966	156	0	156	45	2531	0	7	56	216	685	1869	2939	8303	66	7588	18255
1967	120	0	120	47	2535	0	11	68	212	666	1780	3003	8275	63	8067	19315
1968	108	0	108	52	2049	0	7	86	233	683	1882	2907	7848	71	8615	20611
1969	112	0	112	53	1840	0	8	126	276	717	2275	3078	8320	83	8945	21479
1970	105	0	105	58	1837	0	90	224	281	722	2225	3176	8554	77	9123	22169
1971	112	0	112	59	2031	0	90	231	236	599	2060	3125	8371	60	9268	22576
1972	71	0	71	63	2802	0	79	256	252	623	3173	4191	11376	8	8743	21110
1973	83	0	83	60	3098	0	76	243	304	597	3327	4416	12061	10	9598	23264
1974	145	0	145	55	2173	0	158	358	291	587	2781	3826	10174	40	10657	26253
1975	104	0	104	57	2360	0	130	295	189	560	1788	3426	8748	40	12402	30504
1976	260	0	260	49	2675	0	131	287	210	504	2113	3781	9700	27	14108	34429
1977	251	0	251	43	3378	0	232	302	221	482	1884	4284	10777	32	12815	31638
1978	236	0	236	48	3727	0	239	390	238	407	1992	4867	11860	16	13628	33251
1979	237	0	237	49	3922	0	35	527	249	403	1313	3873	10322	29	14010	33963

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Oregon

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.1	0.1	2.6	17.2	2.0	*	1.8	78.5	7.2	109.4	0.1	0.2	109.8
1961	*	0.1	3.4	17.5	3.3	*	1.8	81.4	5.8	113.3	0.1	0.2	113.6
1962	*	0.1	1.3	18.8	4.1	*	1.9	86.1	4.8	117.1	0.1	0.2	117.4
1963	*	*	0.9	21.0	3.1	*	1.9	89.3	4.2	120.5	0.1	0.2	120.8
1964	*	0.5	0.9	21.8	3.3	*	2.0	92.6	4.2	124.9	0.1	0.2	125.6
1965	*	0.7	0.8	21.4	4.4	*	2.4	98.0	4.1	131.2	0.1	0.2	132.1
1966	*	0.9	1.0	23.9	5.2	*	2.5	104.5	7.3	144.3	0.1	0.2	145.5
1967	*	2.0	1.0	22.6	8.8	*	2.2	107.4	6.7	148.8	0.1	0.1	151.0
1968	*	4.1	1.3	26.6	11.9	*	2.4	112.6	11.5	166.4	0.1	0.1	170.6
1969	*	3.8	0.6	29.2	13.2	*	2.9	118.1	7.0	171.0	0.1	0.1	175.0
1970	*	5.7	0.9	27.8	11.6	*	3.0	126.0	6.7	176.1	0.1	0.1	182.0
1971	*	7.0	0.5	33.1	11.5	*	2.5	133.0	2.9	183.6	*	0.1	190.7
1972	*	10.2	0.6	36.7	11.6	*	2.7	141.3	1.7	194.7	*	0.1	205.1
1973	*	8.9	0.7	42.3	13.4	*	3.0	147.9	1.8	209.1	*	0.1	218.1
1974	*	7.5	0.7	41.1	12.4	*	2.9	144.2	2.1	203.4	*	0.1	211.0
1975	*	8.0	0.7	38.5	11.6	*	3.0	147.7	2.8	204.4	0.1	0.2	212.7
1976	*	9.0	0.8	40.6	11.6	*	3.3	157.7	2.6	216.5	0.1	0.2	225.8
1977	*	8.8	0.9	46.5	13.0	*	3.2	164.8	2.7	231.1	0.1	0.2	240.2
1978	0.0	8.8	0.8	51.5	14.3	0.1	3.4	172.8	11.6	254.6	0.1	0.2	263.6
1979	0.0	9.4	1.0	53.1	14.9	0.1	3.6	164.2	23.7	260.7	0.1	0.2	270.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	4	*	516	2955	355	7	301	14946	1151	20231	19	47
1961	1	*	676	3011	590	6	293	15493	928	20996	22	53
1962	1	*	257	3220	733	5	320	16396	766	21697	22	53
1963	1	*	187	3599	561	6	320	17009	663	22345	21	50
1964	1	*	176	3750	591	3	336	17627	670	23154	20	48
1965	1	1	165	3671	784	2	404	18649	659	24333	20	47
1966	0	1	188	4095	922	3	419	19897	1159	26683	19	46
1967	0	2	192	3885	1572	4	359	20450	1068	27529	18	42
1968	0	4	263	4570	2109	4	394	21442	1833	30614	16	38
1969	0	4	119	5021	2335	5	478	22480	1110	31548	16	38
1970	0	6	183	4779	2061	8	487	23988	1068	32573	16	38
1971	0	7	108	5682	2045	8	414	25314	455	34026	13	32
1972	0	10	118	6307	2060	8	443	26906	274	36116	12	29
1973	0	9	135	7266	2363	6	498	28147	292	38709	11	28
1974	0	7	148	7059	2189	6	477	27451	331	37660	11	28
1975	0	8	142	6618	2045	5	490	28125	450	37876	24	59
1976	0	9	153	6966	2050	6	545	30026	408	40154	23	55
1977	0	9	176	7990	2302	6	529	31366	428	42797	23	56
1978	0	9	167	8837	2535	20	569	32894	1844	46866	19	46
1979	0	9	195	9115	2639	37	595	31268	3774	47623	24	57

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Oregon

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	133.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	134.4
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	132.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	133.2
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	139.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	140.7
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	142.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	143.7
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	156.3	0.0	0.0	*	156.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	171.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	172.3
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	173.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	174.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	185.7	0.0	0.0	*	186.1
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	211.9	0.0	0.0	*	212.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	290.6	0.0	0.0	*	291.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	313.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	315.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	359.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	360.4
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	378.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	379.2
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	292.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	297.8
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	375.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	381.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	359.2	*	0.0	*	361.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	366.8	23.2	0.0	0.5	391.0
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	254.1	69.9	0.0	2.7	330.5
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	332.8	16.8	0.0	1.4	351.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	311.3	48.4	0.0	2.2	373.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	11	12389	0	0	24
1961	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23	23	12413	0	0	23
1962	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	20	13233	0	0	29
1963	0	0	0	1	82	0	0	17	99	13561	0	0	31
1964	0	0	0	*	1	0	0	19	20	14941	0	0	3
1965	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	5	5	16447	0	0	26
1966	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	58	58	16653	0	0	46
1967	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	17	17	17797	0	0	3
1968	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	10	20376	0	0	3
1969	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	8	8	27815	0	0	2
1970	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	79	79	29836	0	0	44
1971	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	94	95	34304	0	0	32
1972	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	19	36469	0	0	60
1973	0	0	0	3	303	0	0	14	317	28140	0	0	62
1974	0	0	0	*	867	0	0	0	867	35964	0	0	47
1975	0	0	0	*	325	0	0	40	365	34522	2	0	0
1976	0	0	0	*	102	0	0	0	102	35356	2103	0	46
1977	0	0	0	*	635	0	0	0	635	24052	6322	0	266
1978	0	0	0	*	38	0	0	0	38	31896	1563	0	131
1979	0	0	0	2	1630	0	0	0	1630	29837	4495	0	210

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Pennsylvania

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	1529.4	540.1	31.1	7.3	272.3	5.5	19.9	9.0	16.8	430.3	273.0	0.3	90.4	1155.7	2.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	-23.4	3224.2
1961	1433.3	547.7	31.2	9.1	269.2	7.8	20.5	9.8	16.4	426.8	247.6	0.2	96.5	1135.1	3.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	-14.5	3120.9
1962	1476.6	568.7	31.9	4.2	288.6	9.9	20.9	10.3	17.4	435.5	259.2	0.4	96.2	1174.4	3.7	16.0	0.0	0.0	-16.8	3222.7
1963	1550.3	604.2	32.5	4.8	300.8	11.5	20.7	11.4	17.4	441.2	265.8	0.3	110.3	1216.5	4.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	-10.0	3378.6
1964	1732.8	628.4	35.3	4.1	296.5	12.8	20.7	12.4	18.3	445.3	273.3	0.2	117.0	1235.8	0.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	-11.5	3599.2
1965	1793.6	649.1	41.0	4.1	314.8	18.9	21.8	11.5	21.5	457.5	272.7	0.2	130.1	1294.2	3.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	3758.1
1966	1798.6	699.5	38.9	3.2	312.8	21.3	21.9	13.0	22.3	463.2	303.1	0.2	135.2	1335.2	6.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	3868.8
1967	1752.9	700.2	42.2	2.3	328.4	31.8	25.9	12.0	19.9	482.6	284.2	0.2	119.2	1348.8	7.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	3845.4
1968	1773.7	740.2	43.6	2.1	348.4	39.6	25.0	14.0	21.8	512.2	295.0	0.2	122.3	1424.1	5.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	27.2	3982.8
1969	1676.8	789.7	42.3	1.7	353.4	48.4	24.8	15.8	22.9	518.2	329.7	0.3	119.4	1476.9	4.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	40.8	3998.4
1970	1755.3	796.3	43.4	1.5	370.1	51.1	24.1	17.1	23.3	534.3	379.7	0.4	118.4	1563.5	5.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	*	4134.6
1971	1678.7	827.0	44.2	1.4	368.3	48.1	26.7	17.6	22.0	563.9	377.1	*	116.6	1585.8	4.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	-30.4	4074.0
1972	1720.3	851.3	47.4	1.4	410.9	48.8	31.1	19.9	23.6	610.1	367.7	*	118.4	1679.4	3.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	-57.6	4212.5
1973	1840.4	799.0	46.3	1.5	411.4	52.0	22.5	20.6	29.1	603.3	373.3	*	134.2	1694.3	3.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	-31.9	4319.9
1974	1672.8	732.7	43.7	1.4	415.8	50.4	20.7	20.1	27.9	571.6	358.4	0.6	149.6	1660.2	78.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	-15.4	4142.9
1975	1686.9	666.8	37.6	1.3	386.0	48.1	19.3	21.6	20.3	571.3	276.6	*	134.9	1517.0	174.8	16.4	0.0	0.0	-111.0	3951.0
1976	1709.2	727.1	41.8	1.4	435.1	47.7	20.2	22.8	22.6	618.3	321.1	*	153.8	1684.9	181.4	14.7	0.0	0.0	-114.3	4203.0
1977	1565.7	681.0	43.6	1.4	453.4	48.0	14.5	24.2	24.7	631.7	379.7	*	182.0	1803.1	191.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	-102.7	4151.6
1978	1537.8	684.6	42.0	1.4	427.0	50.1	14.3	25.9	26.5	640.7	385.8	0.0	181.7	1803.4	240.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	-158.5	4115.6
1979	1719.9	754.2	40.0	1.4	445.8	55.6	16.7	32.7	27.7	610.2	285.2	0.2	166.5	1685.6	202.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	-183.2	4204.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	58486	522	4690	1440	46744	983	3508	2233	2775	81912	43422	42	13685	201434	230	1826	0	0	-6853
1961	54850	529	4705	1798	46214	1394	3616	2437	2701	81244	39379	36	14613	198135	305	1489	0	0	-4245
1962	56596	550	4803	826	49539	1765	3692	2580	2867	82904	41224	56	14506	204761	320	1519	0	0	-4911
1963	59389	586	4895	945	51642	2043	3644	2847	2866	83989	42277	40	16715	211903	355	1280	0	0	-2934
1964	66463	609	5323	813	50894	2282	3646	3096	3010	84770	43475	25	17867	215201	25	1281	0	0	-3382
1965	68667	629	6173	806	54046	3356	3851	2877	3540	87096	43383	29	19757	224914	313	1329	0	0	1058
1966	69060	677	5869	639	53701	3774	3858	3250	3678	88179	48208	31	20642	231828	525	1443	0	0	4224
1967	67685	678	6361	448	56384	5636	4573	3132	3276	91866	45204	31	18048	234960	603	1914	0	0	4868
1968	68625	718	6566	420	59819	7005	4404	3662	3598	97503	46926	26	18344	248274	468	1182	0	0	7985
1969	65203	766	6379	335	60665	8555	4372	4154	3774	98653	52445	51	17638	257020	415	916	0	0	11970
1970	68803	772	6546	293	63541	9036	4251	4524	3844	101720	60389	54	17467	271666	465	1366	0	0	-14
1971	66056	802	6654	278	63221	8504	4711	4657	3629	107344	59973	6	17171	276148	445	779	0	0	-8923
1972	67766	829	7149	277	70541	8623	5486	5297	3886	116142	58490	4	17359	293253	288	1533	0	0	-16874
1973	72617	783	6973	298	70635	9185	3975	5512	4795	114856	59371	3	19668	295270	361	1372	0	0	9336
1974	67486	716	6592	283	71379	8912	3642	5399	4593	108823	57001	87	21810	288521	6998	1393	0	0	-4519
1975	68568	654	5661	251	66262	8502	3398	5823	3349	108766	43997	2	19771	265781	15869	1576	0	0	-32519
1976	69078	714	6304	283	74691	8426	3567	6138	3720	117709	51079	1	22813	294730	16425	1416	0	0	-33498
1977	64145	668	6569	284	77830	8489	2551	6590	4066	120263	60387	0	27084	314113	17821	1205	0	0	-30105
1978	62906	674	6330	281	73298	8857	2517	7069	4367	121978	61366	0	27237	314614	22329	760	0	0	-46453
1979	70176	741	6030	279	76526	9829	2937	8874	4569	116157	45362	23	26974	298187	18796	1222	0	0	-53680

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Pennsylvania
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	526.3	658.8	286.8	373.7	1417.6	1664.7	525.2	527.1	491.6	-23.4	133.8	334.4	3224.2
1961	519.2	657.9	274.2	363.5	1344.1	1593.9	503.7	505.6	494.3	-14.5	139.1	340.7	3120.9
1962	539.9	683.0	275.4	368.1	1386.2	1650.5	519.0	521.0	519.0	-16.8	147.1	355.1	3222.7
1963	540.2	690.4	273.9	370.4	1492.8	1775.5	540.6	542.4	541.1	-10.0	156.2	374.9	3378.6
1964	536.1	694.7	284.4	386.9	1649.5	1961.8	554.1	555.8	586.6	-11.5	170.0	405.1	3599.2
1965	539.7	711.5	293.2	403.5	1745.7	2083.0	558.4	560.1	617.4	3.6	182.6	438.4	3758.1
1966	547.4	734.0	288.0	406.3	1774.8	2141.2	585.8	587.3	658.5	14.4	197.6	475.3	3868.8
1967	564.7	766.4	296.2	420.7	1660.7	2034.5	622.5	623.8	684.7	16.6	206.6	494.7	3845.4
1968	572.6	795.5	297.5	432.9	1674.6	2081.0	672.3	673.5	738.7	27.2	225.8	540.1	3982.8
1969	581.2	825.4	299.5	445.3	1601.9	2043.5	683.2	684.2	791.7	40.8	244.8	587.8	3998.4
1970	589.8	859.1	319.5	477.9	1626.6	2082.9	713.6	714.7	885.0	*	258.0	627.0	4134.6
1971	598.7	883.5	332.8	501.4	1479.8	1946.9	741.3	742.2	951.8	-30.4	268.2	653.2	4074.0
1972	604.8	904.2	349.5	527.9	1488.9	1985.7	793.8	794.7	1033.1	-57.6	285.7	689.8	4212.5
1973	583.2	903.5	346.2	537.1	1532.5	2072.2	806.3	807.1	1083.7	-31.9	307.2	744.6	4319.9
1974	531.8	855.0	301.1	491.8	1479.6	2021.5	773.7	774.6	1072.1	-15.4	305.1	751.6	4142.9
1975	521.9	848.6	270.0	491.0	1359.4	1846.4	764.0	765.0	1146.6	-111.0	299.4	736.3	3951.0
1976	559.3	897.9	310.4	540.4	1417.4	1929.4	834.3	835.3	1195.8	-114.3	314.4	767.2	4203.0
1977	540.3	897.8	289.2	530.9	1339.9	1870.7	851.2	852.2	1233.7	-102.7	326.0	804.9	4151.6
1978	534.3	895.5	283.1	527.0	1299.6	1829.1	863.2	864.1	1303.9	-158.5	332.9	812.5	4115.6
1979	517.4	884.4	227.9	474.9	1438.6	1998.8	845.6	846.5	1345.4	-183.2	343.2	832.0	4204.7

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Pennsylvania

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	11.6	84.9	96.5	240.2	167.3	17.8	4.5	189.6	37.9	94.6	658.8
1961	10.3	78.0	88.3	245.6	162.8	17.9	4.6	185.3	40.2	98.5	657.9
1962	9.6	68.7	78.3	253.6	184.2	18.7	5.0	208.0	41.9	101.2	683.0
1963	8.1	64.7	72.8	258.0	185.5	18.4	5.5	209.4	44.2	106.0	690.4
1964	6.7	67.0	73.7	259.8	179.2	17.3	6.1	202.6	46.9	111.7	694.7
1965	7.4	58.7	66.1	263.8	186.7	17.7	5.4	209.8	50.5	121.3	711.5
1966	7.6	51.4	59.0	283.7	179.7	18.7	6.2	204.7	54.8	131.8	734.0
1967	6.8	46.5	53.3	288.8	194.2	22.8	5.5	222.6	59.4	142.3	766.4
1968	5.8	43.5	49.4	294.8	201.3	21.5	5.6	228.4	65.7	157.2	795.5
1969	5.6	40.5	46.1	304.2	202.0	22.2	6.7	230.9	71.8	172.4	825.4
1970	6.5	37.9	44.4	306.2	210.3	21.7	7.1	239.2	78.5	190.7	859.1
1971	6.4	38.1	44.5	313.8	209.9	23.5	7.0	240.5	82.9	201.9	883.5
1972	4.0	30.2	34.2	313.7	221.6	27.6	7.6	256.8	87.7	211.8	904.2
1973	6.6	30.7	37.3	298.4	219.2	20.8	7.6	247.5	93.6	226.8	903.5
1974	3.5	26.7	30.2	278.4	199.7	16.3	7.3	223.3	93.3	229.8	855.0
1975	3.0	23.8	26.8	278.1	196.2	13.0	7.8	217.0	94.4	232.3	848.6
1976	3.0	22.9	25.9	296.0	215.2	14.0	8.2	237.5	98.4	240.2	897.9
1977	2.5	23.3	25.8	282.6	211.6	11.8	8.5	231.9	103.1	254.4	897.8
1978	6.7	17.7	24.3	290.7	200.8	10.7	7.8	219.2	105.0	256.2	895.5
1979	3.5	13.0	16.5	293.8	185.6	13.1	8.3	207.1	107.2	259.8	884.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	435	3508	3943	232	28724	3140	1125	32988	11094	27726
1961	387	3207	3593	237	27949	3150	1152	32251	11779	28862
1962	361	2840	3201	245	31629	3295	1258	36181	12291	29662
1963	303	2712	3015	250	31850	3249	1371	36469	12950	31071
1964	250	2806	3056	252	30764	3058	1522	35344	13737	32738
1965	277	2450	2727	256	32048	3128	1348	36523	14807	35537
1966	285	2163	2448	275	30851	3304	1550	35705	16059	38634
1967	255	2000	2255	280	33345	4022	1445	38811	17419	41703
1968	218	1888	2106	286	34561	3788	1468	39816	19254	46066
1969	209	1759	1968	295	34679	3914	1771	40364	21037	50513
1970	244	1644	1888	297	36108	3827	1888	41823	23007	55905
1971	236	1643	1879	304	36037	4147	1865	42049	24297	59169
1972	149	1312	1461	305	38038	4868	2026	44931	25705	62065
1973	245	1262	1506	293	37622	3673	2016	43312	27423	66466
1974	134	1122	1256	272	34292	2872	1946	39110	27343	67360
1975	115	1007	1122	273	33674	2299	2109	38082	27678	68073
1976	115	960	1075	290	36950	2468	2217	41635	28850	70406
1977	99	933	1032	277	36332	2087	2300	40718	30203	74568
1978	266	702	968	286	34467	1887	2116	38470	30767	75096
1979	140	517	657	289	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Pennsylvania

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	21.6	56.6	78.2	58.1	31.1	29.1	0.8	25.8	63.5	0.3	150.5	24.8	62.0	373.7
1961	19.1	52.0	71.2	60.9	31.2	28.3	0.8	29.0	52.5	0.2	142.1	25.9	63.4	363.5
1962	17.9	45.8	63.7	64.0	31.9	32.0	0.9	23.9	58.6	0.4	147.7	27.2	65.6	368.1
1963	15.0	43.1	58.2	66.0	32.5	32.3	1.0	24.4	59.3	0.3	149.7	28.4	68.1	370.4
1964	12.4	44.7	57.1	66.8	35.3	31.2	1.1	24.6	68.3	0.2	160.6	30.3	72.2	386.9
1965	13.8	39.1	52.9	69.7	41.0	32.5	1.0	24.8	71.2	0.2	170.6	32.4	77.8	403.5
1966	14.2	34.2	48.4	76.2	38.9	31.2	1.1	14.2	77.7	0.2	163.4	34.7	83.5	406.3
1967	12.7	31.0	43.7	85.3	42.2	33.8	1.0	13.0	77.0	0.2	167.2	36.7	87.8	420.7
1968	10.8	29.0	39.9	90.3	43.6	35.0	1.0	12.7	74.9	0.2	167.3	39.9	95.5	432.9
1969	10.4	27.0	37.4	98.7	42.3	35.1	1.2	12.9	71.5	0.3	163.4	42.9	103.0	445.3
1970	12.2	25.3	37.4	102.4	43.4	36.6	1.3	12.9	85.2	0.4	179.7	46.2	112.2	477.9
1971	11.9	25.4	37.3	113.4	44.2	36.5	1.2	11.1	89.1	*	182.2	49.1	119.5	501.4
1972	7.5	20.1	27.6	125.8	47.4	38.5	1.3	12.7	96.1	*	196.1	52.2	126.1	527.9
1973	12.2	20.5	32.7	118.6	46.3	38.1	1.3	9.8	99.4	*	195.0	55.8	135.1	537.1
1974	6.5	17.8	24.3	105.0	43.7	34.7	1.3	6.9	84.7	0.6	171.9	55.1	135.7	491.8
1975	5.5	15.9	21.4	101.0	37.6	34.1	1.4	6.9	67.7	*	147.7	63.9	157.1	491.0
1976	5.5	15.3	20.8	126.9	41.8	37.4	1.5	5.0	76.9	*	162.7	66.8	163.1	540.4
1977	4.6	15.5	20.2	114.0	43.6	36.8	1.5	6.3	66.8	*	155.0	69.7	172.1	530.9
1978	12.4	11.8	24.2	112.4	42.0	34.9	1.4	8.2	60.0	0.0	146.5	70.9	173.0	527.0
1979	6.5	8.7	15.2	113.5	40.0	32.3	1.5	5.1	20.1	0.2	99.2	72.2	174.9	474.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	808	2338	3147	56	4690	4994	198	4904	10100	42	24927	7275	18183
1961	718	2138	2856	59	4705	4859	203	5529	8355	36	23686	7586	18588
1962	670	1893	2563	62	4803	5499	222	4549	9328	56	24456	7966	19224
1963	563	1808	2371	64	4895	5537	242	4652	9432	40	24798	8317	19954
1964	464	1871	2335	65	5323	5348	269	4678	10862	25	26504	8876	21154
1965	514	1634	2148	68	6173	5571	238	4730	11327	29	28067	9505	22812
1966	529	1442	1971	74	5869	5363	274	2707	12356	31	26600	10178	24487
1967	474	1333	1808	83	6351	5797	255	2474	12255	31	27173	10750	25737
1968	404	1259	1663	88	6566	6008	259	2413	11907	26	27179	11697	27986
1969	387	1173	1560	96	6379	6029	313	2449	11378	51	26599	12567	30177
1970	453	1096	1549	99	6546	6277	333	2455	13550	54	29215	13532	32881
1971	438	1095	1534	110	6654	6265	329	2110	14180	6	29544	14385	35031
1972	277	875	1152	123	7149	6613	357	2414	15284	4	31821	15309	36962
1973	454	841	1295	116	6973	6541	356	1874	15807	3	31554	16342	39609
1974	249	748	997	102	6592	5961	343	1316	13465	87	27764	16139	39759
1975	214	671	885	99	5661	5854	372	1310	10771	2	23971	18721	46044
1976	214	640	854	125	6304	6424	391	961	12239	1	26320	19591	47811
1977	183	622	805	112	6569	6316	406	1205	10624	0	25120	20426	50429
1978	494	468	962	111	6330	5992	373	1564	9545	0	23804	20777	50714
1979	260	344	605	111	6030	5540	400	975	3200	23	16169	21147	51264

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Pennsylvania

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	840.9	57.8	898.7	220.0	29.8	0.0	2.1	3.6	8.7	7.5	156.7	90.4	298.8	0.2	70.6	176.5	1664.7
1961	767.9	52.0	820.0	225.4	30.1	0.0	2.6	4.3	8.5	8.4	148.1	96.5	298.5	0.2	72.4	177.4	1593.9
1962	803.0	50.5	853.5	233.5	30.6	0.0	2.3	4.3	10.6	8.5	146.6	96.2	299.1	0.2	77.4	186.9	1650.5
1963	863.4	55.3	918.8	258.6	33.9	0.0	2.2	4.8	10.6	7.8	145.5	110.3	315.3	0.1	83.2	199.5	1775.5
1964	982.9	68.2	1051.1	278.2	33.3	0.0	3.3	5.1	11.2	7.9	142.3	117.0	320.1	0.2	92.3	220.0	1961.8
1965	1038.0	60.7	1098.7	294.4	43.3	0.0	4.1	5.0	14.7	7.7	147.6	130.1	352.4	0.2	99.2	238.1	2083.0
1966	1040.4	54.6	1095.0	316.7	45.7	0.0	3.1	5.6	15.2	7.3	150.7	135.2	362.9	0.2	107.6	258.8	2141.2
1967	996.8	55.1	1051.9	299.2	43.6	0.0	3.1	5.4	12.8	6.9	118.4	119.2	309.4	0.2	110.1	263.7	2034.5
1968	991.0	48.8	1039.8	326.3	36.2	0.0	3.5	7.3	14.0	6.9	118.1	122.3	308.4	0.1	119.8	286.6	2081.0
1969	905.9	44.2	950.0	353.4	33.6	0.0	2.6	7.7	15.0	6.8	113.3	119.4	298.3	0.2	129.8	311.7	2043.5
1970	945.2	36.1	981.2	350.5	25.9	0.0	2.4	8.5	15.3	6.2	118.0	118.4	294.7	0.1	133.0	323.3	2082.9
1971	800.9	30.3	831.2	361.0	25.5	0.0	3.2	9.1	14.0	7.0	112.2	116.6	287.5	0.1	136.0	331.1	1946.9
1972	793.6	23.3	817.0	377.9	27.3	0.0	3.5	10.7	15.0	6.1	113.1	118.4	294.1	*	145.5	351.3	1985.7
1973	817.4	23.0	840.5	356.6	36.2	0.0	1.7	11.5	22.0	6.0	123.8	134.2	335.4	*	157.6	382.1	2072.2
1974	772.6	23.7	796.3	319.9	43.6	0.0	4.4	11.3	21.0	6.1	127.3	149.6	363.4	*	156.5	385.4	2021.5
1975	749.2	27.9	777.2	268.5	43.2	0.2	6.2	12.2	13.7	5.8	97.6	134.9	313.8	*	140.8	346.2	1846.4
1976	741.2	31.7	772.8	281.8	53.3	0.1	6.2	12.8	15.2	5.7	115.6	153.8	362.8	*	148.8	363.1	1929.4
1977	627.6	29.0	656.6	260.4	65.5	0.1	2.6	14.0	16.7	5.4	136.7	182.0	422.9	*	153.0	377.7	1870.7
1978	601.2	22.8	623.9	256.1	56.6	0.0	3.6	16.6	17.9	4.4	128.8	181.7	409.6	*	156.8	382.7	1829.1
1979	680.5	16.1	696.7	318.3	87.3	0.0	3.5	22.6	18.8	5.8	119.2	166.5	423.7	*	163.6	396.6	1998.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	31494	2388	33882	213	5112	0	368	896	1432	1437	24928	13685	47857	16	20693	51717
1961	28805	2139	30944	218	5168	0	465	1069	1394	1591	23564	14613	47865	17	21225	52006
1962	30130	2088	32218	226	5245	0	398	1081	1754	1626	23314	14506	47923	15	22695	54767
1963	32339	2318	34657	251	5828	0	395	1209	1754	1493	23141	16715	50535	14	24373	58476
1964	36771	2857	39627	270	5718	0	588	1273	1842	1498	22637	17867	51422	15	27053	64474
1965	38774	2535	41309	285	7425	0	723	1259	2419	1466	23473	19757	56521	15	29075	69783
1966	38864	2299	41163	307	7850	0	554	1388	2513	1392	23975	20642	58313	18	31529	75852
1967	37264	2369	39633	290	7489	0	552	1397	2104	1318	18828	18048	49735	15	32277	77275
1968	36992	2115	39106	316	6222	0	617	1904	2311	1322	18791	18344	49511	14	35114	84011
1969	33788	1917	35705	343	5776	0	459	2025	2472	1289	18015	17638	47673	15	38050	91365
1970	35214	1565	36780	340	4450	0	424	2244	2518	1181	18768	17467	47052	12	38993	94750
1971	29531	1310	30841	350	4378	0	564	2403	2309	1327	17845	17171	45997	6	39848	97040
1972	29471	1013	30484	368	4684	0	618	2848	2472	1153	17990	17359	47125	1	42641	102957
1973	30456	946	31402	350	6222	0	302	3066	3621	1142	19699	19668	53720	1	46201	111981
1974	29579	996	30576	312	7492	0	770	3034	3468	1167	20251	21810	57992	1	45854	112960
1975	29028	1181	30209	263	7409	44	1099	3280	2255	1098	15528	19771	50482	1	41256	101470
1976	28650	1328	29978	277	9157	16	1099	3462	2505	1093	18383	22813	58528	1	43610	106427
1977	24973	1161	26134	255	11241	12	465	3819	2755	1022	21745	27084	68135	0	44839	110704
1978	23980	904	24884	252	9719	0	630	4516	2958	830	20481	27237	66371	1	45945	112155
1979	27156	640	27796	313	14993	0	619	6143	3096	1108	18952	26974	71885	1	47946	116229

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Pennsylvania

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	14.8	15.6	7.3	45.6	5.5	0.1	8.1	397.0	31.3	494.8	0.5	1.3	527.1
1961	3.6	13.1	9.1	47.5	7.8	0.1	7.9	389.4	25.3	487.0	0.6	1.4	505.6
1962	3.3	15.7	4.2	41.2	9.9	0.1	6.8	403.1	34.9	500.0	0.6	1.4	521.0
1963	3.3	17.4	4.8	48.6	11.5	0.1	6.7	408.9	39.3	519.9	0.5	1.3	542.4
1964	3.7	18.8	4.1	52.3	12.8	0.1	7.1	412.9	42.2	531.5	0.5	1.2	555.8
1965	3.5	20.0	4.1	51.9	18.9	0.1	6.8	425.0	28.2	535.0	0.5	1.2	560.1
1966	3.1	21.7	3.2	55.7	21.3	0.2	7.1	441.7	31.8	560.9	0.5	1.1	587.3
1967	2.4	24.4	2.3	56.3	31.8	0.1	7.1	462.7	35.4	595.7	0.4	0.9	623.8
1968	2.2	24.2	2.1	67.7	39.6	0.1	7.8	492.6	36.0	645.9	0.3	0.8	673.5
1969	1.5	26.0	1.7	70.5	48.4	0.2	7.9	498.6	28.4	655.6	0.3	0.7	684.2
1970	1.5	27.5	1.5	73.7	51.1	0.2	8.0	515.2	34.8	684.6	0.3	0.7	714.7
1971	1.1	28.8	1.4	70.8	48.1	0.2	8.0	545.8	37.1	711.5	0.3	0.7	742.2
1972	0.8	28.3	1.4	83.2	47.5	0.2	8.6	591.4	32.4	764.7	0.3	0.6	794.7
1973	0.6	22.8	1.5	95.4	51.1	0.3	7.1	587.5	40.0	782.9	0.2	0.6	807.1
1974	0.4	21.4	1.4	96.4	49.7	0.3	6.8	558.6	38.7	751.9	0.3	0.7	774.6
1975	0.1	18.1	1.3	94.1	47.4	0.2	6.6	558.7	37.4	745.8	0.3	0.7	765.0
1976	0.1	22.0	1.4	107.3	47.6	0.3	7.4	607.5	40.8	812.3	0.3	0.7	835.3
1977	*	23.7	1.4	109.5	48.0	0.3	8.0	620.0	40.3	827.5	0.3	0.7	852.2
1978	0.0	24.9	1.4	115.1	50.1	0.2	8.5	628.2	34.8	838.4	0.2	0.6	864.1
1979	0.0	26.7	1.4	123.2	55.6	0.2	8.9	599.2	30.2	818.9	0.3	0.7	846.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	554	15	1440	7825	983	14	1343	75571	4979	92155	155	388
1961	133	13	1798	8154	1394	14	1307	74123	4024	90814	165	403
1962	123	15	826	7076	1765	20	1113	76729	5547	93076	173	416
1963	123	17	945	8346	2043	26	1113	77843	6254	96571	154	369
1964	139	18	813	8984	2282	32	1169	78595	6712	98587	151	359
1965	129	19	806	8916	3356	33	1121	80900	4486	99617	144	345
1966	117	21	639	9570	3774	38	1165	84080	5058	104324	137	330
1967	91	24	448	9662	5636	34	1172	88074	5629	110655	116	278
1968	82	24	420	11627	7005	32	1287	93768	5720	119859	102	244
1969	58	25	335	12109	8555	44	1302	94914	4510	121771	90	217
1970	57	27	293	12652	9036	59	1327	98084	5536	126988	87	212
1971	39	28	278	12150	8504	60	1320	103908	5902	132121	80	195
1972	30	28	277	14277	8403	66	1413	112575	5161	142172	76	182
1973	22	22	298	16375	9027	73	1174	111839	6361	145147	73	176
1974	15	21	283	16542	8783	75	1125	106340	6148	139296	80	197
1975	5	18	251	16162	8379	62	1094	106358	5953	138259	81	199
1976	2	22	283	18426	8410	68	1215	115655	6484	150540	84	204
1977	2	23	284	18804	8477	72	1312	118036	6409	153395	85	211
1978	0	24	281	19763	8844	64	1408	119584	5543	155487	71	172
1979	0	26	279	21154	9829	63	1474	114074	4808	151681	79	192

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Pennsylvania

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	377.7	63.6	441.3	6.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	21.5	22.0	19.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	491.6
1961	391.2	59.0	450.2	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	21.6	22.1	15.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	494.3
1962	423.6	54.2	477.8	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	19.1	19.6	15.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	519.0
1963	446.2	51.0	497.2	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	21.7	22.2	13.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	541.1
1964	493.8	53.4	547.2	4.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	20.5	21.0	13.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	586.6
1965	520.8	51.7	572.5	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	25.8	26.3	13.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	617.4
1966	540.9	52.1	593.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	42.9	43.3	14.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	658.5
1967	550.7	50.8	601.6	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	53.4	53.9	19.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	684.7
1968	591.7	50.8	642.5	4.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	66.1	74.2	12.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	738.7
1969	599.1	42.6	641.7	7.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	116.6	128.6	9.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	791.7
1970	647.1	43.7	690.8	9.6	23.6	0.0	0.0	141.7	165.3	14.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	885.0
1971	726.6	38.1	764.7	10.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	138.6	164.2	8.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	951.8
1972	804.3	36.5	840.7	5.6	40.4	1.2	0.0	126.1	167.7	15.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	1033.1
1973	903.5	25.9	929.4	2.6	22.6	0.9	0.0	110.0	133.5	14.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	1083.7
1974	795.9	25.8	821.7	8.0	41.3	0.7	0.0	107.7	149.8	14.5	78.1	0.0	0.0	1072.1
1975	836.2	25.2	861.5	1.2	18.4	0.4	0.0	73.8	92.7	16.4	174.8	0.0	0.0	1146.6
1976	866.0	23.7	889.6	0.5	21.8	0.0	0.0	87.8	109.6	14.7	181.4	0.0	0.0	1195.8
1977	838.5	24.6	863.1	0.3	29.9	0.0	0.0	135.9	165.8	12.6	191.9	0.0	0.0	1233.7
1978	847.1	18.2	865.3	0.5	19.6	0.1	7.9	162.2	189.7	7.9	240.5	0.0	0.0	1303.9
1979	973.3	18.3	991.5	1.9	17.3	0.0	3.8	115.7	136.8	12.7	202.4	0.0	0.0	1345.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	15435	2627	18062	6	90	0	0	3415	3506	1810	230	0	0
1961	15921	2427	18348	3	84	0	0	3436	3520	1472	305	0	0
1962	17186	2238	19423	2	90	0	0	3034	3125	1504	320	0	0
1963	18000	2139	20138	4	81	0	0	3450	3530	1266	355	0	0
1964	19919	2235	22154	5	79	0	0	3264	3343	1267	25	0	0
1965	21024	2158	23182	1	87	0	0	4098	4185	1313	313	0	0
1966	21954	2192	24146	1	67	0	0	6819	6886	1425	525	0	0
1967	22452	2186	24637	2	92	0	0	8493	8585	1899	603	0	0
1968	24211	2203	26414	4	1401	0	0	10507	11909	1162	468	0	0
1969	24623	1850	26473	7	2073	0	0	18541	20614	902	415	0	0
1970	27245	1897	29141	9	4054	0	0	22535	26589	1354	465	0	0
1971	30592	1646	32238	10	4391	0	0	22046	26437	772	445	0	0
1972	33469	1584	35053	5	6929	220	0	20055	27204	1533	288	0	0
1973	37351	1443	38794	3	3875	158	0	17504	21537	1371	361	0	0
1974	33554	1498	35052	8	7092	129	0	17137	24358	1392	6998	0	0
1975	35180	1480	36659	1	3163	79	0	11745	14987	1575	15869	0	0
1976	36097	1350	37447	*	3734	0	0	13973	17707	1415	16425	0	0
1977	35026	1425	36451	*	5136	0	0	21609	26745	1205	17821	0	0
1978	35312	1064	36376	*	3357	13	1314	25797	30481	759	22329	0	0
1979	40409	1046	41448	2	2971	0	625	18402	21998	1221	18796	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Rhode Island

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	16.8	12.3	4.9	0.1	47.5	*	5.0	0.8	0.9	31.0	60.7	*	8.3	159.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	190.7
1961	15.1	13.2	5.8	0.1	44.2	0.1	4.8	0.8	0.9	31.3	47.9	*	7.4	143.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	176.2
1962	14.9	14.3	5.6	0.1	43.4	0.1	4.9	1.1	0.8	32.2	51.8	*	8.6	148.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	184.3
1963	13.3	15.2	4.9	0.1	43.0	0.1	4.5	1.2	0.8	32.9	51.4	*	9.0	148.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	7.9	184.3
1964	11.0	16.0	6.6	0.1	36.7	0.1	2.8	1.1	0.9	32.8	51.5	0.1	12.7	145.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	12.9	185.0
1965	11.3	16.9	6.0	0.1	40.3	0.1	3.8	0.9	0.9	33.8	39.8	0.0	7.6	133.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	13.1	174.7
1966	10.4	17.5	5.5	0.2	38.0	0.3	4.1	0.8	1.0	35.4	39.9	0.0	7.6	132.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	16.3	176.9
1967	6.4	19.1	4.6	0.2	41.9	0.3	3.5	0.9	0.7	36.1	57.5	0.0	10.7	156.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.8	197.8
1968	3.1	21.3	7.0	0.4	45.2	0.5	2.8	0.9	0.8	38.3	51.2	0.0	10.0	157.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	19.5	201.3
1969	0.1	23.3	6.5	0.4	49.6	0.5	2.8	1.3	0.7	39.2	57.5	0.0	11.6	170.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	21.7	215.2
1970	*	25.9	6.2	0.4	50.2	0.6	2.4	1.4	0.8	42.1	61.2	0.0	10.8	176.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	24.3	226.4
1971	*	26.5	7.0	0.4	52.8	0.5	2.4	1.4	0.7	43.2	63.1	0.3	8.5	180.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	30.1	236.9
1972	*	23.1	4.9	0.5	53.5	0.8	2.2	1.6	0.8	45.2	61.7	0.4	8.6	180.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	35.5	238.9
1973	*	21.0	8.2	0.7	50.3	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.8	45.3	52.7	0.4	7.5	169.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	41.4	232.3
1974	0.9	24.3	7.6	0.5	46.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	45.8	39.7	*	7.6	152.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	39.2	216.6
1975	0.1	23.6	8.8	1.1	45.4	1.4	0.7	1.8	0.6	47.0	28.9	*	7.4	143.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	42.0	208.9
1976	*	21.1	8.5	1.0	49.4	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.7	46.3	29.1	0.0	9.1	148.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	50.1	219.7
1977	*	26.1	9.5	0.7	47.7	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.8	48.4	29.4	0.0	10.3	150.9	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	50.6	227.6
1978	0.1	23.4	8.6	0.8	44.7	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.9	47.8	25.7	0.0	7.4	139.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	49.9	213.3
1979	0.1	27.7	6.3	1.1	41.4	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	46.6	15.0	0.0	6.3	121.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	50.2	199.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	604	12	735	15	8146	7	886	207	155	5897	9656	0	1241	26946	0	9	0	0	689
1961	543	13	881	18	7585	11	848	210	151	5956	7622	1	1100	24382	0	8	0	0	1286
1962	539	14	841	28	7445	10	868	273	139	6137	8234	2	1268	25246	0	5	0	0	1870
1963	484	15	734	21	7382	10	787	303	139	6264	8183	3	1344	25169	0	4	0	0	2301
1964	402	15	992	22	6296	11	490	267	146	6244	8188	8	1888	24551	0	4	0	0	3776
1965	416	16	907	28	6918	19	666	223	153	6432	6325	0	1139	22811	0	2	0	0	3843
1966	385	17	831	41	6518	48	718	203	159	6733	6351	0	1135	22736	0	2	0	0	4785
1967	239	18	695	44	7190	57	618	234	122	6865	9144	0	1588	26559	0	5	0	0	4640
1968	117	21	1059	73	7759	95	500	231	135	7300	8150	0	1476	26778	0	5	0	0	5706
1969	3	23	983	76	8517	91	489	329	123	7470	9139	0	1685	28902	0	4	0	0	6350
1970	2	25	937	80	8623	110	432	375	125	8009	9739	0	1573	30003	0	3	0	0	7109
1971	1	26	1055	87	9070	97	423	363	122	8221	10036	47	1236	30757	0	1	0	0	8810
1972	1	22	733	105	9177	148	383	428	131	8604	9811	65	1252	30837	0	6	0	0	10405
1973	1	21	1242	144	8633	151	230	449	134	8625	8376	64	1119	29167	0	5	0	0	12145
1974	36	24	1146	93	8038	141	175	408	128	8719	6316	4	1122	26289	0	4	0	0	11484
1975	3	23	1330	225	7787	247	128	498	97	8946	4600	0	1109	24966	0	3	0	0	12296
1976	2	21	1282	198	8478	238	183	549	108	8813	4631	0	1366	25845	0	3	0	0	14675
1977	1	26	1429	135	8196	205	128	600	132	9207	4678	0	1566	26275	0	4	0	0	14816
1978	3	23	1295	167	7679	248	115	518	141	9098	4088	0	1136	24486	0	4	0	0	14627
1979	3	27	955	222	7099	305	96	321	148	8873	2387	0	922	21327	0	3	0	0	14713

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Rhode Island
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	45.1	52.5	31.3	35.7	30.8	41.7	60.7	60.8	20.5	2.4	6.5	16.3	190.7
1961	45.1	52.9	28.2	33.1	26.1	37.5	52.5	52.7	19.9	4.4	7.1	17.3	176.2
1962	44.8	53.0	32.2	37.3	30.2	42.5	51.3	51.5	19.4	6.4	7.5	18.2	184.3
1963	44.7	53.5	30.2	35.6	29.9	42.4	52.7	52.8	19.1	7.9	7.9	19.0	184.3
1964	38.2	47.5	29.9	35.7	39.3	52.6	49.1	49.2	15.7	12.9	8.5	20.2	185.0
1965	42.2	52.3	23.1	29.3	25.1	39.9	53.0	53.1	18.1	13.1	9.2	22.0	174.7
1966	40.6	51.6	21.9	28.6	25.4	41.1	55.4	55.6	17.3	16.3	9.9	23.7	176.9
1967	42.9	55.0	23.5	34.9	32.6	44.7	63.0	63.2	19.8	15.8	10.5	25.1	197.8
1968	44.7	58.1	28.1	40.4	30.7	44.5	58.2	58.4	20.0	19.5	11.6	27.9	201.3
1969	48.9	63.5	30.6	44.1	35.5	50.0	57.4	57.5	21.1	21.7	12.6	30.2	215.2
1970	49.9	66.2	35.0	49.9	32.8	47.4	62.8	62.8	21.7	24.3	13.4	32.6	226.4
1971	52.2	69.9	41.4	58.0	27.2	42.4	66.5	66.6	19.6	30.1	14.4	35.2	236.9
1972	54.1	72.8	41.5	59.2	25.8	42.0	64.8	64.9	17.2	35.5	15.4	37.3	238.9
1973	48.6	68.7	44.1	63.2	23.4	40.8	59.5	59.6	15.3	41.4	16.6	40.2	232.3
1974	46.1	65.8	35.0	52.5	23.2	40.1	58.1	58.2	15.0	39.2	15.6	38.5	216.6
1975	45.7	65.6	31.0	49.5	23.3	37.3	56.3	56.4	10.6	42.0	15.2	37.4	208.9
1976	48.4	69.8	33.1	52.9	26.4	41.9	55.1	55.2	6.6	50.1	16.5	40.2	219.7
1977	47.9	68.9	34.2	54.6	33.2	48.9	55.1	55.2	6.6	50.6	16.5	40.7	227.6
1978	46.6	67.7	33.0	54.1	21.3	37.2	54.1	54.2	8.2	49.9	16.9	41.2	213.3
1979	42.9	64.0	21.9	43.6	21.3	37.5	54.2	54.3	8.7	50.2	17.3	41.9	199.4

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Rhode Island

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.9	32.4	4.9	0.6	37.9	2.1	5.3	52.5
1961	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.6	31.9	4.7	0.6	37.3	2.3	5.6	52.9
1962	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.1	31.2	4.5	0.8	36.5	2.4	5.8	53.0
1963	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.5	31.0	4.2	0.8	36.0	2.6	6.2	53.5
1964	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.9	26.0	2.5	0.7	29.2	2.8	6.6	47.5
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.3	28.9	3.4	0.5	32.9	3.0	7.1	52.3
1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.6	26.7	3.7	0.5	30.9	3.2	7.8	51.6
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.7	28.8	2.9	0.5	32.2	3.6	8.5	55.0
1968	0.0	*	*	10.9	30.7	2.5	0.5	33.7	3.9	9.4	58.1
1969	0.0	*	*	11.7	34.0	2.4	0.7	37.2	4.3	10.3	63.5
1970	0.0	*	*	12.3	34.9	2.1	0.6	37.6	4.7	11.5	66.2
1971	0.0	*	*	12.5	37.0	2.1	0.6	39.7	5.1	12.5	69.9
1972	0.0	*	*	13.7	37.8	2.0	0.6	40.4	5.5	13.2	72.8
1973	0.0	*	*	11.6	35.3	1.1	0.5	36.9	5.9	14.2	68.7
1974	0.0	*	*	13.3	31.5	0.8	0.5	32.8	5.7	14.0	65.8
1975	0.0	*	*	13.3	31.3	0.6	0.5	32.4	5.7	14.1	65.6
1976	0.0	*	*	12.6	34.5	0.8	0.6	35.8	6.2	15.2	69.8
1977	0.0	*	*	13.8	33.0	0.5	0.6	34.1	6.1	15.0	68.9
1978	0.0	*	*	13.8	31.8	0.4	0.5	32.7	6.2	15.0	67.7
1979	0.0	*	*	13.7	28.4	0.3	0.5	29.2	6.2	15.0	64.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	11	11	7	5562	871	149	6581	620	1549
1961	0	10	10	7	5485	834	149	6468	669	1639
1962	0	8	8	8	5349	800	192	6341	708	1708
1963	0	7	7	8	5328	741	201	6270	757	1816
1964	0	6	6	9	4459	440	177	5076	809	1929
1965	0	4	4	9	4964	604	134	5702	871	2091
1966	0	3	3	9	4583	655	127	5365	947	2278
1967	0	3	3	10	4942	511	134	5586	1043	2496
1968	0	2	2	11	5267	449	126	5842	1155	2763
1969	0	1	1	11	5844	431	176	6451	1259	3022
1970	0	1	1	12	5986	379	158	6522	1390	3377
1971	0	0	0	12	6355	371	147	6873	1507	3671
1972	0	0	0	13	6494	345	165	7004	1605	3875
1973	0	0	0	11	6054	201	137	6391	1722	4174
1974	0	1	1	13	5409	141	133	5682	1668	4109
1975	0	1	1	13	5378	98	148	5624	1684	4143
1976	0	0	0	12	5915	133	163	6210	1821	4445
1977	0	0	0	14	5671	86	166	5924	1776	4385
1978	0	0	0	14	5454	75	146	5675	1803	4401
1979	0	0	0	13	4876	59	141	5069	1809	4385

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy, (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Rhode Island

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	4.9	8.1	0.1	0.1	16.1	*	29.4	1.3	3.1	35.7
1961	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	5.8	8.0	0.1	0.1	11.9	*	26.0	1.4	3.5	33.1
1962	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	5.6	7.8	0.1	0.2	16.0	*	29.7	1.5	3.6	37.3
1963	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	4.9	7.8	0.1	0.2	14.7	*	27.6	1.6	3.8	35.6
1964	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	6.6	6.5	0.1	0.2	14.2	0.1	27.6	1.7	4.1	35.7
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	6.0	7.3	0.1	0.2	6.9	0.0	20.4	1.8	4.4	29.3
1966	0.0	*	*	2.6	5.5	6.7	0.1	0.2	6.8	0.0	19.3	2.0	4.7	28.6
1967	0.0	*	*	3.2	4.6	7.2	0.1	0.2	8.1	0.0	20.2	3.3	8.0	34.9
1968	0.0	*	*	3.5	7.0	7.7	0.1	0.2	9.6	0.0	24.6	3.6	8.6	40.4
1969	0.0	*	*	4.0	6.5	8.5	0.1	0.2	11.2	0.0	26.6	4.0	9.5	44.1
1970	0.0	*	*	5.2	6.2	8.7	0.1	0.2	14.5	0.0	29.7	4.4	10.6	49.9
1971	0.0	*	*	4.7	7.0	9.3	0.1	0.2	19.8	0.3	36.7	4.8	11.8	58.0
1972	0.0	*	*	4.9	4.9	9.5	0.1	0.2	21.5	0.4	36.6	5.2	12.5	59.2
1973	0.0	*	*	4.7	8.2	8.8	0.1	0.2	21.5	0.4	39.3	5.6	13.6	63.2
1974	0.0	*	*	4.5	7.6	7.9	0.1	0.2	14.7	*	30.5	5.0	12.4	52.5
1975	0.0	*	*	4.3	8.8	7.9	0.1	0.2	9.7	*	26.7	5.4	13.2	49.5
1976	0.0	*	*	3.0	8.5	8.6	0.1	0.2	12.7	0.0	30.2	5.8	14.0	52.9
1977	0.0	*	*	3.1	9.5	8.3	0.1	0.2	13.0	0.0	31.1	5.9	14.5	54.6
1978	0.0	*	*	4.9	8.6	8.0	0.1	0.2	11.3	0.0	28.2	6.1	15.0	54.1
1979	0.0	*	*	6.3	6.3	7.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	15.5	6.4	15.4	43.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	7	7	2	735	1395	26	26	2565	0	4747	368	920
1961	0	7	7	2	881	1376	26	28	1890	1	4201	416	1020
1962	0	5	5	2	841	1341	34	29	2546	2	4793	440	1063
1963	0	5	5	2	734	1336	35	30	2334	3	4472	467	1121
1964	0	4	4	2	992	1118	31	31	2257	8	4436	501	1194
1965	0	3	3	3	907	1245	24	32	1095	0	3303	534	1282
1966	0	2	2	2	831	1149	22	33	1088	0	3124	577	1387
1967	0	2	2	3	695	1239	24	34	1295	0	3287	982	2350
1968	0	1	1	3	1059	1321	22	35	1526	0	3963	1059	2534
1969	0	1	1	4	983	1466	31	35	1786	0	4300	1164	2794
1970	0	0	0	5	937	1501	28	36	2303	0	4805	1277	3102
1971	0	0	0	5	1055	1594	26	37	3152	47	5911	1420	3459
1972	0	0	0	5	733	1629	29	39	3424	65	5919	1520	3671
1973	0	0	0	5	1242	1518	24	39	3424	64	6311	1639	3972
1974	0	0	0	4	1146	1356	23	39	2335	4	4904	1476	3637
1975	0	0	0	4	1330	1349	26	41	1539	0	4284	1570	3861
1976	0	0	0	3	1282	1483	29	41	2022	0	4857	1686	4114
1977	0	0	0	3	1429	1422	29	43	2068	0	4991	1726	4261
1978	0	0	0	5	1295	1368	26	43	1798	0	4530	1796	4383
1979	0	0	0	6	955	1223	25	43	271	0	2516	1868	4528

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Rhode Island

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	16.9	8.3	27.6	*	3.1	7.8	41.7
1961	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	14.1	7.4	23.0	*	3.3	8.1	37.5
1962	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	16.3	8.6	26.7	*	3.6	8.6	42.5
1963	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	*	14.8	9.0	25.9	*	3.7	8.9	42.4
1964	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	*	20.2	12.7	34.7	*	3.9	9.4	52.6
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	*	10.3	7.6	20.6	*	4.3	10.4	39.9
1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	*	10.0	7.6	20.3	*	4.6	11.1	41.1
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.9	3.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	*	12.8	10.7	27.7	*	3.6	8.5	44.7
1968	0.0	*	*	5.3	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	*	11.2	10.0	25.3	*	4.1	9.7	44.5
1969	0.0	*	*	6.4	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	*	13.1	11.6	29.1	*	4.3	10.3	50.0
1970	0.0	*	*	5.9	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	*	12.0	10.8	26.8	0.0	4.3	10.4	47.4
1971	0.0	*	*	6.3	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	*	9.2	8.5	20.9	0.0	4.4	10.8	42.4
1972	0.0	*	*	4.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	*	9.4	8.6	21.3	0.0	4.7	11.5	42.0
1973	0.0	*	*	4.5	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.4	*	8.0	7.5	18.9	0.0	5.1	12.3	40.8
1974	0.0	*	*	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	*	7.9	7.6	18.6	0.0	4.9	12.1	40.1
1975	*	*	*	5.9	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	*	6.6	7.4	17.3	0.0	4.1	10.0	37.3
1976	*	*	*	4.9	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	*	8.9	9.1	21.5	0.0	4.5	10.9	41.9
1977	0.0	*	*	9.3	2.5	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.4	*	9.1	10.3	24.0	0.0	4.5	11.1	48.9
1978	0.1	*	0.1	4.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	*	5.7	7.4	16.6	0.0	4.6	11.2	37.2
1979	0.1	*	0.1	5.9	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	*	5.5	6.3	15.3	0.0	4.7	11.5	37.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	0	7	7	3	299	0	15	31	52	6	2696	1241	4340	1	916	2288
1961	0	7	7	3	159	0	14	33	51	6	2241	1100	3603	1	970	2378
1962	0	6	6	3	147	0	68	46	64	10	2588	1268	4189	0	1050	2535
1963	0	6	6	4	183	0	45	65	64	6	2357	1344	4062	0	1084	2601
1964	0	6	6	4	150	0	50	58	67	5	3217	1888	5435	0	1156	2755
1965	0	4	4	4	272	0	62	63	85	5	1633	1139	3259	0	1274	3058
1966	0	3	3	5	273	0	63	50	88	5	1591	1135	3206	0	1356	3263
1967	0	3	3	5	512	0	107	75	52	4	2039	1588	4377	0	1044	2498
1968	0	2	2	5	537	0	51	80	58	4	1779	1476	3985	0	1189	2845
1969	0	1	1	6	563	0	58	116	48	3	2082	1685	4555	0	1256	3016
1970	0	1	1	6	478	0	53	177	49	3	1905	1573	4238	0	1253	3045
1971	0	0	0	6	319	0	52	178	58	3	1465	1236	3310	0	1298	3161
1972	0	0	0	4	326	0	38	220	62	2	1498	1252	3398	0	1392	3360
1973	0	0	0	4	296	0	29	274	65	2	1272	1119	3057	0	1487	3604
1974	0	1	1	4	265	0	34	238	62	3	1259	1122	2982	0	1434	3533
1975	1	1	2	6	286	0	30	313	40	3	1051	1109	2832	0	1191	2930
1976	1	0	1	5	279	0	50	346	45	3	1415	1366	3504	0	1314	3207
1977	0	0	0	9	433	0	42	392	62	2	1443	1566	3939	0	1320	3260
1978	2	0	2	5	285	0	40	333	66	2	906	1136	2769	0	1348	3290
1979	2	0	2	6	387	0	44	151	69	3	881	922	2457	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Rhode Island

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.0	*	*	0.6	30.8	23.9	60.5	*	0.1	60.8
1961	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.1	*	0.6	31.1	17.3	52.2	*	0.1	52.7
1962	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.1	*	0.5	32.0	15.3	51.2	*	0.1	51.5
1963	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.1	*	0.5	32.7	16.3	52.6	*	0.1	52.8
1964	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	*	0.5	32.6	12.6	49.0	*	0.1	49.2
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	*	0.4	33.6	16.3	52.9	*	0.1	53.1
1966	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.3	*	0.4	35.2	16.4	55.4	*	0.1	55.6
1967	0.0	*	0.2	2.7	0.3	*	0.4	35.9	23.4	63.0	*	0.1	63.2
1968	0.0	*	0.4	3.5	0.5	*	0.5	38.1	15.2	58.2	*	0.1	58.4
1969	0.0	*	0.4	3.7	0.5	*	0.5	39.0	13.3	57.4	*	0.1	57.5
1970	0.0	*	0.4	3.5	0.6	*	0.5	41.9	15.8	62.7	*	0.1	62.8
1971	0.0	*	0.4	4.3	0.5	*	0.4	43.0	17.7	66.5	*	0.1	66.6
1972	0.0	*	0.5	3.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	45.0	14.0	64.8	*	0.1	64.9
1973	0.0	*	0.7	4.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	45.1	8.2	59.5	*	0.1	59.6
1974	0.0	*	0.5	5.6	0.8	0.1	0.4	45.6	5.3	58.1	*	*	58.2
1975	*	*	1.1	4.5	1.4	*	0.3	46.8	2.1	56.3	*	*	56.4
1976	*	*	1.0	4.7	1.3	*	0.4	46.1	1.6	55.1	*	0.1	55.2
1977	0.0	*	0.7	3.9	1.2	*	0.4	48.1	0.8	55.1	*	0.1	55.2
1978	0.0	*	0.8	3.3	1.4	*	0.5	47.6	0.5	54.1	*	0.1	54.2
1979	0.0	*	1.1	3.6	1.7	*	0.5	46.4	0.9	54.1	*	0.1	54.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	*	15	855	7	1	103	5866	3807	10654	8	20
1961	0	*	18	517	11	1	100	5923	2756	9325	12	29
1962	0	*	28	556	10	2	75	6098	2434	9203	13	31
1963	0	*	21	493	10	2	75	6228	2598	9428	12	28
1964	0	*	22	539	11	2	79	6208	1999	8859	12	29
1965	0	*	28	393	19	2	69	6395	2597	9504	12	28
1966	0	*	41	490	48	3	71	6694	2613	9959	12	29
1967	0	*	44	469	57	3	70	6827	3729	11198	10	25
1968	0	*	73	598	95	3	77	7261	2423	10531	10	23
1969	0	*	76	627	91	6	75	7433	2122	10430	8	20
1970	0	*	80	604	110	12	77	7970	2514	11366	8	20
1971	0	*	87	744	97	13	64	8181	2821	12007	8	20
1972	0	*	105	676	148	13	69	8563	2234	11808	8	18
1973	0	*	144	718	151	15	69	8583	1305	10985	8	18
1974	0	*	93	956	141	14	66	8677	836	10782	5	14
1975	0	*	225	769	247	11	57	8902	338	10548	6	14
1976	0	*	198	801	238	11	63	8768	252	10332	7	17
1977	0	*	135	670	205	12	70	9162	121	10375	7	18
1978	0	*	167	572	248	13	75	9053	80	10208	6	15
1979	0	*	222	613	305	5	79	8827	139	10189	7	18

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Rhode Island

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	16.1	0.0	16.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5
1961	14.6	0.0	14.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9
1962	14.5	0.0	14.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4
1963	12.9	0.0	12.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1
1964	10.6	0.0	10.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7
1965	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1
1966	10.2	0.0	10.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3
1967	6.2	0.0	6.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.1	13.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8
1968	3.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.2	15.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.8	19.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	19.0	19.3	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	16.3	16.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	17.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.9	15.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3
1974	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.9	12.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	10.5	10.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	574	0	574	*	35	0	0	588	623	8	0	0	0
1961	516	0	516	*	49	0	0	736	785	7	0	0	0
1962	516	0	516	*	52	0	0	667	719	5	0	0	0
1963	462	0	462	*	42	0	0	895	937	3	0	0	0
1964	382	0	382	*	30	0	0	715	745	4	0	0	0
1965	403	0	403	*	43	0	0	1000	1043	1	0	0	0
1966	375	0	375	*	23	0	0	1059	1081	2	0	0	0
1967	229	0	229	*	28	0	0	2082	2110	5	0	0	0
1968	111	0	111	1	36	0	0	2421	2458	4	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	3149	3166	3	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	2	54	0	0	3017	3071	3	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	3	58	0	0	2598	2656	1	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	*	52	0	0	2655	2707	6	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	*	47	0	0	2375	2422	5	0	0	0
1974	34	0	34	2	52	0	0	1886	1938	4	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	*	5	0	0	1672	1677	3	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	942	942	3	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1046	1046	4	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1304	1304	4	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1096	1096	3	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of South Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	96.4	60.6	10.9	3.8	30.3	20.2	25.4	6.3	2.3	97.8	29.6	0.0	14.7	241.3	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	32.1	469.2
1961	103.1	63.1	10.7	3.3	30.0	20.5	25.3	6.1	2.2	99.3	32.0	0.0	15.2	244.6	0.0	34.5	0.0	0.0	43.2	488.4
1962	109.7	73.1	11.4	6.2	33.8	22.2	26.9	7.4	2.2	104.3	37.0	0.0	15.9	267.2	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	44.6	527.0
1963	118.8	77.4	12.1	6.2	35.9	22.9	24.6	8.1	2.2	107.5	36.7	0.0	17.8	274.0	*	28.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	548.2
1964	108.7	81.2	10.5	5.8	30.6	23.4	20.1	9.6	2.3	108.9	31.6	0.0	16.7	259.4	0.5	45.6	0.0	0.0	50.7	546.1
1965	121.5	89.6	11.4	5.6	28.2	19.1	18.7	9.6	2.1	115.0	24.2	0.0	16.9	250.8	0.9	36.8	0.0	0.0	40.6	540.2
1966	133.5	99.6	12.8	5.0	37.6	20.1	18.6	9.6	2.2	118.7	25.6	0.0	16.9	267.0	0.9	27.2	0.0	0.0	48.7	576.8
1967	135.3	103.8	12.8	4.2	37.6	22.3	19.1	9.4	2.0	123.8	20.7	0.0	16.7	268.5	0.1	27.7	0.0	0.0	52.9	588.2
1968	125.2	131.5	12.3	3.8	45.4	26.3	17.4	10.2	2.2	133.7	23.9	0.0	15.7	291.1	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	60.9	636.7
1969	134.5	145.2	13.4	3.2	49.8	23.8	15.7	12.1	2.3	141.7	26.0	0.0	15.1	302.4	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	67.8	682.2
1970	144.2	164.8	14.7	2.5	55.2	20.2	13.5	12.7	2.3	151.1	33.5	0.0	17.0	322.6	0.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	76.1	731.9
1971	156.9	161.1	14.0	2.2	53.1	20.7	17.3	13.2	2.4	160.3	34.5	0.0	24.7	342.3	26.2	36.5	0.0	0.0	50.2	773.3
1972	178.5	148.0	14.6	2.1	56.6	19.7	12.5	14.9	2.5	172.5	40.2	0.0	29.9	365.7	52.1	34.7	0.0	0.0	52.8	831.9
1973	171.9	156.3	14.5	1.8	63.8	17.7	10.4	14.8	3.0	181.5	60.6	0.0	30.6	398.9	67.2	40.6	0.0	0.0	49.3	884.2
1974	159.8	135.1	17.7	1.7	56.1	17.8	6.9	13.1	2.9	181.1	61.5	0.1	28.4	387.2	123.4	36.1	0.0	0.0	13.0	854.7
1975	139.7	125.5	16.2	1.3	47.4	17.1	5.8	13.7	2.8	186.1	48.1	*	26.9	365.4	214.3	45.9	0.0	0.0	-57.6	833.2
1976	170.6	151.8	13.6	1.1	59.5	13.8	6.8	15.4	3.1	196.5	74.8	*	46.8	431.5	197.2	35.4	0.0	0.0	-20.0	966.6
1977	190.7	141.2	14.0	1.1	75.5	14.7	7.7	15.7	3.3	200.8	85.3	0.0	55.8	473.9	185.6	31.8	0.0	0.0	-9.5	1013.9
1978	194.7	119.5	14.4	1.1	64.2	14.8	6.9	15.7	3.5	210.1	85.4	0.0	54.2	470.2	209.5	33.5	0.0	0.0	-25.3	1002.2
1979	208.4	121.5	12.3	1.0	69.1	14.5	6.5	13.1	3.7	199.1	70.7	0.0	42.0	432.0	196.2	41.3	0.0	0.0	-20.9	978.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	3607	59	1636	745	5206	3773	4488	1573	375	18625	4709	0	2322	43452	0	3611	0	0	9404
1961	3864	61	1607	660	5142	3826	4464	1532	365	18909	5084	0	2399	43988	0	3238	0	0	12657
1962	4120	71	1723	1236	5802	4140	4742	1883	362	19848	5880	0	2513	48078	0	3067	0	0	13063
1963	4485	75	1822	1224	6162	4276	4332	2031	362	20463	5837	0	2840	49350	0	2674	0	0	14636
1964	4119	79	1583	1145	5248	4363	3548	2391	380	20730	5031	0	2702	47121	39	4355	0	0	14864
1965	4635	87	1721	1105	4841	3569	3297	2392	351	21890	3846	0	2724	45735	75	3517	0	0	11907
1966	5154	96	1924	992	6446	3750	3281	2401	365	22587	4073	0	2740	48558	73	2611	0	0	14263
1967	5262	101	1929	826	6455	4158	3362	2460	334	23565	3287	0	2700	49076	8	2654	0	0	15496
1968	4860	128	1851	747	7801	4890	3076	2683	366	25461	3805	0	2549	53229	0	2702	0	0	17835
1969	5277	141	2012	625	8543	4328	2766	3192	379	26967	4135	0	2460	55407	0	3089	0	0	19866
1970	5727	160	2220	493	9469	3739	2377	3372	386	28756	5328	0	2776	58916	7	2293	0	0	22309
1971	6260	156	2107	437	9114	3850	3047	3491	389	30509	5493	0	3863	62300	2414	3485	0	0	14727
1972	7166	144	2200	423	9723	3661	2211	3957	417	32847	6395	0	4620	66453	4829	3347	0	0	15463
1973	6931	153	2191	365	10956	3289	1840	3958	493	34554	9636	0	4729	72012	6166	3908	0	0	14437
1974	6507	132	2673	332	9638	3307	1220	3515	472	34467	9777	10	4393	69804	11057	3455	0	0	3809
1975	5695	123	2439	257	8132	3168	1024	3695	461	35429	7652	0	4176	66434	19458	4413	0	0	-16868
1976	6920	149	2052	223	10218	2558	1197	4157	513	37409	11901	0	7075	77304	17850	3414	0	0	-5850
1977	7914	139	2116	211	12967	2727	1350	4259	543	38220	13570	0	8468	84431	17239	3050	0	0	-2771
1978	7999	118	2169	219	11023	2728	1212	4267	583	39996	13579	0	8247	84023	19457	3207	0	0	-7408
1979	8406	119	1852	191	11864	2679	1150	3562	610	37899	11245	0	6171	77224	18220	3959	0	0	-6131

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of South Carolina
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	48.8	87.8	35.5	58.6	116.8	191.3	131.3	131.5	104.8	32.1	39.1	97.8	469.2
1961	50.4	90.7	34.7	58.7	119.2	204.5	134.2	134.6	106.9	43.2	43.5	106.6	488.4
1962	55.8	99.9	37.4	64.4	128.3	212.4	149.8	150.2	111.1	44.6	45.6	110.1	527.0
1963	52.0	99.3	38.6	67.3	133.4	222.5	158.8	159.2	115.5	49.9	48.7	116.8	548.2
1964	50.0	101.6	39.0	70.7	128.9	221.0	152.4	152.8	125.1	50.7	52.0	123.9	546.1
1965	46.0	96.7	33.9	62.8	140.7	227.1	153.2	153.6	125.9	40.6	49.0	117.5	540.2
1966	52.7	106.5	33.7	64.3	150.2	241.8	163.8	164.2	127.6	48.7	51.8	124.5	576.8
1967	55.2	112.9	35.6	70.0	144.3	239.6	165.3	165.7	135.0	52.9	55.4	132.5	588.2
1968	60.0	127.7	37.5	76.8	143.2	245.9	186.0	186.4	149.2	60.9	61.9	148.1	636.7
1969	62.0	137.6	41.9	84.8	156.0	268.4	191.1	191.5	163.4	67.8	68.0	163.2	682.2
1970	60.7	146.7	43.1	92.2	171.3	289.7	202.8	203.3	177.8	76.1	74.0	179.9	731.9
1971	62.5	154.5	41.4	94.7	183.3	311.9	211.8	212.2	223.9	50.2	79.8	194.4	773.3
1972	59.3	155.3	41.6	100.1	192.8	355.4	220.9	221.2	264.5	52.8	92.9	224.3	831.9
1973	58.2	166.8	44.1	111.0	195.7	369.1	237.0	237.3	299.9	49.3	102.0	247.2	884.2
1974	48.9	159.4	45.2	112.7	179.8	351.3	231.0	231.2	336.8	13.0	101.0	248.8	854.7
1975	44.1	160.2	44.5	128.1	161.9	312.6	231.9	232.3	408.4	-57.6	101.4	249.4	833.2
1976	63.9	185.6	61.5	149.7	217.4	386.0	244.9	245.3	398.9	-20.0	110.2	268.8	966.6
1977	61.5	195.3	58.0	153.1	234.2	412.5	252.6	253.0	417.2	-9.5	117.6	290.2	1013.9
1978	54.4	191.9	48.9	148.5	215.7	396.7	264.8	265.2	443.7	-25.3	121.6	296.8	1002.2
1979	42.7	176.1	39.6	135.9	217.0	403.8	261.9	262.3	438.2	-20.9	121.8	295.2	978.1

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of South Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.1	0.0	3.1	7.1	13.7	21.1	3.7	38.6	11.2	27.9	87.8
1961	2.4	0.0	2.4	8.0	14.2	22.1	3.5	39.9	11.7	28.6	90.7
1962	2.7	0.0	2.7	9.5	15.8	23.6	4.3	43.6	12.9	31.2	99.9
1963	2.6	0.0	2.6	10.6	12.8	21.4	4.6	38.8	13.9	33.4	99.3
1964	2.5	0.0	2.5	11.9	12.3	17.8	5.4	35.5	15.3	36.4	101.6
1965	2.1	0.0	2.1	12.3	10.0	15.8	5.7	31.5	14.9	35.8	96.7
1966	2.8	0.0	2.8	12.0	16.6	15.7	5.7	38.0	15.8	38.0	106.5
1967	2.4	0.0	2.4	14.2	16.5	16.8	5.4	38.6	17.0	40.7	112.9
1968	2.3	0.0	2.3	17.3	19.2	15.4	5.8	40.4	19.9	47.7	127.7
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	18.7	19.7	14.1	6.7	40.5	22.2	53.3	137.6
1970	2.3	0.0	2.3	19.5	20.0	12.2	6.7	38.9	25.1	60.9	146.7
1971	2.2	0.0	2.2	20.2	18.3	15.2	6.7	40.1	26.8	65.2	154.5
1972	1.9	0.0	1.9	21.2	17.3	11.5	7.4	36.2	28.1	67.8	155.3
1973	2.3	0.0	2.3	23.2	15.6	10.0	7.1	32.7	31.7	76.9	166.8
1974	2.3	0.0	2.3	20.9	13.6	6.2	6.0	25.8	31.9	78.6	159.4
1975	2.2	0.0	2.2	18.6	11.6	5.2	6.5	23.4	33.6	82.6	160.2
1976	1.3	0.0	1.3	33.9	15.8	5.8	7.2	28.8	35.3	86.3	185.6
1977	1.1	0.0	1.1	32.5	15.6	5.1	7.2	27.9	38.6	95.3	195.3
1978	0.4	0.0	0.4	28.7	14.0	4.5	6.8	25.3	40.0	97.6	191.9
1979	0.4	0.1	0.5	18.0	11.3	5.9	6.9	24.2	39.0	94.4	176.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	117	0	117	7	2358	3725	926	7009	3272	8178
1961	92	0	92	8	2443	3904	880	7227	3425	8392
1962	102	0	102	9	2715	4155	1060	7931	3785	9134
1963	96	0	96	10	2201	3780	1144	7125	4081	9791
1964	93	0	93	12	2120	3139	1343	6603	4476	10669
1965	80	0	80	12	1716	2793	1418	5927	4371	10491
1966	103	0	103	12	2847	2777	1413	7037	4625	11126
1967	88	0	88	14	2826	2959	1400	7185	4986	11937
1968	86	0	86	17	3301	2719	1513	7533	5847	13988
1969	103	0	103	18	3386	2480	1767	7633	6510	15631
1970	86	0	86	19	3431	2155	1776	7363	7347	17853
1971	81	0	81	20	3139	2672	1779	7590	7841	19096
1972	72	0	72	21	2974	2032	1960	6966	8234	19880
1973	86	0	86	23	2682	1758	1896	6337	9299	22538
1974	87	0	87	20	2326	1096	1609	5032	9351	23037
1975	84	0	84	18	1999	920	1750	4669	9837	24195
1976	51	0	51	33	2710	1026	1927	5664	10360	25283
1977	42	0	42	32	2686	903	1949	5539	11310	27924
1978	15	0	15	28	2398	798	1859	5055	11714	28592
1979	17	3	20	18	1947	1044	1874	4865	11419	27682

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* *Represents small, non-zero value.*

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of South Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	5.8	0.0	5.8	4.8	10.9	4.1	0.7	5.5	3.8	0.0	24.9	6.6	16.5	58.6
1961	4.5	0.0	4.5	5.1	10.7	4.2	0.6	5.3	4.2	0.0	25.0	7.0	17.1	58.7
1962	5.0	0.0	5.0	6.4	11.4	4.7	0.8	5.6	3.4	0.0	25.9	7.9	19.1	64.4
1963	4.7	0.0	4.7	6.7	12.1	3.8	0.8	5.3	5.1	0.0	27.2	8.4	20.2	67.3
1964	4.6	0.0	4.6	6.5	10.5	3.7	1.0	4.9	7.9	0.0	27.9	9.4	22.3	70.7
1965	4.0	0.0	4.0	7.3	11.4	3.0	1.0	5.0	2.2	0.0	22.6	8.5	20.4	62.8
1966	5.1	0.0	5.1	6.8	12.8	4.9	1.0	1.0	2.1	0.0	21.8	9.0	21.6	64.3
1967	4.4	0.0	4.4	9.1	12.8	4.9	0.9	1.0	2.5	0.0	22.1	10.1	24.3	70.0
1968	4.3	0.0	4.3	10.9	12.3	5.7	1.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	22.3	11.6	27.7	76.8
1969	5.2	0.0	5.2	13.3	13.4	5.9	1.2	1.0	1.9	0.0	23.4	12.6	30.3	84.8
1970	4.3	0.0	4.3	14.3	14.7	5.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	24.5	14.3	34.8	92.2
1971	4.1	0.0	4.1	14.8	14.0	5.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	22.6	15.5	37.8	94.7
1972	3.6	0.0	3.6	14.5	14.6	5.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.0	23.5	17.1	41.4	100.1
1973	4.3	0.0	4.3	16.4	14.5	4.6	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.0	23.5	19.5	47.3	111.0
1974	4.2	0.0	4.2	15.2	17.7	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.1	25.8	19.5	48.0	112.7
1975	4.0	0.0	4.0	17.5	16.2	3.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	*	22.9	24.2	59.5	128.1
1976	2.5	0.0	2.5	35.7	13.6	4.7	1.3	1.2	2.5	*	23.3	25.7	62.6	149.7
1977	2.0	0.0	2.0	32.7	14.0	4.7	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.0	23.3	27.4	67.7	153.1
1978	0.7	0.0	0.7	25.1	14.4	4.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	0.0	23.2	28.9	70.6	148.5
1979	0.8	0.1	0.8	18.3	12.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.0	20.5	28.1	68.2	135.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	217	0	217	5	1636	701	163	1038	607	0	4145	1932	4829
1961	170	0	170	5	1607	726	155	1018	662	0	4168	2045	5011
1962	189	0	189	6	1723	807	187	1075	536	0	4329	2319	5597
1963	178	0	178	6	1822	655	202	1012	815	0	4505	2473	5934
1964	172	0	172	6	1583	630	237	935	1253	0	4639	2745	6541
1965	148	0	148	7	1721	510	250	957	349	0	3787	2495	5988
1966	192	0	192	7	1924	847	249	189	336	0	3545	2631	6329
1967	163	0	163	9	1929	840	247	186	392	0	3595	2972	7116
1968	159	0	159	11	1851	981	267	190	366	0	3655	3397	8127
1969	192	0	192	13	2012	1007	312	199	305	0	3834	3700	8884
1970	160	0	160	14	2220	1020	313	204	254	0	4012	4199	10202
1971	150	0	150	14	2107	933	314	208	139	0	3701	4546	11070
1972	133	0	133	14	2200	884	346	213	207	0	3851	5022	12125
1973	159	0	159	16	2191	798	335	219	300	0	3843	5722	13869
1974	161	0	161	15	2673	692	284	216	280	10	4155	5710	14067
1975	157	0	157	17	2439	594	309	225	149	0	3716	7086	17427
1976	95	0	95	35	2052	806	340	227	398	0	3823	7520	18352
1977	78	0	78	32	2116	799	344	231	334	0	3823	8037	19843
1978	28	0	28	25	2169	713	328	232	347	0	3789	8477	20692
1979	32	2	34	18	1852	579	331	235	381	0	3378	8241	19977

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of South Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	44.0	0.0	44.0	23.3	5.4	0.0	4.3	1.9	0.5	3.2	18.5	14.7	48.5	1.0	21.3	53.2	191.3
1961	45.4	0.0	45.4	25.9	5.1	0.0	3.2	2.0	0.5	3.2	17.8	15.2	47.0	0.9	24.7	60.6	201.5
1962	44.5	0.0	44.5	33.3	5.8	0.0	3.3	2.3	0.5	3.4	18.2	15.9	49.5	0.9	24.7	59.5	212.4
1963	46.5	0.0	46.5	35.4	7.3	0.0	3.1	2.7	0.5	3.2	16.1	17.8	50.8	0.8	26.2	62.9	222.5
1964	40.8	0.0	40.8	41.5	4.2	0.0	2.3	3.2	0.6	2.8	15.8	16.7	45.6	1.0	27.2	64.9	221.0
1965	45.8	0.0	45.8	48.3	6.2	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.7	2.7	13.7	16.9	45.8	0.8	25.4	61.0	227.1
1966	44.9	0.0	44.9	59.4	6.7	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.7	2.4	12.9	16.9	45.3	0.7	26.9	64.7	241.8
1967	38.1	0.0	38.1	62.3	7.1	0.0	2.3	3.1	0.7	2.1	11.3	16.7	43.3	0.6	28.1	67.2	239.6
1968	32.2	0.0	32.2	70.7	5.4	0.0	2.0	3.4	0.7	2.0	10.5	15.7	39.7	0.5	30.3	72.4	245.9
1969	37.4	0.0	37.4	80.4	5.8	0.0	1.6	4.2	0.9	1.7	8.4	15.1	37.7	0.6	33.0	79.3	268.4
1970	47.5	0.0	47.5	81.1	7.6	0.0	1.3	4.7	0.9	1.7	9.0	17.0	42.3	0.4	34.5	83.8	289.7
1971	40.3	0.0	40.3	81.7	7.3	0.0	2.1	5.2	0.9	1.5	19.2	24.7	60.9	0.5	37.4	91.1	311.9
1972	33.9	0.0	33.9	84.1	12.0	0.0	1.0	6.1	1.0	1.1	23.3	29.9	74.4	0.5	47.6	115.0	355.4
1973	31.3	0.0	31.3	87.4	11.2	0.0	0.5	6.3	1.4	1.5	25.0	30.6	76.5	0.5	50.7	122.8	369.1
1974	35.6	0.0	35.6	74.9	10.7	0.0	0.7	5.9	1.4	1.2	20.6	28.4	68.9	0.4	49.5	122.0	351.3
1975	27.2	0.0	27.2	71.7	9.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	1.5	1.1	17.5	26.9	62.5	0.5	43.6	107.1	312.6
1976	31.6	0.0	31.6	74.9	11.9	0.0	1.0	6.9	1.7	0.9	41.3	46.8	110.4	0.5	49.0	119.6	386.0
1977	33.6	0.0	33.6	70.2	15.3	0.0	2.5	7.1	1.7	0.8	46.6	55.8	129.8	0.5	51.4	126.9	412.5
1978	36.6	0.0	36.6	56.5	9.5	0.0	2.3	7.5	1.8	0.7	46.0	54.2	122.1	0.5	52.6	128.4	396.7
1979	37.5	0.1	37.6	77.0	11.8	0.0	0.6	4.9	1.9	0.6	40.0	42.0	101.9	0.5	54.5	132.2	403.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	1647	0	1647	23	925	0	763	474	86	606	2944	2322	8120	97	6234	15581
1961	1701	0	1701	25	883	0	559	487	83	611	2835	2399	7858	89	7245	17751
1962	1670	0	1670	32	1003	0	587	575	89	643	2894	2513	8304	85	7226	17438
1963	1741	0	1741	34	1261	0	553	675	89	606	2564	2840	8586	73	7679	18424
1964	1528	0	1528	40	724	0	409	795	93	534	2519	2702	7775	93	7977	19010
1965	1710	0	1710	47	1056	0	504	716	108	512	2172	2724	7792	79	7450	17881
1966	1676	0	1676	57	1154	0	501	734	112	449	2047	2740	7740	65	7876	18949
1967	1425	0	1425	60	1222	0	403	805	108	402	1802	2700	7442	61	8228	19700
1968	1203	0	1203	69	920	0	356	894	119	380	1663	2549	6880	52	8870	21221
1969	1393	0	1393	78	997	0	286	1094	147	322	1344	2460	6650	55	9680	23242
1970	1771	0	1771	79	1312	0	222	1256	149	332	1431	2776	7478	37	10110	24565
1971	1484	0	1484	79	1251	0	375	1370	149	286	3053	3663	10347	46	10967	26703
1972	1259	0	1259	82	2057	0	179	1615	160	209	3702	4620	12542	48	13955	33695
1973	1167	0	1167	86	1926	0	82	1691	235	279	3974	4729	12916	46	14847	35986
1974	1364	0	1364	73	1843	0	124	1587	225	236	3272	4393	11680	43	14512	35751
1975	1053	0	1053	70	1543	0	104	1605	248	209	2779	4176	10664	48	12766	31398
1976	1223	0	1223	74	2038	0	171	1854	276	170	6568	7075	18152	47	14365	35058
1977	1339	0	1339	69	2621	0	447	1928	282	146	7411	8468	21303	49	15068	37201
1978	1460	0	1460	56	1634	0	414	2047	303	133	7319	8241	20091	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
1979	1497	4	1500	76	2033	0	106	1337	317	113	6368	6171	16445	51	15986	38753

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors, (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of South Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.8	1.3	3.8	7.1	20.2	*	1.8	89.2	7.1	129.2	0.1	0.2	131.5
1961	0.2	1.5	3.3	6.3	20.5	*	1.7	90.8	9.8	132.5	0.1	0.3	134.6
1962	0.2	1.7	6.2	7.4	22.2	*	1.7	95.2	15.1	147.9	0.1	0.3	150.2
1963	0.2	2.0	6.2	11.9	22.9	*	1.7	99.0	14.9	156.6	0.1	0.3	159.2
1964	0.2	2.1	5.8	10.3	23.4	0.1	1.7	101.2	7.7	150.2	0.1	0.3	152.8
1965	0.2	2.4	5.6	9.1	19.1	*	1.5	107.3	8.1	150.7	0.1	0.3	153.6
1966	0.1	2.7	5.0	9.3	20.1	*	1.5	115.3	9.7	161.0	0.1	0.3	164.2
1967	0.1	2.5	4.2	9.1	22.3	*	1.4	120.7	5.0	162.7	0.1	0.3	165.7
1968	0.1	2.7	3.8	13.9	26.3	*	1.5	130.8	6.9	183.2	0.1	0.3	186.4
1969	0.1	2.9	3.2	15.5	23.3	0.1	1.4	138.9	5.7	188.1	0.1	0.3	191.5
1970	0.1	3.4	2.5	16.9	20.2	0.1	1.4	148.2	10.1	199.4	0.1	0.3	203.3
1971	0.1	3.3	2.2	17.6	20.7	0.1	1.5	157.7	8.7	208.4	0.1	0.3	212.2
1972	*	3.1	2.1	17.0	19.7	0.1	1.6	170.3	6.9	217.8	0.1	0.2	221.2
1973	*	3.6	1.8	25.4	17.7	0.1	1.6	178.9	7.8	233.4	0.1	0.2	237.3
1974	*	2.2	1.7	23.4	17.8	0.1	1.5	178.7	5.6	228.7	0.1	0.2	231.2
1975	*	2.7	1.3	22.8	17.1	0.1	1.3	183.8	2.7	229.2	0.1	0.3	232.3
1976	*	3.5	1.1	26.1	13.8	0.1	1.4	194.4	4.4	241.4	0.1	0.3	245.3
1977	*	3.3	1.1	30.3	14.7	0.1	1.6	198.8	2.7	249.3	0.1	0.3	253.0
1978	0.0	3.9	1.1	30.7	14.8	0.1	1.7	208.2	4.2	260.8	0.1	0.3	265.2
1979	0.0	3.0	1.0	39.3	14.5	0.1	1.8	197.3	5.0	258.9	0.1	0.3	262.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	29	1	745	1221	3773	9	289	16981	1133	24153	25	61
1961	8	1	660	1089	3826	10	281	17280	1556	24703	31	77
1962	7	2	1236	1277	4140	11	274	18129	2408	27474	36	87
1963	7	2	1224	2046	4276	11	274	18845	2363	29037	33	79
1964	6	2	1145	1774	4363	15	287	19261	1223	28069	34	82
1965	6	2	1105	1559	3569	7	243	20420	1293	28196	36	87
1966	5	3	992	1599	3750	4	252	21949	1548	30094	38	91
1967	3	2	826	1567	4158	8	226	22977	800	30562	36	86
1968	3	3	747	2394	4890	10	248	24892	1097	34277	35	84
1969	2	3	625	2663	4328	19	233	26446	905	35219	35	83
1970	3	3	493	2897	3739	27	237	28220	1602	37214	38	93
1971	2	3	437	3015	3850	28	240	30015	1380	38965	38	92
1972	1	3	423	2914	3661	35	257	32425	1101	40816	21	51
1973	1	4	365	4365	3289	37	258	34055	1236	43605	23	55
1974	1	2	332	4012	3307	34	247	34014	883	42830	24	59
1975	0	3	257	3921	3168	31	213	34996	431	43017	35	87
1976	0	3	223	4478	2558	36	237	37012	700	45244	38	92
1977	0	3	211	5199	2727	37	261	37843	428	46706	38	94
1978	0	4	219	5277	2728	33	280	39631	669	48837	34	82
1979	0	3	191	6752	2679	20	293	37551	799	48285	38	92

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of South Carolina

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	42.7	0.0	42.7	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.8
1961	50.5	0.0	50.5	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.9
1962	57.2	0.0	57.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.1
1963	64.9	0.0	64.9	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	27.3	*	0.0	0.0	115.5
1964	60.6	0.0	60.6	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	44.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	125.1
1965	69.5	0.0	69.5	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	35.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	125.9
1966	80.6	0.0	80.6	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	26.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	127.6
1967	90.4	0.0	90.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	27.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	135.0
1968	86.3	0.0	86.3	29.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	5.5	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.2
1969	89.1	0.0	89.1	29.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	9.9	12.8	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	163.4
1970	90.0	0.0	90.0	46.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	12.8	17.5	23.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	177.8
1971	110.3	0.0	110.3	41.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	10.3	36.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	223.9
1972	139.1	0.0	139.1	25.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	8.7	13.9	34.2	52.1	0.0	0.0	264.5
1973	134.0	0.0	134.0	25.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	25.9	32.8	40.1	67.2	0.0	0.0	299.9
1974	117.7	0.0	117.7	22.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	33.6	38.0	35.6	123.4	0.0	0.0	336.8
1975	106.3	0.0	106.3	14.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	27.0	27.4	45.4	214.3	0.0	0.0	408.4
1976	135.2	0.0	135.2	3.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	26.6	27.7	34.9	197.2	0.0	0.0	398.9
1977	154.1	0.0	154.1	2.6	9.7	0.0	0.0	33.9	43.6	31.3	185.6	0.0	0.0	417.2
1978	157.1	0.0	157.1	5.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	33.0	38.8	33.0	209.5	0.0	0.0	443.7
1979	169.4	0.0	169.4	5.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	23.2	26.5	40.8	196.2	0.0	0.0	438.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	1596	0	1596	23	0	0	0	25	25	3513	0	0	0
1961	1893	0	1893	22	0	0	0	30	30	3149	0	0	0
1962	2151	0	2151	21	0	0	0	41	41	2981	0	0	0
1963	2465	0	2465	22	0	0	0	96	96	2601	0	0	0
1964	2320	0	2320	19	0	0	0	36	36	4262	39	0	0
1965	2690	0	2690	19	0	0	0	33	33	3438	75	0	0
1966	3178	0	3178	18	0	0	0	141	141	2546	73	0	0
1967	3582	0	3582	15	0	0	0	293	293	2593	8	0	0
1968	3410	0	3410	29	205	0	0	679	884	2650	0	0	0
1969	3586	0	3586	29	490	0	0	1581	2071	3035	0	0	0
1970	3708	0	3708	45	808	0	0	2041	2849	2256	7	0	0
1971	4543	0	4543	40	776	0	0	921	1697	3439	2414	0	0
1972	5701	0	5701	25	893	0	0	1385	2278	3300	4829	0	0
1973	5519	0	5519	25	1185	0	0	4126	5311	3862	6166	0	0
1974	4894	0	4894	22	765	0	0	5342	6107	3413	11057	0	0
1975	4401	0	4401	15	75	0	0	4293	4368	4366	19458	0	0
1976	5551	0	5551	4	186	0	0	4235	4421	3368	17850	0	0
1977	6455	0	6455	3	1662	0	0	5557	7059	3002	17235	0	0
1978	6495	0	6495	5	1001	0	0	5244	6245	3162	19457	0	0
1979	6848	0	6848	5	553	0	0	3697	4250	3908	18220	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of South Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	7.6	25.4	3.9	1.4	15.1	6.6	5.5	5.5	1.2	44.4	0.4	1.0	7.5	92.5	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	-3.2	134.7
1961	7.1	26.7	4.0	1.2	18.1	6.8	5.0	5.7	1.1	44.9	0.2	1.0	8.0	96.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	-2.0	140.0
1962	7.6	28.4	3.2	2.1	18.8	7.3	5.1	6.0	1.1	47.2	1.0	0.6	8.5	100.7	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	-6.0	146.5
1963	6.9	25.9	4.9	2.2	19.6	7.5	5.3	6.3	1.1	47.4	1.5	0.8	10.0	106.6	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	-17.5	152.4
1964	6.1	28.5	4.8	2.0	22.4	7.7	5.4	5.8	1.2	46.0	0.7	0.5	10.5	107.0	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	-17.7	156.3
1965	6.2	27.8	3.5	1.9	22.0	6.4	3.2	6.2	1.0	46.6	0.3	0.4	10.2	101.7	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	-24.0	152.2
1966	5.8	29.2	4.1	1.8	23.7	6.7	2.1	6.6	1.0	48.0	0.4	0.9	11.2	106.5	0.1	50.5	0.0	0.0	-32.3	159.8
1967	6.0	28.6	4.1	1.5	22.3	7.4	0.7	7.9	0.9	48.3	0.4	0.7	11.0	105.1	0.8	51.4	0.0	0.0	-33.7	158.2
1968	5.6	29.7	4.1	1.3	22.3	8.9	2.0	8.5	1.0	49.9	0.7	0.6	10.8	110.1	*	58.7	0.0	0.0	-38.7	165.4
1969	5.9	34.9	4.2	1.1	22.1	8.0	1.3	9.7	1.0	49.7	1.1	0.8	11.7	110.8	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	-45.0	172.8
1970	6.0	37.4	5.1	0.9	25.5	6.8	0.1	10.2	1.0	52.0	2.2	0.8	11.4	116.1	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	-47.5	181.1
1971	6.1	32.8	6.1	0.8	26.8	7.0	0.1	10.1	1.0	53.8	1.4	0.3	11.6	118.9	0.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	-56.7	182.7
1972	5.5	35.0	6.5	0.8	26.0	6.6	*	11.8	1.1	56.6	2.1	0.3	9.9	121.6	0.0	77.1	0.0	0.0	-50.1	189.2
1973	6.6	31.9	7.3	0.7	24.1	6.2	0.1	10.9	1.2	57.7	1.5	0.9	10.8	121.3	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	-22.6	187.4
1974	7.7	32.8	5.4	0.7	20.9	6.4	*	10.4	1.1	56.2	0.9	0.4	10.2	112.5	0.0	59.1	0.0	0.0	-29.2	182.9
1975	24.8	33.2	5.4	0.6	22.3	6.1	*	10.9	1.0	55.9	1.0	0.4	9.9	113.3	0.0	82.5	0.0	0.0	-61.6	192.1
1976	38.0	40.0	4.7	0.5	19.3	6.0	1.3	11.2	1.1	57.5	1.9	0.2	10.1	113.8	0.0	73.1	0.0	0.0	-58.5	206.5
1977	36.8	36.8	3.6	0.6	17.7	6.4	1.0	13.9	1.0	59.3	1.6	0.1	12.2	117.4	0.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	-35.9	210.4
1978	39.8	36.0	4.9	0.5	21.4	6.3	1.1	11.7	1.0	60.0	1.3	0.3	13.6	122.3	0.0	71.3	0.0	0.0	-51.4	218.0
1979	36.0	26.2	5.1	0.5	36.9	6.5	0.2	10.4	1.1	56.6	1.1	0.1	18.7	137.2	0.0	66.4	0.0	0.0	-41.9	223.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	374	25	581	277	2594	1241	975	1370	193	8450	61	144	1309	17195	0	1156	0	0	-949
1961	360	26	610	237	3101	1261	881	1422	188	8554	36	149	1383	17823	0	1142	0	0	-594
1962	370	27	475	415	3227	1359	898	1502	186	8979	151	87	1458	18736	0	1502	0	0	-1757
1963	342	25	735	430	3366	1397	932	1565	186	9032	245	116	1724	19729	0	2909	0	0	-5128
1964	307	28	730	398	3838	1443	955	1449	195	8752	106	71	1819	19755	0	3094	0	0	-5176
1965	310	27	521	376	3784	1201	563	1541	158	8871	49	67	1752	18885	0	3872	0	0	-7038
1966	294	28	614	347	4069	1255	368	1656	164	9133	71	138	1927	19742	9	4849	0	0	-9473
1967	313	28	624	292	3823	1386	120	2050	143	9189	59	100	1897	19684	67	4930	0	0	-9888
1968	304	29	623	267	3836	1650	360	2213	157	9501	110	91	1846	20654	-3	5645	0	0	-11353
1969	320	34	634	220	3802	1491	224	2554	163	9468	181	113	1962	20812	0	6350	0	0	-13196
1970	338	36	768	180	4372	1257	16	2712	166	9904	348	126	1919	21768	0	6579	0	0	-13911
1971	334	32	923	158	4600	1295	10	2675	164	10244	227	41	1921	22258	0	7778	0	0	-16607
1972	311	34	979	153	4469	1220	7	3149	176	10771	335	40	1660	22959	0	7432	0	0	-14680
1973	385	31	1107	134	4140	1144	14	2922	194	10989	234	129	1827	22834	0	4837	0	0	-6624
1974	446	32	809	140	3586	1177	5	2780	186	10702	137	56	1748	21326	0	5661	0	0	-8556
1975	1881	33	809	112	3821	1126	5	2930	160	10636	153	53	1685	21490	0	7927	0	0	-18056
1976	2823	39	715	103	3311	1111	227	3027	178	10944	299	23	1767	21704	0	7052	0	0	-17144
1977	2728	36	543	110	3041	1188	174	3773	159	11298	260	19	2251	22816	0	5294	0	0	-10507
1978	3004	35	739	106	3670	1165	202	3192	171	11417	213	43	2343	23260	0	6831	0	0	-15066
1979	2771	26	776	99	6332	1196	35	2827	179	10772	175	21	3327	25738	0	6359	0	0	-12278

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of South Dakota
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	25.6	35.7	18.4	23.2	30.6	33.7	42.1	42.2	21.3	-3.2	5.2	12.9	134.7
1961	26.9	38.1	19.4	24.9	30.5	33.1	43.9	44.0	21.3	-2.0	5.6	13.7	140.0
1962	27.8	39.7	18.4	24.4	32.2	34.8	47.6	47.7	26.6	-6.0	6.0	14.6	146.5
1963	27.3	39.9	19.7	26.3	34.3	36.9	49.3	49.4	39.4	-17.5	6.4	15.5	152.4
1964	29.6	42.7	20.6	27.5	35.0	37.8	48.3	48.4	40.5	-17.7	6.8	16.1	156.3
1965	29.1	42.9	19.5	26.9	32.9	35.7	46.6	46.7	48.1	-24.0	7.1	17.0	152.2
1966	28.1	42.5	21.3	29.4	36.1	39.1	48.6	48.7	57.9	-32.3	7.5	18.1	159.8
1967	27.6	42.1	22.2	30.7	33.1	36.2	49.1	49.2	60.0	-33.7	7.7	18.5	158.2
1968	30.1	45.8	22.5	31.7	31.8	35.0	52.9	52.9	66.9	-38.7	8.3	19.8	165.4
1969	31.2	48.3	22.8	32.6	36.1	39.3	52.6	52.7	75.1	-45.0	8.8	21.2	172.8
1970	33.6	52.1	24.4	35.3	36.0	39.3	54.3	54.4	80.3	-47.5	9.6	23.2	181.1
1971	30.9	50.5	23.5	35.1	34.6	38.0	59.1	59.1	91.2	-56.7	10.0	24.5	182.7
1972	34.0	55.1	25.2	37.7	31.4	34.7	61.7	61.8	87.0	-50.1	10.8	26.1	189.2
1973	29.2	50.8	25.0	38.1	32.9	36.7	61.8	61.8	61.1	-22.6	11.2	27.3	187.4
1974	27.6	50.2	23.3	36.9	30.7	35.0	60.7	60.8	69.7	-29.2	11.7	28.8	182.9
1975	28.3	52.7	22.9	34.5	30.8	42.5	62.2	62.4	109.5	-61.6	13.8	34.0	192.1
1976	28.4	53.5	24.9	36.2	36.5	50.5	66.1	66.3	109.0	-58.5	14.7	35.8	206.5
1977	26.6	52.6	22.8	34.3	40.0	54.8	68.6	68.7	88.4	-35.9	15.1	37.4	210.4
1978	28.0	57.3	22.9	36.1	42.9	56.1	68.4	68.5	107.2	-51.4	16.2	39.6	218.0
1979	22.9	53.9	19.4	32.6	52.8	67.6	69.3	69.4	101.4	-41.9	17.3	41.9	223.5

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of South Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	0.0	1.1	7.9	7.1	5.1	4.3	16.5	2.9	7.2	35.7
1961	1.1	0.0	1.1	8.2	8.5	4.8	4.4	17.7	3.2	7.9	38.1
1962	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.9	8.2	5.0	4.7	17.9	3.5	8.5	39.7
1963	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.6	7.9	5.2	4.8	17.8	3.7	8.9	39.9
1964	0.7	0.0	0.7	9.6	9.6	5.2	4.4	19.3	3.9	9.2	42.7
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.4	10.3	3.0	4.8	18.1	4.0	9.7	42.9
1966	0.7	0.0	0.7	10.1	10.4	1.9	5.0	17.3	4.2	10.2	42.5
1967	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.2	10.6	0.3	5.8	16.7	4.3	10.3	42.1
1968	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.6	11.0	1.7	6.3	19.0	4.6	11.1	45.8
1969	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.3	9.3	1.0	7.2	17.6	5.0	12.0	48.3
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.2	11.4	0.1	7.6	19.1	5.4	13.1	52.1
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.8	10.4	0.1	7.4	17.9	5.7	13.8	50.5
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.5	11.8	*	8.4	20.3	6.2	14.9	55.1
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.4	10.1	*	7.5	17.6	6.3	15.2	50.8
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	11.6	8.9	*	6.8	15.7	6.5	16.1	50.2
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.2	8.5	*	7.4	15.9	7.1	17.4	52.7
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.8	5.7	0.7	7.2	13.5	7.3	17.8	53.5
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.4	4.1	0.5	7.4	12.0	7.5	18.5	52.6
1978	*	0.0	*	15.1	4.6	0.6	7.7	12.9	8.5	20.8	57.3
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.0	5.4	0.1	5.2	10.7	9.1	22.0	53.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	43	0	43	8	1218	903	1067	3188	847	2118
1961	40	0	40	8	1459	842	1093	3395	949	2324
1962	39	0	39	9	1406	875	1174	3455	1026	2477
1963	31	0	31	8	1352	910	1185	3447	1088	2610
1964	27	0	27	9	1653	918	1103	3675	1136	2708
1965	24	0	24	10	1772	524	1197	3492	1183	2839
1966	25	0	25	10	1781	337	1255	3372	1239	2980
1967	22	0	22	10	1812	60	1524	3396	1258	3013
1968	17	0	17	10	1894	305	1639	3838	1354	3240
1969	14	0	14	13	1598	184	1895	3677	1466	3521
1970	11	0	11	14	1957	14	2007	3979	1586	3853
1971	10	0	10	12	1782	9	1969	3759	1665	4055
1972	8	0	8	13	2032	6	2241	4278	1806	4361
1973	8	0	8	11	1730	8	1994	3733	1843	4468
1974	13	0	13	11	1521	3	1824	3348	1914	4714
1975	8	0	8	12	1456	3	1994	3454	2068	5085
1976	3	0	3	15	974	126	1927	3026	2139	5219
1977	8	0	8	14	697	91	2014	2802	2198	5428
1978	1	0	1	15	782	103	2105	2990	2493	6085
1979	5	0	5	12	931	13	1412	2356	2656	6439

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of South Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.1	0.0	2.1	7.5	3.9	2.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	8.8	1.4	3.4	23.2
1961	2.0	0.0	2.0	7.9	4.0	3.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	9.5	1.6	3.9	24.9
1962	1.9	0.0	1.9	8.0	3.2	3.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	8.4	1.8	4.2	24.4
1963	1.5	0.0	1.5	7.6	4.9	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	10.6	1.9	4.7	26.3
1964	1.3	0.0	1.3	8.8	4.8	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	10.5	2.0	4.9	27.5
1965	1.2	0.0	1.2	9.1	3.5	4.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	9.2	2.2	5.2	26.9
1966	1.2	0.0	1.2	9.8	4.1	4.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	10.3	2.4	5.7	29.4
1967	1.1	0.0	1.1	10.8	4.1	4.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	10.3	2.5	6.0	30.7
1968	0.9	0.0	0.9	11.1	4.1	4.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	10.6	2.7	6.5	31.7
1969	0.7	0.0	0.7	11.5	4.2	3.7	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	10.6	2.9	6.9	32.6
1970	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.7	5.1	4.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	12.2	3.2	7.7	35.3
1971	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.9	6.1	4.1	1.3	0.3	*	0.3	12.1	3.4	8.2	35.1
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.5	6.5	4.7	1.5	0.3	*	0.3	13.2	3.7	8.8	37.7
1973	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.8	7.3	4.0	1.3	0.3	*	0.9	13.8	3.8	9.3	38.1
1974	0.6	0.0	0.6	12.0	5.4	3.5	1.2	0.3	*	0.4	10.8	3.9	9.6	36.9
1975	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.7	5.4	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	10.8	3.4	8.2	34.5
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.6	4.7	2.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	9.1	3.3	8.0	36.2
1977	0.4	0.0	0.4	15.1	3.6	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	7.3	3.3	8.2	34.3
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.8	4.9	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	9.1	3.8	9.4	36.1
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.1	5.1	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	9.0	3.9	9.4	32.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	79	0	79	7	581	484	188	36	32	144	1465	402	1004
1961	74	0	74	8	610	580	193	39	22	149	1593	465	1140
1962	72	0	72	8	475	559	207	40	62	87	1430	516	1245
1963	57	0	57	7	735	537	209	42	116	116	1755	571	1370
1964	50	0	50	8	730	657	195	43	49	71	1745	599	1427
1965	44	0	44	9	521	704	211	45	20	67	1569	637	1529
1966	47	0	47	9	614	708	221	43	16	138	1740	695	1672
1967	40	0	40	10	624	720	269	45	10	100	1768	733	1755
1968	32	0	32	11	623	753	289	47	18	91	1820	794	1900
1969	26	0	26	11	634	635	334	49	59	113	1824	847	2034
1970	20	0	20	11	768	778	354	50	15	126	2091	931	2262
1971	18	0	18	11	923	708	347	51	2	41	2073	988	2406
1972	15	0	15	11	979	807	395	51	4	40	2276	1074	2592
1973	15	0	15	11	1107	688	352	55	3	129	2334	1121	2717
1974	24	0	24	12	809	605	322	58	2	56	1852	1147	2826
1975	16	0	16	11	809	579	352	58	8	53	1859	983	2417
1976	6	0	6	15	715	387	340	59	58	23	1583	965	2356
1977	15	0	15	15	543	277	355	60	60	19	1314	974	2405
1978	3	0	3	14	739	311	371	62	60	43	1586	1126	2748
1979	10	0	10	10	776	370	249	63	46	21	1525	1131	2742

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of South Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.3	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	13.6	0.1	7.5	24.9	0.2	0.9	2.2	33.7
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	12.9	*	8.0	24.7	0.2	0.7	1.8	33.1
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.4	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	13.6	0.4	8.5	26.4	0.2	0.8	1.8	34.8
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.2	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	13.4	0.7	10.0	28.6	0.3	0.8	1.8	36.9
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.8	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	13.0	0.3	10.5	28.8	0.3	0.8	1.9	37.8
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.8	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	12.8	*	10.2	27.6	0.4	0.8	2.0	35.7
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.7	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	12.9	0.2	11.2	30.0	0.4	0.9	2.1	39.1
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	12.4	0.1	11.0	28.6	0.4	0.9	2.2	36.2
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	12.3	0.4	10.8	27.2	0.3	0.9	2.3	35.0
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.4	3.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	12.4	0.2	11.7	29.2	0.3	0.9	2.2	39.3
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.0	3.9	0.0	*	1.2	0.1	11.6	0.2	11.4	28.5	0.4	1.0	2.3	39.3
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.6	4.7	0.0	*	1.3	0.1	10.7	0.2	11.6	28.5	0.4	1.0	2.4	38.0
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.3	3.2	0.0	*	1.8	0.1	9.0	0.5	9.9	24.5	0.4	1.0	2.3	34.7
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	2.5	0.0	*	2.1	0.2	10.9	0.4	10.8	26.9	0.4	1.1	2.7	36.7
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	1.4	0.0	*	2.3	0.2	10.3	0.4	10.2	24.7	0.4	1.2	3.0	35.0
1975	1.4	0.0	1.4	5.9	2.0	0.0	*	2.1	0.1	8.5	0.4	9.9	23.1	0.4	3.4	8.3	42.5
1976	4.1	0.0	4.1	8.2	2.1	0.0	0.6	2.8	0.1	7.5	0.6	10.1	23.9	0.4	4.1	9.9	50.5
1977	4.3	0.0	4.3	7.1	2.2	0.0	0.5	5.1	*	7.6	0.8	12.2	28.3	0.3	4.3	10.5	54.8
1978	4.7	0.0	4.7	7.1	4.2	0.0	0.6	2.6	*	9.3	0.5	13.6	30.7	0.3	3.8	9.4	56.1
1979	1.4	0.0	1.4	3.5	15.3	0.0	0.1	4.2	*	8.7	0.6	18.7	47.6	0.3	4.3	10.5	67.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	5	0	5	5	479	0	72	99	19	2581	18	1309	4579	20	258	645
1961	4	0	4	5	509	0	39	120	19	2457	5	1383	4531	16	219	537
1962	3	0	3	5	561	0	22	106	16	2590	64	1458	4817	22	222	535
1963	4	0	4	5	624	0	22	154	16	2558	113	1724	5212	30	221	530
1964	4	0	4	6	704	0	36	135	17	2484	40	1819	5235	32	239	570
1965	4	0	4	5	653	0	39	120	15	2432	2	1752	5013	38	246	591
1966	4	0	4	5	825	0	31	162	16	2457	26	1927	5443	34	260	625
1967	4	0	4	4	649	0	60	230	16	2363	12	1897	5229	34	270	646
1968	3	0	3	4	401	0	55	259	18	2344	61	1816	4982	31	277	662
1969	5	0	5	6	585	0	40	298	14	2367	37	1962	5303	32	272	653
1970	5	0	5	7	661	0	2	329	14	2209	36	1919	5170	35	281	682
1971	4	0	4	5	799	0	1	337	16	2041	30	1921	5145	37	284	693
1972	4	0	4	6	542	0	1	486	17	1715	85	1660	4506	42	285	688
1973	3	0	3	5	435	0	6	550	32	2071	68	1827	4989	42	326	790
1974	4	0	4	5	238	0	2	612	31	1957	60	1748	4649	37	360	887
1975	53	0	53	6	343	0	2	561	20	1626	66	1685	4304	36	994	2444
1976	157	0	157	8	366	0	101	743	22	1433	100	1767	4532	34	1188	2899
1977	169	0	169	7	375	0	82	1390	4	1442	120	2251	5664	33	1252	3091
1978	188	0	188	7	714	0	99	706	4	1761	82	2343	5709	32	1126	2748
1979	55	0	55	3	2621	0	22	1143	4	1656	92	3327	8865	33	1271	3081

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of South Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	*	1.4	2.2	6.6	0.1	1.1	30.6	0.1	42.0	*	0.1	42.2
1961	*	0.1	1.2	3.0	6.8	0.1	1.0	31.8	0.0	43.8	*	0.1	44.0
1962	*	*	2.1	3.8	7.3	0.1	1.0	33.3	0.0	47.6	*	0.1	47.7
1963	*	*	2.2	4.7	7.5	0.1	1.0	33.8	0.0	49.3	*	0.1	49.4
1964	*	*	2.0	4.7	7.7	0.1	1.1	32.7	0.0	48.3	*	0.1	48.4
1965	*	*	1.9	3.7	6.4	0.1	0.9	33.6	*	46.6	*	0.1	46.7
1966	*	*	1.8	4.3	6.7	0.1	0.9	34.8	*	48.6	*	0.1	48.7
1967	*	0.1	1.5	3.6	7.4	0.1	0.8	35.6	*	49.1	*	0.1	49.2
1968	*	*	1.3	4.3	8.9	0.1	0.8	37.3	*	52.8	*	0.1	52.9
1969	*	*	1.1	5.4	8.0	0.1	0.9	37.0	*	52.6	*	*	52.7
1970	*	*	0.9	5.4	6.8	0.1	0.9	40.2	*	54.3	*	0.1	54.4
1971	*	*	0.8	7.4	7.0	0.1	0.9	42.8	*	59.1	*	*	59.1
1972	*	*	0.8	6.0	6.6	0.1	1.0	47.3	0.0	61.7	*	*	61.8
1973	*	*	0.7	7.3	6.2	0.1	1.0	46.6	0.0	61.8	*	*	61.8
1974	*	*	0.7	7.0	6.4	0.1	0.9	45.6	0.0	60.7	*	*	60.8
1975	*	*	0.6	7.6	6.1	0.1	0.8	47.0	*	62.2	*	0.1	62.4
1976	*	*	0.5	8.9	6.0	0.1	0.9	49.7	*	66.1	*	0.1	66.3
1977	*	*	0.6	9.1	6.4	0.1	0.9	51.5	*	68.5	*	0.1	68.7
1978	0.0	*	0.5	10.1	6.3	*	1.0	50.4	*	68.4	*	0.1	68.5
1979	0.0	0.4	0.5	13.2	6.5	0.1	1.1	47.6	0.0	68.9	*	0.1	69.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	*	277	369	1241	15	174	5833	11	7920	7	17
1961	0	*	237	509	1261	16	169	6059	0	8251	8	19
1962	0	*	415	645	1359	15	170	6349	0	8952	9	21
1963	0	*	430	814	1397	17	170	6432	0	9260	8	19
1964	0	*	398	802	1443	16	178	6225	0	9062	8	19
1965	0	*	376	636	1201	13	143	6394	1	8765	8	18
1966	0	*	347	731	1255	18	149	6634	3	9136	8	18
1967	0	*	292	624	1386	27	127	6781	5	9241	7	16
1968	0	*	267	735	1650	27	139	7110	6	9934	6	15
1969	0	*	220	920	1491	27	149	7052	7	9866	6	14
1970	0	*	180	928	1257	22	151	7645	6	10189	6	15
1971	0	*	158	1278	1295	23	148	8152	4	11058	6	14
1972	0	*	153	1030	1220	27	159	9006	0	11594	5	13
1973	0	*	134	1248	1144	25	162	8863	0	11576	5	13
1974	0	*	140	1197	1177	21	155	8687	0	11377	6	14
1975	0	*	112	1304	1126	22	140	8952	1	11657	13	31
1976	0	*	103	1527	1111	16	155	9452	1	12366	13	32
1977	0	*	110	1560	1188	14	156	9796	1	12826	11	28
1978	0	*	106	1734	1165	10	167	9594	1	12777	7	17
1979	0	*	99	2269	1196	23	175	9053	0	12815	9	21

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of South Dakota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3
1961	4.0	0.0	4.0	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3
1962	4.5	0.0	4.5	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6
1963	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4
1964	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5
1965	4.2	0.0	4.2	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1
1966	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	50.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	57.9
1967	4.3	0.0	4.3	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	51.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	60.0
1968	4.2	0.0	4.2	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	58.4	*	0.0	0.0	66.9
1969	4.6	0.0	4.6	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1
1970	5.0	0.0	5.0	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.3
1971	5.2	0.0	5.2	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2
1972	4.8	0.0	4.8	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	76.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.0
1973	5.9	0.0	5.9	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.1
1974	6.6	0.0	6.6	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7
1975	22.8	0.0	22.8	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.5
1976	33.8	0.0	33.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.0
1977	32.0	0.0	32.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	54.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.4
1978	35.0	0.0	35.0	*	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.2
1979	34.2	0.0	34.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	246	0	246	4	43	0	0	0	43	1136	0	0	0
1961	241	0	241	5	44	0	0	9	53	1126	0	0	0
1962	256	0	256	6	56	0	0	26	82	1480	0	0	0
1963	250	0	250	4	39	0	0	16	55	2879	0	0	0
1964	226	0	226	4	22	0	0	17	39	3062	0	0	0
1965	237	0	237	3	20	0	0	26	45	3835	0	0	0
1966	218	0	218	3	25	0	0	26	50	4815	9	0	0
1967	247	0	247	3	18	0	0	32	49	4896	67	0	0
1968	251	0	251	4	54	0	0	25	79	5614	-3	0	0
1969	275	0	275	3	64	0	0	78	142	6318	0	0	0
1970	301	0	301	4	48	0	0	291	339	6544	0	0	0
1971	303	0	303	3	33	0	0	191	224	7741	0	0	0
1972	284	0	284	4	58	0	0	246	304	7390	0	0	0
1973	360	0	360	4	39	0	0	163	202	4795	0	0	0
1974	406	0	406	4	25	0	0	75	100	5624	0	0	0
1975	1804	0	1804	3	139	0	0	78	217	7890	0	0	0
1976	2658	0	2658	1	57	0	0	140	197	7018	0	0	0
1977	2536	0	2536	*	132	0	0	79	211	5261	0	0	0
1978	2811	0	2811	*	129	0	0	70	199	6799	0	0	0
1979	2702	0	2702	*	141	0	0	37	178	6326	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Tennessee

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	373.4	151.7	11.8	4.1	31.3	2.7	14.9	5.3	4.6	141.4	1.2	*	10.5	227.7	0.0	93.4	0.0	0.0	73.7	919.8
1961	353.4	166.7	12.9	3.6	32.5	3.2	10.6	5.3	4.5	146.1	1.1	0.0	8.6	228.3	0.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	87.5	928.9
1962	348.0	174.0	15.2	2.4	36.1	3.9	12.9	5.8	4.1	153.2	0.7	*	9.0	243.3	0.0	101.7	0.0	0.0	96.9	963.9
1963	386.6	175.1	13.8	3.0	39.0	4.3	13.2	6.9	4.1	157.9	1.7	*	10.3	254.3	0.0	80.9	0.0	0.0	107.7	1004.7
1964	335.4	187.7	17.3	2.7	39.7	5.2	13.5	7.2	4.3	163.0	1.8	0.0	12.8	267.3	0.0	95.2	0.0	0.0	147.1	1032.7
1965	338.5	208.3	22.8	2.5	42.6	6.1	14.4	7.7	4.8	169.0	1.8	0.0	15.2	287.0	0.0	91.5	0.0	0.0	160.2	1085.5
1966	364.3	233.6	27.0	1.9	54.0	7.9	18.5	9.0	5.0	182.9	2.1	0.0	18.7	327.1	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	178.4	1182.9
1967	353.4	239.6	22.1	1.3	51.2	11.0	21.4	9.4	4.3	192.3	3.0	*	14.4	330.3	0.0	100.4	0.0	0.0	163.0	1186.8
1968	442.1	241.6	25.2	0.8	60.0	13.9	24.3	10.3	4.7	201.6	2.1	0.1	15.8	358.8	0.0	80.3	0.0	0.0	110.4	1233.2
1969	440.4	255.5	24.0	0.6	60.8	17.1	22.7	12.6	4.9	212.9	4.9	0.2	17.7	378.4	0.0	78.1	0.0	0.0	134.2	1286.6
1970	408.1	264.1	23.9	0.4	63.8	18.4	23.4	12.0	5.0	219.9	3.7	0.2	16.5	387.3	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	174.2	1318.4
1971	375.4	273.2	22.9	0.4	67.6	18.4	23.3	12.0	5.4	233.8	2.3	0.0	16.6	402.8	0.0	98.7	0.0	0.0	178.0	1328.2
1972	449.4	284.8	24.8	0.4	82.8	19.0	18.9	13.2	5.8	253.9	3.3	0.0	18.5	440.6	0.0	115.5	0.0	0.0	132.3	1422.6
1973	539.7	299.5	31.1	0.4	89.2	21.1	20.1	14.3	6.8	275.2	4.1	0.1	20.0	482.4	0.0	119.0	0.0	0.0	128.7	1569.3
1974	476.6	266.4	22.5	0.3	92.1	21.3	15.8	12.9	6.5	271.2	5.6	0.2	18.8	467.3	0.0	122.9	0.0	0.0	201.0	1534.3
1975	470.8	221.7	24.8	0.2	102.9	21.8	13.0	14.2	8.1	282.3	4.6	0.2	21.8	493.8	0.0	122.9	0.0	0.0	259.0	1568.1
1976	560.2	216.4	25.7	0.2	125.1	23.0	15.9	14.0	8.9	295.5	19.4	*	32.7	560.3	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	241.4	1676.6
1977	555.0	206.0	33.6	0.2	140.2	24.5	15.2	13.0	7.5	302.9	21.4	0.0	36.8	595.4	0.0	108.5	0.0	0.0	276.1	1741.0
1978	612.9	187.0	36.9	0.2	156.3	26.1	14.5	13.4	8.1	315.5	15.9	0.0	36.9	623.7	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	240.1	1755.3
1979	544.8	230.6	27.5	3.2	139.1	27.4	13.5	10.1	8.4	300.2	15.2	0.0	37.8	582.4	0.0	128.4	0.0	0.0	258.4	1744.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	15220	147	1785	804	5376	495	2624	1311	760	26914	187	0	1725	41981	0	8676	0	0	21596
1961	14435	161	1937	716	5580	585	1871	1314	740	27804	173	0	1411	42133	0	8749	0	0	25631
1962	14212	168	2294	483	6195	709	2278	1455	674	29165	104	4	1473	44834	0	9636	0	0	28387
1963	15796	170	2083	595	6698	776	2329	1731	673	30066	275	1	1706	46933	0	7722	0	0	31578
1964	13827	182	2607	529	6810	936	2374	1794	707	31032	286	0	2139	49215	0	9097	0	0	43117
1965	13909	202	3441	498	7310	1102	2540	1912	800	32180	282	0	2514	52578	0	8750	0	0	46950
1966	15028	226	4075	380	9266	1419	3257	2239	831	34823	339	0	3051	59681	0	7633	0	0	52290
1967	14582	232	3332	254	8783	1959	3780	2437	702	36604	474	0	2338	60664	0	9628	0	0	47778
1968	18388	234	3802	163	10295	2475	4292	2694	771	38379	333	12	2536	65754	0	7721	0	0	32368
1969	18675	248	3616	115	10432	3045	4008	3313	810	40537	785	24	2774	69458	0	7477	0	0	39324
1970	17539	256	3602	73	10945	3268	4135	3182	825	41870	596	26	2563	71086	0	8067	0	0	51068
1971	16521	265	3456	71	11609	3266	4105	3187	898	44508	365	0	2577	74042	0	9420	0	0	52175
1972	19741	277	3734	73	14219	3374	3327	3515	961	48333	523	0	2836	80895	0	11132	0	0	38761
1973	23736	294	4683	70	15310	3737	3549	3825	1121	52393	650	14	3077	88429	0	11452	0	0	37710
1974	21240	260	3394	60	15815	3777	2785	3453	1074	51635	883	37	2879	85793	0	11767	0	0	58919
1975	21036	217	3733	45	17657	3857	2289	3830	1328	53736	734	33	3292	90534	0	11806	0	0	75920
1976	24627	212	3878	36	21469	4071	2804	3766	1476	56247	3085	4	4914	101748	0	9474	0	0	70760
1977	24622	202	5061	42	24061	4344	2688	3545	1240	57655	3404	0	5551	107591	0	10396	0	0	80933
1978	26602	184	5561	44	26825	4620	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	5649	119832	0	8783	0	0	70359
1979	23434	226	4151	640	23885	4840	2377	2735	1393	57140	2417	0	6389	105968	0	12306	0	0	75719

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Tennessee
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	55.9	159.6	58.1	91.2	169.2	497.7	171.0	171.4	391.9	73.7	133.0	332.5	919.8
1961	54.7	160.0	67.9	100.9	162.9	481.4	186.4	186.7	369.6	87.5	132.5	324.6	928.9
1962	58.0	174.1	75.9	112.0	159.6	479.7	197.7	198.1	375.9	96.9	138.5	334.2	963.9
1963	63.5	186.6	61.6	101.5	174.6	505.8	210.3	210.7	386.9	107.7	145.5	349.1	1004.7
1964	55.7	188.9	63.8	108.8	190.5	517.7	216.9	217.3	358.7	147.1	149.5	356.3	1032.7
1965	58.8	199.6	69.9	119.0	211.5	540.5	225.9	226.4	359.2	160.2	152.8	366.6	1085.5
1966	66.3	220.2	77.8	130.8	241.9	585.0	246.4	246.9	372.0	178.4	161.6	388.8	1182.9
1967	74.4	228.7	77.8	134.1	227.1	567.3	256.2	256.7	388.4	163.0	162.5	388.9	1186.8
1968	79.1	256.6	85.6	148.2	235.8	551.9	276.1	276.6	446.1	110.4	164.1	392.5	1233.2
1969	82.3	278.9	89.1	157.2	234.9	555.0	295.0	295.5	451.2	134.2	172.1	413.3	1286.6
1970	83.5	293.5	88.9	162.7	228.8	553.9	307.8	308.3	435.1	174.2	177.7	431.7	1318.4
1971	84.4	297.6	89.3	169.1	223.4	536.1	324.8	325.3	428.3	178.0	176.5	429.9	1328.2
1972	86.7	309.2	92.0	179.5	242.7	579.1	354.2	354.8	514.6	132.3	189.5	457.4	1422.6
1973	80.7	319.0	97.6	191.7	279.5	672.5	385.8	386.3	597.1	128.7	212.0	513.8	1569.3
1974	74.2	308.3	88.7	183.0	259.3	662.3	380.1	380.7	530.9	201.0	211.3	520.6	1534.3
1975	73.4	345.3	87.2	174.6	212.6	660.1	387.7	388.1	548.1	259.0	233.3	573.8	1568.1
1976	76.5	353.8	94.5	186.8	246.6	731.2	404.3	404.8	613.3	241.4	248.4	606.3	1676.6
1977	73.9	337.3	95.3	226.6	265.0	717.3	415.9	416.3	614.2	276.1	256.7	633.7	1741.0
1978	68.7	373.7	93.6	253.2	303.1	687.8	440.2	440.6	609.7	240.1	247.0	602.8	1755.3
1979	63.3	356.6	83.0	245.3	296.0	694.3	447.6	448.1	596.2	258.4	249.5	604.9	1744.3

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Tennessee

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	8.8	0.0	8.8	35.1	1.2	7.3	3.5	12.0	29.6	74.0	159.6
1961	7.6	0.0	7.6	35.1	1.9	6.6	3.6	12.0	30.5	74.7	160.0
1962	8.1	0.0	8.1	36.8	1.7	7.5	3.9	13.1	34.0	82.1	174.1
1963	7.6	0.0	7.6	41.8	1.3	8.2	4.6	14.1	36.2	86.9	186.6
1964	6.1	0.0	6.1	37.7	1.5	6.1	4.2	11.8	39.4	93.9	188.9
1965	6.2	0.0	6.2	38.3	1.7	8.1	4.6	14.3	41.4	99.4	199.6
1966	5.7	0.0	5.7	42.1	2.0	10.5	6.0	18.5	45.2	108.7	220.2
1967	4.9	0.0	4.9	43.0	3.2	16.9	6.5	26.5	45.5	108.9	228.7
1968	4.9	0.0	4.9	45.1	3.4	18.7	7.1	29.1	52.3	125.2	256.6
1969	6.0	0.0	6.0	46.8	3.2	17.6	8.7	29.5	57.8	138.9	278.9
1970	5.1	0.0	5.1	48.0	3.1	18.6	8.7	30.4	61.2	148.8	293.5
1971	5.5	0.0	5.5	48.4	2.9	18.8	8.8	30.5	62.1	151.2	297.6
1972	4.1	0.0	4.1	55.2	2.9	14.7	9.8	27.4	65.2	157.4	309.2
1973	3.6	0.0	3.6	46.9	3.1	16.8	10.4	30.3	69.6	168.7	319.0
1974	3.1	0.0	3.1	44.6	3.1	14.2	9.3	26.5	67.6	166.4	308.3
1975	2.9	0.0	2.9	44.9	3.3	12.1	10.3	25.6	78.6	193.3	345.3
1976	2.2	0.0	2.2	44.6	5.4	14.2	10.0	29.7	80.6	196.7	353.8
1977	2.1	0.0	2.1	44.4	4.6	13.7	9.2	27.4	90.4	223.1	387.3
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	40.4	4.8	12.9	8.6	26.4	88.6	216.4	373.7
1979	1.6	0.3	1.9	45.9	2.1	7.1	6.2	15.5	85.7	207.6	356.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	331	0	331	34	212	1289	862	2363	8683	21702
1961	284	0	284	34	329	1156	894	2378	8939	21904
1962	305	0	305	36	292	1324	978	2593	9969	24057
1963	285	0	285	41	223	1445	1154	2822	10618	25474
1964	227	0	227	37	253	1084	1054	2391	11545	27514
1965	231	0	231	37	285	1425	1135	2845	12134	29122
1966	212	0	212	41	347	1852	1498	3697	13243	31859
1967	182	0	182	42	542	2975	1694	5211	13330	31914
1968	182	0	182	44	576	3291	1849	5717	15336	36691
1969	223	0	223	45	549	3105	2276	5930	16942	40695
1970	189	0	189	47	528	3278	2313	6119	17942	43596
1971	202	0	202	47	497	3311	2333	6141	18192	44304
1972	151	0	151	54	505	2587	2615	5707	19101	46119
1973	133	0	133	46	536	2958	2767	6261	20396	49436
1974	119	0	119	44	528	2497	2484	5509	19802	48781
1975	113	0	113	44	560	2128	2767	5455	23034	56653
1976	85	0	85	44	931	2513	2699	6142	23622	57647
1977	83	0	83	44	788	2412	2492	5692	26486	65391
1978	75	0	75	40	828	2279	2355	5461	25980	63412
1979	65	10	76	45	369	1250	1692	3311	25103	60854

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] *Liquefied petroleum gases* include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Tennessee

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	16.4	0.0	16.4	25.1	11.8	3.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	*	16.6	9.4	23.6	91.2
1961	14.1	0.0	14.1	34.2	12.9	4.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	19.6	9.6	23.4	100.9
1962	15.1	0.0	15.1	39.3	15.2	4.2	0.7	1.3	*	*	21.5	10.6	25.5	112.0
1963	14.1	0.0	14.1	28.0	13.8	3.2	0.8	1.5	0.2	*	19.6	11.7	28.2	101.5
1964	11.3	0.0	11.3	29.1	17.3	3.7	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	23.5	13.3	31.6	108.8
1965	11.5	0.0	11.5	29.2	22.8	4.1	0.8	1.4	*	0.0	29.2	14.4	34.6	119.0
1966	10.5	0.0	10.5	32.4	27.0	5.0	1.1	1.8	*	0.0	34.9	15.5	37.4	130.8
1967	9.0	0.0	9.0	35.5	22.1	7.9	1.1	1.9	0.3	*	33.3	16.6	39.7	134.1
1968	9.1	0.0	9.1	39.5	25.2	8.4	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.1	37.1	18.4	44.1	148.2
1969	11.1	0.0	11.1	42.3	24.0	8.0	1.5	2.0	0.1	0.2	35.7	20.0	48.1	157.2
1970	9.4	0.0	9.4	44.0	23.9	7.7	1.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	35.4	21.5	52.3	162.7
1971	10.2	0.0	10.2	45.4	22.9	7.2	1.6	1.9	*	0.0	33.6	23.2	56.6	169.1
1972	7.5	0.0	7.5	46.9	24.8	7.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.0	37.6	25.6	61.8	179.5
1973	6.6	0.0	6.6	46.9	31.1	7.8	1.8	2.0	1.3	0.1	44.0	27.5	66.6	191.7
1974	5.8	0.0	5.8	45.7	22.5	7.7	1.6	2.1	3.1	0.2	37.2	27.2	67.1	183.0
1975	5.4	0.0	5.4	43.3	24.8	8.1	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.2	38.4	25.3	62.1	174.6
1976	4.1	0.0	4.1	39.0	25.7	13.5	1.8	2.2	8.2	*	51.4	26.8	65.5	186.8
1977	3.9	0.0	3.9	35.8	33.6	11.4	1.6	2.2	7.4	0.0	56.2	35.8	88.3	220.0
1978	3.5	0.0	3.5	31.4	36.9	12.0	1.5	2.4	5.9	0.0	58.7	46.4	113.2	253.2
1979	3.0	0.2	3.2	43.5	27.5	5.4	1.1	2.2	*	0.0	36.3	47.4	114.9	245.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	615	0	615	24	1785	527	152	171	24	0	2660	2767	6916
1961	528	0	528	33	1937	818	158	210	40	0	3164	2802	6865
1962	566	0	566	38	2294	726	173	254	2	4	3453	3095	7469
1963	528	0	528	27	2083	554	204	289	27	1	3158	3439	8252
1964	421	0	421	28	2607	630	186	301	26	0	3750	3891	9272
1965	428	0	428	28	3441	709	200	274	5	0	4629	4229	10149
1966	394	0	394	31	4075	865	264	337	1	0	5543	4557	10963
1967	337	0	337	34	3332	1350	299	356	43	0	5380	4864	11645
1968	338	0	338	38	3802	1435	326	377	25	12	5978	5406	12933
1969	415	0	415	41	3616	1366	402	371	10	24	5789	5871	14098
1970	351	0	351	43	3602	1315	408	392	15	26	5759	6309	15331
1971	376	0	376	44	3456	1239	412	367	2	0	5476	6813	16592
1972	280	0	280	46	3734	1258	461	365	286	0	6105	7505	18122
1973	248	0	248	46	4683	1335	488	376	202	14	7098	8058	19531
1974	222	0	222	45	3394	1315	438	391	490	37	6066	7977	19651
1975	211	0	211	42	3733	1395	488	419	200	33	6268	7406	18214
1976	159	0	159	38	3878	2318	476	414	1310	4	8400	7866	19197
1977	153	0	153	35	5061	1962	440	423	1175	0	9061	10486	25888
1978	139	0	139	31	5561	2061	416	450	937	0	9425	13596	33186
1979	122	7	128	43	4151	919	299	427	3	0	5799	13896	33687

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Tennessee

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	56.0	0.0	56.0	78.6	9.7	0.0	7.6	1.1	1.5	3.3	1.0	10.5	34.6	0.0	93.9	234.6	497.7
1961	62.0	0.0	62.0	74.4	7.8	0.0	4.1	1.0	1.5	3.1	0.5	8.6	26.5	0.0	92.3	226.2	481.4
1962	58.6	0.0	58.6	73.1	7.9	0.0	5.4	1.1	1.3	2.5	0.6	9.0	27.9	0.0	93.8	226.4	479.7
1963	63.4	0.0	63.4	81.8	7.2	0.0	5.0	1.4	1.3	3.1	1.2	10.3	29.4	0.0	97.4	233.8	505.8
1964	61.8	0.0	61.8	93.8	7.3	0.0	7.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	1.4	12.8	34.9	0.0	96.7	230.5	517.7
1965	69.7	0.0	69.7	100.6	11.4	0.0	6.3	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.6	15.2	41.2	0.0	96.8	232.3	540.5
1966	78.7	0.0	78.7	113.1	15.5	0.0	8.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	18.7	50.1	0.0	100.7	242.3	585.0
1967	77.2	0.0	77.2	112.4	11.4	0.0	4.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	14.4	37.4	0.0	100.2	240.0	567.3
1968	84.4	0.0	84.4	111.6	11.2	0.0	5.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	15.8	39.8	0.0	93.1	222.9	551.9
1969	68.9	0.0	68.9	121.9	11.0	0.0	5.1	2.2	2.0	1.4	4.8	17.7	44.2	0.0	94.1	226.0	555.0
1970	60.9	0.0	60.9	127.0	11.2	0.0	4.9	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.6	16.5	41.0	0.0	94.8	230.3	553.9
1971	49.1	0.0	49.1	133.2	12.5	0.0	4.5	1.5	2.5	1.1	2.3	16.6	41.0	0.0	91.0	221.7	536.1
1972	56.8	0.0	56.8	139.9	16.5	0.0	4.2	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.5	18.5	46.0	0.0	98.5	237.9	579.1
1973	64.9	0.0	64.9	164.4	18.6	0.0	3.4	1.9	3.4	0.8	2.0	20.0	50.1	0.0	114.7	278.1	672.3
1974	62.0	0.0	62.0	151.5	17.2	0.0	1.6	1.8	3.3	1.0	2.1	18.8	45.8	0.0	116.4	286.7	662.3
1975	48.1	0.0	48.1	113.9	20.1	0.0	0.9	2.0	3.2	0.6	2.1	21.8	50.6	0.0	129.3	318.1	660.1
1976	52.3	0.0	52.3	117.2	27.3	0.0	1.6	2.0	3.5	0.5	9.5	32.7	77.1	0.0	140.9	343.8	731.2
1977	67.6	0.0	67.6	111.7	27.9	0.0	1.6	2.1	3.4	0.5	13.3	36.8	85.7	0.0	130.4	321.9	717.3
1978	119.5	0.0	119.5	100.5	27.8	0.0	1.6	3.1	3.7	0.4	9.6	36.9	83.1	0.0	111.8	272.9	687.8
1979	75.9	0.3	76.3	120.6	34.1	0.0	6.4	2.6	3.8	0.3	14.2	37.8	99.2	0.0	116.3	282.0	694.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2099	0	2099	76	1661	0	1334	281	256	619	154	1725	6031	0	27514	68766
1961	2325	0	2325	72	1339	0	716	249	249	581	79	1411	4623	0	27053	66287
1962	2198	0	2198	71	1354	0	954	286	215	482	103	1473	4866	0	27491	66342
1963	2375	0	2375	79	1232	0	884	349	215	581	191	1706	5158	0	28556	68514
1964	2313	0	2313	91	1260	0	1290	510	226	505	226	2139	6156	0	28343	67549
1965	2604	0	2604	97	1960	0	1115	547	321	479	256	2514	7192	0	28362	68070
1966	2940	0	2940	109	2668	0	1405	429	333	405	328	3051	8620	0	29521	71022
1967	2887	0	2887	109	1951	0	805	460	287	346	317	2338	6443	0	29377	70331
1968	3151	0	3151	108	1921	0	1000	468	315	305	299	2536	6845	0	27301	65317
1969	2570	0	2570	118	1883	0	903	576	328	263	769	2774	7497	0	27583	66231
1970	2268	0	2268	123	1918	0	857	419	334	235	578	2563	6905	0	27776	67493
1971	1811	0	1811	129	2143	0	794	401	415	210	362	2577	6902	0	26682	64979
1972	2109	0	2109	136	2835	0	740	402	445	205	237	2836	7700	0	28874	69715
1973	2420	0	2420	161	3193	0	591	520	564	143	316	3077	8404	0	33630	81511
1974	2372	0	2372	148	2955	0	288	482	540	184	327	2879	7654	0	34108	84025
1975	1864	0	1864	112	3448	0	161	528	522	117	338	3292	8405	0	37904	93225
1976	2021	0	2021	115	4679	0	291	546	580	93	1504	4914	12607	0	41285	100752
1977	2691	0	2691	110	4796	0	276	569	564	98	2111	5551	13966	0	38214	94347
1978	4767	0	4767	99	4777	0	280	847	606	78	1528	5649	13765	0	32772	79990
1979	3030	13	3043	118	5854	0	1127	719	634	48	2256	6389	17027	0	[illegible]	92295

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Tennessee

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.0	5.5	4.1	17.3	2.7	0.1	3.1	137.2	0.1	164.5	0.1	0.3	171.4
1961	0.3	16.0	3.6	18.0	3.2	0.1	3.0	141.9	0.3	170.1	0.1	0.3	186.7
1962	0.2	16.7	2.4	22.3	3.9	0.1	2.8	149.3	0.0	180.8	0.1	0.3	198.1
1963	0.2	18.9	3.0	27.3	4.3	0.1	2.8	153.4	0.4	191.2	0.1	0.3	210.7
1964	0.2	19.5	2.7	27.2	5.2	0.2	2.9	158.8	0.2	197.1	0.1	0.3	217.3
1965	0.2	23.4	2.5	25.4	6.1	0.1	2.9	165.1	0.1	202.3	0.2	0.4	226.4
1966	0.2	22.6	1.9	31.4	7.9	0.2	3.0	179.0	0.1	223.5	0.2	0.4	246.9
1967	0.2	23.0	1.3	28.8	11.0	0.2	2.5	188.6	0.7	233.1	0.1	0.3	256.7
1968	0.2	23.1	0.8	37.0	13.9	0.2	2.8	198.0	0.1	252.8	0.1	0.3	276.6
1969	0.1	25.7	0.6	38.6	17.1	0.2	2.9	209.6	*	269.1	0.1	0.3	295.5
1970	0.1	27.3	0.4	41.8	18.4	0.2	3.0	216.6	*	280.4	0.1	0.4	308.3
1971	0.1	27.5	0.4	44.6	18.4	0.2	2.9	230.8	*	297.2	0.2	0.4	325.3
1972	0.1	26.1	0.4	54.5	19.0	0.1	3.1	250.9	0.0	328.1	0.2	0.4	354.8
1973	*	29.0	0.4	58.3	21.1	0.2	3.4	272.5	0.8	356.7	0.2	0.4	386.3
1974	*	24.6	0.3	61.9	21.3	0.2	3.2	268.2	0.4	355.6	0.2	0.4	380.7
1975	*	19.5	0.2	60.4	21.8	0.2	4.9	279.5	1.2	368.2	0.1	0.3	388.1
1976	*	15.4	0.2	65.6	23.0	0.2	5.4	292.8	1.7	388.9	0.1	0.3	404.8
1977	*	14.1	0.2	71.9	24.5	0.2	4.1	300.1	0.7	401.8	0.1	0.3	416.3
1978	0.0	14.6	0.2	81.6	26.1	0.2	4.4	312.7	0.4	425.6	0.1	0.2	440.6
1979	0.0	20.5	3.2	93.1	27.4	0.1	4.6	297.7	1.0	427.0	0.1	0.4	448.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	37	5	804	2976	495	15	505	26124	8	30927	29	73
1961	11	15	716	3095	585	14	491	27013	54	31968	32	79
1962	9	16	483	3823	709	18	459	28429	0	33922	35	85
1963	9	18	595	4687	776	24	459	29195	57	35793	35	85
1964	9	19	529	4665	936	44	482	30227	34	36915	40	95
1965	9	23	498	4354	1102	30	479	31426	21	37910	45	108
1966	9	22	380	5386	1419	48	497	34081	10	41821	45	109
1967	7	22	254	4941	1959	45	415	35902	114	43630	42	100
1968	7	22	163	6359	2475	51	456	37698	9	47211	41	98
1969	4	25	115	6631	3045	58	482	39902	6	50239	40	95
1970	4	26	73	7184	3268	41	491	41242	3	52303	43	105
1971	2	27	71	7656	3266	42	482	43930	1	55448	45	109
1972	2	25	73	9362	3374	37	516	47763	0	61125	45	108
1973	2	28	70	10015	3737	50	557	51874	132	66435	45	108
1974	1	24	60	10620	3777	50	533	51061	66	66167	49	122
1975	0	19	45	10372	3857	47	807	53199	196	68523	35	86
1976	0	15	36	11268	4071	44	896	55740	271	72325	38	94
1977	0	14	42	12344	4344	44	675	57133	118	74701	37	90
1978	0	14	44	14007	4620	45	725	59524	64	79028	30	72
1979	0	20	640	15980	4840	26	759	56665	158	79068	43	104

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Tennessee

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	291.1	0.0	291.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	391.9
1961	269.4	0.0	269.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	369.6
1962	266.0	0.0	266.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	375.9
1963	301.2	0.0	301.2	4.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	386.9
1964	256.0	0.0	256.0	7.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	358.7
1965	250.9	0.0	250.9	16.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	359.2
1966	269.1	0.0	269.1	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	372.0
1967	262.1	0.0	262.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	388.4
1968	343.6	0.0	343.6	22.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	446.1
1969	354.3	0.0	354.3	18.8	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	451.2
1970	332.7	0.0	332.7	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	435.1
1971	310.6	0.0	310.6	18.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	428.3
1972	381.0	0.0	381.0	16.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	115.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	514.6
1973	464.5	0.0	464.5	12.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	119.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	597.1
1974	405.7	0.0	405.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	122.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	530.9
1975	414.3	0.0	414.3	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	122.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	548.1
1976	501.6	0.0	501.6	0.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	613.3
1977	481.4	0.0	481.4	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	108.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	614.2
1978	488.0	0.0	488.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	609.7
1979	463.4	0.0	463.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	128.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	596.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	12138	0	12138	7	0	0	0	0	0	8676	0	0	0
1961	11288	0	11288	7	0	0	0	0	0	8749	0	0	0
1962	11134	0	11134	8	0	0	0	0	0	9636	0	0	0
1963	12598	0	12598	5	3	0	0	0	3	7722	0	0	0
1964	10857	0	10857	7	2	0	0	0	2	9097	0	0	0
1965	10637	0	10637	16	2	0	0	0	2	8750	0	0	0
1966	11472	0	11472	23	0	0	0	0	0	7633	0	0	0
1967	11169	0	11169	25	0	0	0	0	0	9628	0	0	0
1968	14710	0	14710	22	3	0	0	0	3	7721	0	0	0
1969	15463	0	15463	18	3	0	0	0	3	7477	0	0	0
1970	14727	0	14727	17	0	0	0	0	0	8067	0	0	0
1971	14130	0	14130	18	74	0	0	0	74	9420	0	0	0
1972	17200	0	17200	16	259	0	0	0	259	11132	0	0	0
1973	20934	0	20934	12	231	0	0	0	231	11452	0	0	0
1974	18526	0	18526	0	397	0	0	0	397	11767	0	0	0
1975	18848	0	18848	0	1882	0	0	0	1882	11806	0	0	0
1976	22362	0	22362	*	2273	0	0	0	2273	9474	0	0	0
1977	21694	0	21694	*	4171	0	0	0	4171	10396	0	0	0
1978	21621	0	21621	*	5152	0	0	0	5152	8783	0	0	0
1979	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	*	763	0	0	0	763	12306	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Texas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	28.6	2815.5	40.3	18.6	145.1	57.4	19.2	294.0	21.2	476.2	141.2	1.4	158.7	1373.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4	4222.1
1961	20.8	2832.0	46.8	16.7	127.6	62.8	7.7	304.6	20.6	488.9	136.2	1.5	174.5	1387.9	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-6.6	4246.1
1962	21.9	2959.6	47.9	21.3	140.2	75.2	8.3	328.6	24.9	508.5	117.1	2.1	188.9	1462.9	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	-18.5	4433.2
1963	20.7	3026.8	46.7	20.4	140.2	78.5	12.0	349.9	24.9	527.7	110.0	0.7	223.1	1534.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	-18.5	4566.3
1964	28.4	3037.5	46.8	18.8	140.3	83.2	20.9	406.9	26.2	542.9	109.7	2.0	266.4	1664.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	-28.5	4705.0
1965	31.4	3166.1	49.6	18.3	145.2	83.3	19.6	437.6	23.0	561.3	88.5	2.2	271.3	1699.9	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.9	-4.1	4901.2
1966	29.9	3371.6	54.0	15.9	133.8	96.0	42.3	444.7	23.9	596.1	86.1	2.1	290.5	1785.5	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.0	4.4	5199.6
1967	25.1	3596.8	57.2	13.7	132.3	115.6	39.8	435.7	22.6	619.0	87.1	2.4	297.4	1822.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	5453.7
1968	26.5	3811.0	58.8	12.1	142.7	132.5	39.5	491.9	24.8	667.4	86.5	2.8	326.9	1985.9	0.0	12.7	0.0	1.1	-1.4	5835.8
1969	25.5	3997.6	62.5	10.9	173.5	138.0	42.3	571.4	25.0	704.1	88.6	3.7	387.1	2207.3	0.0	11.9	0.0	1.0	14.4	6257.7
1970	31.8	4220.3	74.8	9.2	188.7	134.9	42.5	571.5	25.5	742.8	90.8	4.0	396.1	2280.8	0.0	9.3	0.0	1.0	12.5	6555.7
1971	25.2	4500.0	75.1	8.8	203.2	138.4	32.4	582.3	25.9	780.8	76.7	1.0	407.9	2332.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	1.0	-2.4	6864.0
1972	51.5	4531.8	75.0	7.4	271.0	143.4	41.3	670.4	27.8	836.5	86.5	0.5	481.5	2641.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.1	-16.9	7215.1
1973	150.1	4718.9	77.7	7.3	335.3	147.3	49.4	690.5	30.4	890.1	183.6	0.3	516.7	2928.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	1.0	-12.8	7800.2
1974	158.7	4567.9	81.0	7.5	342.3	144.0	43.1	658.7	29.1	881.8	231.9	0.1	522.7	2942.1	0.0	13.4	0.0	1.0	-27.8	7655.2
1975	208.7	4031.4	52.7	6.2	321.9	151.1	40.8	584.2	26.2	922.1	258.2	1.4	512.0	2876.8	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.9	-27.6	7106.7
1976	251.7	4056.4	43.4	6.0	341.7	143.0	30.3	595.4	29.1	980.8	277.9	1.4	522.0	2970.9	0.0	8.6	0.0	1.0	-1.0	7287.6
1977	310.9	4236.6	35.4	6.5	434.8	149.0	38.6	597.0	32.4	1024.4	328.0	0.7	589.9	3236.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	1.0	4.9	7801.8
1978	412.4	4305.6	46.0	6.3	472.8	157.9	46.3	605.5	34.8	1061.1	400.1	1.4	650.6	3482.7	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.0	-21.3	8188.3
1979	616.4	4095.8	79.4	5.9	511.7	166.4	100.2	662.5	36.4	1029.5	443.5	1.6	631.7	3668.8	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.9	-22.7	8371.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	1073	2720	6079	3693	24913	10631	3391	73297	3493	90649	22459	205	32653	271461	0	927	0	0	-1583
1961	780	2736	7053	3314	21905	11587	1360	75949	3399	93061	21662	226	36033	275549	0	1130	0	0	-1942
1962	823	2859	7224	4214	24068	13814	1457	81932	4110	96793	18622	315	38864	291413	0	695	0	0	-5423
1963	774	2936	7036	4037	24064	14413	2108	87240	4108	100461	17498	111	46386	307463	0	308	0	0	-5421
1964	1062	2943	7056	3730	24090	15255	3687	101447	4315	103346	17444	305	56219	336893	0	325	0	0	-8344
1965	1173	3068	7474	3629	24924	15164	3459	109108	3788	106850	14081	337	58087	346900	0	661	0	87	-1203
1966	1116	3264	8140	3158	22967	17437	7462	110874	3935	113486	13693	315	62216	363683	0	697	0	92	1286
1967	939	3485	8614	2722	22715	20933	7024	113532	3725	117839	13861	361	65294	376620	0	481	0	94	866
1968	991	3696	8860	2400	24497	23993	6965	128834	4092	127046	13756	416	72620	413480	0	1226	0	101	-424
1969	952	3877	9417	2153	29790	24878	7461	150178	4127	134046	14098	551	84601	461301	0	1139	0	100	4232
1970	1184	4093	11278	1824	32397	24243	7500	151221	4204	141396	14440	606	86826	475936	0	883	0	97	3673
1971	935	4365	11322	1743	34884	24873	5721	154361	4274	148632	12205	157	89391	487563	0	718	0	95	-710
1972	2802	4413	11307	1468	46518	25729	7285	178293	4576	159242	13751	72	104008	552247	0	615	0	101	-4941
1973	7856	4621	11709	1454	57567	26370	8709	184320	5016	169451	29206	42	110046	604492	0	1381	0	101	-3756
1974	8485	4463	12202	1478	58766	25789	7597	176590	4804	167865	36891	10	111639	603630	0	1281	0	95	-8161
1975	12542	3944	7940	1231	55262	27025	7196	157245	4321	175540	41072	210	107702	584743	0	1584	0	89	-8088
1976	15764	3975	6537	1198	58655	25593	5339	160448	4800	186703	44195	212	110852	604533	0	827	0	98	-294
1977	19630	4143	5341	1282	74648	26667	6811	162359	5336	195017	52178	99	123736	653475	0	1118	0	96	1445
1978	27308	4211	6932	1248	81171	28205	8157	165025	5731	201991	63634	213	135075	697381	0	748	0	96	-6232
1979	39415	4001	11966	1166	87837	29709	17670	180040	5997	195984	70543	245	139569	740727	0	1174	0	85	-6655

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
[5] Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Texas
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	224.1	359.2	126.8	242.2	2652.7	2827.1	791.9	793.6	432.0	-5.4	121.9	304.7	4222.1
1961	215.1	351.9	129.5	251.6	2655.6	2835.5	805.1	807.0	447.4	-6.6	127.7	313.0	4246.1
1962	247.5	412.4	137.1	269.1	2722.2	2922.7	827.4	829.1	517.5	-18.5	146.2	352.8	4433.2
1963	250.8	438.0	142.6	288.7	2764.4	2985.8	852.2	853.8	574.9	-18.5	163.7	392.7	4566.3
1964	255.4	454.3	151.1	306.8	2817.8	3061.8	880.3	882.0	628.8	-28.5	177.5	422.9	4705.0
1965	246.7	464.1	154.1	324.2	2930.9	3205.7	905.5	907.1	668.1	-4.1	195.3	468.7	4901.2
1966	264.2	500.2	165.2	348.9	3091.7	3408.7	940.2	941.9	733.9	4.4	216.8	521.5	5199.6
1967	267.4	528.2	220.4	420.6	3167.7	3513.2	990.1	991.7	805.2	3.0	238.1	570.1	5453.7
1968	294.5	586.9	225.9	442.2	3334.2	3723.1	1082.2	1083.6	900.5	-1.4	265.0	634.0	5835.8
1969	315.0	665.6	241.3	482.8	3525.2	3963.3	1144.6	1146.0	1017.2	14.4	303.3	728.3	6257.7
1970	322.9	704.3	260.6	526.8	3653.7	4125.0	1198.2	1199.5	1107.8	12.5	326.6	793.7	6555.7
1971	322.4	744.2	254.3	549.8	3833.1	4329.1	1239.6	1241.0	1216.9	-2.4	353.5	861.0	6864.0
1972	331.3	808.0	260.9	589.4	3934.4	4473.4	1342.1	1343.4	1363.3	-16.9	394.3	952.1	7215.1
1973	336.4	834.4	280.6	631.0	4286.9	4868.5	1465.0	1466.3	1444.1	-12.8	418.0	1013.3	7800.2
1974	306.9	821.3	274.6	637.0	4097.7	4707.7	1487.7	1489.1	1516.0	-27.8	429.7	1058.5	7655.2
1975	310.9	793.6	236.6	634.5	3484.1	4130.0	1546.6	1548.7	1556.1	-27.6	441.8	1086.6	7106.7
1976	307.5	790.8	259.5	669.5	3514.3	4221.7	1603.4	1605.6	1603.9	-1.0	465.9	1137.0	7287.6
1977	348.2	902.5	284.4	730.4	3649.5	4457.6	1708.9	1711.3	1805.9	4.9	522.0	1288.8	7801.8
1978	361.1	961.1	315.0	788.2	3758.3	4606.4	1830.6	1832.6	1944.5	-21.3	559.0	1364.3	8188.3
1979	420.2	1008.9	363.9	840.0	3748.8	4641.6	1879.0	1881.2	1982.1	-22.7	572.3	1387.4	8371.8

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Texas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.2	0.0	0.2	177.7	1.6	4.2	40.4	46.3	38.6	96.5	359.2
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	172.0	0.5	1.8	40.6	43.0	39.7	97.2	351.9
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	203.3	0.7	2.6	40.9	44.1	48.3	116.6	412.4
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	204.4	0.8	3.4	42.1	46.3	55.1	132.1	438.0
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	199.3	0.6	4.7	50.7	56.1	58.8	140.1	454.3
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	188.4	0.8	5.1	52.3	58.2	64.0	153.5	464.1
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	202.8	0.7	13.0	47.7	61.3	69.3	166.7	500.2
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	207.9	0.6	12.3	46.6	59.5	76.8	184.0	528.2
1968	*	0.0	*	218.3	0.9	21.8	53.5	76.1	86.2	206.2	586.9
1969	*	0.0	*	227.6	1.7	22.7	62.9	87.4	103.1	247.5	665.6
1970	*	0.0	*	239.4	2.1	23.2	58.1	83.5	111.2	270.2	704.3
1971	*	0.0	*	244.7	2.4	19.5	55.8	77.7	122.8	299.0	744.2
1972	*	0.0	*	247.2	3.6	22.7	57.7	84.1	139.9	337.8	808.9
1973	*	0.0	*	246.3	3.9	33.6	52.5	90.1	145.5	352.6	834.4
1974	*	0.0	*	227.9	4.4	28.2	46.4	79.0	148.5	365.9	821.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	237.0	4.6	27.0	42.4	74.0	139.5	342.2	793.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	240.1	5.5	18.5	43.4	67.4	140.5	342.8	790.8
1977	*	0.0	*	275.1	9.3	24.3	39.6	73.1	159.8	394.5	902.5
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	279.2	10.7	27.3	43.9	81.8	174.4	425.6	961.1
1979	0.0	*	*	321.5	4.1	65.5	29.1	98.7	171.9	416.8	1008.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	6	0	6	172	272	744	10084	11100	11316	28281
1961	4	0	4	166	93	322	10132	10547	11622	28478
1962	4	0	4	196	117	454	10186	10757	14155	34160
1963	3	0	3	198	129	602	10503	11234	16137	38718
1964	2	0	2	193	111	827	12646	13584	17229	41061
1965	2	0	2	183	140	894	13042	14076	18745	44989
1966	2	0	2	196	117	2293	11881	14291	20305	48850
1967	2	0	2	201	98	2167	12140	14405	22521	53918
1968	1	0	1	212	147	3838	14014	18000	25265	60445
1969	1	0	1	221	296	4010	16538	20844	30211	72542
1970	1	0	1	232	369	4090	15379	19837	32591	79194
1971	0	0	0	237	405	3436	14800	18641	35980	87621
1972	0	0	0	241	625	4008	15351	19984	40998	98990
1973	0	0	0	241	676	5934	14014	20623	42632	103331
1974	0	0	0	223	753	4972	12440	18165	43527	107228
1975	0	0	0	232	784	4758	11419	16960	40892	100573
1976	0	0	0	236	950	3260	11685	15895	41171	100473
1977	1	0	1	270	1593	4280	10763	16637	46831	115621
1978	0	0	0	275	1834	4809	11963	18606	51105	124738
1979	0	0	0	316	712	11546	7905	20162	50386	122144

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note. Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Texas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.3	0.0	0.3	61.8	40.3	9.8	7.1	4.0	2.1	1.4	64.7	33.0	82.4	242.2
1961	0.2	0.0	0.2	64.5	46.8	3.4	7.2	4.0	1.9	1.5	64.8	35.4	86.7	251.6
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	70.2	47.9	4.2	7.2	4.2	1.1	2.1	66.7	38.7	93.3	269.1
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	77.3	46.7	4.7	7.4	4.2	1.4	0.7	65.1	43.0	103.2	288.7
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	84.0	46.8	4.0	9.0	4.1	1.1	2.0	67.0	46.0	109.7	306.8
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	83.2	49.6	5.0	9.2	4.4	0.3	2.2	70.8	50.0	120.1	324.2
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	91.4	54.0	4.2	8.4	4.3	0.7	2.1	73.7	53.9	129.8	348.9
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	144.2	57.2	3.5	8.2	4.1	0.7	2.4	76.1	59.0	141.3	420.6
1968	*	0.0	*	143.8	58.8	5.3	9.4	4.7	1.1	2.8	82.1	63.7	152.5	442.2
1969	*	0.0	*	145.2	62.5	10.7	11.1	4.5	3.6	3.7	96.0	71.0	170.5	482.8
1970	*	0.0	*	150.6	74.8	13.3	10.3	4.1	3.5	4.0	109.9	77.6	188.6	526.8
1971	*	0.0	*	146.8	75.1	14.6	9.9	3.7	3.2	1.0	107.4	86.0	209.5	549.8
1972	*	0.0	*	144.9	75.0	22.5	10.2	3.6	4.2	0.5	116.0	96.2	232.3	589.4
1973	*	0.0	*	158.2	77.7	24.3	9.3	3.6	7.3	0.3	122.4	102.3	248.0	631.0
1974	*	0.0	*	137.6	81.0	27.1	8.2	4.0	16.7	0.1	136.9	104.6	257.8	637.0
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.1	52.7	28.2	7.5	3.9	23.9	1.4	117.5	115.0	282.9	634.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.0	43.4	34.2	7.7	10.0	24.9	1.4	121.5	119.2	290.8	669.5
1977	*	0.0	*	161.7	35.4	57.3	7.0	5.8	16.5	0.7	122.6	128.6	317.4	730.4
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.6	46.0	65.9	7.7	4.4	17.9	1.4	143.4	137.5	335.7	788.2
1979	0.0	*	*	238.0	79.4	25.6	5.1	7.5	6.7	1.6	126.0	139.0	337.0	840.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	11	0	11	60	6079	1678	1780	770	326	205	10837	9666	24158
1961	7	0	7	62	7053	576	1788	762	307	226	10712	10374	25418
1962	7	0	7	68	7224	723	1798	797	169	315	11025	11329	27339
1963	5	0	5	75	7036	799	1853	791	229	111	10820	12603	30238
1964	5	0	5	81	7056	688	2232	776	174	305	11231	13494	32161
1965	4	0	4	81	7474	862	2302	830	55	337	11860	14667	35201
1966	5	0	5	88	8140	721	2097	815	105	315	12193	15807	38028
1967	4	0	4	140	8614	608	2142	778	109	361	12611	17293	41401
1968	2	0	2	139	8860	909	2473	894	179	416	13732	18682	44697
1969	1	0	1	141	9417	1830	2918	855	576	551	16147	20814	49979
1970	1	0	1	146	11278	2276	2714	777	554	606	18205	22751	55282
1971	1	0	1	142	11322	2501	2612	697	507	157	17795	25213	61401
1972	1	0	1	141	11307	3858	2709	680	672	72	19299	28192	68069
1973	1	0	1	155	11709	4170	2473	690	1154	42	20238	29994	72698
1974	1	0	1	134	12202	4651	2195	752	2650	10	22461	30671	75557
1975	0	0	0	117	7940	4837	2015	738	3795	210	19535	33713	82917
1976	0	0	0	135	6537	5867	2062	1903	3953	212	20534	34927	85237
1977	2	0	2	159	5341	9833	1899	1107	2617	99	20896	37684	93037
1978	0	0	0	169	6932	11319	2111	837	2845	213	24257	40305	98376
1979	0	0	0	234	11966	4395	1395	1425	1069	245	20496	40744	98769

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Texas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	27.7	0.0	27.7	2100.3	52.8	0.0	15.0	240.7	10.4	19.1	28.0	158.7	524.7	0.0	49.8	124.5	2827.1
1961	20.4	0.0	20.4	2095.7	43.2	0.0	5.9	251.4	10.1	17.1	37.4	174.5	539.5	0.0	52.1	127.7	2235.5
1962	21.5	0.0	21.5	2113.3	52.3	0.0	5.7	275.1	14.1	15.5	35.7	188.9	587.3	0.0	58.8	141.8	2922.7
1963	20.4	0.0	20.4	2106.2	47.5	0.0	8.5	294.6	14.1	14.9	35.0	223.1	637.8	0.0	65.1	156.3	2985.8
1964	28.1	0.0	28.1	2061.0	48.2	0.0	16.2	339.5	14.8	13.5	30.2	266.4	728.7	0.0	72.1	171.9	3061.8
1965	31.1	0.0	31.1	2164.8	46.9	0.0	14.5	365.9	12.0	12.7	11.7	271.3	735.0	0.0	80.8	194.0	3205.7
1966	29.6	0.0	29.6	2282.3	46.1	0.0	29.3	379.1	12.4	10.9	11.5	290.5	779.8	0.0	93.1	223.9	3408.7
1967	24.9	0.0	24.9	2371.1	40.0	0.0	27.5	372.9	12.5	9.6	11.7	297.4	771.6	0.0	101.8	243.8	3513.2
1968	26.4	0.0	26.4	2483.2	25.1	0.0	17.7	420.4	13.8	9.3	11.4	326.9	824.6	0.0	114.6	274.3	3723.1
1969	25.4	0.0	25.4	2532.2	39.7	0.0	19.6	487.3	15.4	7.9	10.7	387.1	967.6	0.0	128.8	309.3	3963.3
1970	31.7	0.0	31.7	2636.5	42.3	0.0	19.3	493.8	15.7	7.0	11.4	396.1	985.5	0.0	137.4	333.9	4125.0
1971	25.1	0.0	25.1	2802.1	44.9	0.0	13.0	507.5	16.0	7.5	9.1	407.9	1006.0	0.0	144.4	351.5	4329.1
1972	25.6	0.0	25.6	2713.0	62.1	0.0	18.6	592.4	17.2	6.0	17.9	481.5	1195.8	0.0	157.9	381.2	4473.4
1973	83.8	0.0	83.8	2911.4	71.7	0.0	15.7	619.3	19.4	5.9	42.9	516.7	1291.7	0.0	169.9	411.7	4868.5
1974	85.8	0.0	85.8	2742.1	67.7	0.0	14.9	595.8	18.6	5.7	44.5	522.7	1269.8	0.0	176.1	433.8	4707.7
1975	90.3	0.0	90.3	2203.1	65.2	0.0	13.8	527.0	15.7	5.0	52.1	512.0	1190.8	0.1	186.7	459.1	4130.0
1976	88.3	0.0	88.3	2194.6	73.1	0.0	11.8	537.5	17.4	4.7	64.8	522.0	1231.3	0.1	205.6	501.8	4221.7
1977	78.3	0.0	78.3	2200.1	110.4	0.0	14.3	543.8	20.8	4.4	87.5	589.9	1371.1	0.1	233.0	575.2	4437.6
1978	55.1	0.0	55.1	2237.0	117.3	0.0	19.0	548.9	22.3	3.6	104.4	650.6	1466.2	0.0	246.5	601.6	4606.4
1979	112.2	*	112.2	2009.0	195.7	0.0	34.7	627.2	23.4	3.2	111.6	631.7	1627.5	0.0	260.8	632.1	4641.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	1037	0	1037	2029	9066	0	2647	60019	1712	3633	4455	32653	114184	0	14602	36494
1961	765	0	765	2025	7423	0	1038	62666	1666	3251	5951	36033	118028	0	15280	37441
1962	809	0	809	2042	8985	0	1004	68588	2321	2957	5681	38864	128399	0	17221	41559
1963	762	0	762	2043	8161	0	1506	73454	2320	2839	5574	46386	140241	0	19091	45804
1964	1051	0	1051	1997	8268	0	2860	84641	2437	2571	4806	56219	161801	0	21139	50378
1965	1163	0	1163	2098	8044	0	2564	91235	1974	2415	1858	58087	166177	0	23685	56846
1966	1106	0	1106	2209	7911	0	5170	94506	2050	2084	1824	62216	175761	0	27278	65625
1967	931	0	931	2298	6869	0	4857	97156	2066	1826	1861	65294	179930	0	29842	71445
1968	986	0	986	2409	4308	0	3127	110100	2270	1769	1816	72620	196009	0	33599	80384
1969	948	0	948	2456	6821	0	3451	128058	2534	1502	1701	84601	228667	0	37752	90649
1970	1180	0	1180	2557	7259	0	3410	130669	2581	1325	1816	86826	233886	0	40274	97863
1971	924	0	924	2718	7713	0	2285	134541	2646	1425	1454	89391	239455	0	42309	103033
1972	949	0	949	2642	10669	0	3277	157565	2834	1151	2846	104008	282349	0	46267	111710
1973	3122	0	3122	2854	12317	0	2775	165330	3199	1122	6829	110646	302217	0	49788	120676
1974	3286	0	3286	2678	11625	0	2625	159728	3063	1081	7082	111639	296843	0	51615	127153
1975	3497	0	3497	2160	11198	0	2438	141853	2583	946	8287	107702	275006	5	54712	134565
1976	3413	0	3413	2154	12553	0	2079	144838	2870	900	10308	110852	284400	5	60264	147068
1977	3117	0	3117	2159	18949	0	2530	147886	3428	838	13919	123736	311287	5	68279	168573
1978	2199	0	2199	2202	20144	0	3348	149601	3682	689	16610	135075	329146	0	72254	176365
1979	4478	0	4478	1974	33590	0	6124	170439	3853	615	17751	139569	371941	0	76423	185262

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Texas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.5	54.1	18.6	80.7	57.4	5.7	10.8	453.1	110.9	737.3	0.5	1.2	793.6
1961	0.1	65.0	16.7	80.2	62.8	5.5	10.5	467.8	96.5	740.0	0.6	1.3	807.0
1962	0.1	63.4	21.3	82.7	75.2	5.5	10.8	488.7	79.7	764.0	0.5	1.2	829.1
1963	0.1	67.6	20.4	86.9	78.5	5.7	10.8	508.6	73.5	784.5	0.5	1.2	853.8
1964	0.1	68.4	18.8	87.2	83.2	7.7	11.4	525.3	78.2	811.8	0.5	1.2	882.0
1965	0.1	69.7	18.3	92.2	83.3	10.1	11.0	544.2	76.5	835.7	0.5	1.2	907.1
1966	0.1	69.8	15.9	82.6	96.0	9.6	11.4	580.9	73.8	870.3	0.5	1.2	941.9
1967	0.1	74.7	13.7	88.0	115.6	8.0	10.1	605.3	74.7	915.4	0.5	1.1	991.7
1968	0.1	87.7	12.1	103.0	132.5	8.6	11.1	653.4	73.7	994.4	0.4	1.0	1083.6
1969	*	89.0	10.9	121.1	138.0	10.1	9.7	691.8	74.0	1055.6	0.4	1.0	1146.0
1970	0.1	99.2	9.2	130.7	134.9	9.3	9.8	731.7	73.2	1098.9	0.4	1.0	1199.5
1971	*	102.2	8.8	141.1	138.4	9.1	9.9	769.6	60.6	1137.4	0.4	1.0	1241.0
1972	*	107.2	7.4	175.4	143.4	10.0	10.6	826.9	61.2	1234.9	0.4	0.9	1343.4
1973	0.1	106.7	7.3	203.8	147.3	9.4	11.0	880.6	98.8	1358.3	0.4	0.9	1466.3
1974	*	96.1	7.5	213.2	144.0	8.3	10.6	872.2	136.0	1391.6	0.4	1.0	1489.1
1975	*	83.8	6.2	212.5	151.1	7.3	10.5	913.3	162.0	1462.9	0.6	1.4	1548.7
1976	*	73.3	6.0	220.4	143.0	6.9	11.7	966.0	176.0	1530.1	0.6	1.5	1605.6
1977	*	67.8	6.5	246.6	149.0	6.7	11.6	1014.2	206.5	1641.1	0.7	1.7	1711.3
1978	0.0	76.4	6.3	265.2	157.9	4.9	12.4	1053.1	254.4	1754.2	0.6	1.5	1832.6
1979	0.0	79.3	5.9	282.9	166.4	1.1	13.0	1018.8	311.7	1799.8	0.6	1.6	1881.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	18	52	3693	13860	10631	1414	1780	86246	17646	135270	143	357
1961	4	63	3314	13775	11587	1363	1733	89049	15351	136172	161	395
1962	3	61	4214	14198	13814	1360	1789	93040	12684	141099	144	348
1963	3	66	4037	14921	14413	1430	1788	96830	11687	145106	140	337
1964	4	66	3730	14976	15255	1928	1878	100000	12431	150198	147	350
1965	4	68	3629	15837	15164	2529	1814	103605	12160	154738	142	340
1966	3	68	3158	14182	17437	2390	1884	110587	11739	161376	141	338
1967	2	72	2722	15102	20933	2094	1659	115235	11878	169623	132	316
1968	2	85	2400	17685	23993	2247	1822	124383	11728	184258	121	290
1969	2	86	2153	20786	24878	2664	1593	131688	11776	195539	119	286
1970	2	96	1824	22438	24243	2459	1623	139295	11642	203524	119	288
1971	1	99	1743	24218	24873	2408	1627	146511	9633	211013	116	282
1972	1	104	1468	30118	25729	2667	1742	157410	9727	228861	113	273
1973	2	105	1454	34988	26370	2504	1817	167639	15717	250489	108	263
1974	2	94	1478	36597	25789	2227	1740	166032	21632	255494	117	288
1975	1	82	1231	36479	27025	1958	1738	173856	25763	268050	171	421
1976	0	72	1198	37837	25593	1863	1931	183900	27987	280309	183	447
1977	0	67	1282	42339	26667	1810	1908	193072	32853	299932	199	491
1978	0	75	1248	45527	28205	1349	2049	200468	40461	319307	177	433
1979	0	78	1166	48572	29709	301	2144	193944	49574	325411	188	457

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Texas

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	421.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	432.0
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	434.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	447.4
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	509.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	517.5
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	571.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	574.9
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	625.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	628.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	660.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	668.1
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	725.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	733.9
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	798.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	805.2
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	878.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	900.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	1003.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	11.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1017.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	1094.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1107.8
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	1204.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1216.9
1972	25.9	0.0	25.9	1319.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	10.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1363.3
1973	66.2	0.0	66.2	1296.3	31.5	0.0	0.0	34.6	66.2	14.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1444.1
1974	72.7	0.0	72.7	1364.2	29.9	0.0	0.0	34.7	64.7	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1516.0
1975	118.5	0.0	118.5	1388.5	11.4	0.0	0.0	20.3	31.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1556.1
1976	163.4	0.0	163.4	1410.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	12.2	20.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1603.9
1977	232.5	0.0	232.5	1532.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	17.5	28.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1805.9
1978	357.3	0.0	357.3	1541.4	13.7	0.0	0.0	23.4	37.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1944.5
1979	504.1	0.0	504.1	1448.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	13.5	16.8	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1982.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	407	37	0	0	33	69	927	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	420	37	0	0	53	90	1130	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	492	45	0	0	88	133	695	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	554	53	0	0	8	61	308	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	606	47	0	0	33	80	325	0	0	0
1965	0	0	0	640	41	0	0	8	50	661	0	0	87
1966	0	0	0	702	36	0	0	26	62	697	0	0	92
1967	0	0	0	774	37	0	0	12	50	481	0	0	94
1968	0	0	0	852	1447	0	0	34	1481	1226	0	0	101
1969	0	0	0	973	57	0	0	46	103	1139	0	0	100
1970	0	0	0	1062	55	0	0	428	483	883	0	0	97
1971	9	0	9	1168	47	0	0	611	658	718	0	0	95
1972	1851	0	1851	1285	1248	0	0	506	1754	615	0	0	101
1973	4731	0	4731	1266	5416	0	0	5508	10924	1381	0	0	101
1974	5196	0	5196	1335	5140	0	0	5527	10667	1281	0	0	95
1975	9044	0	9044	1353	1964	0	0	3227	5191	1579	0	0	89
1976	12351	0	12351	1379	1448	0	0	1947	3395	821	0	0	98
1977	16510	0	16510	1489	1934	0	0	2789	4723	1112	0	0	96
1978	25110	0	25110	1491	2347	0	0	3718	6065	748	0	0	96
1979	34936	0	34936	1491	568	0	0	2149	2717	1174	0	0	85

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Utah

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	92.7	72.4	4.9	2.6	22.9	3.9	0.2	1.8	1.3	44.2	35.5	0.5	9.7	127.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	302.8
1961	83.6	79.2	4.1	3.0	18.1	4.8	1.2	2.2	1.3	45.8	35.9	0.4	10.3	127.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	301.0
1962	65.9	87.9	5.4	2.0	21.1	5.5	1.9	2.0	1.3	46.4	37.8	0.6	12.5	136.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	14.2	308.7
1963	63.3	98.5	4.8	1.9	21.2	5.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	47.9	36.4	0.5	14.2	137.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	18.6	321.7
1964	72.4	110.8	4.8	1.5	22.0	5.3	3.2	2.4	1.3	47.4	34.5	0.4	15.8	138.8	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	347.2
1965	77.5	111.4	5.1	1.5	24.6	5.3	2.7	2.7	1.5	48.7	35.4	0.4	16.4	144.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	352.7
1966	81.5	107.4	7.5	1.4	28.0	6.3	3.5	2.4	1.6	50.2	37.0	0.6	18.7	157.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	364.7
1967	74.2	108.4	6.6	1.2	27.0	6.9	3.1	3.2	1.3	51.6	34.3	0.5	19.0	154.8	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	358.7
1968	75.5	113.3	6.4	1.0	27.7	9.1	3.7	3.5	1.5	56.3	35.2	0.4	21.8	166.6	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	15.4	381.3
1969	80.1	123.6	7.2	0.8	29.3	9.4	2.5	3.7	1.5	60.3	37.9	0.8	21.5	174.9	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	22.2	412.5
1970	81.4	125.7	9.5	0.6	29.7	8.7	1.4	3.5	1.6	64.5	29.3	0.9	15.3	165.1	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	27.8	407.8
1971	82.3	125.2	7.8	0.6	37.9	9.4	1.7	3.8	1.5	68.1	31.6	1.5	19.1	183.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	30.1	430.9
1972	80.9	127.4	10.4	0.6	36.8	9.6	2.1	4.6	1.6	73.8	28.5	1.6	21.1	190.7	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	32.5	444.2
1973	101.9	125.6	8.5	0.6	45.4	9.3	2.0	4.0	1.9	76.8	22.9	0.9	22.3	194.6	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	38.4	472.1
1974	108.2	123.9	10.1	0.7	50.2	9.2	1.1	4.1	1.8	75.8	27.0	0.3	26.9	207.2	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	39.4	488.6
1975	117.8	126.7	7.8	0.6	52.2	9.4	0.8	4.3	1.4	79.1	29.5	0.3	31.9	217.4	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	30.6	503.6
1976	104.7	149.0	10.5	0.6	48.7	8.7	0.6	4.5	1.6	82.7	30.9	0.5	29.4	218.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	48.9	533.1
1977	132.2	108.4	11.2	0.6	50.3	9.8	0.6	3.4	1.8	86.7	28.7	0.9	31.5	225.6	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	30.5	504.6
1978	143.1	120.5	10.6	0.7	52.6	10.6	0.6	3.1	1.9	91.8	27.9	0.6	32.5	233.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	24.7	529.0
1979	170.9	128.4	12.4	0.7	55.7	9.9	0.9	4.1	2.0	86.6	19.9	0.4	13.2	205.8	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	521.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	3507	70	745	509	3930	723	36	452	214	8419	5652	68	1482	22229	0	304	0	0	2018
1961	3168	76	624	603	3101	887	212	538	208	8726	5713	63	1571	22246	0	231	0	0	2509
1962	2502	85	815	390	3623	1005	330	511	210	8837	6019	87	1886	23714	0	393	0	0	4164
1963	2400	96	720	377	3636	923	384	521	210	9125	5794	81	2154	23925	0	352	0	0	5459
1964	2728	107	726	306	3780	979	564	599	221	9030	5482	65	2405	24158	0	765	0	0	5071
1965	2917	108	774	293	4215	978	474	677	251	9270	5624	64	2466	25086	0	913	0	0	2914
1966	3071	104	1125	270	4814	1149	626	595	261	9556	5884	84	2815	27179	0	791	0	0	3075
1967	2803	105	990	230	4639	1260	547	836	221	9824	5451	82	2863	26942	0	1074	0	0	2949
1968	2841	110	966	193	4758	1643	650	928	243	10713	5607	55	3235	28989	0	1017	0	0	4507
1969	3012	120	1083	163	5028	1703	436	959	251	11478	6025	126	3132	30385	0	1117	0	0	6500
1970	3067	122	1438	125	5104	1560	250	939	256	12284	4657	138	2251	29062	0	741	0	0	8142
1971	3073	121	1176	114	6515	1689	301	1010	247	12959	5030	223	2797	32062	0	984	0	0	8826
1972	3060	124	1569	119	6310	1722	378	1223	265	14052	4538	235	3067	33478	0	1223	0	0	9538
1973	3896	123	1284	119	7792	1673	361	1080	305	14614	3649	136	3250	34262	0	1111	0	0	11253
1974	4257	121	1522	129	8624	1643	198	1096	292	14439	4295	50	3900	36188	0	941	0	0	11556
1975	4734	124	1175	116	8962	1687	146	1169	232	15063	4698	45	4622	37914	0	1074	0	0	8960
1976	4177	146	1589	118	8367	1549	112	1219	257	15741	4917	72	4335	38275	0	1130	0	0	14340
1977	5447	106	1682	128	8628	1744	113	928	299	16509	4565	140	4656	39392	0	757	0	0	8931
1978	5934	119	1603	139	9023	1891	112	841	321	17478	4441	97	4763	40708	0	734	0	0	7242
1979	7103	126	1871	144	9559	1771	158	1103	336	16480	3161	61	3787	38430	0	802	0	0	2487

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components *due to independent rounding.*
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Utah
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	27.9	40.0	32.4	39.9	138.7	160.4	62.4	62.5	34.6	6.9	11.9	29.6	302.8
1961	31.4	44.0	35.2	43.4	132.5	155.5	58.0	58.1	35.4	8.6	12.8	31.2	301.0
1962	35.5	48.6	37.6	46.5	126.8	150.4	63.1	63.2	31.6	14.2	13.4	32.4	308.7
1963	36.4	50.6	36.8	46.8	136.0	160.5	63.7	63.8	30.2	18.6	14.4	34.4	321.7
1964	41.3	56.6	36.3	47.2	155.8	178.8	64.5	64.6	32.1	17.3	14.6	34.8	347.2
1965	38.7	53.1	35.7	48.6	166.1	182.4	68.4	68.5	33.9	9.9	12.9	30.9	352.7
1966	44.5	59.7	25.8	40.5	169.9	187.6	76.9	77.0	37.2	10.5	14.0	33.7	364.7
1967	46.6	62.5	26.5	43.6	161.7	176.6	75.7	76.0	38.0	10.1	14.2	33.9	358.7
1968	48.3	65.3	26.7	45.1	173.6	189.3	81.4	81.6	35.9	15.4	15.1	36.2	381.3
1969	52.2	70.4	32.2	52.3	184.7	203.5	86.1	86.4	35.1	22.2	16.8	40.4	412.5
1970	51.9	71.6	34.1	55.9	170.9	190.2	89.9	90.1	33.4	27.8	17.8	43.3	407.8
1971	59.3	81.3	35.3	58.8	174.5	193.8	96.7	97.0	34.9	30.1	18.9	46.1	430.9
1972	57.8	81.4	34.7	60.4	179.4	200.8	101.4	101.6	38.4	32.5	20.8	50.2	444.2
1973	57.7	84.2	36.3	64.3	189.7	215.6	107.7	107.9	42.3	38.4	23.6	57.1	472.1
1974	60.2	90.1	38.0	67.5	195.1	220.6	110.2	110.5	45.7	39.4	24.6	60.5	488.6
1975	67.5	96.9	33.8	62.7	196.8	231.9	111.9	112.2	63.2	30.6	27.1	66.6	503.6
1976	74.9	106.3	48.4	79.7	202.4	232.6	114.2	114.5	44.4	48.9	27.1	66.2	533.1
1977	43.2	75.9	41.7	73.9	196.3	235.4	119.1	119.4	73.8	30.5	30.1	74.2	504.6
1978	55.5	89.5	40.6	75.4	190.5	235.8	128.0	128.3	89.7	24.7	33.3	81.2	529.0
1979	70.1	107.6	31.7	67.6	169.8	217.7	128.3	128.6	113.6	8.5	35.5	86.1	521.5

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Utah

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.3	0.0	2.3	23.4	1.1	0.1	1.0	2.2	3.5	8.6	40.0
1961	2.3	0.0	2.3	25.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	3.5	3.7	9.0	44.0
1962	2.6	0.0	2.6	29.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	3.9	3.8	9.3	48.6
1963	2.1	0.0	2.1	30.1	0.9	2.0	1.3	4.2	4.2	10.0	50.6
1964	1.9	0.0	1.9	33.9	0.9	2.9	1.6	5.4	4.5	10.8	56.6
1965	1.7	0.0	1.7	31.6	1.0	2.3	2.0	5.3	4.2	10.2	53.1
1966	1.7	0.0	1.7	37.4	1.0	2.6	1.8	5.4	4.5	10.7	59.7
1967	1.7	0.0	1.7	40.2	1.3	1.3	2.1	4.7	4.7	11.2	62.5
1968	1.1	0.0	1.1	42.0	1.2	1.4	2.6	5.2	5.0	12.0	65.3
1969	1.5	0.0	1.5	45.3	1.5	1.2	2.6	5.3	5.4	12.9	70.4
1970	1.0	0.0	1.0	46.0	1.5	0.7	2.6	4.8	5.8	14.0	71.6
1971	2.3	0.0	2.3	51.4	1.8	1.0	2.8	5.6	6.4	15.6	81.3
1972	1.5	0.0	1.5	50.2	1.9	1.1	3.2	6.1	6.9	16.7	81.4
1973	1.9	0.0	1.9	49.6	2.6	1.0	2.6	6.2	7.7	18.8	84.2
1974	3.2	0.0	3.2	51.6	2.5	0.5	2.5	5.4	8.6	21.2	90.1
1975	1.2	0.0	1.2	60.9	2.8	0.4	2.1	5.4	8.5	20.9	96.9
1976	1.9	0.0	1.9	67.7	2.7	0.4	2.2	5.3	9.1	22.3	106.3
1977	2.5	0.0	2.5	36.2	2.5	0.3	1.7	4.5	9.4	23.3	75.9
1978	2.5	0.0	2.5	48.5	2.4	0.3	1.7	4.4	9.9	24.2	89.5
1979	4.8	0.0	4.8	61.6	1.3	0.9	1.5	3.8	10.9	26.5	107.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	87	0	87	23	186	16	249	451	1012	2530
1961	85	0	85	25	185	196	329	710	1071	2625
1962	96	0	96	28	150	309	306	765	1125	2715
1963	80	0	80	29	152	347	332	831	1228	2945
1964	71	0	71	33	162	514	395	1070	1331	3172
1965	63	0	63	31	174	403	505	1081	1243	2984
1966	65	0	65	36	169	458	450	1077	1306	3143
1967	63	0	63	39	217	234	553	1003	1373	3286
1968	42	0	42	41	200	247	687	1134	1465	3505
1969	56	0	56	44	249	217	695	1162	1569	3767
1970	38	0	38	45	259	126	693	1079	1688	4102
1971	84	0	84	50	311	176	743	1230	1879	4577
1972	56	0	56	49	323	196	839	1358	2023	4885
1973	70	0	70	49	439	181	705	1325	2271	5505
1974	124	0	124	50	425	90	657	1172	2525	6221
1975	46	0	46	60	486	76	564	1125	2493	6131
1976	73	0	73	66	470	68	593	1131	2672	6521
1977	99	0	99	36	422	61	462	944	2761	6816
1978	98	0	98	48	412	54	475	941	2900	7078
1979	190	0	190	60	230	158	412	800	3209	7779

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Utah

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	4.3	0.0	4.3	10.5	4.9	3.9	0.2	5.2	2.9	0.5	17.6	2.2	5.4	39.9
1961	4.2	0.0	4.2	10.5	4.1	3.9	0.2	5.5	6.3	0.4	20.5	2.4	5.8	43.4
1962	4.8	0.0	4.8	12.3	5.4	3.2	0.2	3.8	7.4	0.6	20.6	2.6	6.3	46.5
1963	4.0	0.0	4.0	13.5	4.8	3.2	0.2	3.9	6.7	0.5	19.4	2.9	7.0	46.8
1964	3.5	0.0	3.5	16.2	4.8	3.4	0.3	3.0	4.6	0.4	16.6	3.2	7.7	47.2
1965	3.1	0.0	3.1	16.0	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.1	3.8	0.4	16.5	3.8	9.1	48.6
1966	3.2	0.0	3.2	6.6	7.5	3.6	0.3	0.7	3.4	0.6	16.0	4.3	10.4	40.5
1967	3.1	0.0	3.1	7.1	6.6	4.6	0.4	1.1	3.1	0.5	16.3	5.0	12.1	43.6
1968	2.1	0.0	2.1	8.4	6.4	4.2	0.5	1.2	3.5	0.4	16.3	5.4	12.9	45.1
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	9.7	7.2	5.3	0.5	1.1	4.8	0.8	19.7	5.9	14.2	52.3
1970	1.9	0.0	1.9	10.5	9.5	5.5	0.5	1.1	4.2	0.9	21.7	6.4	15.5	55.9
1971	4.2	0.0	4.2	8.8	7.8	6.6	0.5	1.0	4.9	1.5	22.3	6.9	16.7	58.8
1972	2.8	0.0	2.8	8.1	10.4	6.8	0.6	1.0	3.3	1.6	23.7	7.5	18.2	60.4
1973	3.5	0.0	3.5	9.2	8.5	9.3	0.5	1.0	3.5	0.9	23.7	8.2	19.8	64.3
1974	6.0	0.0	6.0	5.9	10.1	9.0	0.4	0.7	5.5	0.3	26.0	8.5	21.0	67.5
1975	2.2	0.0	2.2	6.2	7.8	10.3	0.4	1.1	5.5	0.3	25.4	8.4	20.6	62.7
1976	3.5	0.0	3.5	15.0	10.5	10.0	0.4	1.0	7.5	0.5	29.9	9.1	22.2	79.7
1977	4.6	0.0	4.6	9.8	11.2	8.9	0.3	1.0	4.9	0.9	27.2	9.3	22.9	73.9
1978	4.6	0.0	4.6	8.6	10.6	8.7	0.3	0.9	6.2	0.6	27.4	10.1	24.7	75.4
1979	8.8	0.0	8.8	*	12.4	4.9	0.3	0.8	4.0	0.4	22.8	10.5	25.4	67.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	162	0	162	10	745	677	44	985	461	68	2981	632	1579
1961	158	0	158	10	624	672	58	1038	1004	63	3461	696	1706
1962	179	0	179	12	815	547	54	727	1172	87	3403	766	1847
1963	148	0	148	13	720	552	59	737	1073	81	3221	856	2055
1964	133	0	133	16	726	588	70	575	731	65	2755	942	2245
1965	118	0	118	16	774	632	89	584	610	64	2754	1117	2680
1966	121	0	121	6	1125	616	79	132	534	84	2570	1261	3035
1967	117	0	117	7	990	789	98	205	496	82	2660	1476	3535
1968	78	0	78	8	966	729	121	232	564	55	2668	1586	3794
1969	105	0	105	9	1083	906	123	210	761	126	3209	1728	4148
1970	71	0	71	10	1438	944	122	202	668	138	3512	1869	4541
1971	156	0	156	9	1176	1132	131	192	779	223	3633	2008	4890
1972	104	0	104	8	1569	1175	148	194	525	235	3846	2206	5327
1973	129	0	129	9	1284	1595	124	186	557	136	3882	2397	5809
1974	230	0	230	6	1522	1546	116	130	867	50	4230	2495	6148
1975	85	0	85	6	1175	1768	99	210	876	45	4173	2452	6030
1976	135	0	135	15	1589	1709	105	200	1193	72	4867	2668	6512
1977	183	0	183	10	1682	1534	81	198	776	140	4412	2719	6714
1978	183	0	183	8	1603	1498	84	171	987	97	4439	2965	7236
1979	353	0	353	*	1871	837	73	159	644	61	3644	3076	7456

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Utah

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	72.0	0.0	72.0	34.7	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	16.2	9.7	32.0	*	6.2	15.5	160.4
1961	62.7	0.0	62.7	37.9	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.4	15.8	10.3	31.9	*	6.7	16.4	155.5
1962	46.8	0.0	46.8	41.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	19.4	12.5	38.9	*	6.9	16.7	150.4
1963	45.9	0.0	45.9	49.5	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	19.2	14.2	40.7	*	7.2	17.3	160.5
1964	56.3	0.0	56.3	56.3	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	19.8	15.8	43.2	*	6.8	16.2	178.8
1965	63.3	0.0	63.3	58.4	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	20.7	16.4	44.4	*	4.8	11.5	182.4
1966	65.3	0.0	65.3	54.5	4.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	24.0	18.7	50.1	*	5.2	12.5	187.6
1967	59.0	0.0	59.0	53.3	4.3	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.5	1.4	21.7	19.0	49.4	*	4.4	10.5	176.6
1968	61.6	0.0	61.6	56.9	6.1	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	22.2	21.8	55.0	*	4.6	11.1	189.3
1969	66.2	0.0	66.2	64.6	6.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	22.5	21.5	53.8	*	5.5	13.2	203.5
1970	67.6	0.0	67.6	65.1	6.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.4	13.8	15.3	38.2	*	5.6	13.7	190.2
1971	65.4	0.0	65.4	62.0	10.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	14.6	19.1	47.1	*	5.6	13.6	193.8
1972	62.6	0.0	62.6	64.4	10.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.4	17.0	21.1	52.3	*	6.3	15.2	200.8
1973	72.8	0.0	72.8	61.3	12.3	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.3	17.2	22.3	55.6	0.0	7.6	18.4	215.6
1974	68.1	0.0	68.1	61.7	14.7	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.9	20.4	26.9	65.3	0.0	7.4	18.1	220.6
1975	66.5	0.0	66.5	56.1	15.4	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.4	22.8	31.9	74.2	0.0	10.1	24.9	231.9
1976	69.9	0.0	69.9	63.1	13.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.3	22.7	29.4	69.4	0.0	8.8	21.5	232.6
1977	66.7	0.0	66.7	56.4	16.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.4	21.8	31.5	73.3	0.0	11.3	27.8	235.4
1978	62.8	0.0	62.8	54.6	16.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	20.7	32.5	73.1	0.0	13.2	32.1	235.8
1979	60.4	0.0	60.4	59.9	17.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.7	1.1	14.6	13.2	49.6	0.0	14.0	33.9	217.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2695	0	2695	33	610	0	20	134	62	295	2578	1482	5182	0	1822	4553
1961	2351	0	2351	37	596	0	16	129	60	265	2507	1571	5145	0	1960	4802
1962	1758	0	1758	40	765	0	21	130	80	267	3081	1886	6231	2	2028	4893
1963	1718	0	1718	48	791	0	36	113	80	282	3055	2154	6511	2	2111	5065
1964	2106	0	2106	55	883	0	50	121	84	224	3154	2405	6923	3	1993	4751
1965	2365	0	2365	57	813	0	71	76	101	231	3297	2466	7055	3	1404	3371
1966	2438	0	2438	53	755	0	168	61	105	228	3821	2815	7953	3	1523	3664
1967	2207	0	2207	52	741	0	313	167	84	268	3453	2863	7889	3	1283	3071
1968	2299	0	2299	55	1056	0	403	115	92	297	3532	3235	8731	3	1358	3249
1969	2471	0	2471	63	1039	0	218	137	93	270	3576	3132	8465	3	1616	3881
1970	2519	0	2519	63	1024	0	124	121	95	261	2189	2251	6064	3	1648	4004
1971	2412	0	2412	60	1772	0	125	134	85	252	2327	2797	7492	3	1643	4000
1972	2326	0	2326	63	1784	0	182	232	91	258	2711	3067	8325	3	1843	4449
1973	2711	0	2711	60	2110	0	180	247	107	247	2736	3250	8876	0	2219	5379
1974	2606	0	2606	60	2527	0	108	318	102	168	3246	3900	10370	0	2159	5318
1975	2576	0	2576	55	2637	0	70	502	73	266	3632	4622	11803	0	2968	7299
1976	2702	0	2702	62	2285	0	44	515	82	255	3606	4335	11122	0	2578	6291
1977	2653	0	2653	55	2792	0	53	380	106	259	3468	4656	11714	0	3299	8144
1978	2505	0	2505	54	2876	0	58	278	114	222	3296	4763	11606	0	3858	9417
1979	2409	0	2409	59	3036	0	0	614	119	209	2327	3787	10092	0	4100	9939

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Utah

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.3	0.1	2.6	13.8	3.9	0.1	0.9	37.5	2.3	61.0	*	0.1	62.5
1961	0.3	0.2	3.0	9.2	4.8	0.1	0.9	39.0	0.5	57.5	*	0.1	58.1
1962	0.2	0.2	2.0	12.2	5.5	0.1	0.8	41.2	1.0	62.7	*	0.1	63.2
1963	0.2	0.3	1.9	12.1	5.0	0.1	0.8	42.6	0.8	63.2	*	0.1	63.8
1964	0.2	0.3	1.5	12.3	5.3	0.1	0.8	43.2	0.7	63.9	*	0.1	64.6
1965	0.2	0.4	1.5	15.0	5.3	*	0.9	44.4	0.6	67.8	*	0.1	68.5
1966	0.2	0.2	1.4	18.9	6.3	*	0.9	48.3	0.6	76.4	*	0.1	77.0
1967	0.1	0.2	1.2	16.8	6.9	0.1	0.8	49.1	0.5	75.4	0.1	0.2	76.0
1968	0.1	0.3	1.0	16.0	9.1	*	0.9	53.5	0.5	81.0	0.1	0.2	81.6
1969	0.1	0.2	0.8	16.4	9.4	*	1.0	57.8	0.4	85.8	0.1	0.2	86.4
1970	0.1	0.5	0.6	16.7	8.7	*	1.0	62.1	0.2	89.2	0.1	0.2	90.1
1971	0.1	0.6	0.6	19.2	9.4	*	1.0	65.7	0.2	96.1	0.1	0.2	97.0
1972	0.1	0.9	0.6	17.6	9.6	*	1.1	71.4	0.2	100.5	0.1	0.2	101.6
1973	0.1	0.6	0.6	21.2	9.3	*	1.2	74.5	0.2	107.0	0.1	0.2	107.9
1974	*	0.6	0.7	24.0	9.2	*	1.2	74.3	0.4	109.6	0.1	0.2	110.5
1975	*	0.3	0.6	23.5	9.4	*	1.0	76.6	0.4	111.6	0.1	0.2	112.2
1976	*	0.4	0.6	22.6	8.7	*	1.1	80.3	0.5	113.7	0.1	0.2	114.5
1977	*	0.4	0.6	22.4	9.8	*	1.2	84.3	0.3	118.6	0.1	0.2	119.4
1978	0.0	1.0	0.7	24.2	10.6	*	1.3	89.7	0.5	127.0	0.1	0.2	128.3
1979	0.0	0.6	0.7	31.1	9.9	*	1.3	84.6	0.0	127.7	0.1	0.3	128.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	47	*	509	2361	723	24	152	7138	368	11275	8	21
1961	11	*	603	1574	887	21	148	7422	82	10737	10	25
1962	7	*	390	2096	1005	21	130	7843	161	11646	11	27
1963	7	*	377	2080	923	17	130	8106	124	11757	11	27
1964	8	*	306	2110	979	13	137	8231	107	11883	13	30
1965	8	*	293	2573	978	7	151	8455	96	12553	11	26
1966	7	*	270	3250	1149	4	156	9197	88	14115	13	31
1967	5	*	230	2876	1260	18	138	9350	81	13953	21	51
1968	5	*	193	2752	1643	5	151	10183	81	15007	21	51
1969	4	*	163	2809	1703	4	158	10998	70	15905	20	48
1970	4	*	125	2868	1560	3	161	11822	25	16563	21	50
1971	3	1	114	3291	1689	2	163	12515	34	17808	20	49
1972	2	1	119	3019	1722	4	174	13599	30	18668	20	48
1973	2	1	119	3633	1673	4	198	14180	29	19837	19	47
1974	1	1	129	4115	1643	4	190	14141	56	20278	20	50
1975	0	*	116	4040	1687	4	158	14586	70	20662	28	69
1976	0	*	118	3872	1549	6	176	15286	87	21093	29	70
1977	0	*	128	3837	1744	4	194	16052	55	22014	29	72
1978	0	1	139	4152	1891	4	208	17084	85	23564	25	62
1979	0	1	144	5338	1771	4	217	16112	0	23587	30	73

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Utah

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	12.8	0.0	12.8	3.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	14.1	14.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6
1961	14.2	0.0	14.2	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	13.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4
1962	11.5	0.0	11.5	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.1	10.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6
1963	11.2	0.0	11.2	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	10.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2
1964	10.4	0.0	10.4	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.4	9.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1
1965	9.1	0.0	9.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9
1966	11.1	0.0	11.1	8.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	9.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2
1967	10.2	0.0	10.2	7.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	9.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0
1968	10.6	0.0	10.6	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9
1969	9.4	0.0	9.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.3	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1
1970	10.8	0.0	10.8	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.2	11.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4
1971	10.3	0.0	10.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.9	11.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9
1972	13.8	0.0	13.8	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1
1973	23.8	0.0	23.8	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2
1974	30.9	0.0	30.9	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7
1975	47.9	0.0	47.9	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2
1976	29.4	0.0	29.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4
1977	58.5	0.0	58.5	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.8
1978	73.3	0.0	73.3	7.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.7
1979	97.0	0.0	97.0	6.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	515	0	515	4	95	0	0	2245	2340	304	0	0	0
1961	563	0	563	5	73	0	0	2120	2193	231	0	0	0
1962	462	0	462	5	64	0	0	1604	1669	391	0	0	0
1963	447	0	447	5	62	0	0	1542	1604	350	0	0	0
1964	411	0	411	4	37	0	0	1489	1527	762	0	0	0
1965	363	0	363	5	23	0	0	1620	1642	910	0	0	0
1966	440	0	440	8	24	0	0	1441	1464	788	0	0	0
1967	410	0	410	7	17	0	0	1421	1438	1071	0	0	0
1968	417	0	417	6	21	0	0	1429	1450	1014	0	0	0
1969	375	0	375	4	25	0	0	1618	1643	1114	0	0	0
1970	435	0	435	4	9	0	0	1775	1784	738	0	0	0
1971	417	0	417	2	9	0	0	1890	1899	981	0	0	0
1972	571	0	571	4	9	0	0	1272	1281	1220	0	0	0
1973	984	0	984	5	15	0	0	327	342	1111	0	0	0
1974	1296	0	1296	4	11	0	0	126	137	941	0	0	0
1975	2026	0	2026	3	31	0	0	120	151	1074	0	0	0
1976	1267	0	1267	3	31	0	0	31	62	1130	0	0	0
1977	2511	0	2511	5	43	0	0	266	309	757	0	0	0
1978	3148	0	3148	8	85	0	0	73	158	734	0	0	0
1979	4151	0	4151	6	118	0	0	190	308	802	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Vermont

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	3.6	0.0	1.5	0.1	17.3	0.4	4.6	1.6	0.4	17.3	3.2	0.0	1.4	48.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	62.0
1961	4.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	19.3	0.4	5.8	1.7	0.4	17.9	3.4	0.0	2.1	52.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	67.1
1962	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.2	21.1	0.5	5.1	1.7	0.4	18.0	3.9	0.0	1.9	54.3	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	69.4
1963	3.7	0.0	1.4	0.2	22.0	0.5	4.2	1.4	0.4	18.5	3.8	0.0	2.0	54.4	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	69.9
1964	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.2	21.1	0.5	3.2	1.9	0.4	19.2	2.6	*	2.0	52.1	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	67.8
1965	2.9	0.0	1.1	0.2	24.8	0.4	4.3	1.8	0.4	20.3	6.0	0.0	2.5	61.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	6.5	79.0
1966	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.1	27.7	0.5	3.6	1.9	0.4	21.2	6.5	0.0	3.0	67.2	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	87.0
1967	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.1	28.4	0.6	4.6	1.8	0.4	22.6	3.2	0.0	2.8	66.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	12.0	90.6
1968	1.8	1.7	2.2	0.1	29.5	0.7	5.1	2.2	0.4	23.9	3.4	0.0	3.2	70.7	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	96.6
1969	1.9	2.4	1.9	0.1	32.1	0.6	4.0	2.2	0.4	24.8	4.3	0.0	3.4	73.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	15.3	103.0
1970	1.9	2.7	1.8	0.1	33.4	0.6	2.8	2.0	0.4	26.7	5.7	0.0	3.6	77.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	19.4	110.0
1971	1.6	3.1	1.7	0.1	31.9	0.6	2.8	2.2	0.3	28.0	5.6	0.3	3.5	77.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	22.7	113.0
1972	1.1	3.9	0.5	0.1	32.6	1.4	2.9	2.6	0.4	29.8	6.0	0.3	3.3	79.8	1.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	22.8	120.1
1973	1.3	4.3	0.4	0.1	34.4	1.2	2.4	2.6	0.4	30.3	5.5	0.3	3.3	80.8	17.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	122.4
1974	1.2	4.9	0.7	0.1	28.6	1.1	2.1	2.6	0.4	29.6	3.4	*	3.1	71.5	27.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	-3.5	113.0
1975	0.6	4.1	0.2	0.1	26.3	1.1	1.8	3.1	0.3	29.9	5.1	*	4.1	72.1	39.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	-15.1	111.4
1976	0.1	3.7	0.2	*	31.3	0.8	2.1	3.5	0.4	31.6	8.1	*	4.9	82.9	36.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-6.6	128.2
1977	0.2	4.1	0.2	*	30.6	0.8	1.9	3.5	0.4	32.2	7.1	0.0	5.0	81.8	38.1	10.9	0.0	*	-10.6	124.4
1978	0.1	3.8	0.1	*	29.9	0.7	1.8	4.4	0.4	33.1	6.7	0.0	5.3	82.7	34.9	10.2	0.0	0.1	-4.1	127.8
1979	0.4	4.4	0.5	*	31.5	0.9	2.2	2.4	0.5	30.6	2.1	0.0	4.4	75.2	37.1	11.2	0.0	0.3	-5.1	123.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	156	0	224	26	2977	78	819	404	70	3303	506	0	227	8633	0	938	0	0	93
1961	169	0	234	22	3316	79	1022	427	68	3409	546	0	339	9462	0	838	0	0	409
1962	141	0	234	34	3618	85	899	420	66	3424	626	0	307	9713	0	805	0	0	1002
1963	156	0	204	35	3783	95	744	352	66	3528	607	0	306	9719	0	715	0	0	1262
1964	115	0	157	31	3617	90	570	476	69	3652	411	0	327	9399	0	711	0	0	1639
1965	123	0	171	30	4257	76	760	450	63	3862	958	0	392	11020	0	755	0	0	1913
1966	95	1	324	27	4757	90	643	485	65	4041	1041	0	484	11957	0	860	0	0	2274
1967	88	1	295	23	4880	113	804	468	59	4312	514	0	458	11925	0	834	0	0	3519
1968	80	2	331	20	5066	122	898	582	65	4546	546	0	517	12695	0	820	0	0	4062
1969	79	2	280	17	5514	116	698	587	65	4726	676	0	526	13205	0	930	0	0	4475
1970	84	3	271	15	5732	118	502	542	66	5078	903	0	550	13775	0	835	0	0	5690
1971	71	3	254	13	5472	109	502	590	57	5331	898	41	528	13796	0	810	0	0	6661
1972	47	4	79	12	5597	252	503	699	61	5677	954	43	504	14381	169	1026	0	0	6696
1973	52	4	67	12	5906	216	427	685	60	5763	876	42	508	14562	1598	1113	0	0	2080
1974	52	5	99	10	4904	201	376	703	58	5626	535	1	476	12987	2483	1068	0	0	-1013
1975	25	4	28	11	4518	200	317	833	56	5699	818	0	629	13108	3561	1013	0	0	-4414
1976	15	4	27	9	5368	149	373	946	62	6013	1285	0	756	14989	3260	1158	0	0	-1923
1977	20	4	33	9	5260	141	343	946	67	6125	1136	0	789	14850	3538	1042	0	1	-3114
1978	12	4	18	7	5135	134	326	1199	72	6309	1073	0	885	15158	3241	982	0	11	-1191
1979	19	4	71	5	5408	169	387	658	76	5830	339	0	650	13592	3449	1076	0	32	1502

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Vermont
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	19.0	24.4	6.4	9.2	7.0	9.3	19.1	19.1	10.1	0.3	3.0	7.5	62.0
1961	21.7	27.5	6.9	9.7	8.8	11.2	18.7	18.7	9.6	1.4	3.2	7.8	67.1
1962	22.6	28.8	7.3	10.2	8.2	11.2	19.3	19.3	8.6	3.4	3.5	8.5	69.4
1963	22.8	29.4	7.3	10.3	7.4	10.6	19.6	19.6	8.5	4.3	3.8	9.0	69.9
1964	21.0	28.1	6.0	9.2	7.0	10.4	20.1	20.1	8.2	5.6	4.1	9.8	67.8
1965	24.8	32.6	9.7	13.2	8.1	12.2	21.0	21.0	8.9	6.5	4.5	10.9	79.0
1966	26.4	35.2	11.2	15.0	9.3	14.1	22.7	22.7	9.7	7.8	5.1	12.3	87.0
1967	27.7	37.2	8.3	13.5	8.7	15.6	24.3	24.3	9.7	12.0	6.4	15.3	90.6
1968	29.1	39.9	8.2	13.9	9.8	17.1	25.6	25.7	10.0	13.9	7.0	16.8	96.6
1969	30.2	42.7	8.5	14.8	10.5	18.9	26.6	26.7	11.9	15.3	8.0	19.2	103.0
1970	29.1	43.3	10.2	17.2	11.0	20.2	29.2	29.3	11.2	19.4	8.9	21.7	110.0
1971	27.8	43.7	10.3	18.2	10.7	20.7	30.3	30.4	11.2	22.7	9.9	24.0	113.0
1972	29.8	47.2	10.2	18.8	10.4	21.5	32.5	32.6	14.4	22.8	10.9	26.3	120.1
1973	29.6	47.3	9.7	18.6	11.0	22.7	33.8	33.9	31.3	7.1	11.2	27.2	122.4
1974	25.1	42.8	7.7	16.3	10.1	21.3	32.5	32.6	41.1	-3.5	10.9	26.8	113.0
1975	23.2	40.1	7.6	15.9	12.0	22.1	33.3	33.4	50.4	-15.1	10.2	25.1	111.4
1976	27.3	44.7	10.5	19.2	14.1	28.8	35.4	35.5	47.5	-6.6	11.9	29.1	128.2
1977	24.6	42.0	9.5	18.6	14.2	26.0	37.8	37.9	49.0	-10.6	11.1	27.3	124.4
1978	25.2	43.2	9.8	19.2	14.4	27.5	37.9	37.9	44.6	-4.1	11.6	28.7	127.8
1979	23.2	43.1	6.7	17.0	13.0	26.6	36.8	36.8	49.1	-5.1	12.8	31.0	123.6

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Vermont

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	12.6	4.6	1.0	18.2	1.5	3.8	24.4
1961	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	14.4	5.5	1.1	21.0	1.7	4.1	27.5
1962	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	15.9	5.0	1.0	21.9	1.8	4.4	28.8
1963	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	17.0	4.1	1.0	22.1	2.0	4.7	29.4
1964	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	15.9	3.2	1.4	20.5	2.1	5.0	28.1
1965	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	18.8	4.2	1.3	24.3	2.3	5.6	32.6
1966	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	20.6	3.5	1.2	25.3	2.6	6.2	35.2
1967	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	21.2	4.4	1.0	26.6	2.8	6.7	37.2
1968	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	21.8	5.0	1.3	28.1	3.2	7.6	39.9
1969	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	23.7	3.9	1.4	29.0	3.7	8.8	42.7
1970	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	23.6	2.8	1.3	27.8	4.1	10.1	43.3
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	22.2	2.8	1.5	26.5	4.6	11.3	43.7
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	24.1	2.6	1.8	28.4	5.1	12.3	47.2
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	24.3	2.2	1.7	28.3	5.2	12.5	47.3
1974	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	20.0	1.9	1.8	23.7	5.1	12.6	42.8
1975	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	18.4	1.5	2.1	22.0	4.9	12.0	40.1
1976	0.0	*	*	1.2	21.8	1.9	2.3	26.0	5.1	12.4	44.7
1977	0.0	*	*	1.2	19.4	1.8	2.2	23.4	5.0	12.4	42.0
1978	0.0	*	*	1.2	19.9	1.7	2.4	24.0	5.2	12.7	43.2
1979	0.0	*	*	1.1	18.5	2.1	1.5	22.1	5.8	14.0	43.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	35	35	0	2155	805	259	3218	451	1126
1961	0	32	32	0	2469	972	267	3708	487	1192
1962	0	29	29	0	2732	882	252	3865	528	1275
1963	0	28	28	0	2912	731	242	3885	577	1384
1964	0	20	20	0	2724	563	356	3643	618	1473
1965	0	20	20	0	3226	745	316	4287	678	1628
1966	0	15	15	1	3538	617	297	4452	760	1829
1967	0	12	12	1	3634	780	264	4678	820	1962
1968	0	11	11	1	3747	877	346	4970	933	2231
1969	0	8	8	1	4067	687	372	5125	1076	2585
1970	0	8	8	1	4055	501	355	4911	1216	2955
1971	0	6	6	1	3813	501	388	4702	1360	3312
1972	0	4	4	1	4131	460	469	5060	1496	3613
1973	0	4	4	1	4179	391	461	5031	1515	3672
1974	0	3	3	1	3432	339	487	4259	1496	3686
1975	0	2	2	1	3164	270	555	3989	1427	3510
1976	0	1	1	1	3745	332	622	4699	1485	3624
1977	0	1	1	1	3325	326	594	4244	1466	3620
1978	0	1	1	1	3423	302	641	4367	1529	3732
1979	0	1	1	1	3170	372	409	3951	1698	4116

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Vermont

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.5	2.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	5.9	0.8	2.0	9.2
1961	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.6	2.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	6.4	0.8	2.0	9.7
1962	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.6	3.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	6.9	0.8	2.0	10.2
1963	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.4	3.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	6.9	0.9	2.1	10.3
1964	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	3.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	*	5.7	1.0	2.3	9.2
1965	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	3.8	0.2	0.7	3.5	0.0	9.4	1.0	2.5	13.2
1966	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	4.2	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.0	10.8	1.1	2.7	15.0
1967	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.0	4.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	7.8	1.5	3.7	13.5
1968	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.2	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	7.8	1.7	4.0	13.9
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.9	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	8.0	1.8	4.4	14.8
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	4.8	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	9.5	2.1	5.0	17.2
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	4.5	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.3	9.6	2.3	5.6	18.2
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	4.9	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.3	9.5	2.5	6.1	18.8
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	5.0	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.3	9.0	2.6	6.3	18.6
1974	0.0	*	*	0.6	0.7	4.1	0.3	0.1	1.8	*	7.1	2.5	6.2	16.3
1975	0.0	*	*	0.8	0.2	3.8	0.4	0.2	2.3	*	6.8	2.4	5.9	15.9
1976	0.0	*	*	0.8	0.2	4.5	0.4	0.2	4.5	*	9.7	2.5	6.2	19.2
1977	0.0	*	*	0.8	0.2	4.0	0.4	0.2	3.9	0.0	8.7	2.6	6.5	18.6
1978	0.0	*	*	0.9	0.1	4.1	0.4	0.2	4.1	0.0	8.9	2.7	6.7	19.2
1979	0.0	*	*	1.0	0.5	3.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	5.7	3.0	7.3	17.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	23	23	0	224	441	46	139	143	0	993	233	582
1961	0	21	21	0	234	505	47	137	154	0	1077	242	593
1962	0	19	19	0	234	558	44	118	202	0	1156	244	589
1963	0	19	19	0	204	595	43	126	193	0	1160	259	622
1964	0	13	13	0	157	557	63	126	78	0	980	279	666
1965	0	14	14	0	171	659	56	132	557	0	1576	302	724
1966	0	10	10	*	324	723	52	24	649	0	1772	327	786
1967	0	8	8	*	295	743	47	24	187	0	1295	451	1079
1968	0	7	7	*	331	766	61	24	120	0	1301	487	1165
1969	0	6	6	*	280	831	66	24	141	0	1341	541	1300
1970	0	5	5	1	271	829	63	25	396	0	1583	601	1460
1971	0	4	4	1	254	779	68	24	431	41	1598	669	1629
1972	0	3	3	1	79	844	83	25	534	43	1608	739	1784
1973	0	3	3	1	67	854	81	27	462	42	1533	758	1837
1974	0	2	2	1	99	702	86	26	294	1	1207	732	1803
1975	0	1	1	1	28	647	98	30	367	0	1170	702	1727
1976	0	1	1	1	27	766	110	31	715	0	1648	746	1820
1977	0	1	1	1	33	680	105	31	625	0	1474	775	1913
1978	0	1	1	1	18	700	113	32	648	0	1511	803	1960
1979	0	1	1	1	71	648	72	32	160	0	983	879	2131

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Vermont

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	*	0.0	2.1	1.4	4.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	9.3
1961	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	*	0.4	2.2	2.1	6.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	11.2
1962	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.4	1.9	6.0	0.6	0.9	2.1	11.2
1963	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.3	2.0	5.6	0.6	0.9	2.2	10.6
1964	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.0	5.6	0.5	1.0	2.4	10.4
1965	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.1	2.5	6.7	0.6	1.2	2.9	12.2
1966	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.9	3.0	7.9	0.7	1.4	3.4	14.1
1967	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.8	7.2	0.6	2.0	4.9	15.6
1968	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.6	3.2	8.0	0.6	2.2	5.2	17.1
1969	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.5	3.4	8.4	0.7	2.5	5.9	18.9
1970	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.0	*	0.5	0.1	0.4	3.0	3.6	9.0	0.6	2.7	6.5	20.2
1971	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.4	0.0	*	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.8	3.5	8.5	0.6	2.9	7.1	20.7
1972	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.5	3.3	8.2	0.7	3.3	7.9	21.5
1973	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.6	3.3	8.3	0.7	3.4	8.3	22.7
1974	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.5	3.1	7.5	0.7	3.2	8.0	21.3
1975	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	2.8	4.1	9.6	0.7	2.9	7.2	22.1
1976	*	*	0.1	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	3.6	4.9	11.6	0.8	4.3	10.4	28.8
1977	0.1	*	0.1	1.7	2.0	*	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.2	5.0	11.6	0.7	3.4	8.4	26.0
1978	*	*	0.1	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	2.7	5.3	11.9	0.7	3.8	9.3	27.5
1979	0.1	*	0.1	1.7	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.4	10.4	0.8	4.0	9.7	26.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	40	24	64	0	120	0	14	99	2	0	331	227	794	64	191	476
1961	41	21	62	0	174	0	50	113	2	78	355	339	1111	64	202	495
1962	39	21	60	0	166	0	17	124	16	0	384	307	1015	61	256	617
1963	25	24	49	0	154	0	13	66	16	0	369	306	925	55	268	643
1964	14	20	35	0	173	0	7	37	17	94	266	327	941	50	300	716
1965	13	21	35	0	183	0	15	78	19	99	335	392	1122	53	352	845
1966	13	16	29	0	297	0	26	135	20	98	307	484	1366	65	413	993
1967	10	15	25	*	287	0	24	156	16	95	226	458	1263	60	596	1426
1968	8	13	21	1	329	0	22	175	18	78	258	517	1396	57	632	1513
1969	8	9	17	1	247	0	11	149	17	70	402	526	1422	63	720	1730
1970	3	7	10	1	240	0	1	123	17	68	482	559	1480	62	787	1913
1971	4	5	9	1	238	0	1	133	12	57	447	526	1416	59	856	2085
1972	2	3	5	1	203	0	43	146	12	59	401	504	1368	69	954	2304
1973	3	3	6	2	212	0	36	142	11	70	408	508	1387	65	1003	2430
1974	4	3	7	2	326	0	37	129	11	50	237	476	1266	71	947	2334
1975	2	3	5	2	188	26	48	179	10	77	449	629	1607	67	858	2111
1976	1	2	3	2	270	10	42	213	12	69	569	756	1941	74	1253	3058
1977	0	2	2	2	337	7	18	237	15	61	511	780	1985	79	994	2454
1978	1	1	2	2	319	0	24	439	16	49	425	885	2157	70	1114	2719
1979	2	1	3	2	657	0	15	176	17	38	179	650	1732	73	1168	2831

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as. (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Vermont

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	*	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.4	*	0.4	16.6	0.0	19.1	*	*	19.1
1961	*	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	*	0.4	16.8	*	18.7	*	*	18.7
1962	*	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	*	0.3	17.4	*	19.3	*	*	19.3
1963	*	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	*	0.3	17.9	0.0	19.6	*	*	19.6
1964	*	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	*	0.3	18.0	0.1	20.1	*	*	20.1
1965	*	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	*	0.3	19.1	0.0	21.0	*	*	21.0
1966	*	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	*	0.3	20.6	*	22.6	*	*	22.7
1967	*	*	0.1	1.2	0.6	*	0.3	22.0	*	24.2	*	0.1	24.3
1968	*	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.7	*	0.3	23.3	0.0	25.6	*	0.1	25.7
1969	*	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.6	*	0.3	24.3	*	26.6	*	0.1	26.7
1970	*	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.6	*	0.3	26.2	*	29.2	*	0.1	29.3
1971	*	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.6	*	0.3	27.6	*	30.3	*	0.1	30.4
1972	*	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.7	*	0.3	29.4	*	32.5	*	0.1	32.6
1973	*	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.7	*	0.3	29.8	*	33.8	*	0.1	33.9
1974	*	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.7	*	0.3	29.2	*	32.5	*	0.1	32.6
1975	*	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.7	*	0.3	29.4	*	33.3	*	0.1	33.4
1976	*	0.0	*	3.3	0.6	*	0.3	31.1	*	35.4	*	0.1	35.5
1977	*	0.0	*	5.1	0.7	*	0.3	31.7	0.0	37.8	*	0.1	37.9
1978	0.0	0.0	*	4.0	0.7	*	0.3	32.7	0.0	37.9	*	*	37.9
1979	0.0	0.0	*	5.2	0.9	*	0.4	30.3	0.0	36.8	*	0.1	36.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	1	0	26	259	78	0	68	3164	0	3595	1	1
1961	0	0	22	166	79	0	66	3193	1	3527	1	2
1962	0	0	34	163	85	0	49	3306	7	3644	1	3
1963	0	0	35	121	95	0	49	3402	0	3702	1	3
1964	0	0	31	161	90	0	52	3432	22	3787	1	3
1965	0	0	30	185	76	1	44	3631	0	3967	1	3
1966	0	0	27	192	90	1	46	3920	6	4281	1	3
1967	0	*	23	207	113	1	43	4193	3	4583	7	16
1968	0	*	20	205	122	0	47	4444	0	4840	7	17
1969	0	*	17	211	116	1	48	4631	4	5029	7	17
1970	0	*	15	346	118	1	49	4985	2	5515	8	19
1971	0	*	13	300	109	1	46	5250	2	5721	8	20
1972	0	*	12	356	120	1	49	5593	2	6132	8	20
1973	0	*	12	515	121	1	49	5666	2	6366	8	19
1974	0	*	10	397	124	1	47	5550	3	6131	8	20
1975	0	*	11	492	126	0	45	5591	2	6268	7	17
1976	0	*	9	573	113	1	50	5914	1	6661	7	18
1977	0	*	9	876	122	1	52	6033	0	7093	7	18
1978	0	*	7	689	134	5	56	6228	0	7119	6	15
1979	0	*	5	895	165	1	58	5759	0	6884	6	15

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Vermont

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1
1961	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6
1962	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
1963	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5
1964	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2
1965	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9
1966	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7
1967	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7
1968	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9
1970	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
1971	1.2	0.0	1.2	*	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
1972	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	9.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	14.4
1973	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	*	1.4	10.9	17.4	0.0	0.0	31.3
1974	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	*	0.7	10.4	27.7	0.0	0.0	41.1
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.8	39.2	0.0	0.0	50.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.2	36.0	0.0	0.0	47.5
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.1	38.1	0.0	*	49.0
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	9.5	34.9	0.0	0.1	44.6
1979	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.5	37.1	0.0	0.3	49.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	19	0	19	0	2	0	0	32	34	873	0	0	0
1961	39	0	39	0	2	0	0	36	38	775	0	0	0
1962	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	33	33	743	0	0	0
1963	48	0	48	0	1	0	0	45	46	660	0	0	0
1964	38	0	38	0	3	0	0	46	49	661	0	0	0
1965	43	0	43	0	3	0	0	65	68	702	0	0	0
1966	32	0	32	0	7	0	0	79	86	795	0	0	0
1967	34	0	34	0	9	0	0	98	107	774	0	0	0
1968	31	0	31	0	19	0	0	169	188	763	0	0	0
1969	42	0	42	0	158	0	0	130	288	867	0	0	0
1970	55	0	55	0	262	0	0	23	285	773	0	0	0
1971	47	0	47	*	342	0	0	18	360	751	0	0	0
1972	32	0	32	1	63	132	0	17	212	957	169	0	0
1973	35	0	35	1	146	95	0	4	245	1048	1598	0	0
1974	37	0	37	1	47	77	0	1	125	997	2483	0	0
1975	13	0	13	1	27	48	0	0	75	946	3561	0	0
1976	9	0	9	*	14	26	0	0	40	1083	3260	0	0
1977	12	0	12	*	12	12	0	0	55	970	3598	0	1
1978	7	0	7	*	4	0	0	0	4	912	3241	0	11
1979	13	0	13	1	38	4	0	0	42	1003	3449	0	32

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	320.5	68.4	11.6	3.7	83.7	21.3	28.6	5.4	3.8	161.1	111.5	0.0	15.1	445.8	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	-45.0	803.4
1961	331.9	73.0	14.8	3.5	85.7	21.6	31.4	5.8	3.7	159.6	90.2	0.0	15.3	431.5	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	-42.1	807.0
1962	352.3	79.9	12.4	5.7	92.7	24.1	32.5	6.3	3.9	168.9	82.7	0.0	16.5	445.7	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	-50.6	840.6
1963	365.8	85.6	15.2	5.7	98.6	30.0	32.9	7.9	3.9	174.6	88.4	0.0	20.5	477.8	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-39.5	898.8
1964	375.2	91.9	15.9	5.5	96.7	31.5	29.9	8.7	4.1	178.8	97.2	0.0	21.3	489.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	-36.3	929.3
1965	391.1	98.7	17.8	5.4	108.8	33.2	31.4	7.8	4.0	187.9	104.0	*	26.0	526.3	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-15.2	1010.2
1966	391.7	125.7	17.6	5.0	122.1	37.2	34.9	7.8	4.2	197.2	95.3	*	24.1	545.5	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	1078.8
1967	377.0	119.6	15.2	4.3	125.3	49.3	35.2	8.4	3.8	205.9	95.6	0.0	22.0	565.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	30.5	1100.6
1968	391.6	125.7	16.6	3.8	130.0	57.2	37.6	8.7	4.2	222.5	92.3	*	29.7	602.7	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	39.1	1167.2
1969	337.8	132.7	16.4	3.0	135.2	61.1	32.4	10.0	4.3	242.0	142.6	0.0	30.4	677.5	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	52.4	1207.9
1970	285.5	140.8	14.9	2.3	143.4	59.5	28.5	10.8	4.4	255.7	209.0	0.0	30.5	764.2	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	57.0	1254.7
1971	241.3	148.5	18.5	2.0	142.4	63.4	28.7	11.0	4.3	271.5	255.0	0.0	42.6	844.4	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	65.3	1311.3
1972	207.1	159.9	18.2	2.0	145.7	62.8	26.8	12.8	4.7	289.4	280.0	0.0	50.4	898.9	4.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	84.3	1369.6
1973	205.4	155.9	20.7	1.9	154.7	66.8	18.6	12.4	5.3	306.9	290.0	0.0	55.9	935.0	74.8	13.7	0.0	0.0	52.4	1437.1
1974	186.2	147.1	19.8	1.8	145.3	61.7	14.3	12.0	5.1	304.4	272.1	0.3	54.4	891.1	66.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	82.4	1384.6
1975	168.4	123.7	15.4	1.4	142.9	62.6	12.8	13.2	4.5	311.5	251.6	*	54.3	870.2	98.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	80.7	1355.5
1976	202.5	125.9	17.9	1.2	147.6	66.3	14.6	13.7	4.9	327.9	252.2	*	59.8	906.2	85.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.5	1429.8
1977	189.3	120.3	19.4	1.3	165.0	69.6	12.1	14.2	5.8	338.4	258.8	0.0	70.4	955.0	102.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	111.1	1485.3
1978	173.4	136.3	23.0	1.3	158.2	67.8	10.3	13.4	6.2	349.9	235.0	0.0	61.6	926.8	151.8	13.4	0.0	0.0	95.2	1496.9
1979	215.3	136.6	20.3	1.1	194.3	66.6	15.5	15.5	6.5	330.4	213.9	0.0	56.0	920.0	76.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	166.7	1534.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	12004	66	1753	730	14364	3935	5038	1340	633	30673	17730	0	2391	78588	0	1267	0	0	-13178
1961	12436	71	2227	689	14705	3986	5540	1454	616	30378	14344	0	2446	76386	0	1183	0	0	-12325
1962	13251	77	1862	1128	15915	4435	5734	1559	645	32159	13162	0	2623	79221	0	1263	0	0	-14830
1963	13749	83	2296	1132	16925	5495	5801	1970	645	33230	14065	0	3282	84841	0	875	0	0	-11590
1964	14073	89	2392	1083	16606	5749	5268	2167	677	34040	15459	0	3436	86876	0	859	0	0	-10645
1965	14715	96	2681	1061	18674	6022	5544	1947	664	35769	16542	0	4088	92994	0	883	0	0	-4468
1966	14879	122	2655	997	20965	6739	6150	1948	690	37541	15158	0	3884	96727	0	764	0	0	2327
1967	14359	116	2289	860	21506	8878	6216	2200	623	39206	15213	0	3526	100516	0	806	0	0	8940
1968	14922	122	2501	761	22323	10295	6639	2288	685	42360	14674	0	4666	107191	0	785	0	0	11446
1969	13014	129	2476	603	23217	10955	5722	2624	706	46066	22682	0	4713	119764	0	705	0	0	15370
1970	11152	137	2250	455	24623	10645	5029	2849	720	48685	33236	0	4745	134094	0	691	0	0	16692
1971	9396	144	2786	405	24441	11336	5064	2915	717	51677	40565	0	6386	147113	0	1123	0	0	19152
1972	8086	156	2743	387	25021	11226	4722	3395	768	55089	44530	0	7458	156386	448	1408	0	0	24708
1973	8099	153	3119	368	26561	11921	3285	3312	881	58429	46123	0	8250	162531	6857	1318	0	0	15343
1974	7565	144	2985	352	24938	11018	2525	3219	844	57945	43274	41	7988	155129	5953	1085	0	0	24148
1975	6818	121	2327	272	24534	11171	2264	3560	734	59294	40015	1	8020	152192	8970	1311	0	0	23640
1976	8124	124	2701	245	25339	11825	2580	3705	815	62422	40108	1	8925	158666	7740	888	0	0	29459
1977	7689	118	2928	263	28321	12413	2142	3872	951	64412	41171	0	10586	167060	9481	714	0	0	32549
1978	7029	134	3400	266	27161	12000	1822	3661	1022	66616	37371	0	9354	162828	14098	1286	0	0	27897
1979	8659	134	3059	222	33351	11891	2727	4216	1069	62890	34018	0	8242	161685	7056	1543	0	0	46665

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Virginia
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	112.2	161.1	75.3	118.4	190.5	235.7	287.4	288.2	183.0	-45.0	39.4	98.6	803.4
1961	117.9	171.0	74.9	121.4	198.1	245.9	267.7	268.7	190.4	-42.1	43.0	105.4	807.0
1962	123.9	180.1	73.5	124.5	204.7	257.6	277.4	278.5	211.6	-50.6	47.2	113.8	840.6
1963	127.1	188.4	79.6	136.4	224.4	280.9	292.0	293.1	215.2	-39.5	51.7	124.0	898.8
1964	122.3	189.4	81.5	144.3	226.2	287.1	307.3	308.5	228.2	-36.3	56.7	135.2	929.3
1965	125.8	201.9	81.6	152.3	258.3	326.0	328.8	330.0	230.8	-15.2	63.4	152.2	1010.2
1966	137.7	222.9	85.8	164.7	269.2	342.7	346.7	348.5	231.5	7.9	70.3	169.1	1078.8
1967	144.8	236.9	81.0	167.2	242.2	321.2	373.4	375.3	228.6	30.5	76.3	182.8	1100.6
1968	148.8	255.1	85.3	183.8	251.4	339.8	386.6	388.5	256.0	39.1	87.0	208.1	1167.2
1969	144.3	265.8	79.9	191.5	235.6	330.5	418.0	420.0	277.7	52.4	97.1	233.1	1207.9
1970	150.1	285.2	81.0	205.4	230.7	318.1	444.0	446.0	292.0	57.0	101.7	247.2	1254.7
1971	147.5	288.8	87.2	221.7	242.1	333.1	465.7	467.8	303.4	65.3	107.3	261.4	1311.3
1972	149.2	301.1	87.1	232.1	255.7	352.2	482.2	484.2	311.1	84.3	115.8	279.6	1369.6
1973	139.7	311.3	96.0	258.1	266.2	369.6	496.0	498.1	386.9	52.4	128.3	311.0	1437.1
1974	126.4	300.7	91.5	252.8	248.0	354.2	474.7	476.9	361.6	82.4	128.2	315.8	1384.6
1975	121.0	308.4	76.6	239.8	228.6	340.0	465.0	467.3	383.5	80.7	134.2	330.0	1355.5
1976	128.8	330.1	83.7	257.4	227.0	350.6	489.2	491.7	400.6	100.5	145.7	355.5	1429.8
1977	123.9	339.3	84.2	265.0	251.0	379.2	499.3	501.8	415.8	111.1	151.9	375.0	1485.3
1978	119.3	332.5	90.6	278.9	235.0	364.3	513.1	515.3	443.7	95.2	156.6	382.3	1496.9
1979	148.5	367.2	79.1	267.7	259.6	396.0	500.6	503.2	376.1	166.7	159.6	386.8	1534.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	12.0	0.2	12.2	27.9	41.7	27.5	2.9	72.1	14.0	35.0	161.1
1961	10.2	0.1	10.4	29.5	44.4	30.4	3.2	78.0	15.4	37.7	171.0
1962	10.3	0.2	10.5	32.3	46.5	31.1	3.4	81.1	16.4	39.7	180.1
1963	9.1	0.1	9.2	34.3	47.7	31.4	4.5	83.6	18.0	43.2	188.4
1964	8.9	0.2	9.0	35.5	45.3	27.6	4.9	77.7	19.8	47.3	189.4
1965	7.4	0.3	7.7	37.5	47.5	28.7	4.5	80.7	22.4	53.7	201.9
1966	7.8	0.2	7.9	42.0	53.6	29.8	4.3	87.7	25.0	60.2	222.9
1967	6.6	0.2	6.8	42.8	57.4	33.3	4.5	95.2	27.1	65.0	236.9
1968	6.0	0.1	6.1	44.9	58.8	34.3	4.6	97.7	31.4	75.0	255.1
1969	5.3	0.1	5.4	48.1	54.7	30.8	5.2	90.8	35.7	85.8	265.8
1970	4.4	0.1	4.5	51.1	62.3	26.9	5.4	94.5	39.4	95.7	285.2
1971	4.1	0.1	4.1	51.0	60.1	26.8	5.4	92.3	41.1	100.2	288.8
1972	3.7	*	3.8	56.9	58.2	24.3	6.0	88.5	44.5	107.4	301.1
1973	4.5	0.1	4.6	52.7	59.4	17.4	5.6	82.4	50.1	121.5	311.3
1974	6.2	0.1	6.3	49.3	52.2	13.3	5.3	70.7	50.3	124.0	300.7
1975	2.9	*	2.9	49.8	50.4	12.2	5.8	68.3	54.2	133.2	305.4
1976	3.9	*	4.0	53.5	51.6	13.5	6.2	71.3	58.5	142.9	330.1
1977	3.8	*	3.8	49.9	52.9	11.2	6.1	70.2	62.1	153.3	339.3
1978	1.9	0.1	1.9	55.1	47.3	9.4	5.5	62.2	63.7	155.5	338.5
1979	1.7	0.1	1.7	51.9	74.8	13.6	6.5	94.9	63.9	154.8	367.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	450	8	458	27	7150	4853	734	12738	4099	10245
1961	384	6	390	29	7626	5358	796	13780	4511	11054
1962	388	7	395	31	7990	5485	858	14334	4821	11634
1963	341	6	347	33	8188	5547	1119	14853	5277	12661
1964	332	7	338	34	7773	4864	1218	13855	5812	13851
1965	276	13	289	36	8150	5053	1132	14336	6557	15737
1966	290	8	298	41	9201	5254	1067	15522	7337	17651
1967	246	7	253	41	9861	5865	1173	16900	7954	19043
1968	224	5	229	44	10088	6057	1206	17351	9189	21984
1969	196	6	202	47	9396	5430	1376	16202	10473	25147
1970	163	4	167	50	10690	4737	1429	16856	11546	28055
1971	150	3	153	49	10310	4734	1441	16485	12053	29352
1972	139	1	141	55	9985	4293	1599	15878	13097	31478
1973	168	3	171	52	10193	3075	1500	14768	14697	35622
1974	238	3	241	48	8961	2341	1414	12716	14752	36341
1975	112	1	113	49	8651	2144	1561	12355	15871	39035
1976	153	1	154	52	8855	2386	1665	12906	17156	41868
1977	150	1	151	49	9074	1979	1660	12713	18198	44930
1978	75	3	78	54	8126	1660	1492	11278	18669	45567
1979	67	2	69	51	12847	2400	1755	17002	18717	45372

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note. Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	22.3	0.1	22.4	11.7	11.6	8.9	0.5	1.2	19.0	0.0	41.2	12.3	30.7	118.4
1961	19.0	0.1	19.1	13.0	14.8	9.5	0.6	1.3	16.8	0.0	42.8	13.5	33.0	121.4
1962	19.2	0.1	19.3	13.5	12.4	9.9	0.6	2.4	15.5	0.0	40.7	14.9	36.1	124.5
1963	16.9	0.1	17.0	13.8	15.2	10.2	0.8	2.5	20.1	0.0	48.8	16.7	40.1	136.4
1964	16.5	0.1	16.6	13.9	15.9	9.6	0.9	2.6	22.1	0.0	51.1	18.6	44.2	144.3
1965	13.7	0.2	13.9	15.3	17.8	10.1	0.8	2.6	21.1	*	52.4	20.8	49.9	152.3
1966	14.4	0.1	14.5	18.8	17.6	11.4	0.8	2.8	19.9	*	52.5	23.2	55.7	164.7
1967	12.2	0.1	12.3	23.5	15.2	12.2	0.8	2.7	14.3	0.0	45.2	25.4	60.8	167.2
1968	11.2	0.1	11.2	25.4	16.6	12.5	0.8	2.8	16.0	*	48.7	29.0	69.4	183.8
1969	9.8	0.1	9.9	28.0	16.4	11.7	0.9	2.1	10.9	0.0	42.0	32.8	78.8	191.5
1970	8.1	0.1	8.2	31.0	14.9	13.3	1.0	2.2	10.4	0.0	41.8	36.3	88.1	205.4
1971	7.6	0.1	7.6	35.7	18.5	12.8	1.0	2.2	9.4	0.0	43.9	39.1	95.3	221.7
1972	7.0	*	7.0	35.1	18.2	12.4	1.1	2.5	10.9	0.0	45.0	42.5	102.5	232.1
1973	8.4	0.1	8.4	38.4	20.7	12.6	1.0	2.9	12.0	0.0	49.2	47.3	114.8	258.1
1974	11.6	*	11.6	36.1	19.8	11.1	0.9	2.5	9.1	0.3	43.8	46.6	114.7	252.8
1975	5.4	*	5.4	33.0	15.4	10.7	1.0	2.5	8.5	*	38.2	47.2	116.0	239.8
1976	7.3	*	7.4	35.5	17.9	11.0	1.1	2.4	8.4	*	40.8	50.5	123.2	257.4
1977	7.0	*	7.0	35.3	19.4	11.3	1.1	2.6	7.5	0.0	41.9	52.1	128.7	265.0
1978	3.5	*	3.5	43.8	23.0	10.1	1.0	2.6	6.7	0.0	43.3	54.7	133.6	278.9
1979	3.1	*	3.1	34.6	20.3	15.9	1.1	2.7	1.3	0.0	41.4	55.1	133.6	267.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	835	5	841	11	1753	1522	130	220	3023	0	6648	3605	9009
1961	714	4	718	13	2227	1623	140	239	2667	0	6897	3951	9680
1962	721	5	725	13	1862	1701	151	455	2458	0	6627	4378	10566
1963	634	4	638	13	2296	1743	197	479	3196	0	7912	4898	11751
1964	616	4	620	13	2392	1655	215	492	3523	0	8276	5438	12960
1965	512	9	521	15	2681	1735	200	493	3364	0	8472	6092	14620
1966	539	5	544	18	2655	1958	188	533	3171	0	8505	6790	16335
1967	457	5	462	23	2289	2099	207	521	2268	0	7383	7437	17805
1968	417	3	420	25	2501	2147	213	534	2541	0	7937	8507	20353
1969	364	4	368	27	2476	2000	243	404	1733	0	6855	9623	23106
1970	303	2	305	30	2250	2275	252	427	1650	0	6855	10631	25832
1971	279	2	281	35	2786	2195	254	420	1500	0	7155	11470	27933
1972	259	1	259	34	2743	2125	282	470	1739	0	7360	12445	30048
1973	311	2	313	38	3119	2170	265	552	1901	0	8007	13877	33635
1974	442	2	444	35	2985	1908	249	485	1451	41	7119	13647	33619
1975	208	1	209	32	2327	1841	275	478	1357	1	6280	13820	33991
1976	284	1	284	35	2701	1885	294	465	1332	1	6677	14793	36100
1977	278	1	279	35	2928	1931	293	493	1199	0	6844	15277	37716
1978	139	2	141	43	3465	1730	263	489	1072	0	7019	16037	39143
1979	124	1	125	34	3059	2735	310	518	208	0	6830	16147	39143

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	116.4	0.1	116.5	23.3	8.2	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.1	4.6	18.0	15.1	49.8	0.8	12.9	32.3	235.7
1961	125.9	0.1	126.0	24.0	10.2	0.0	1.0	2.1	1.1	4.5	13.2	15.3	47.3	0.8	13.9	33.9	245.9
1962	125.6	0.1	125.7	26.9	12.5	0.0	1.4	2.2	1.3	3.8	13.7	16.5	51.3	0.8	15.5	37.3	257.6
1963	135.3	0.1	135.4	29.5	15.5	0.0	1.4	2.6	1.3	3.5	13.8	20.5	58.7	0.8	16.6	39.9	280.9
1964	133.2	0.2	133.4	33.7	11.9	0.0	2.3	2.9	1.3	3.4	15.2	21.3	58.3	0.8	18.0	42.9	287.1
1965	149.9	0.3	150.3	36.7	12.7	0.0	2.8	2.4	1.4	3.2	22.0	26.0	70.5	0.9	19.9	47.8	326.0
1966	147.5	0.2	147.7	55.9	14.8	0.0	5.1	2.7	1.5	2.9	13.7	24.1	64.8	0.8	21.6	51.9	342.7
1967	140.9	0.2	141.1	43.5	14.3	0.0	2.0	3.1	1.4	2.6	11.7	22.0	57.0	0.6	23.3	55.7	321.2
1968	131.9	0.1	132.0	43.9	19.2	0.0	3.3	3.3	1.5	2.7	15.2	29.7	75.0	0.5	26.0	62.3	339.8
1969	115.2	0.2	115.3	43.8	21.6	0.0	1.7	3.8	1.7	2.4	14.5	30.4	76.0	0.5	27.9	67.0	330.5
1970	108.0	0.1	108.1	46.2	18.9	0.0	1.7	4.3	1.8	2.3	16.5	30.5	76.0	0.4	25.5	61.9	318.1
1971	86.5	0.1	86.5	50.0	15.8	0.0	1.9	4.5	1.7	1.9	36.7	42.6	105.1	0.4	26.5	64.5	333.1
1972	75.4	*	75.4	54.7	16.3	0.0	2.4	5.6	1.8	1.6	46.9	50.4	125.1	0.5	28.3	68.2	352.2
1973	71.3	0.1	71.4	54.7	19.6	0.0	1.2	5.7	2.5	1.7	53.2	55.9	139.7	0.5	30.2	73.2	369.6
1974	62.8	0.1	62.8	52.5	14.0	0.0	1.0	5.7	2.3	1.7	53.1	54.4	132.2	0.4	30.7	75.6	354.2
1975	64.6	*	64.6	37.3	19.3	0.0	0.7	6.3	1.9	1.5	42.3	54.3	126.3	0.4	32.2	79.2	340.0
1976	52.1	*	52.1	33.6	22.1	0.0	1.1	6.4	2.1	1.3	48.3	59.8	141.0	0.4	35.9	87.7	350.6
1977	56.2	*	56.3	30.9	28.7	0.0	0.9	7.0	2.6	1.3	52.8	70.4	163.6	0.3	36.9	91.2	379.2
1978	62.2	0.1	62.3	33.7	24.4	0.0	0.9	6.9	2.7	1.0	41.2	61.6	138.8	0.2	37.6	91.7	364.3
1979	82.6	0.1	82.7	42.3	24.4	0.0	1.9	7.8	2.9	0.9	40.5	56.0	134.3	0.3	39.8	96.6	396.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	4358	5	4363	22	1400	0	185	471	182	871	2862	2391	8362	79	3786	9463
1961	4722	4	4726	23	1749	0	182	512	177	850	2097	2446	8012	75	4060	9949
1962	4713	5	4718	26	2149	0	248	541	208	716	2181	2623	8667	77	4536	10946
1963	5068	5	5073	29	2669	0	255	644	208	665	2200	3282	9922	72	4874	11694
1964	4983	7	4990	33	2043	0	403	722	219	655	2411	3436	9889	75	5277	12576
1965	5601	14	5614	36	2174	0	491	602	236	609	3496	4088	11696	87	5834	14002
1966	5511	8	5519	54	2538	0	895	680	245	548	2182	3884	10972	77	6322	15208
1967	5268	9	5276	42	2448	0	351	808	230	496	1858	3526	9717	59	6822	16334
1968	4924	5	4929	43	3296	0	582	856	252	519	2421	4666	12594	45	7634	18264
1969	4296	7	4303	42	3703	0	292	989	284	455	2302	4713	12738	44	8182	19646
1970	4023	3	4026	45	3244	0	292	1147	289	436	2629	4745	12782	41	7467	18144
1971	3188	3	3191	48	2717	0	330	1196	279	359	5841	6386	17107	41	7765	18911
1972	2801	1	2802	53	2802	0	429	1485	298	310	7464	7458	20247	46	8284	20001
1973	2656	2	2659	54	3358	0	210	1519	404	325	8468	8250	22534	44	8851	21454
1974	2403	3	2406	51	2396	0	184	1529	387	315	8442	7988	21241	40	8993	22154
1975	2503	1	2504	37	3317	0	120	1701	307	291	6723	8020	20479	38	9437	23211
1976	2014	1	2016	33	3786	0	194	1721	341	254	7677	8925	22898	35	10529	25694
1977	2236	1	2238	30	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	10829	26735
1978	2480	4	2484	33	4193	0	163	1885	453	188	6557	9354	22793	22	11010	26873
1979	3297	3	3299	42	4188	0	327	2117	474	180	6436	8242	21964	28	11678	28309

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.0	4.1	3.7	24.4	21.3	*	2.7	155.4	73.7	281.2	0.2	0.6	288.2
1961	0.6	4.9	3.5	21.4	21.6	*	2.7	153.9	59.3	262.3	0.3	0.7	268.7
1962	0.5	5.5	5.7	23.5	24.1	*	2.6	162.8	52.6	271.4	0.3	0.7	278.5
1963	0.5	6.2	5.7	25.0	30.0	*	2.6	168.5	53.3	285.3	0.3	0.8	293.1
1964	0.5	6.8	5.5	29.5	31.5	0.1	2.8	172.8	58.0	300.1	0.3	0.8	308.5
1965	0.5	7.0	5.4	38.3	33.2	0.1	2.6	182.1	59.7	321.3	0.3	0.8	330.0
1966	0.4	7.2	5.0	42.2	37.2	0.1	2.7	191.5	60.3	339.1	0.5	1.3	348.5
1967	0.3	7.2	4.3	41.2	49.3	*	2.4	200.6	68.0	365.9	0.5	1.3	375.3
1968	0.3	7.9	3.8	39.0	57.2	*	2.6	217.0	58.8	378.4	0.6	1.3	388.5
1969	0.2	8.2	3.0	45.0	61.1	0.1	2.6	237.5	60.4	409.6	0.6	1.4	420.0
1970	0.2	8.0	2.3	44.8	59.5	0.1	2.6	251.2	75.3	435.8	0.6	1.4	446.0
1971	0.1	7.4	2.0	49.9	63.4	0.1	2.7	267.4	72.9	458.3	0.6	1.4	467.8
1972	0.1	8.5	2.0	50.5	62.8	0.1	2.8	285.3	70.1	473.6	0.6	1.4	484.2
1973	0.1	5.9	1.9	56.5	66.8	0.1	2.9	302.3	59.5	490.0	0.6	1.5	498.1
1974	*	4.3	1.8	57.2	61.7	0.1	2.8	300.2	46.7	470.4	0.6	1.5	476.9
1975	*	3.1	1.4	46.7	62.6	0.1	2.6	307.4	41.1	461.9	0.7	1.6	467.3
1976	*	2.8	1.2	53.4	66.3	0.1	2.9	324.1	38.4	486.4	0.7	1.8	491.7
1977	*	2.8	1.3	58.4	69.6	0.1	3.2	334.5	29.4	496.5	0.7	1.8	501.8
1978	0.0	2.7	1.3	61.4	67.8	0.1	3.4	346.4	29.9	510.3	0.6	1.6	515.3
1979	0.0	4.1	1.1	70.1	66.6	0.1	3.6	326.7	28.2	496.5	0.8	1.8	503.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	77	4	730	4186	3935	5	451	29583	11721	50611	71	178
1961	22	5	689	3667	3986	6	439	29289	9432	47510	81	198
1962	19	5	1128	4034	4435	8	437	30988	8374	49403	91	220
1963	19	6	1132	4284	5495	11	436	32085	8482	51925	94	225
1964	19	7	1083	5064	5749	13	458	32892	9231	54491	98	234
1965	19	7	1061	6575	6022	13	428	34667	9500	58266	100	241
1966	17	7	997	7250	6739	13	445	36460	9594	61497	153	368
1967	13	7	860	7073	8878	11	394	38190	10817	66223	159	381
1968	11	8	761	6692	10295	13	432	41307	9350	68850	164	392
1969	7	8	603	7732	10955	16	423	45207	9605	74541	168	404
1970	7	8	455	7693	10645	21	430	47822	11975	79042	173	420
1971	4	7	405	8558	11336	24	439	50898	11592	83252	173	422
1972	3	8	387	8669	11226	28	470	54309	11156	86245	173	417
1973	2	6	368	9695	11921	29	477	57552	9465	89508	177	430
1974	1	4	352	9821	11018	27	457	57145	7421	86241	180	444
1975	0	3	272	8017	11171	23	427	58525	6537	84971	193	475
1976	0	3	245	9162	11825	25	475	61703	6115	89550	211	515
1977	0	3	263	10024	12413	28	529	63680	4674	91612	210	517
1978	0	3	266	10549	12090	21	569	65939	4751	94184	187	456
1979	0	4	222	12038	11891	34	595	62192	4486	91457	222	538

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	167.3	0.0	167.3	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.0
1961	175.8	0.0	175.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.4
1962	196.3	0.0	196.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	211.6
1963	203.5	0.0	203.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	215.2
1964	215.8	0.0	215.8	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	228.2
1965	218.8	0.0	218.8	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.8
1966	221.1	0.0	221.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.5
1967	216.4	0.0	216.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	228.6
1968	241.9	0.0	241.9	3.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	256.0
1969	207.0	0.0	207.0	4.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	56.8	59.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	277.7
1970	164.6	0.0	164.6	4.4	4.2	0.0	5.2	106.8	116.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	292.0
1971	143.0	0.0	143.0	4.3	3.9	0.0	4.9	136.0	144.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	303.4
1972	120.8	0.0	120.8	4.6	8.4	0.0	6.3	152.0	166.6	14.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	311.1
1973	121.0	0.0	121.0	4.3	6.7	0.0	1.7	165.3	173.6	13.2	74.8	0.0	0.0	386.9
1974	105.5	0.0	105.5	4.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	163.2	174.0	10.9	66.4	0.0	0.0	361.6
1975	95.5	0.0	95.5	0.5	15.8	0.0	0.0	159.7	175.5	13.2	98.8	0.0	0.0	383.5
1976	139.1	0.0	139.1	0.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	157.1	166.7	8.8	85.5	0.0	0.0	400.6
1977	122.3	0.0	122.3	1.4	13.7	0.0	0.0	169.1	182.9	7.2	102.1	0.0	0.0	415.8
1978	105.6	0.0	105.6	1.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	157.1	172.0	13.2	151.8	0.0	0.0	443.7
1979	127.8	0.0	127.8	3.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	143.9	152.9	15.8	76.0	0.0	0.0	376.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	6262	0	6262	1	106	0	0	125	231	1189	0	0	0
1961	6577	0	6577	2	39	0	0	149	188	1108	0	0	0
1962	7390	0	7390	2	41	0	0	149	190	1186	0	0	0
1963	7669	0	7669	2	42	0	0	187	229	803	0	0	0
1964	8103	0	8103	2	70	0	0	294	364	784	0	0	0
1965	8265	0	8265	2	40	0	0	183	223	797	0	0	0
1966	8496	0	8496	2	19	0	0	212	231	686	0	0	0
1967	8349	0	8349	2	24	0	0	270	294	747	0	0	0
1968	9330	0	9330	3	99	0	0	361	460	740	0	0	0
1969	8129	0	8129	4	386	0	0	9042	9428	661	0	0	0
1970	6644	0	6644	4	721	0	856	16982	18559	650	0	0	0
1971	5764	0	5764	4	661	0	820	21632	23113	1082	0	0	0
1972	4880	0	4880	5	1439	0	1046	24171	26656	1362	448	0	0
1973	4951	0	4951	4	1145	0	280	26289	27714	1274	6857	0	0
1974	4469	0	4469	5	1852	0	0	25960	27812	1045	5953	0	0
1975	3991	0	3991	*	2708	0	0	25398	28106	1273	8970	0	0
1976	5669	0	5669	*	1651	0	0	24984	26635	853	7740	0	0
1977	5019	0	5019	1	2357	0	0	26902	29259	687	9481	0	0
1978	4320	0	4320	1	2563	0	0	24991	27554	1264	14098	0	0
1979	5162	0	5162	1	1549	0	0	22922	24471	1515	7056	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Washington

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	15.9	67.2	8.6	10.7	107.8	23.2	0.6	2.2	3.5	119.6	58.6	*	20.3	355.2	0.0	369.1	0.0	*	-57.7	749.7
1961	16.5	72.8	9.1	10.8	102.6	24.6	0.3	2.1	3.4	123.9	47.9	0.2	19.5	344.4	0.0	397.9	0.0	*	-82.9	748.7
1962	16.5	84.3	10.0	6.9	99.8	30.1	0.2	3.7	3.4	131.6	47.7	0.1	20.0	353.6	0.0	417.2	0.0	*	-88.4	783.2
1963	13.8	89.5	10.9	6.8	97.7	32.1	0.2	4.1	3.4	132.0	48.0	0.1	21.1	356.3	0.0	452.0	0.0	*	-99.3	812.4
1964	12.4	109.2	10.1	6.1	105.2	34.8	0.1	4.6	3.6	133.8	55.2	*	24.1	377.5	0.0	491.8	0.0	*	-113.8	877.1
1965	12.7	111.6	11.1	5.2	99.9	37.1	0.2	4.9	3.6	140.0	56.7	0.1	27.3	386.1	0.0	510.3	0.0	0.0	-112.8	907.8
1966	11.7	120.7	14.0	4.8	102.8	40.1	0.2	4.5	3.8	153.1	61.4	0.8	29.1	414.6	11.5	550.1	0.0	0.0	-136.9	971.8
1967	8.8	131.3	13.2	4.0	94.6	51.0	0.1	5.1	3.6	162.8	60.0	0.7	30.0	425.1	23.3	603.1	0.0	0.0	-167.7	1023.9
1968	7.4	143.7	14.7	3.7	103.8	57.9	0.4	5.2	4.0	174.6	74.2	0.2	33.0	471.9	44.1	660.6	0.0	0.0	-214.6	1113.2
1969	7.7	149.0	15.2	3.1	106.0	61.0	0.2	5.8	4.0	182.2	69.2	0.2	32.3	479.2	40.5	707.7	0.0	0.0	-193.7	1190.3
1970	6.4	154.6	15.2	2.6	105.9	58.3	1.4	6.3	4.0	189.5	65.2	0.3	32.8	481.5	28.7	736.1	0.0	*	-206.2	1201.0
1971	7.2	161.5	15.4	2.0	108.5	64.3	1.4	6.3	3.1	193.3	58.4	0.3	31.2	484.1	27.7	753.2	0.0	0.0	-215.2	1218.5
1972	4.6	175.1	19.4	2.2	111.2	58.6	0.8	5.1	3.4	199.8	74.3	0.4	43.0	518.2	31.5	798.0	0.0	0.0	-169.2	1358.1
1973	65.4	201.8	21.8	2.1	117.0	64.9	0.6	4.4	3.7	209.4	69.1	0.4	42.7	536.0	48.3	767.1	0.0	0.0	-219.0	1399.7
1974	55.0	187.1	15.8	2.1	95.2	68.0	2.0	4.3	3.6	208.8	65.2	2.5	41.8	509.1	43.4	886.6	0.0	0.0	-276.5	1404.6
1975	76.1	167.6	16.7	1.7	96.7	77.5	2.0	2.8	3.8	215.4	54.2	2.6	38.0	511.5	36.4	889.1	0.0	0.0	-316.0	1364.7
1976	82.9	151.6	19.5	1.6	107.2	72.0	2.3	3.0	4.2	227.5	48.3	2.4	36.4	524.3	26.6	986.1	0.0	0.0	-361.6	1409.8
1977	104.2	145.4	19.1	1.7	115.3	66.9	3.4	3.5	4.3	238.5	60.9	1.1	48.7	563.4	46.5	747.3	0.0	0.0	-183.4	1423.4
1978	87.4	129.3	20.5	1.8	120.9	63.7	3.8	4.8	4.6	249.2	79.5	0.2	54.7	603.7	44.6	953.4	0.0	0.0	-298.3	1520.1
1979	101.1	161.4	19.8	1.6	124.9	71.5	1.5	5.3	4.8	238.5	81.3	0.2	51.0	600.2	38.9	829.7	0.0	0.0	-154.4	1575.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	597	65	1303	2120	18507	4284	105	548	571	22776	9327	6	3131	62679	0	34299	0	1	-16907
1961	618	70	1365	2136	17620	4528	49	519	556	23594	7624	33	2984	61008	0	37362	0	2	-24294
1962	620	81	1508	1374	17134	5506	43	930	562	25058	7590	10	3059	62774	0	39512	0	2	-25912
1963	518	87	1640	1347	16771	5868	39	1012	562	25124	7631	16	3253	63264	0	43119	0	1	-29107
1964	464	106	1520	1205	18066	6355	23	1137	590	25474	8775	2	3719	66865	0	47007	0	2	-33353
1965	476	108	1674	1029	17145	6711	34	1227	597	26656	9022	9	4205	68311	0	48814	0	0	-33067
1966	438	117	2106	958	17650	7256	30	1113	621	29135	9761	125	4483	73257	989	52815	0	0	-40108
1967	329	127	1994	795	16240	9191	26	1329	596	30983	9551	101	4563	75368	2015	57810	0	0	-49151
1968	278	139	2219	743	17821	10446	72	1369	654	33243	11810	28	4936	83342	3903	63535	0	0	-62893
1969	285	145	2294	615	18200	10946	28	1525	654	34689	11002	36	4740	84729	3667	67745	0	0	-56784
1970	238	150	2297	510	18187	10444	239	1659	666	36068	10368	38	4828	85305	2614	70142	0	0	-60447
1971	267	157	2324	405	18621	11519	240	1659	516	36791	9288	40	4559	85962	2553	71884	0	0	-63078
1972	2173	170	2925	430	19091	10492	148	1368	553	38036	11812	58	6190	91103	2919	76883	0	0	-49584
1973	3921	198	3282	409	20091	11594	110	1164	611	39861	10986	61	6138	94306	4432	73835	0	0	-64184
1974	3215	183	2378	407	16345	12139	345	1147	585	39752	10365	380	5982	89826	3889	84903	0	0	-81032
1975	4441	164	2513	335	16606	13803	346	763	620	41008	8627	397	5440	90459	3308	85438	0	0	-92614
1976	4738	149	2943	314	18405	12831	400	813	689	43311	7675	360	5307	93049	2405	95061	0	0	-105989
1977	6056	143	2879	341	19791	11938	599	957	702	45412	9683	165	7138	99604	4315	71612	0	0	-53752
1978	4983	127	3094	352	20753	11375	669	1300	754	47438	12647	34	8091	106507	4140	91370	0	0	-87424
1979	5862	159	2981	[illegible]	21496	12739	252	1498	789	45399	12929	30	5451	103763	3613	79509	0	0	-45248

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Washington
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	70.1	174.7	60.6	98.7	131.8	298.7	177.4	177.7	367.5	-57.7	88.5	221.3	749.7
1961	68.7	175.9	55.5	94.6	129.6	296.8	181.0	181.4	396.8	-82.9	91.0	222.9	748.7
1962	66.8	180.5	56.2	98.3	141.8	312.7	191.3	191.6	415.4	-88.4	95.8	231.2	783.2
1963	68.9	186.1	58.7	103.0	140.5	329.4	193.5	193.8	450.1	-99.3	103.2	247.6	812.4
1964	77.9	201.5	68.3	114.8	154.6	360.3	200.1	200.5	490.0	-113.8	111.2	265.0	877.1
1965	73.4	201.2	65.5	116.0	166.8	383.7	206.6	206.9	508.4	-112.8	116.3	279.2	907.8
1966	79.0	214.5	70.1	125.8	173.5	405.9	225.3	225.6	560.7	-136.9	124.5	299.4	971.8
1967	74.8	216.5	68.9	128.5	175.2	430.3	248.2	248.5	624.5	-167.7	134.6	322.2	1023.9
1968	81.8	237.2	73.7	138.9	187.1	454.3	282.4	282.7	702.8	-214.6	143.9	344.3	1113.2
1969	88.2	260.2	76.2	149.3	183.4	490.9	289.6	289.9	746.7	-193.7	162.6	390.4	1190.3
1970	90.9	270.6	77.6	156.0	184.6	483.4	290.7	290.9	763.4	-206.2	162.4	394.7	1201.0
1971	93.1	286.7	80.5	165.1	183.4	468.9	297.5	297.8	779.2	-215.2	164.2	399.8	1218.5
1972	91.7	312.4	89.4	201.2	216.2	541.8	301.9	302.7	828.1	-169.2	193.0	466.0	1358.1
1973	83.5	308.5	93.6	213.1	236.8	549.8	327.4	328.3	877.3	-219.0	192.3	466.0	1399.7
1974	72.3	301.5	83.8	201.8	221.6	573.0	327.4	328.3	976.0	-276.5	202.0	497.5	1404.6
1975	69.0	295.8	77.6	198.9	195.0	518.6	350.2	351.4	988.9	-316.0	194.5	478.4	1364.7
1976	68.7	307.1	74.6	203.4	183.6	531.2	366.9	368.1	1077.7	-361.6	208.1	507.9	1409.8
1977	68.9	313.1	76.0	205.8	206.1	526.8	376.6	377.7	879.2	-183.4	200.6	495.2	1423.4
1978	64.5	321.8	72.5	213.2	208.2	576.2	407.8	408.8	1065.4	-298.3	222.9	544.2	1520.1
1979	65.9	346.4	69.9	218.2	203.8	573.0	436.9	438.1	956.4	-154.4	233.9	567.0	1575.7

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Washington

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.7	0.0	1.7	8.3	58.8	0.0	1.4	60.2	29.9	74.7	174.7
1961	1.9	0.0	1.9	8.8	56.4	0.1	1.5	58.0	31.1	76.2	175.9
1962	1.4	0.0	1.4	10.3	52.2	0.1	2.8	55.1	33.3	80.4	180.5
1963	1.3	0.0	1.3	13.0	51.7	*	3.0	54.7	34.5	82.7	186.1
1964	1.2	0.0	1.2	17.8	55.6	0.1	3.3	58.9	36.5	87.1	201.5
1965	1.4	0.0	1.4	17.9	50.4	0.1	3.6	54.1	37.6	90.2	201.2
1966	1.3	0.0	1.3	21.1	53.4	0.1	3.2	56.6	39.8	95.7	214.5
1967	0.9	0.0	0.9	23.9	46.2	0.1	3.7	50.0	41.7	100.0	216.5
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	27.2	49.9	0.3	3.8	54.0	45.8	109.6	237.2
1969	0.6	0.0	0.6	31.4	51.8	0.1	4.2	56.1	50.6	121.4	260.2
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	32.9	52.6	0.8	4.3	57.7	52.4	127.3	270.6
1971	0.5	0.0	0.5	35.0	52.3	1.0	4.3	57.7	56.4	137.3	286.7
1972	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.7	47.7	0.7	3.3	51.7	64.6	156.1	312.4
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	37.2	42.8	0.5	2.9	46.2	65.7	159.2	308.5
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.4	31.7	1.5	2.6	35.8	66.2	163.0	301.5
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.0	31.0	1.3	1.5	33.8	65.5	161.2	295.8
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	33.0	32.2	1.8	1.5	35.5	69.3	169.1	307.1
1977	1.2	0.0	1.2	31.1	32.6	2.2	1.8	36.6	70.4	173.8	313.1
1978	1.6	0.0	1.6	27.9	30.7	2.3	1.9	35.0	74.8	182.6	321.8
1979	1.1	0.0	1.1	33.4	27.8	0.9	2.7	31.3	81.9	198.6	346.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	63	0	63	8	10090	0	347	10438	8755	21880
1961	71	0	71	9	9679	10	382	10071	9110	22321
1962	54	0	54	10	8967	12	705	9684	9760	23554
1963	47	0	47	13	8876	4	742	9622	10105	24245
1964	45	0	45	17	9544	9	811	10364	10707	25516
1965	51	0	51	17	8660	11	893	9564	11015	26436
1966	47	0	47	20	9159	18	791	9969	11660	28051
1967	33	0	33	23	7927	19	961	8907	12236	29295
1968	24	0	24	26	8569	60	986	9615	13428	32126
1969	23	0	23	30	8889	17	1111	10016	14823	35592
1970	12	0	12	32	9031	134	1144	10309	15355	37310
1971	17	0	17	34	8985	170	1153	10308	16521	40234
1972	11	0	11	39	8197	116	877	9190	18945	45743
1973	6	0	6	36	7344	92	767	8203	19254	46667
1974	5	0	5	36	5446	266	688	6400	19397	47784
1975	7	0	7	34	5316	236	404	5956	19209	47244
1976	8	0	8	32	5522	317	412	6251	20311	49567
1977	47	0	47	31	5605	390	478	6473	20630	50933
1978	64	0	64	27	5276	412	525	6213	21920	53503
1979	46	0	46	33	4765	157	731	5652	24006	58195

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector, (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Washington

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.1	0.0	3.1	6.7	8.6	18.6	0.2	1.2	22.1	*	50.7	10.9	27.2	98.7
1961	3.5	0.0	3.5	7.2	9.1	17.8	0.3	1.2	16.2	0.2	44.8	11.3	27.7	94.6
1962	2.7	0.0	2.7	8.2	10.0	16.5	0.5	1.3	17.0	0.1	45.4	12.3	29.8	98.3
1963	2.3	0.0	2.3	8.6	10.9	16.3	0.5	1.3	18.6	0.1	47.8	13.1	31.3	103.0
1964	2.2	0.0	2.2	12.7	10.1	17.6	0.6	1.3	23.8	*	53.3	13.8	32.8	114.8
1965	2.5	0.0	2.5	11.0	11.1	15.9	0.6	1.3	22.9	0.1	51.9	14.9	35.6	116.0
1966	2.3	0.0	2.3	13.2	14.0	16.9	0.6	1.4	21.0	0.8	54.6	16.3	39.3	125.8
1967	1.6	0.0	1.6	15.6	13.2	14.6	0.7	1.4	21.0	0.7	51.6	17.6	42.1	128.5
1968	1.2	0.0	1.2	16.7	14.7	15.8	0.7	1.5	22.8	0.2	55.7	19.2	46.0	138.9
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	17.7	15.2	16.4	0.7	1.5	23.2	0.2	57.3	21.5	51.6	149.3
1970	0.6	0.0	0.6	19.1	15.2	16.6	0.8	1.6	23.4	0.3	57.9	22.9	55.6	156.0
1971	0.9	0.0	0.9	21.3	15.4	16.5	0.8	1.7	23.7	0.3	58.4	24.6	60.0	165.1
1972	0.6	0.0	0.6	23.9	19.4	15.1	0.6	1.7	27.8	0.4	65.0	32.7	79.1	201.2
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	33.0	21.8	13.5	0.5	1.7	22.3	0.4	60.3	34.9	84.7	213.1
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	34.0	15.8	10.0	0.5	1.9	18.9	2.5	49.6	34.1	83.9	201.8
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	32.6	16.7	9.8	0.3	2.0	13.3	2.6	44.7	35.1	86.2	198.9
1976	0.4	0.0	0.4	32.3	19.5	10.2	0.3	2.1	7.5	2.4	42.0	37.4	91.4	203.4
1977	2.2	0.0	2.2	30.5	19.1	10.3	0.3	2.0	10.4	1.1	43.3	37.4	92.4	205.8
1978	3.0	0.0	3.0	25.7	20.5	9.7	0.3	2.2	10.8	0.2	43.8	40.9	99.8	213.2
1979	2.1	0.0	2.1	34.0	19.8	8.8	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.2	32.1	43.8	106.1	218.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	117	0	117	6	1303	3190	61	219	3509	6	8288	3195	7985
1961	132	0	132	7	1365	3060	67	227	2583	33	7334	3318	8129
1962	100	0	100	8	1508	2835	124	240	2708	10	7425	3614	8722
1963	87	0	87	8	1640	2806	131	246	2959	16	7798	3825	9177
1964	84	0	84	12	1520	3017	143	249	3781	2	8712	4030	9605
1965	95	0	95	11	1674	2738	158	253	3635	9	8467	4353	10448
1966	87	0	87	13	2106	2896	140	268	3336	125	8870	4791	11526
1967	61	0	61	15	1994	2506	170	271	3343	101	8385	5154	12340
1968	44	0	44	16	2219	2709	174	294	3633	28	9058	5637	13486
1969	44	0	44	17	2294	2810	196	293	3693	36	9322	6301	15129
1970	23	0	23	18	2297	2855	202	304	3729	38	9425	6703	16288
1971	31	0	31	21	2324	2841	203	317	3771	40	9495	7222	17588
1972	21	0	21	23	2925	2591	155	319	4424	58	10472	9596	23170
1973	12	0	12	32	3282	2322	135	331	3548	61	9679	10236	24810
1974	9	0	9	33	2378	1722	121	370	3002	380	7973	9982	24591
1975	13	0	13	32	2513	1681	71	374	2121	397	7157	10273	25268
1976	15	0	15	32	2943	1746	73	401	1193	360	6715	10972	26777
1977	87	0	87	30	2879	1772	84	380	1659	165	6939	10967	27077
1978	118	0	118	25	3094	1668	93	421	1718	34	7027	11986	29256
1979	85	0	85	33	2981	1506	129	363	161	30	5170	12832	31108

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Washington

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	10.9	0.0	10.9	51.8	15.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	4.2	25.3	20.3	67.0	2.1	47.7	119.2	298.7
1961	11.0	0.0	11.0	56.4	12.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	3.4	23.3	19.5	60.3	1.9	48.5	118.8	296.8
1962	12.4	0.0	12.4	65.3	12.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	4.3	23.4	20.0	62.2	2.0	50.1	120.8	312.7
1963	10.2	0.0	10.2	68.0	11.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	4.3	21.4	21.1	60.4	2.0	55.6	133.3	329.4
1964	8.9	0.0	8.9	78.0	13.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	3.5	23.4	24.1	65.8	1.9	60.8	144.9	360.3
1965	8.8	0.0	8.8	81.9	15.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	4.0	24.8	27.3	74.1	2.0	63.8	153.2	383.7
1966	8.1	0.0	8.1	85.0	16.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.4	3.3	27.5	29.1	78.2	2.2	68.2	164.1	405.9
1967	6.3	0.0	6.3	89.2	17.9	0.0	*	0.7	1.4	3.1	24.6	30.0	77.8	1.9	75.2	179.9	430.3
1968	5.6	0.0	5.6	96.3	16.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.5	3.2	28.0	33.0	83.2	2.0	78.8	188.5	454.3
1969	5.8	0.0	5.8	95.2	14.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.6	2.9	28.6	32.3	80.8	1.6	90.4	217.1	490.9
1970	5.5	0.0	5.5	96.0	13.7	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.9	29.0	32.8	81.7	1.4	87.1	211.7	483.4
1971	5.9	0.0	5.9	98.9	13.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.9	2.7	27.3	31.2	76.9	1.7	83.1	202.3	468.9
1972	3.7	0.0	3.7	103.9	18.9	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.9	2.7	39.9	43.0	106.9	1.7	95.4	230.2	541.8
1973	4.3	0.0	4.3	124.1	20.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	2.5	39.1	42.7	106.7	1.7	91.4	221.5	549.8
1974	7.2	0.0	7.2	111.1	16.9	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.1	2.2	37.8	41.8	101.5	1.8	101.5	250.0	573.0
1975	10.7	0.0	10.7	94.0	18.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.3	27.3	38.0	88.5	1.9	93.5	230.1	518.6
1976	15.8	0.0	15.8	80.3	18.8	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.2	25.5	36.4	85.8	1.7	101.1	246.6	531.2
1977	13.9	0.0	13.9	77.4	24.9	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.9	33.9	48.7	113.2	1.5	92.5	228.3	526.8
1978	14.2	0.0	14.2	69.2	28.0	0.0	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.9	33.5	54.7	123.3	1.5	107.0	261.1	576.2
1979	14.2	0.0	14.2	84.4	30.1	0.0	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.5	17.4	51.0	103.9	1.4	107.8	261.4	573.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	409	0	409	50	2598	0	105	136	158	791	4031	3131	10950	195	13975	34927
1961	412	0	412	54	2185	0	39	66	154	642	3704	2984	9774	183	14205	34807
1962	465	0	465	63	2211	0	31	95	174	820	3716	3059	10107	187	14670	35402
1963	383	0	383	66	2032	0	35	133	174	811	3399	3253	9836	188	16285	39072
1964	334	0	334	76	2227	0	14	177	183	661	3723	3719	10704	181	17825	42481
1965	329	0	329	79	2720	0	23	165	216	758	3943	4205	12030	190	18703	44890
1966	303	0	303	82	2779	0	12	173	225	623	4370	4483	12666	211	19997	48108
1967	234	0	234	86	3072	0	7	188	228	598	3917	4563	12573	186	22028	52738
1968	210	0	210	93	2861	0	12	199	251	605	4460	4936	13322	195	23086	55233
1969	218	0	218	92	2488	0	11	206	262	552	4553	4740	12811	155	26500	63630
1970	203	0	203	93	2349	0	105	297	267	551	4609	4828	13004	135	25530	62035
1971	218	0	218	96	2307	0	70	286	140	507	4343	4559	12213	158	24351	59302
1972	138	0	138	101	3238	0	32	321	150	523	6350	6190	16804	166	27947	67477
1973	162	0	162	122	3487	0	18	247	185	468	6221	6138	16764	160	26789	64931
1974	276	0	276	108	2907	0	79	322	178	424	6014	5982	15906	177	29738	73260
1975	413	0	413	92	3101	0	111	273	192	438	4337	5440	13892	181	27416	67431
1976	609	0	609	79	3225	0	83	313	214	421	4053	5307	13616	167	29616	72276
1977	552	0	552	76	4275	0	208	378	202	360	5396	7138	17958	147	27099	66904
1978	568	0	568	69	4802	0	257	657	216	370	5291	8041	19716	147	31347	76512
1979	565	0	565	83	5162	0	101	524	227	289	2774	5451	14527	135	31607	76621

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Washington

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.2	0.4	10.7	15.3	23.2	*	2.5	114.3	10.7	176.8	0.1	0.2	177.7
1961	0.1	0.4	10.8	15.7	24.6	*	2.4	119.4	7.6	180.6	0.1	0.2	181.4
1962	0.1	0.5	6.9	18.2	30.1	*	2.3	126.1	7.1	190.8	0.1	0.3	191.6
1963	*	0.0	6.8	17.8	32.1	*	2.3	126.4	7.9	193.4	0.1	0.2	193.8
1964	*	0.7	6.1	19.1	34.8	*	2.5	129.0	7.9	199.4	0.1	0.2	200.5
1965	*	0.7	5.2	17.6	37.1	*	2.3	134.7	8.9	205.9	0.1	0.2	206.9
1966	*	1.5	4.8	16.4	40.1	*	2.4	148.5	11.6	223.8	0.1	0.2	225.6
1967	*	2.5	4.0	15.9	51.0	*	2.2	158.2	14.3	245.7	0.1	0.2	248.5
1968	*	3.6	3.7	21.4	57.9	*	2.4	169.9	23.3	278.8	0.1	0.2	282.7
1969	*	4.7	3.1	23.4	61.0	*	2.4	177.8	17.2	284.9	0.1	0.2	289.9
1970	*	6.6	2.6	23.0	58.3	0.1	2.4	185.0	12.7	284.1	0.1	0.2	290.9
1971	*	6.3	2.0	26.1	64.3	0.1	2.3	188.9	7.4	291.2	0.1	0.2	297.8
1972	*	7.6	2.2	29.5	58.6	0.1	2.4	195.4	6.1	294.3	0.2	0.6	302.7
1973	*	7.5	2.1	37.8	64.9	0.1	2.6	205.2	7.3	319.9	0.3	0.6	328.3
1974	*	5.6	2.1	36.5	68.0	0.1	2.5	204.6	8.1	321.8	0.3	0.6	328.3
1975	*	6.0	1.7	37.6	77.5	0.1	2.6	211.1	13.6	344.2	0.4	0.9	351.4
1976	*	6.1	1.6	45.8	72.0	0.1	2.9	223.2	15.3	360.8	0.3	0.8	368.1
1977	*	6.3	1.7	47.4	66.9	0.1	3.0	234.7	16.5	370.3	0.3	0.8	377.7
1978	0.0	6.5	1.8	52.3	63.7	0.1	3.3	245.0	35.3	401.4	0.3	0.7	408.8
1979	0.0	7.5	1.6	57.8	71.3	0.2	3.4	235.1	60.1	429.4	0.4	0.9	438.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	7	*	2120	2629	4284	4	413	21766	1698	32914	26	66
1961	2	*	2136	2697	4528	4	402	22726	1213	33704	29	72
1962	2	*	1374	3121	5506	5	387	23998	1137	35529	32	77
1963	1	*	1347	3058	5868	6	387	24067	1261	35995	29	70
1964	1	1	1205	3276	6355	6	407	24564	1258	37070	28	68
1965	1	1	1029	3027	6711	11	381	25645	1421	38226	28	67
1966	1	1	958	2816	7256	8	396	28264	1840	41538	28	68
1967	1	2	795	2735	9191	10	367	30114	2276	45488	26	63
1968	0	3	743	3682	10446	11	404	32344	3705	51334	24	58
1969	0	5	615	4014	10946	12	393	33844	2742	52566	24	57
1970	0	6	510	3953	10444	17	400	35214	2021	52558	22	53
1971	0	6	405	4488	11519	16	376	35967	1173	53945	22	55
1972	0	7	430	5064	10492	16	403	37194	978	54577	73	175
1973	0	7	409	6485	11594	15	426	39062	1163	59154	75	182
1974	0	6	407	6262	12139	15	408	38958	1281	59471	75	185
1975	0	6	335	6455	13803	15	428	40196	2169	63401	105	257
1976	0	6	314	7869	12831	16	476	42489	2429	66424	100	243
1977	0	6	341	8138	11937	17	501	44671	2628	68233	93	230
1978	0	6	352	8974	11363	25	538	46647	5608	73507	87	212
1979	0	7	323	9915	12716	45	563	44747	9553	77862	106	256

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Washington

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	367.0	0.0	0.0	*	367.5
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	396.0	0.0	0.0	*	396.8
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	415.2	0.0	0.0	*	415.4
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	450.0	0.0	0.0	*	450.1
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	489.9	0.0	0.0	*	490.0
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	508.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	508.4
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	547.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	560.7
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	601.1	23.3	0.0	0.0	624.5
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	658.6	44.1	0.0	0.0	702.8
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	706.1	40.5	0.0	0.0	746.7
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	734.7	28.7	0.0	*	763.4
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	751.5	27.7	0.0	0.0	779.2
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	796.2	31.5	0.0	0.0	828.1
1973	60.6	0.0	60.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.0	765.4	48.3	0.0	0.0	877.3
1974	47.4	0.0	47.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	884.7	43.4	0.0	0.0	976.0
1975	64.9	0.0	64.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	887.2	36.4	0.0	0.0	988.9
1976	66.5	0.0	66.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	984.3	26.6	0.0	0.0	1077.7
1977	87.0	0.0	87.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	745.7	46.5	0.0	0.0	879.2
1978	68.6	0.0	68.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	951.9	44.6	0.0	0.0	1065.4
1979	83.7	0.0	83.7	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.8	3.4	828.3	38.9	0.0	0.0	956.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	89	34104	0	0	1
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	124	37180	0	0	2
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	39325	0	0	2
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	42931	0	0	1
1964	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	12	15	46826	0	0	2
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	48624	0	0	0
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	215	52604	989	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	57623	2015	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	63340	3903	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	67590	3667	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	70008	2614	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	71726	2553	0	0
1972	2002	0	2002	0	0	0	0	60	60	76717	2919	0	0
1973	3741	0	3741	0	453	0	0	54	507	73676	4432	0	0
1974	2925	0	2925	0	8	0	0	68	76	84726	3889	0	0
1975	4009	0	4009	0	53	0	0	0	53	85257	3308	0	0
1976	4107	0	4107	0	43	0	0	0	43	94894	2405	0	0
1977	5370	0	5370	0	1	1	0	0	2	71465	4315	0	0
1978	4233	0	4233	*	32	12	0	0	44	91223	4140	0	0
1979	5166	0	5166	2	88	22	0	441	551	79375	3613	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of West Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	359.2	155.6	6.1	0.5	14.7	0.7	1.6	2.1	3.5	60.2	9.3	*	6.6	105.2	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	-41.8	588.3
1961	391.6	168.3	5.1	0.2	14.8	0.6	1.6	2.4	3.4	60.4	7.7	*	6.4	102.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	-61.5	612.1
1962	396.3	159.2	5.3	0.1	14.6	0.6	1.4	3.5	3.2	62.1	9.3	*	7.3	107.5	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-57.5	616.5
1963	444.1	159.4	4.7	0.6	15.3	0.5	1.3	3.0	3.2	65.3	9.9	*	8.7	112.5	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	-63.0	661.4
1964	473.8	168.8	5.5	0.5	13.6	0.6	1.1	2.9	3.4	64.1	14.4	*	11.8	117.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	-62.5	707.3
1965	485.3	169.7	6.0	0.5	16.6	0.5	1.4	3.6	3.9	66.4	13.4	*	13.1	125.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	-56.6	732.5
1966	529.3	177.1	4.9	0.6	18.2	0.8	1.7	3.2	4.0	70.3	16.3	*	14.6	134.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	*	-88.2	760.9
1967	552.7	155.9	3.3	0.5	19.0	0.9	4.3	2.9	3.7	72.0	13.6	0.0	13.6	133.9	0.0	11.0	0.0	*	-123.7	729.7
1968	612.8	188.7	5.2	0.4	21.8	1.1	2.0	3.6	4.1	76.3	12.5	*	15.1	142.2	0.0	9.9	0.0	*	-153.8	799.7
1969	635.9	175.1	4.5	0.3	22.1	1.4	2.2	4.1	4.1	78.4	12.4	*	15.4	144.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	-175.0	790.8
1970	627.9	186.9	5.7	0.2	22.8	1.4	1.8	4.3	4.2	83.2	13.0	*	13.4	150.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	*	-178.3	797.0
1971	638.1	183.9	6.6	0.2	27.1	1.1	2.1	4.6	4.6	86.3	12.0	*	12.1	156.8	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-205.0	785.9
1972	734.0	204.5	6.9	0.2	32.1	0.9	2.2	5.3	4.9	88.8	11.0	*	12.1	164.4	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	-287.1	828.7
1973	828.0	190.0	6.0	0.2	34.4	0.9	1.7	5.6	4.8	95.6	9.1	*	11.7	170.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	-356.4	843.8
1974	853.3	186.7	5.4	0.2	32.7	1.0	1.8	6.1	4.6	96.3	10.7	0.1	10.4	169.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-389.6	831.7
1975	821.2	161.6	6.3	0.2	37.7	1.2	1.8	5.2	4.2	101.5	11.6	*	16.8	186.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	-408.6	771.8
1976	875.2	153.6	7.0	0.3	39.5	1.5	1.7	5.0	4.6	107.9	26.1	*	25.8	219.4	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	-440.9	817.9
1977	844.4	147.3	5.9	0.3	52.4	1.6	1.4	5.2	4.1	111.4	25.4	*	31.7	239.4	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-432.7	808.3
1978	781.5	154.3	7.7	0.3	51.2	1.5	1.3	4.7	4.4	111.7	19.4	*	24.3	226.5	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	-385.0	786.8
1979	824.7	151.2	7.1	0.3	62.4	1.8	4.5	5.7	4.6	107.7	12.5	*	30.4	237.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	-420.2	803.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	14055	150	918	99	2524	130	276	517	570	11458	1474	0	1044	19010	0	938	0	0	-12241
1961	15422	163	775	37	2538	107	277	604	555	11503	1229	0	1006	18631	0	1042	0	0	-18010
1962	15636	154	803	26	2501	110	250	882	531	11826	1473	2	1139	19543	0	1039	0	0	-16845
1963	17462	155	709	127	2619	95	236	751	531	12422	1573	2	1364	20429	0	801	0	0	-18477
1964	18582	164	822	109	2329	103	187	719	558	12207	2289	2	1840	21162	0	904	0	0	-18311
1965	19037	164	906	102	2841	93	253	900	636	12643	2134	1	2081	22590	0	828	0	0	-16588
1966	20882	171	744	116	3131	140	292	792	661	13390	2592	2	2304	24163	0	767	0	0	-25857
1967	22024	151	504	96	3259	156	765	765	616	13715	2158	0	2146	24180	0	1050	0	0	-36260
1968	24346	183	780	88	3749	203	350	949	676	14526	1980	1	2376	25679	0	957	0	0	-45090
1969	25368	170	673	59	3786	257	379	1083	672	14923	1974	4	2405	26217	0	952	0	0	-51279
1970	25347	181	858	49	3913	256	320	1138	684	15831	2064	5	2140	27258	0	996	0	0	-52248
1971	25975	178	998	43	4658	195	368	1229	761	16429	1906	1	1960	28548	0	1146	0	0	-60076
1972	29800	199	1038	40	5513	166	383	1402	815	16904	1748	1	1965	29975	0	1246	0	0	-84145
1973	33640	186	910	44	5908	163	296	1491	785	18200	1448	1	1935	31182	0	1176	0	0	-104468
1974	35756	182	807	46	5611	175	324	1648	752	18326	1709	8	1795	31200	0	1148	0	0	-114185
1975	34419	158	943	48	6471	223	325	1397	686	19314	1847	1	2631	33885	0	1063	0	0	119753
1976	36350	151	1056	53	6776	273	297	1350	762	20538	4146	0	3916	39167	0	1026	0	0	-129219
1977	35635	145	889	55	8998	287	254	1412	670	21205	4039	1	4844	42654	0	943	0	0	-126809
1978	32818	152	1154	52	8794	276	228	1280	720	21267	3082	1	3743	40596	0	925	0	0	-112843
1979	34177	149	1070	56	10720	322	801	1552	753	20498	1982	1	4513	42267	0	1232	0	0	-123157

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of West Virginia
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	57.3	77.8	28.1	41.5	314.2	384.9	84.0	84.2	146.4	-41.8	29.9	74.7	588.3
1961	58.9	80.2	27.6	41.5	339.8	411.7	78.5	78.8	168.8	-61.5	31.1	76.2	612.1
1962	61.2	83.7	31.0	45.9	330.7	407.2	79.4	79.6	171.8	-57.5	33.5	80.8	616.5
1963	62.7	86.5	29.3	45.2	364.7	445.1	84.4	84.7	183.4	-63.0	35.4	84.9	661.4
1964	60.3	86.0	27.0	44.3	403.7	488.7	88.3	88.4	190.5	-62.5	37.8	90.2	707.3
1965	58.4	85.8	27.3	46.0	412.0	504.6	96.0	96.1	195.5	-56.6	40.8	98.0	732.5
1966	63.1	93.3	29.5	49.7	420.9	517.1	100.6	100.7	235.0	-88.2	43.1	103.7	760.9
1967	63.5	96.0	32.0	53.9	384.1	478.6	101.1	101.2	272.7	-123.7	43.9	105.1	729.7
1968	65.4	101.5	35.3	60.2	426.8	530.0	107.9	108.0	318.1	-153.8	48.4	115.8	799.7
1969	66.1	106.1	33.8	61.6	420.5	530.2	92.8	92.8	352.6	-175.0	52.2	125.4	790.8
1970	65.7	106.1	35.9	62.1	410.3	520.6	108.2	108.2	355.2	-178.3	51.6	125.4	797.0
1971	65.6	109.2	40.4	68.4	383.0	491.6	116.6	116.7	385.2	-205.0	52.5	127.7	785.9
1972	71.0	118.0	44.4	74.5	399.7	510.3	125.9	125.9	474.9	-287.1	55.0	132.8	828.7
1973	66.5	118.5	41.8	74.7	396.1	512.7	137.9	137.9	557.9	-356.4	58.8	142.6	843.8
1974	65.1	120.1	41.2	74.5	377.3	498.6	138.4	138.5	599.3	-389.6	60.6	149.2	831.7
1975	61.8	120.6	41.6	75.3	330.1	437.5	138.4	138.4	608.5	-408.6	57.8	142.1	771.8
1976	62.8	124.9	41.7	77.3	358.6	473.8	141.9	142.0	653.8	-440.9	61.9	151.0	817.9
1977	63.9	132.7	39.9	78.6	328.7	446.9	150.1	150.1	658.4	-432.7	65.1	160.7	808.3
1978	64.7	136.5	44.1	83.1	295.7	414.0	153.2	153.3	614.1	-385.0	66.6	162.5	786.8
1979	65.1	138.1	38.3	78.7	305.8	434.5	152.3	152.3	664.2	-420.2	70.7	171.4	803.6

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of West Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.3	0.0	2.3	51.4	1.8	0.9	0.9	3.6	5.8	14.6	77.8
1961	2.3	0.0	2.3	50.9	3.3	1.2	1.2	5.7	6.2	15.1	80.2
1962	3.2	0.0	3.2	51.4	3.5	1.2	1.9	6.6	6.6	15.9	83.7
1963	2.5	0.0	2.5	53.8	3.7	1.3	1.4	6.4	7.0	16.8	86.5
1964	2.1	0.0	2.1	53.5	2.6	0.8	1.2	4.7	7.6	18.1	86.0
1965	2.3	0.0	2.3	51.2	2.6	1.2	1.1	4.9	8.1	19.4	85.8
1966	2.9	0.0	2.9	54.6	3.4	1.3	0.9	5.7	8.9	21.3	93.3
1967	3.4	0.0	3.4	51.8	3.5	4.0	0.7	8.2	9.6	22.9	96.0
1968	3.5	0.0	3.5	56.4	2.7	1.9	1.0	5.5	10.6	25.4	101.5
1969	2.4	0.0	2.4	58.1	2.6	1.9	1.1	5.5	11.8	28.3	106.1
1970	1.8	0.0	1.8	59.8	1.4	1.7	1.0	4.1	11.8	28.7	106.1
1971	2.4	0.0	2.4	57.4	2.8	2.0	1.1	5.9	12.7	30.9	109.2
1972	2.4	0.0	2.4	61.1	4.1	2.0	1.3	7.4	13.8	33.3	118.0
1973	2.4	0.6	3.0	56.8	4.0	1.5	1.2	6.7	15.2	36.9	118.5
1974	4.0	0.4	4.5	55.1	3.2	1.2	1.2	5.5	15.9	39.1	120.1
1975	2.2	0.2	2.4	52.3	4.8	1.1	1.2	7.1	17.0	41.8	120.6
1976	1.7	0.1	1.8	52.4	6.5	0.9	1.2	8.6	18.0	44.0	124.9
1977	2.0	0.1	2.1	52.6	6.7	1.1	1.3	9.1	19.8	49.0	132.7
1978	2.3	0.1	2.4	54.2	5.8	1.0	1.3	8.1	20.9	50.9	136.5
1979	2.7	*	2.7	48.8	7.5	4.2	2.0	13.6	21.3	51.7	138.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	85	0	85	50	303	163	226	693	1714	4283
1961	85	0	85	49	573	213	295	1081	1809	4432
1962	120	0	120	50	607	212	468	1288	1932	4662
1963	93	0	93	52	630	223	360	1213	2049	4916
1964	79	0	79	52	453	148	304	905	2222	5295
1965	84	0	84	50	449	203	280	932	2365	5677
1966	107	0	107	53	585	233	231	1049	2600	6254
1967	128	0	128	50	602	710	184	1495	2808	6724
1968	132	0	132	55	467	327	252	1046	3112	7445
1969	90	0	90	56	443	330	282	1055	3452	8289
1970	67	0	67	58	241	295	265	802	3459	8406
1971	88	0	88	56	482	345	292	1119	3723	9067
1972	91	0	91	60	703	345	358	1407	4041	9756
1973	90	23	114	56	680	270	321	1271	4457	10802
1974	154	19	173	54	553	205	309	1068	4656	11469
1975	83	10	93	51	820	190	331	1341	4979	12246
1976	66	4	70	51	1111	160	331	1602	5285	12898
1977	81	4	85	52	1157	194	353	1704	5816	14359
1978	93	2	95	53	988	170	366	1524	6114	14923
1979	106	2	108	48	1280	733	538	2551	6248	15146

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of West Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	4.2	0.0	4.2	16.0	6.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	*	7.9	3.8	9.5	41.5
1961	4.2	0.0	4.2	16.2	5.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	*	7.2	4.0	9.9	41.5
1962	6.0	0.0	6.0	17.3	5.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	*	7.7	4.4	10.6	45.9
1963	4.6	0.0	4.6	17.6	4.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	*	7.0	4.7	11.2	45.2
1964	3.9	0.0	3.9	15.4	5.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	*	7.6	5.1	12.2	44.3
1965	4.2	0.0	4.2	15.0	6.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	*	8.1	5.5	13.2	46.0
1966	5.3	0.0	5.3	16.4	4.9	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	*	7.7	6.0	14.3	49.7
1967	6.4	0.0	6.4	19.1	3.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	6.5	6.5	15.5	53.9
1968	6.6	0.0	6.6	21.0	5.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	*	7.6	7.4	17.6	60.2
1969	4.5	0.0	4.5	22.2	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.2	*	7.1	8.2	19.6	61.6
1970	3.3	0.0	3.3	22.4	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.5	*	10.2	7.6	18.5	62.1
1971	4.4	0.0	4.4	23.8	6.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	4.0	*	12.2	8.1	19.8	68.4
1972	4.5	0.0	4.5	27.4	6.9	1.5	0.2	0.3	3.5	*	12.4	8.8	21.3	74.5
1973	4.5	0.4	4.9	26.4	6.0	1.5	0.2	0.3	2.6	*	10.6	9.6	23.2	74.7
1974	7.5	0.3	7.8	25.2	5.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	8.2	9.6	23.7	74.5
1975	4.0	0.2	4.2	25.3	6.3	1.8	0.2	0.3	3.6	*	12.2	9.7	24.0	75.3
1976	3.2	0.1	3.2	20.9	7.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	7.7	*	17.6	10.3	25.2	77.3
1977	3.8	0.1	3.8	19.9	5.9	2.5	0.2	0.3	7.3	*	16.2	11.1	27.5	78.6
1978	4.3	*	4.4	22.9	7.7	2.1	0.2	0.3	6.6	*	16.9	11.3	27.6	83.1
1979	4.9	*	5.0	22.7	7.1	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	*	10.6	11.8	28.6	78.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	158	0	158	15	918	111	40	64	98	0	1231	1118	2794
1961	158	0	158	16	775	210	52	68	39	0	1145	1184	2902
1962	223	0	223	17	803	223	83	70	53	2	1232	1285	3101
1963	173	0	173	17	709	231	64	65	61	2	1132	1374	3296
1964	147	0	147	15	822	166	54	56	107	2	1206	1499	3573
1965	157	0	157	15	906	164	49	66	94	1	1280	1611	3867
1966	199	0	199	16	744	214	41	61	164	2	1226	1744	4197
1967	238	0	238	19	504	221	32	55	229	0	1042	1895	4537
1968	246	0	246	20	780	171	44	56	160	1	1212	2157	5160
1969	167	0	167	22	673	162	50	56	191	4	1137	2395	5751
1970	124	0	124	22	858	89	47	56	561	5	1616	2234	5428
1971	164	0	164	23	998	176	52	57	642	1	1926	2386	5812
1972	168	0	168	27	1038	258	63	58	559	1	1976	2587	6246
1973	168	15	183	26	910	249	57	59	407	1	1683	2810	6812
1974	287	13	299	25	807	203	55	59	176	8	1308	2818	6943
1975	155	7	161	25	943	301	58	59	575	1	1937	2854	7020
1976	123	3	125	20	1056	407	58	60	1220	0	2801	3031	7397
1977	150	2	153	20	889	424	62	61	1154	1	2591	3268	8067
1978	172	1	174	23	1154	362	65	61	1042	1	2684	3319	8101
1979	197	1	198	22	1070	469	95	62	9	1	1706	3456	8378

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of West Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	208.1	0.0	208.1	78.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.1	8.4	6.6	21.9	5.8	20.2	50.4	384.9
1961	221.3	0.0	221.3	92.7	1.6	0.0	0.4	1.0	2.2	0.9	7.3	6.4	19.8	6.0	20.8	51.1	411.7
1962	220.1	0.0	220.1	81.6	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.2	1.0	8.7	7.3	22.6	6.4	22.4	54.2	407.2
1963	257.2	0.0	257.2	78.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.2	0.9	9.3	8.7	24.8	4.7	23.7	56.8	445.1
1964	281.4	0.0	281.4	84.7	2.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.3	0.8	13.5	11.8	32.3	5.4	25.1	59.8	488.7
1965	287.4	0.0	287.4	83.9	4.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	2.7	0.8	12.4	13.1	35.6	5.1	27.2	65.4	504.6
1966	290.9	0.0	290.9	86.8	4.1	0.0	0.3	2.1	2.8	0.8	14.6	14.6	39.3	3.9	28.2	68.0	517.1
1967	275.6	0.0	275.6	67.1	4.8	0.0	0.3	2.1	2.7	0.8	11.0	13.6	35.3	6.1	27.8	66.6	478.6
1968	290.0	0.0	290.0	93.1	6.6	0.0	0.1	2.5	3.0	0.7	10.1	15.1	38.1	5.6	30.4	72.8	530.0
1969	282.4	0.0	282.4	94.0	6.5	0.0	0.3	2.8	3.0	0.7	9.8	15.4	38.5	5.6	32.3	77.5	530.2
1970	275.1	0.0	275.1	95.9	6.4	0.0	0.1	3.1	3.0	0.6	6.7	13.4	33.4	5.9	32.2	78.1	520.6
1971	254.2	0.0	254.2	92.0	5.5	0.0	0.1	3.3	3.3	0.5	5.0	12.1	29.9	6.9	31.6	76.9	491.6
1972	261.9	0.0	261.9	100.4	6.6	0.0	0.2	3.7	3.5	0.5	3.4	12.1	30.0	7.4	32.4	78.2	510.3
1973	270.9	0.4	271.3	88.6	6.5	0.0	0.1	4.1	3.4	0.4	2.9	11.7	29.2	7.1	34.0	82.5	512.7
1974	254.5	0.4	254.9	90.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	4.8	3.3	0.5	2.5	10.4	25.3	7.0	35.0	86.3	498.6
1975	215.1	0.3	215.4	69.3	6.7	*	0.8	3.7	2.7	0.4	8.0	16.8	39.2	6.2	31.1	76.4	437.5
1976	225.4	0.1	225.5	65.9	9.0	*	0.8	3.5	3.0	0.4	18.4	25.8	60.9	6.3	33.5	81.7	473.8
1977	189.6	0.1	189.7	59.7	16.9	*	0.3	3.6	2.5	0.4	18.1	31.7	73.8	5.5	34.1	84.1	446.9
1978	173.9	0.1	174.0	61.7	11.5	0.0	0.3	3.1	2.7	0.3	12.5	24.3	54.8	5.3	34.4	83.9	414.0
1979	162.7	0.1	162.8	62.3	23.4	0.0	0.4	3.4	2.9	0.3	12.4	30.4	73.2	7.5	37.6	91.1	434.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	7795	0	7795	76	330	0	112	250	372	201	1340	1044	3649	540	5915	14784
1961	8301	0	8301	90	273	0	63	257	362	176	1159	1006	3296	567	6108	14966
1962	8258	0	8258	79	326	0	38	326	363	182	1388	1139	3763	604	6577	15871
1963	9632	0	9632	76	408	0	13	324	363	177	1475	1364	4124	450	6934	16638
1964	10528	0	10528	82	376	0	39	358	381	159	2143	1840	5296	517	7357	17534
1965	10735	0	10735	81	695	0	50	568	438	154	1966	2081	5952	493	7984	19163
1966	10865	0	10865	84	700	0	58	520	455	147	2324	2304	6509	375	8279	19918
1967	10303	0	10303	65	826	0	55	548	446	144	1749	2146	5914	585	8158	19531
1968	10825	0	10825	90	1126	0	23	652	490	137	1610	2376	6414	538	8915	21328
1969	10533	0	10533	91	1117	0	49	749	491	128	1563	2405	6501	535	9455	22704
1970	10250	0	10250	93	1098	0	25	821	500	114	1066	2140	5764	558	9426	22903
1971	9373	0	9373	89	943	0	23	880	546	96	803	1960	5251	661	9260	22550
1972	9726	0	9726	98	1140	0	38	974	584	87	546	1965	5333	712	9492	22918
1973	10093	17	10110	87	1112	0	26	1107	563	85	457	1935	5285	679	9977	24181
1974	9743	17	9759	88	550	0	119	1278	539	94	397	1795	4772	671	10271	25303
1975	8335	12	8347	68	1149	4	135	1002	447	78	1272	2631	6718	595	9102	22387
1976	8711	5	8716	65	1543	1	137	954	496	74	2926	3916	10048	606	9816	23955
1977	7540	5	7550	59	2905	1	61	990	420	81	2885	4844	12187	526	9987	24658
1978	6926	3	6929	61	1976	0	58	842	451	64	1986	3743	9120	504	10077	24596
1979	6494	2	6496	61	4025	0	68	911	472	65	1972	4513	12026	719	11017	26707

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of West Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.7	8.7	0.5	10.4	0.7	*	1.2	58.8	*	71.6	0.1	0.1	84.2
1961	1.0	7.8	0.2	8.6	0.6	*	1.2	59.1	*	69.7	0.1	0.2	78.8
1962	0.9	8.1	0.1	7.8	0.6	*	1.0	60.8	0.0	70.4	0.1	0.2	79.6
1963	1.0	9.4	0.6	7.9	0.5	*	1.0	64.0	*	74.1	0.1	0.2	84.7
1964	1.1	14.3	0.5	7.8	0.6	*	1.1	63.0	*	73.0	*	0.1	88.4
1965	1.0	18.6	0.5	8.9	0.5	*	1.2	65.3	0.0	76.4	*	0.1	96.1
1966	0.9	18.4	0.6	9.5	0.8	*	1.2	69.2	0.0	81.4	*	0.1	100.7
1967	0.7	17.2	0.5	9.4	0.9	*	1.0	71.0	0.5	83.2	*	0.1	101.2
1968	0.6	17.3	0.4	11.4	1.1	*	1.1	75.3	0.5	89.9	*	0.1	108.0
1969	0.5	0.0	0.3	11.9	1.4	*	1.1	77.4	0.2	92.3	*	0.1	92.8
1970	0.4	8.1	0.2	14.5	1.4	*	1.1	82.3	*	99.6	*	*	108.2
1971	0.3	10.4	0.2	17.8	1.1	*	1.3	85.5	0.0	105.9	*	*	116.7
1972	0.3	15.2	0.2	19.9	0.8	*	1.4	88.0	0.0	110.4	*	*	125.9
1973	0.2	17.9	0.2	22.5	0.8	*	1.3	94.8	0.0	119.8	*	*	137.9
1974	0.1	16.1	0.2	24.3	0.9	*	1.3	95.5	0.0	122.2	*	*	138.5
1975	*	14.3	0.2	20.4	1.2	*	1.5	100.7	0.0	124.0	*	*	138.4
1976	*	14.1	0.3	17.4	1.3	*	1.6	107.2	0.0	127.8	*	*	142.0
1977	*	15.0	0.3	21.0	1.5	*	1.5	110.6	0.0	135.0	*	*	150.1
1978	0.0	15.5	0.3	23.3	1.5	*	1.6	111.1	0.0	137.8	*	*	153.3
1979	0.0	17.2	0.3	24.2	1.8	*	1.7	107.0	*	135.1	*	*	152.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	137	8	99	1779	130	1	199	11193	3	13404	16	40
1961	38	8	37	1481	107	1	193	11260	3	13082	18	45
1962	34	8	26	1345	110	5	168	11574	0	13228	20	49
1963	37	9	127	1350	95	4	168	12180	7	13931	19	45
1964	40	14	109	1332	103	3	176	11991	4	13718	9	22
1965	36	18	102	1533	93	2	198	12424	0	14353	9	22
1966	33	18	116	1632	140	1	205	13182	0	15276	9	21
1967	25	17	96	1610	156	1	170	13515	73	15621	7	16
1968	24	17	88	1963	203	0	186	14334	80	16854	7	16
1969	18	0	59	2035	257	2	181	14739	25	17299	6	15
1970	17	8	49	2483	256	4	185	15660	5	18642	4	9
1971	12	10	43	3053	195	4	215	16277	0	19787	4	9
1972	10	15	40	3419	147	7	230	16760	0	20604	4	9
1973	7	18	44	3864	149	6	222	18056	0	22341	4	9
1974	5	16	46	4174	164	6	213	18173	0	22775	4	9
1975	1	14	48	3501	212	6	239	19176	0	23183	4	9
1976	1	14	53	2981	241	6	266	20404	0	23951	4	9
1977	0	15	55	3613	269	6	250	21063	0	25256	4	9
1978	0	15	52	3992	274	7	268	21142	0	25735	3	8
1979	0	17	56	4160	320	8	281	20370	1	25196	4	9

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of West Virginia

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	140.9	0.0	140.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.4
1961	162.8	0.0	162.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	168.8
1962	166.2	0.0	166.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.8
1963	178.9	0.0	178.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.4
1964	185.3	0.0	185.3	0.9	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.5
1965	190.5	0.0	190.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.5
1966	229.4	0.0	229.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	*	235.0
1967	266.6	0.0	266.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	*	272.7
1968	312.0	0.0	312.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	*	318.1
1969	346.1	0.0	346.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	352.6
1970	347.2	0.0	347.2	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	*	355.2
1971	376.8	0.0	376.8	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	385.2
1972	464.8	0.0	464.8	0.5	*	0.1	0.0	4.0	4.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	474.9
1973	548.6	0.0	548.6	0.4	*	0.1	0.0	3.7	3.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	557.9
1974	586.0	0.0	586.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	7.1	8.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	599.3
1975	599.2	0.0	599.2	0.4	4.1	*	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	608.5
1976	644.7	0.0	644.7	0.3	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	653.8
1977	648.7	0.0	648.7	*	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	658.4
1978	600.8	0.0	600.8	*	8.6	*	0.0	0.3	8.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	614.1
1979	654.2	0.0	654.2	0.1	4.6	*	0.0	0.0	4.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	664.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	5879	0	5879	1	0	0	0	34	34	398	0	0	0
1961	6841	0	6841	1	0	0	0	27	27	475	0	0	0
1962	7001	0	7001	1	0	0	0	32	32	435	0	0	0
1963	7528	0	7528	1	0	0	0	30	30	351	0	0	0
1964	7788	0	7788	1	2	0	0	35	37	387	0	0	0
1965	8025	0	8025	1	0	0	0	74	74	336	0	0	0
1966	9678	0	9678	1	0	0	0	103	103	392	0	0	0
1967	11329	0	11329	1	0	0	0	106	106	465	0	0	0
1968	13120	0	13120	1	22	0	0	131	153	418	0	0	0
1969	14559	0	14559	1	29	0	0	196	225	417	0	0	0
1970	14889	0	14889	1	2	0	0	432	434	437	0	0	0
1971	16338	0	16338	*	4	0	0	461	465	486	0	0	0
1972	19805	0	19805	*	-7	19	0	643	655	534	0	0	0
1973	23206	0	23206	*	3	14	0	584	601	497	0	0	0
1974	25501	0	25501	*	131	11	0	1136	1278	477	0	0	0
1975	25805	0	25805	*	700	7	0	0	707	467	0	0	0
1976	27433	0	27433	*	734	31	0	0	765	420	0	0	0
1977	27848	0	27848	*	[illegible]	17	0	0	917	417	0	0	0
1978	25608	0	25608	*	1476	2	0	54	1532	420	0	0	0
1979	27373	0	27373	*	786	2	0	0	788	513	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Wisconsin

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	326.0	93.8	13.1	1.5	121.6	1.6	16.8	18.5	5.3	171.7	27.3	5.8	24.2	407.4	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4	852.6
1961	329.6	117.7	11.1	1.3	129.7	1.7	17.2	18.3	5.1	171.7	25.6	5.2	24.0	411.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	881.3
1962	333.5	141.3	10.8	1.5	136.9	2.2	15.7	20.2	5.4	176.3	23.9	6.7	23.5	423.2	0.0	22.6	0.0	*	0.8	921.4
1963	338.8	157.1	11.5	1.4	136.5	2.9	14.0	23.1	5.4	180.3	25.9	5.5	26.6	433.2	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.1	-0.9	944.5
1964	350.9	175.6	10.5	1.3	136.4	3.1	12.5	22.1	5.7	182.5	26.0	4.0	26.5	430.7	0.0	16.0	0.0	*	2.1	975.3
1965	366.2	206.9	14.0	1.3	137.3	3.8	7.1	23.1	5.4	188.9	19.8	4.6	23.3	428.7	0.0	22.3	0.0	*	5.0	1029.2
1966	390.2	232.1	14.2	1.3	140.3	3.8	7.5	29.3	5.7	199.1	19.4	6.9	25.0	452.4	0.0	21.4	0.0	*	1.0	1097.1
1967	380.1	256.0	14.9	1.4	154.7	5.5	22.6	28.5	5.2	203.2	14.4	5.5	26.1	482.1	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.3	2.7	1142.7
1968	376.0	280.2	13.2	1.2	153.7	7.9	23.1	29.6	5.7	217.1	13.5	6.0	29.3	500.3	0.0	24.9	0.0	0.4	8.8	1190.5
1969	394.9	326.1	16.9	0.8	151.9	9.8	20.7	31.8	5.9	227.0	13.4	8.3	27.8	514.4	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.3	-2.0	1256.3
1970	403.9	348.3	21.8	0.7	150.4	9.3	17.0	32.0	6.0	238.9	18.4	9.2	27.0	532.3	1.7	20.0	0.0	0.1	-6.4	1299.9
1971	359.4	358.9	23.5	0.6	154.5	10.8	12.8	33.0	5.9	246.0	13.4	6.1	26.9	534.7	37.6	23.4	0.0	0.0	-10.1	1303.9
1972	348.7	329.5	21.4	0.6	155.4	11.6	8.7	36.6	6.3	260.7	14.4	7.8	27.3	552.2	35.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	-5.1	1285.9
1973	324.4	375.4	24.7	0.4	158.4	13.1	8.5	36.5	7.4	269.2	16.6	8.5	27.7	571.6	64.9	25.4	0.0	0.0	-11.8	1349.9
1974	290.4	390.2	21.1	0.4	153.0	12.3	6.3	35.3	7.1	266.3	11.2	3.0	27.9	544.2	92.1	21.1	0.0	0.0	-4.5	1333.5
1975	278.5	372.2	17.8	0.5	151.4	12.7	5.5	34.6	5.6	270.8	11.8	2.3	27.6	540.7	113.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	1327.7
1976	308.0	321.2	20.7	0.5	176.4	12.8	4.4	38.5	6.2	281.8	16.5	3.0	31.4	592.5	118.5	17.1	0.0	0.0	-3.8	1353.5
1977	312.2	355.9	18.4	0.5	180.9	13.1	3.8	42.7	6.2	288.6	17.3	2.5	38.3	612.4	117.9	19.0	0.0	*	9.2	1426.5
1978	303.7	376.8	22.4	0.5	191.9	13.0	3.9	36.9	6.6	298.3	16.4	4.7	34.0	628.7	126.2	24.7	0.0	0.2	11.4	1471.7
1979	328.0	374.5	20.3	0.5	188.2	13.8	1.3	30.6	6.9	282.5	12.7	1.5	54.6	613.2	112.0	23.9	0.0	0.3	9.5	1461.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	12713	91	1967	294	20868	290	2964	4608	872	32694	4344	880	4067	73849	0	2399	0	0	-124
1961	12854	114	1669	266	22265	304	3033	4567	849	32694	4070	781	4032	74530	0	2017	0	0	448
1962	12980	137	1626	301	23505	406	2764	5038	896	33555	3795	1016	3925	76826	0	2137	0	1	248
1963	13277	152	1735	285	23434	520	2477	5755	896	34325	4113	831	4478	78849	0	1551	0	7	-264
1964	13781	170	1579	267	23418	565	2198	5510	941	34738	4130	607	4480	78434	0	1532	0	5	603
1965	14370	200	2110	265	23566	672	1249	5769	898	35958	3155	696	3983	78321	0	2131	0	2	1474
1966	15420	225	2133	263	24093	674	1319	7304	933	37899	3091	1038	4251	82999	0	2052	0	0	307
1967	15119	248	2251	284	26559	988	3985	7432	851	38687	2285	823	4397	88542	0	2072	0	29	780
1968	14965	272	1982	245	26384	1402	4077	7764	935	41324	2145	911	4886	92057	0	2391	0	41	2576
1969	15923	316	2554	152	26083	1735	3648	8364	974	43222	2133	1251	4653	94769	0	2158	0	33	-586
1970	16765	338	3279	144	25826	1643	3002	8469	992	45484	2927	1392	4557	97955	157	1904	0	8	-1877
1971	14974	348	3538	115	26520	1914	2254	8752	975	46822	2133	923	4531	98681	3469	2230	0	0	-2952
1972	14594	321	3227	123	26679	2053	1533	9730	1044	49625	2296	1181	4599	102309	3294	2413	0	0	-1495
1973	13592	368	3717	89	27189	2318	1499	9754	1220	51239	2633	1284	4729	105782	5952	2444	0	0	-3473
1974	12651	381	3179	89	26269	2182	1110	9461	1168	50702	1787	457	4768	101189	8256	2020	0	0	-1327
1975	12518	365	2679	90	25998	2249	974	9321	923	51548	1872	339	4812	100841	10293	2037	0	0	475
1976	13811	315	3121	101	30291	2271	778	10366	1025	53642	2627	457	5634	110329	10722	1652	0	0	-1107
1977	14258	349	2777	106	31052	2320	665	11622	1019	54934	2759	376	7073	114708	10945	1821	0	0	2697
1978	14012	371	3378	98	32940	2296	692	10053	1094	56790	2613	701	6138	116798	11718	2371	0	20	3349
1979	15160	368	3054	102	32309	2445	221	8315	1145	53781	2025	232	8820	112491	10403	2294	0	33	2780

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Wisconsin
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors		
											Electricity Sales	Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	179.8	243.1	107.0	143.0	237.8	288.3	177.8	178.3	150.7	-0.4	42.9	107.3	852.6
1961	198.6	264.2	110.3	147.9	242.7	292.8	175.9	176.4	152.3	1.5	44.6	109.2	881.3
1962	207.6	276.0	114.0	153.5	253.5	308.5	183.0	183.5	162.4	0.8	47.8	115.5	921.4
1963	207.0	278.2	104.8	146.1	268.9	329.6	190.1	190.6	174.6	-0.9	51.1	122.6	944.5
1964	206.8	281.8	97.4	140.9	291.1	356.9	195.3	195.7	182.7	2.1	54.6	130.1	975.3
1965	221.7	302.4	106.9	154.7	301.0	372.4	199.2	199.6	195.4	5.0	58.9	141.5	1029.2
1966	231.8	317.7	115.5	167.6	319.0	397.7	213.6	214.0	216.2	1.0	63.8	153.5	1097.1
1967	258.1	349.5	114.3	169.7	318.9	401.8	221.3	221.7	227.5	2.7	67.8	162.3	1142.7
1968	257.6	356.2	114.4	174.8	330.7	421.7	237.4	237.8	241.6	8.8	73.8	176.6	1190.5
1969	260.1	366.8	136.5	202.1	335.1	433.1	253.9	254.3	272.7	-2.0	79.6	191.1	1256.3
1970	256.0	371.0	135.8	207.8	350.0	450.3	270.5	270.8	294.0	-6.4	83.8	203.7	1299.9
1971	257.9	379.2	127.3	204.0	333.5	438.1	282.3	282.7	313.0	-10.1	88.2	214.8	1303.9
1972	245.1	373.9	111.6	194.1	304.8	418.0	299.6	299.9	330.1	-5.1	95.2	229.8	1285.9
1973	244.0	377.8	121.5	217.7	324.3	442.2	311.8	312.2	360.1	-11.8	101.7	246.5	1349.9
1974	244.7	380.8	123.4	219.6	303.2	424.9	307.8	308.2	358.9	-4.5	102.3	252.0	1333.5
1975	243.2	382.3	121.7	219.6	280.3	408.0	317.2	317.7	363.7	1.6	105.6	259.7	1327.7
1976	257.9	400.3	121.0	223.9	262.1	397.8	330.9	331.5	385.4	-3.8	110.9	270.7	1353.5
1977	249.7	399.1	117.0	225.8	314.5	459.6	341.4	342.0	394.6	9.2	116.4	287.4	1426.5
1978	260.4	413.6	138.0	251.0	294.4	448.2	358.4	358.9	409.1	11.4	122.2	298.3	1471.7
1979	215.9	371.2	125.6	242.1	337.0	494.6	352.7	353.2	420.9	9.5	125.5	304.3	1461.0

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Wisconsin

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	25.6	0.9	26.5	49.1	81.2	12.3	10.7	104.2	18.1	45.2	243.1
1961	27.6	0.9	28.5	53.9	88.5	16.8	10.9	116.1	19.0	46.6	264.2
1962	26.0	0.5	26.5	60.9	92.1	15.1	13.0	120.2	20.0	48.3	276.0
1963	21.1	0.4	21.5	65.8	91.1	14.0	14.6	119.7	21.0	50.3	278.2
1964	17.1	0.3	17.3	70.7	92.6	11.9	14.3	118.8	22.2	52.8	281.8
1965	18.9	0.2	19.1	82.0	99.1	6.6	14.8	120.6	23.8	57.0	302.4
1966	19.8	0.1	19.9	86.7	98.8	6.7	19.7	125.2	25.2	60.7	317.7
1967	16.7	0.1	16.9	93.9	108.3	18.9	20.1	147.3	26.9	64.5	349.5
1968	16.7	0.1	16.8	96.3	104.7	19.2	20.6	144.5	29.1	69.5	356.2
1969	15.9	0.1	15.9	104.3	100.4	18.5	21.0	139.9	31.4	75.3	366.8
1970	12.1	0.1	12.2	108.5	98.0	16.1	21.2	135.3	33.5	81.5	371.0
1971	13.0	0.1	13.0	113.2	98.1	11.7	21.8	131.7	35.3	85.9	379.2
1972	7.1	0.1	7.1	107.5	98.3	8.3	23.9	130.5	37.7	91.1	373.9
1973	4.6	0.1	4.6	112.7	95.9	8.3	22.4	126.6	39.1	94.7	377.8
1974	4.5	0.1	4.6	119.1	93.6	6.1	21.4	121.0	39.3	96.8	380.8
1975	5.2	*	5.2	122.4	90.2	5.3	20.1	115.6	40.2	98.9	382.3
1976	4.8	*	4.8	125.1	103.2	4.0	20.8	127.9	41.4	101.0	400.3
1977	3.4	*	3.4	121.6	101.6	3.3	19.8	124.7	43.1	106.3	399.1
1978	2.5	0.0	2.5	130.9	104.2	3.6	19.1	127.0	44.5	108.6	413.6
1979	3.2	0.0	3.2	126.9	70.3	1.2	14.3	85.8	45.3	109.9	371.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	960	36	996	47	13937	2172	2675	18784	5298	13241
1961	1034	38	1071	52	15200	2955	2705	20860	5574	13658
1962	976	22	997	59	15809	2669	3240	21718	5870	14165
1963	792	16	808	64	15640	2472	3634	21746	6143	14740
1964	638	11	650	68	15893	2105	3563	21561	6498	15486
1965	706	8	714	79	17021	1168	3689	21878	6963	16711
1966	738	6	744	84	16963	1186	4911	23060	7395	17790
1967	626	6	632	91	18587	3336	5234	27157	7898	18908
1968	622	6	627	93	17979	3388	5387	26754	8516	20374
1969	592	3	595	101	17244	3266	5514	26024	9190	22066
1970	452	5	457	105	16821	2847	5599	25267	9825	23875
1971	479	3	482	110	16849	2071	5788	24709	10343	25189
1972	262	3	265	105	16870	1472	6345	24687	11055	26692
1973	171	3	173	111	16470	1459	5983	23912	11449	27750
1974	173	2	175	116	16066	1072	5733	22871	11513	28361
1975	202	1	203	120	15481	937	5405	21823	11782	28979
1976	185	1	186	123	17710	703	5604	24017	12133	29610
1977	136	1	137	119	17440	589	5390	23419	12618	31152
1978	100	0	100	129	17886	643	5219	23749	13046	31843
1979	128	0	128	125	12066	216	3885	16167	13285	32205

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Wisconsin

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	47.6	0.6	48.2	11.3	13.1	13.2	1.9	1.5	12.0	5.8	47.5	10.3	25.8	143.0
1961	51.2	0.6	51.8	13.2	11.1	14.4	1.9	1.6	11.2	5.2	45.4	10.9	26.7	147.9
1962	48.3	0.3	48.6	18.0	10.8	14.9	2.3	1.4	11.2	6.7	47.4	11.6	27.9	153.5
1963	39.3	0.3	39.5	17.3	11.5	14.8	2.6	1.6	11.9	5.5	48.0	12.2	29.2	146.1
1964	31.7	0.2	31.9	19.9	10.5	15.0	2.5	1.5	12.0	4.0	45.6	12.9	30.7	140.9
1965	35.1	0.1	35.2	24.3	14.0	16.1	2.6	1.6	8.5	4.6	47.4	14.1	33.8	154.7
1966	36.7	0.1	36.8	29.9	14.2	16.0	3.5	1.4	6.8	6.9	48.8	15.3	36.8	167.6
1967	31.1	0.1	31.2	34.7	14.9	17.6	3.5	1.5	5.4	5.5	48.4	16.3	39.1	169.7
1968	30.9	0.1	31.0	37.2	13.2	17.0	3.6	1.5	4.9	6.0	46.2	17.8	42.6	174.8
1969	29.5	*	29.5	53.9	16.9	16.3	3.7	1.5	6.3	8.3	53.0	19.3	46.3	202.1
1970	22.5	0.1	22.6	56.2	21.8	15.9	3.7	0.3	6.1	9.2	57.0	21.0	51.0	207.8
1971	24.1	*	24.2	49.1	23.5	15.9	3.9	0.3	4.3	6.1	54.0	22.3	54.4	204.0
1972	13.1	*	13.2	44.9	21.4	15.9	4.2	0.3	3.8	7.8	53.5	24.2	58.4	194.1
1973	8.5	*	8.5	56.1	24.7	15.6	4.0	0.3	3.9	8.5	56.9	28.1	68.1	217.7
1974	8.4	*	8.4	67.3	21.1	15.2	3.8	0.3	4.3	3.0	47.7	27.8	68.5	219.6
1975	9.7	*	9.7	68.8	17.8	14.6	3.5	0.3	4.7	2.3	43.2	28.3	69.6	219.6
1976	8.9	*	8.9	58.8	20.7	16.7	3.7	0.3	8.9	3.0	53.3	29.9	73.0	223.9
1977	6.3	*	6.4	62.4	18.4	16.5	3.5	0.3	7.1	2.5	48.2	31.4	77.4	225.8
1978	4.6	0.0	4.6	79.1	22.4	16.9	3.4	0.3	6.6	4.7	54.2	32.8	80.2	251.0
1979	6.0	0.0	6.0	82.2	20.3	11.4	2.5	0.3	1.3	1.5	37.4	34.0	82.5	242.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	1782	24	1806	11	1967	2259	472	291	1916	880	7786	3020	7548
1961	1920	25	1945	13	1669	2464	477	309	1784	781	7484	3192	7821
1962	1812	14	1826	17	1626	2563	572	272	1782	1016	7830	3389	8179
1963	1471	11	1481	17	1735	2536	641	314	1897	831	7955	3567	8558
1964	1186	8	1193	19	1579	2577	629	291	1913	607	7595	3774	8995
1965	1312	5	1317	24	2110	2759	651	306	1348	696	7870	4122	9894
1966	1371	4	1375	29	2133	2750	867	274	1086	1038	8149	4488	10797
1967	1163	4	1167	34	2251	3013	924	289	855	823	8155	4786	11458
1968	1154	4	1158	36	1982	2915	951	284	779	911	7820	5220	12489
1969	1100	2	1101	52	2554	2795	973	288	1002	1251	8863	5651	13570
1970	839	3	842	55	3279	2727	988	56	965	1392	9407	6147	14937
1971	889	2	891	48	3538	2732	1021	50	690	923	8954	6547	15944
1972	487	2	489	44	3227	2735	1120	54	601	1181	8918	7085	17106
1973	317	2	319	55	3717	2670	1056	53	623	1284	9403	8235	19959
1974	322	2	323	66	3179	2605	1012	53	688	457	7993	8144	20063
1975	375	1	375	67	2679	2510	954	52	748	339	7282	8298	20409
1976	344	1	344	58	3121	2871	989	51	1408	457	8897	8769	21400
1977	252	1	253	61	2777	2827	951	50	1128	376	8110	9191	22693
1978	185	0	185	78	3378	2900	921	61	1047	701	9008	9625	23494
1979	238	0	238	81	3054	1956	686	60	213	232	6201	9972	24173

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Wisconsin

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	122.7	0.6	123.3	30.8	16.3	0.0	4.5	5.8	2.1	14.4	12.8	24.2	80.1	3.6	14.4	36.1	288.3
1961	125.4	0.6	126.0	39.1	17.0	0.0	0.4	5.5	2.0	14.5	10.8	24.0	74.3	3.3	14.5	35.6	292.8
1962	127.4	0.4	127.8	49.3	17.2	0.0	0.5	4.8	2.2	15.0	9.9	23.5	73.2	3.2	16.1	38.9	308.5
1963	129.3	0.3	129.6	60.7	17.6	0.0	*	5.9	2.2	13.8	10.0	26.6	76.0	2.6	17.8	42.8	329.6
1964	141.5	0.3	141.8	74.0	14.8	0.0	0.5	5.2	2.3	13.0	10.2	26.5	72.6	2.8	19.4	46.3	356.9
1965	150.2	0.2	150.4	84.2	9.4	0.0	0.5	5.7	2.5	13.2	8.7	23.3	63.3	3.2	21.0	50.4	372.4
1966	151.7	0.2	151.9	96.7	11.7	0.0	0.8	6.0	2.6	11.1	9.9	25.0	67.0	3.4	23.1	55.6	397.7
1967	143.7	0.2	143.9	103.7	12.6	0.0	3.7	4.8	2.2	11.7	6.8	26.1	67.8	3.5	24.4	58.5	401.8
1968	132.3	0.1	132.4	120.9	11.7	0.0	3.9	5.3	2.4	14.0	7.2	29.3	73.8	3.6	26.8	64.2	421.7
1969	129.6	0.1	129.7	132.4	12.9	0.0	2.2	7.0	2.6	11.2	5.9	27.8	69.5	3.5	28.8	69.2	433.1
1970	134.2	0.1	134.3	145.3	11.5	0.0	0.9	7.0	2.7	13.0	5.2	27.0	67.3	3.2	29.2	71.0	450.3
1971	102.5	*	102.5	160.8	12.1	0.0	1.0	7.2	2.3	12.0	4.9	26.9	66.5	3.6	30.4	74.1	438.1
1972	91.9	0.1	91.9	141.8	10.5	0.0	0.3	8.4	2.5	12.4	6.5	27.3	67.9	3.2	33.2	80.1	418.0
1973	80.9	0.1	80.9	170.7	9.9	0.0	0.2	10.0	3.7	11.4	6.2	27.7	69.2	3.5	34.4	83.5	442.2
1974	68.3	*	68.4	163.7	11.0	0.0	0.2	10.0	3.6	9.9	5.3	27.9	67.8	3.3	35.1	86.5	421.9
1975	57.3	*	57.3	155.5	8.6	0.1	0.2	10.9	2.6	10.6	3.5	27.6	64.1	3.3	36.9	90.8	408.0
1976	62.4	*	62.4	122.7	9.9	*	0.4	13.9	2.9	11.1	4.5	31.4	74.1	2.9	39.5	96.3	397.8
1977	59.7	*	59.7	162.9	10.7	*	0.4	19.3	3.0	10.0	7.3	38.3	89.1	2.8	41.9	103.3	459.6
1978	58.0	0.0	58.0	156.4	10.4	0.0	0.3	14.2	3.2	8.4	6.2	34.0	76.7	3.2	44.7	109.2	448.2
1979	62.6	0.0	62.6	139.5	44.1	0.0	*	13.6	3.4	7.6	8.9	54.6	132.2	2.8	46.0	111.6	494.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	4596	24	4620	30	2802	0	791	1444	345	2738	2034	4067	14222	338	4230	10571
1961	4705	25	4730	38	2916	0	78	1367	336	2766	1714	4032	13208	311	4238	10433
1962	4780	16	4796	48	2944	0	95	1206	366	2849	1581	3925	12967	308	4722	11395
1963	4841	14	4855	59	3017	0	5	1459	366	2630	1583	4478	13539	244	5227	12542
1964	5294	12	5305	72	2548	0	93	1300	385	2467	1622	4480	12895	265	5694	13569
1965	5610	8	5618	82	1611	0	81	1409	405	2517	1388	3983	11395	306	6153	14768
1966	5668	6	5671	94	2011	0	133	1504	421	2118	1571	4251	12010	328	6774	16297
1967	5373	7	5380	100	2155	0	649	1248	356	2229	1083	4397	12116	333	7156	17132
1968	4937	6	4944	117	2011	0	689	1391	391	2669	1151	4986	13188	342	7866	18819
1969	4834	3	4836	128	2213	0	381	1828	432	2127	941	4653	12576	333	8451	20291
1970	4999	5	5004	141	1974	0	155	1849	440	2471	829	4557	12274	306	8570	20823
1971	3779	2	3781	156	2080	0	183	1909	385	2277	772	4531	12137	347	8924	21732
1972	3411	2	3413	138	1797	0	61	2226	412	2359	1031	4599	12484	304	9723	23477
1973	3013	2	3015	167	1704	0	40	2670	618	2166	989	4729	12916	336	10093	24464
1974	2616	2	2618	160	1881	0	38	2673	592	1888	838	4768	12677	314	10294	25360
1975	2220	2	2222	152	1478	21	37	2925	426	2027	561	4812	12286	318	10823	26619
1976	2411	1	2412	120	1706	8	75	3736	473	2106	716	5634	14453	277	11563	28218
1977	2374	1	2375	160	1839	6	76	5239	496	1899	1164	7073	17793	271	12266	30285
1978	2312	0	2312	154	1779	0	49	3875	533	1593	990	6138	14956	310	13107	31992
1979	2496	0	2496	137	7570	0	5	3690	558	1455	1408	8820	23506	269	13494	32712

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note. Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Wisconsin

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.2	0.6	1.5	10.6	1.6	0.1	3.2	155.8	2.4	175.1	0.1	0.3	178.3
1961	0.6	0.4	1.3	9.6	1.7	0.1	3.1	155.6	3.5	174.9	0.1	0.3	176.4
1962	0.5	0.4	1.5	12.5	2.2	0.1	3.2	159.9	2.6	182.1	0.1	0.3	183.5
1963	0.5	0.4	1.4	12.9	2.9	0.1	3.2	164.8	3.9	189.2	0.1	0.3	190.6
1964	0.5	1.4	1.3	13.8	3.1	0.1	3.4	168.0	3.6	193.4	0.1	0.3	195.7
1965	0.5	1.6	1.3	12.5	3.8	0.1	3.0	174.1	2.3	197.1	0.1	0.3	199.6
1966	0.5	2.3	1.3	13.6	3.8	0.1	3.1	186.5	2.5	210.9	0.1	0.3	214.0
1967	0.4	2.9	1.4	16.2	5.5	0.1	3.0	190.0	1.9	218.1	0.1	0.3	221.7
1968	0.3	2.8	1.2	20.1	7.9	0.1	3.3	201.6	0.2	234.4	0.1	0.3	237.8
1969	0.2	3.2	0.8	22.1	9.8	0.2	3.3	214.4	0.1	250.6	0.1	0.3	254.3
1970	0.2	6.8	0.7	24.3	9.3	0.1	3.3	225.7	*	263.5	0.1	0.3	270.8
1971	0.1	5.7	0.6	27.5	10.8	0.1	3.6	233.7	0.1	276.5	0.1	0.3	282.7
1972	0.1	6.4	0.6	29.1	11.0	0.2	3.8	248.0	0.3	293.1	0.1	0.3	299.9
1973	0.1	5.5	0.4	31.4	12.7	0.2	3.6	257.5	0.4	306.3	0.1	0.3	312.2
1974	*	5.6	0.4	29.5	12.0	0.2	3.5	256.1	0.5	302.2	0.1	0.3	308.2
1975	*	5.1	0.5	34.5	12.4	0.1	3.0	259.9	1.8	312.1	0.1	0.4	317.7
1976	*	2.4	0.5	39.2	12.4	0.1	3.4	270.4	2.5	328.6	0.2	0.4	331.5
1977	*	2.4	0.5	41.8	12.8	0.2	3.2	278.3	2.2	339.0	0.2	0.4	342.0
1978	0.0	1.7	0.5	46.9	13.0	0.1	3.4	289.6	3.1	356.7	0.1	0.3	358.9
1979	0.0	4.0	0.5	54.0	13.8	0.2	3.6	274.6	2.1	348.7	0.1	0.3	353.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	81	1	294	1811	290	16	527	29666	376	32981	39	97
1961	22	*	266	1650	304	18	513	29619	561	32930	40	97
1962	20	*	301	2153	406	20	530	30434	418	34262	41	99
1963	18	*	285	2209	520	21	530	31381	621	35567	37	90
1964	20	1	267	2372	565	19	557	31980	577	36337	38	91
1965	19	2	265	2151	672	20	493	33135	372	37108	38	92
1966	17	2	263	2328	674	22	512	35507	397	39702	38	91
1967	13	3	284	2773	988	25	496	36169	304	41038	35	83
1968	11	3	245	3446	1402	36	545	38371	29	44074	33	78
1969	8	3	152	3794	1735	48	542	40807	15	47093	32	76
1970	8	7	144	4176	1643	33	552	42957	6	49511	32	79
1971	5	6	115	4729	1914	33	590	44494	16	51892	32	78
1972	3	6	123	5001	1949	40	632	47212	54	55012	31	74
1973	2	5	89	5397	2243	44	602	49020	61	57457	30	74
1974	1	5	89	5059	2121	44	576	48761	80	56730	33	80
1975	0	5	90	5916	2191	37	497	49469	293	58493	43	107
1976	0	2	101	6736	2188	37	552	51484	404	61503	46	112
1977	0	2	106	7179	2271	42	522	52985	346	63451	44	109
1978	0	2	98	8060	2296	38	561	55137	501	66690	38	92
1979	0	4	102	9263	2445	54	587	52266	336	65054	41	101

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Wisconsin

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	125.9	0.0	125.9	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.7
1961	122.7	0.0	122.7	11.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	152.3
1962	130.1	0.0	130.1	12.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	19.3	0.0	0.0	*	162.4
1963	147.7	0.0	147.7	12.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	174.6
1964	159.3	0.0	159.3	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	*	182.7
1965	161.0	0.0	161.0	14.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	19.1	0.0	0.0	*	195.4
1966	181.2	0.0	181.2	16.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	18.0	0.0	0.0	*	216.2
1967	187.8	0.0	187.8	20.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	227.5
1968	195.5	0.0	195.5	23.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	241.6
1969	219.6	0.0	219.6	32.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	272.7
1970	234.6	0.0	234.6	31.6	0.7	0.0	1.4	7.1	9.3	16.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	294.0
1971	219.5	0.0	219.5	30.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	4.1	6.1	19.7	37.6	0.0	0.0	313.0
1972	236.4	0.0	236.4	28.9	1.6	0.6	1.3	3.8	7.3	21.9	35.5	0.0	0.0	330.1
1973	230.2	0.0	230.2	30.4	5.5	0.4	0.7	6.0	12.7	21.9	64.9	0.0	0.0	360.1
1974	208.9	0.0	208.9	34.6	3.8	0.3	0.1	1.1	5.4	17.8	92.1	0.0	0.0	358.9
1975	206.3	0.0	206.3	20.5	3.6	0.2	0.2	1.7	5.7	17.9	113.4	0.0	0.0	363.7
1976	231.9	0.0	231.9	12.3	7.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	8.5	14.3	118.5	0.0	0.0	385.4
1977	242.7	0.0	242.7	6.5	10.3	0.2	*	0.8	11.3	16.2	117.9	0.0	*	394.6
1978	238.6	0.0	238.6	8.6	13.5	0.0	*	0.5	14.0	21.5	126.2	0.0	0.2	409.1
1979	256.3	0.0	256.3	21.9	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	9.1	21.1	112.0	0.0	0.3	420.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	5195	0	5195	2	58	0	0	17	76	2061	0	0	0
1961	5070	0	5070	11	35	0	0	12	47	1706	0	0	0
1962	5332	0	5332	12	36	0	0	13	49	1829	0	0	1
1963	6106	0	6106	12	31	0	0	11	42	1307	0	0	7
1964	6606	0	6606	9	28	0	0	18	46	1267	0	0	5
1965	6697	0	6697	14	23	0	0	47	70	1825	0	0	2
1966	7605	0	7605	16	41	0	0	37	78	1724	0	0	0
1967	7923	0	7923	20	32	0	0	44	75	1739	0	0	29
1968	8221	0	8221	22	34	0	0	187	221	2049	0	0	41
1969	9381	0	9381	31	37	0	0	175	212	1825	0	0	33
1970	10450	0	10450	31	128	0	240	1127	1495	1597	157	0	8
1971	9814	0	9814	29	130	0	204	655	989	1883	3469	0	0
1972	10420	0	10420	28	275	104	219	610	1208	2109	3294	0	0
1973	10080	0	10080	30	948	75	112	960	2095	2108	5952	0	0
1974	9531	0	9531	34	658	61	18	181	918	1706	8256	0	0
1975	9716	0	9716	20	613	37	37	270	957	1719	10293	0	0
1976	10868	0	10868	12	1268	75	16	99	1458	1375	10722	0	0
1977	11492	0	11492	6	1765	43	6	121	1935	1550	10945	0	0
1978	11415	0	11415	8	2315	0	5	75	2395	2061	11718	0	20
1979	12297	0	12297	21	1454	0	41	68	1563	2025	10403	0	33

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Wyoming

TRILLION BTU

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	16.7	52.8	4.1	0.5	19.4	0.3	0.5	9.5	0.6	25.2	11.1	0.8	8.3	80.3	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	-10.9	145.5
1961	21.2	59.3	3.8	0.4	19.0	0.3	0.7	9.9	0.5	24.9	16.2	0.5	10.4	86.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	-14.4	159.5
1962	25.8	61.2	3.5	0.4	22.5	0.3	0.6	10.4	0.7	26.0	20.6	0.7	12.2	97.9	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	-13.9	181.3
1963	31.5	61.3	3.6	0.6	22.2	0.3	0.6	10.5	0.7	26.5	15.7	0.7	13.3	94.6	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-19.2	177.5
1964	33.4	62.3	4.2	0.6	21.4	0.4	0.8	11.8	0.7	27.2	14.0	0.4	17.1	98.6	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	-20.4	183.0
1965	35.4	61.1	4.5	0.5	21.5	0.4	1.2	12.3	0.5	27.8	13.5	0.5	14.8	97.5	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-13.8	189.4
1966	42.5	67.8	3.8	0.7	17.4	0.5	2.7	13.3	0.5	25.4	12.0	0.3	13.5	90.2	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	-17.1	192.9
1967	41.1	75.6	3.4	0.7	23.1	0.7	3.5	13.9	0.4	25.9	17.5	0.4	15.2	104.8	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	-9.0	220.7
1968	45.3	81.2	6.2	0.8	30.1	0.8	4.0	16.0	0.5	27.8	12.5	0.5	18.4	117.7	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	-11.0	243.2
1969	57.3	103.2	4.8	0.8	30.6	0.9	3.2	18.0	0.7	29.3	14.8	0.6	20.6	124.3	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-23.1	273.1
1970	65.1	113.4	6.6	0.7	29.4	0.7	1.9	17.7	0.7	31.0	9.3	0.7	19.4	118.2	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	-35.2	272.0
1971	60.3	118.9	5.7	0.7	33.3	0.7	2.1	18.9	0.6	31.8	7.8	2.6	20.7	124.9	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	-31.8	286.1
1972	81.9	129.2	6.0	0.8	31.6	0.9	2.1	22.3	0.6	34.4	8.6	1.1	22.4	130.8	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	-47.3	306.9
1973	104.5	110.8	5.8	0.9	35.8	0.9	2.0	21.7	0.6	36.3	9.7	0.7	24.0	138.3	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	-64.6	301.6
1974	113.0	98.0	4.0	0.8	40.2	0.9	1.4	20.0	0.6	35.7	13.1	0.3	26.1	143.2	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	-66.3	302.7
1975	131.4	88.9	3.8	0.9	44.1	0.7	1.0	18.4	0.9	38.6	12.7	0.2	30.0	151.3	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	-74.0	309.3
1976	185.3	88.5	4.8	1.0	47.3	0.7	0.4	18.8	1.0	41.3	16.7	0.4	34.1	166.6	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	-112.2	339.0
1977	241.5	85.2	7.3	1.1	53.6	0.9	0.5	18.7	1.3	43.5	15.9	1.3	39.0	183.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	-145.6	372.0
1978	241.5	88.7	10.0	1.2	60.7	1.0	0.1	19.9	1.4	46.4	19.4	0.9	40.6	201.8	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	-135.2	407.0
1979	283.4	95.5	6.4	1.5	69.9	1.1	0.5	20.9	1.4	44.9	18.6	0.2	33.8	199.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-164.9	423.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[3]
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[4]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	990	51	615	106	3338	57	91	2374	93	4789	1766	119	1524	14874	0	609	0	0	-3202
1961	1244	57	565	77	3266	57	117	2473	90	4736	2582	81	1852	15897	0	633	0	0	-4209
1962	1444	59	523	85	3855	59	109	2605	108	4944	3272	111	2148	17821	0	975	0	0	-4085
1963	1883	59	537	115	3812	63	103	2610	108	5047	2492	109	2383	17378	0	879	0	0	-5629
1964	1923	60	639	113	3667	68	146	2952	113	5170	2233	66	3053	18220	0	874	0	0	-5974
1965	2104	59	673	105	3690	75	206	3057	84	5291	2152	71	2742	18145	0	884	0	0	-4031
1966	2602	66	567	137	2993	100	470	3313	87	4837	1914	45	2579	17042	0	923	0	0	-5023
1967	2480	73	508	135	3969	121	625	3635	72	4932	2786	65	2872	19718	0	789	0	0	-2643
1968	2660	79	938	153	5161	153	705	4199	79	5301	1990	78	3445	22201	0	959	0	0	-3221
1969	3321	100	726	158	5249	159	572	4724	112	5573	2349	95	3832	23549	0	1097	0	0	-6765
1970	3795	110	994	143	5055	129	341	4693	114	5900	1482	105	3647	22602	0	1006	0	0	-10323
1971	3596	115	857	147	5724	130	373	5023	93	6055	1233	389	3885	23908	0	1312	0	0	-9309
1972	4808	126	903	156	5419	164	368	5938	99	6552	1369	161	4238	25368	0	1172	0	0	-13852
1973	6081	109	880	170	6138	164	349	5791	101	6910	1542	103	4482	26630	0	1209	0	0	-18939
1974	6368	96	607	166	6897	166	242	5353	96	6798	2091	50	4762	27228	0	1411	0	0	-19444
1975	7559	87	580	174	7565	125	172	4959	154	7354	2020	26	5247	28374	0	1120	0	0	-21701
1976	10064	87	718	195	8120	134	78	5061	171	7869	2664	55	5927	30992	0	1043	0	0	-32878
1977	13002	84	1105	214	9207	154	81	5099	208	8275	2527	191	6756	33818	0	762	0	0	-42682
1978	12975	87	1508	248	10423	182	24	5432	223	8833	3090	138	7067	37168	0	982	0	0	-39637
1979	15315	94	959	292	12002	193	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	0	-48316

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred into the state than out of the state. A negative interstate exchange of electricity indicates more electrical energy was transferred out of the state than into the state.
[4] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector, State of Wyoming
Trillion Btu

Year	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Electric Utilities				Total Energy Consumed[1]
	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Without Electricity Distributed	With Electricity Distributed[2]	Energy Input at Electric Utilities[3]	Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders[4]	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Electricity Sales	Electricity Available for Distribution to Four Major Sectors: Associated Losses[5]	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1960	12.4	15.7	16.8	18.8	66.7	69.9	41.1	41.1	19.5	-10.9	2.5	6.1	145.5
1961	14.3	17.8	20.9	22.9	75.5	79.1	39.6	39.7	23.6	-14.4	2.7	6.5	159.5
1962	14.4	18.6	23.6	26.2	86.2	93.1	43.2	43.3	27.8	-13.9	4.1	9.8	181.3
1963	13.2	17.8	23.2	26.3	85.0	93.6	39.7	39.8	35.5	-19.2	4.8	11.5	177.5
1964	14.5	19.7	21.0	24.6	91.4	100.4	38.3	38.4	38.2	-20.4	5.3	12.5	183.0
1965	15.2	20.3	21.1	27.9	82.7	97.6	43.6	43.7	40.7	-13.8	7.9	19.0	189.4
1966	17.3	22.3	17.3	24.7	83.5	101.6	44.2	44.3	47.7	-17.1	9.0	21.6	192.9
1967	19.6	24.8	20.3	27.8	91.6	114.0	54.0	54.1	44.2	-9.0	10.4	24.8	220.7
1968	20.9	26.4	24.5	32.3	106.4	131.0	53.6	53.6	48.7	-11.0	11.1	26.6	243.2
1969	24.6	30.5	27.6	35.8	122.3	149.7	57.1	57.1	64.6	-23.1	12.2	29.3	273.1
1970	24.9	31.9	28.0	35.6	125.5	147.7	56.7	56.7	72.2	-35.2	10.8	26.2	272.0
1971	26.9	34.6	28.9	37.1	130.4	153.3	61.1	61.1	70.6	-31.8	11.3	27.5	286.1
1972	30.5	38.6	31.2	39.8	143.1	167.8	60.5	60.6	88.8	-47.3	12.2	29.4	306.9
1973	21.2	30.3	27.2	36.8	140.9	167.9	66.5	66.5	110.5	-64.6	13.4	32.5	301.6
1974	18.3	27.9	26.7	38.0	140.0	168.7	68.0	68.1	116.0	-66.3	14.3	35.3	302.7
1975	19.1	29.6	25.9	35.0	144.8	179.2	65.5	65.5	128.2	-74.0	15.6	38.5	309.3
1976	17.9	29.1	26.5	36.1	166.2	202.9	70.8	70.8	169.8	-112.2	16.7	40.9	339.0
1977	17.7	29.8	29.4	41.3	186.1	226.2	74.6	74.7	209.8	-145.6	18.5	45.6	372.0
1978	22.4	36.1	37.8	49.3	190.2	237.1	84.3	84.4	207.4	-135.2	21.0	51.2	407.0
1979	21.6	37.0	22.6	35.0	213.1	263.8	87.4	87.5	244.3	-164.9	22.9	55.5	423.2

[1] Total energy consumed is the sum of columns A + C + E + G + I + J or A + C + E + G + K + L or B + D + F + H. Note that I + J = K + L.
[2] Includes electricity sales and associated electrical energy losses.
[3] Includes all energy sources used at electric utilities. See table called "Energy Input at Electric Utilities" for components.
[4] Includes associated electrical energy losses. A positive number here indicates that more electricity was transferred into the state than was sent out, and this amount became available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors. A negative number indicates that more electricity was transferred out of the state than was brought in, and this amount was, therefore, not part of the electricity available for distribution to the 4 major end-use sectors of this state.
[5] Associated losses include all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses. Total losses for the United States are assumed to be the difference between the total energy input at electric utilities and the sales of electricity to end-users. The ratio of total losses to total sales for the United States is applied to each state's sales to estimate the losses. Losses by end-use are in proportion to the sales by end-use.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Does not include wood consumed by the non-utility sectors. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy other than that consumed at the electric utilities.

Consumption of Energy by the Residential Sector, State of Wyoming

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.5	0.0	0.5	9.1	0.3	0.2	2.3	2.8	0.9	2.3	15.7
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.0	0.9	0.6	2.4	3.8	1.0	2.5	17.8
1962	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.4	0.8	0.5	2.2	3.4	1.3	3.0	18.6
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	9.3	0.9	0.5	2.1	3.5	1.4	3.2	17.8
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.5	0.6	0.7	2.2	3.6	1.5	3.6	19.7
1965	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.1	0.6	1.0	2.1	3.7	1.5	3.6	20.3
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.9	0.3	2.2	2.5	5.0	1.5	3.6	22.3
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.3	0.9	3.1	3.1	7.1	1.5	3.6	24.8
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	13.0	1.0	3.1	3.6	7.7	1.6	3.8	26.4
1969	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.1	1.2	2.5	3.6	7.3	1.7	4.1	30.5
1970	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.5	1.1	1.3	3.8	6.1	2.1	5.0	31.9
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	20.1	1.0	1.4	4.2	6.6	2.2	5.4	34.6
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	22.8	1.1	1.3	4.9	7.3	2.4	5.8	38.6
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.1	1.5	1.2	4.1	6.8	2.7	6.5	30.3
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.4	1.6	0.6	3.4	5.7	2.8	6.8	27.9
1975	0.4	0.0	0.4	12.4	2.3	0.4	3.6	6.2	3.0	7.5	29.6
1976	0.6	0.0	0.6	11.9	1.7	*	3.7	5.4	3.3	8.0	29.1
1977	1.1	0.0	1.1	11.4	1.7	*	3.6	5.3	3.5	8.6	29.8
1978	2.0	0.0	2.0	14.1	2.3	*	4.0	6.3	4.0	9.7	36.1
1979	3.2	0.0	3.2	14.7	0.2	0.3	3.2	3.7	4.5	10.9	37.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum				Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels				Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	20	0	20	9	52	43	561	657	275	688
1961	19	0	19	10	152	104	589	845	294	720
1962	21	0	21	10	129	81	553	763	367	885
1963	17	0	17	9	156	92	513	760	397	952
1964	15	0	15	10	101	131	558	790	448	1068
1965	15	0	15	11	97	179	532	808	442	1060
1966	14	0	14	12	57	391	617	1065	437	1051
1967	9	0	9	12	153	547	805	1505	446	1067
1968	9	0	9	13	170	554	935	1658	468	1120
1969	9	0	9	17	211	437	943	1591	503	1208
1970	7	0	7	18	186	221	1000	1407	604	1467
1971	10	0	10	19	172	250	1100	1522	654	1592
1972	13	0	13	22	182	237	1295	1714	701	1692
1973	8	0	8	14	259	219	1083	1561	785	1902
1974	11	0	11	12	278	112	914	1304	812	2001
1975	17	0	17	12	395	65	960	1420	891	2191
1976	23	0	23	12	298	2	984	1284	957	2336
1977	45	0	45	11	290	3	966	1259	1020	2518
1978	80	0	80	14	399	3	1083	1486	1167	2848
1979	127	0	127	14	38	51	880	969	1318	3195

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) wood consumed as fuel in the residential sector; (2) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (3) wind energy; (4) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Commercial Sector, State of Wyoming

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	4.1	0.7	0.4	2.6	2.1	0.8	10.7	0.6	1.4	18.8
1961	0.9	0.0	0.9	6.6	3.8	2.2	0.4	2.3	4.1	0.5	13.3	0.6	1.4	22.9
1962	1.0	0.0	1.0	6.9	3.5	1.8	0.4	2.4	6.9	0.7	15.7	0.8	1.8	26.2
1963	0.9	0.0	0.9	7.5	3.6	2.2	0.4	2.6	5.5	0.7	14.9	0.9	2.2	26.3
1964	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.9	4.2	1.4	0.4	3.2	1.7	0.4	11.3	1.1	2.5	24.6
1965	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.3	4.5	1.4	0.4	3.5	1.8	0.5	12.0	2.0	4.8	27.9
1966	0.7	0.0	0.7	9.9	3.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	6.7	2.2	5.2	24.7
1967	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.2	3.4	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.4	8.6	2.2	5.3	27.8
1968	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.0	6.2	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	12.1	2.3	5.4	32.3
1969	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.5	4.8	3.0	0.6	0.3	3.2	0.6	12.6	2.4	5.8	35.8
1970	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.5	6.6	2.6	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.7	13.2	2.2	5.4	35.6
1971	0.5	0.0	0.5	14.5	5.7	2.4	0.7	0.4	2.1	2.6	13.9	2.4	5.8	37.1
1972	0.7	0.0	0.7	17.8	6.0	2.6	0.9	0.4	1.9	1.1	12.8	2.5	6.1	39.8
1973	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.5	5.8	3.7	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.7	13.3	2.8	6.8	36.8
1974	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.6	4.0	3.9	0.6	0.4	3.3	0.3	12.6	3.3	8.0	38.0
1975	0.8	0.0	0.8	10.5	3.8	5.6	0.6	0.4	4.0	0.2	14.6	2.6	6.5	35.0
1976	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.3	4.8	4.2	0.6	0.5	5.6	0.4	16.1	2.8	6.8	36.1
1977	2.1	0.0	2.1	8.9	7.3	4.1	0.6	0.5	4.6	1.3	18.4	3.4	8.5	41.3
1978	3.7	0.0	3.7	8.2	10.0	5.6	0.7	0.5	8.1	0.9	25.8	3.3	8.1	49.3
1979	5.9	0.0	5.9	8.4	6.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	8.4	3.6	8.8	35.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum							Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels							Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	37	0	37	5	615	127	99	488	335	119	1784	169	423
1961	35	0	35	6	565	369	104	442	655	81	2217	172	421
1962	39	0	39	7	523	314	98	448	1102	111	2596	223	537
1963	32	0	32	7	537	377	90	487	869	109	2469	263	632
1964	29	0	29	9	639	244	98	609	263	66	1919	309	736
1965	28	0	28	8	673	235	94	667	288	71	2028	589	1414
1966	25	0	25	10	567	137	109	47	189	45	1094	631	1519
1967	17	0	17	11	508	370	142	77	276	65	1437	647	1549
1968	17	0	17	12	938	410	165	80	302	78	1974	667	1595
1969	16	0	16	14	726	511	166	67	510	95	2075	714	1714
1970	14	0	14	14	994	451	176	85	340	105	2152	652	1585
1971	18	0	18	14	857	415	194	78	328	389	2261	702	1710
1972	25	0	25	17	903	440	229	78	301	161	2111	741	1790
1973	15	0	15	13	880	628	191	81	318	103	2200	826	2001
1974	21	0	21	13	607	673	161	68	527	50	2086	957	2357
1975	32	0	32	10	580	958	169	72	638	26	2442	770	1894
1976	42	0	42	9	718	720	174	98	885	55	2650	820	2002
1977	83	0	83	9	1105	701	171	94	726	191	2988	1004	2479
1978	149	0	149	8	1508	967	191	102	1281	138	4188	976	2381
1979	236	0	236	8	959	92	155	99	29	30	1364	1060	2569

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector, State of Wyoming

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	3.1	0.0	3.1	36.1	7.7	0.0	0.3	6.7	*	1.7	2.8	8.3	27.5	0.0	0.9	2.3	69.9
1961	3.6	0.0	3.6	39.7	6.4	0.0	0.1	7.0	*	1.6	6.7	10.4	32.1	0.0	1.1	2.6	79.1
1962	7.4	0.0	7.4	40.8	8.5	0.0	0.2	7.6	0.1	1.6	7.7	12.2	38.0	0.0	2.0	4.9	93.1
1963	4.3	0.0	4.3	42.5	8.9	0.0	0.1	7.9	0.1	1.6	6.2	13.3	38.1	0.0	2.5	6.1	93.6
1964	3.4	0.0	3.4	41.2	9.7	0.0	0.1	9.0	0.1	2.3	8.4	17.1	46.8	0.0	2.7	6.3	100.4
1965	3.2	0.0	3.2	39.2	8.6	0.0	0.2	9.6	*	2.7	4.3	14.8	40.2	0.0	4.4	10.5	97.6
1966	3.5	0.0	3.5	43.7	6.2	0.0	0.4	10.3	*	2.5	3.2	13.5	36.2	0.0	5.3	12.8	101.6
1967	4.7	0.0	4.7	47.5	6.8	0.0	0.4	10.2	*	2.0	4.7	15.2	39.3	0.0	6.6	15.8	114.0
1968	6.5	0.0	6.5	53.5	8.3	0.0	0.9	11.7	*	2.5	4.6	18.4	46.3	0.0	7.2	17.3	131.0
1969	6.1	0.0	6.1	64.6	8.2	0.0	0.8	13.6	0.2	2.5	5.7	20.6	51.6	0.0	8.1	19.3	149.7
1970	5.5	0.0	5.5	71.9	7.8	0.0	0.7	13.1	0.2	2.9	4.2	19.4	48.2	0.0	6.5	15.7	147.7
1971	4.6	0.0	4.6	74.9	8.7	0.0	0.7	13.9	*	3.3	3.7	20.7	51.0	0.0	6.7	16.2	153.3
1972	5.8	0.0	5.8	81.6	8.2	0.0	0.7	16.4	*	3.4	4.5	22.4	55.7	0.0	7.2	17.5	167.8
1973	7.0	0.0	7.0	73.9	9.6	0.0	0.7	16.7	*	2.9	6.0	24.0	60.0	0.0	7.9	19.1	167.9
1974	12.8	0.0	12.8	63.7	10.3	0.0	0.7	15.8	*	3.1	7.4	26.1	63.5	0.0	8.3	20.4	168.7
1975	14.7	0.0	14.7	60.2	13.1	0.0	0.6	14.1	0.3	3.1	8.7	30.0	69.8	0.0	10.0	24.5	179.2
1976	25.8	0.0	25.8	59.9	17.3	0.0	0.4	14.3	0.3	3.2	10.8	34.1	80.5	0.0	10.7	26.0	202.9
1977	37.8	0.0	37.8	57.7	21.4	0.0	0.4	14.4	0.3	4.0	11.0	39.0	90.6	0.0	11.6	28.6	226.2
1978	40.1	0.0	40.1	58.5	22.0	0.0	0.1	15.1	0.4	1.9	11.4	40.6	91.5	0.0	13.7	33.3	237.1
1979	42.5	0.0	42.5	63.7	35.3	0.0	0.2	17.0	0.4	1.9	18.4	33.8	107.0	0.0	14.8	35.8	263.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum									Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels									Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	115	0	115	35	1320	0	48	1665	2	316	453	1524	5328	0	270	674
1961	135	0	135	38	1099	0	13	1733	2	298	1070	1852	6066	0	312	763
1962	278	0	278	39	1464	0	28	1906	22	302	1228	2148	7098	0	595	1436
1963	161	0	161	41	1532	0	11	1969	22	300	986	2383	7204	0	742	1780
1964	126	0	126	40	1661	0	15	2253	23	438	1343	3053	8786	0	780	1859
1965	119	0	119	38	1484	0	27	2404	3	505	679	2742	7843	0	1285	3083
1966	132	0	132	42	1070	0	78	2562	3	477	516	2579	7285	0	1558	3749
1967	177	0	177	46	1159	0	78	2667	3	389	746	2872	7915	0	1939	4643
1968	243	0	243	52	1423	0	151	3071	3	478	728	3445	9298	0	2123	5078
1969	227	0	227	63	1409	0	135	3561	29	484	907	3832	10358	0	2361	5669
1970	203	0	203	70	1334	0	120	3476	30	552	665	3647	9824	0	1896	4608
1971	168	0	168	73	1497	0	122	3682	3	628	589	3885	10407	0	1951	4752
1972	215	0	215	79	1414	0	131	4351	3	655	713	4238	11506	0	2121	5122
1973	260	0	260	72	1650	0	130	4464	4	560	952	4482	12243	0	2313	5606
1974	490	0	490	62	1767	0	130	4228	4	598	1172	4762	12661	0	2428	5982
1975	571	0	571	59	2242	0	107	3783	45	591	1382	5247	13397	0	2918	7177
1976	998	0	998	59	2972	0	76	3854	50	602	1725	5927	15207	0	3127	7630
1977	1504	0	1504	57	3666	0	78	3916	57	766	1756	6756	16996	0	3390	8369
1978	1595	0	1595	58	3780	0	21	4107	62	370	1822	7027	17220	0	4069	9771
1979	1694	0	1694	63	6066	0	42	4614	64	358	2929	8453	22528	0	4333	10504

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.

[2] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.

* Represents small, non-zero value.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector. Also excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector, State of Wyoming

TRILLION BTU

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.1	1.8	0.5	10.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	20.9	5.9	39.2	*	*	41.1
1961	*	2.3	0.4	9.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	21.0	5.3	37.3	*	*	39.7
1962	*	2.4	0.4	11.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	22.0	5.9	40.8	*	*	43.3
1963	*	1.8	0.6	10.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	22.4	3.9	38.0	*	*	39.8
1964	*	1.4	0.6	9.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	21.7	3.9	36.9	*	*	38.4
1965	*	2.3	0.5	10.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	21.6	7.3	41.3	*	*	43.7
1966	*	2.1	0.7	10.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	22.7	7.6	42.1	*	*	44.3
1967	*	4.5	0.7	13.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	23.5	11.0	49.5	*	*	54.1
1968	*	2.3	0.8	18.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	24.9	5.9	51.3	*	*	53.6
1969	*	4.4	0.8	18.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	26.4	5.8	52.6	*	*	57.1
1970	*	6.1	0.7	17.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	27.6	2.9	50.6	*	*	56.7
1971	*	8.2	0.7	21.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	28.1	1.5	52.9	*	*	61.1
1972	*	6.2	0.8	19.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	30.6	1.5	54.3	*	*	60.6
1973	*	8.9	0.9	20.8	0.9	0.2	0.6	32.9	1.3	57.6	*	*	66.5
1974	*	7.7	0.8	24.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	32.2	1.4	60.3	*	*	68.1
1975	*	5.4	0.9	22.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	35.2	0.0	60.1	*	*	65.5
1976	*	6.7	1.0	23.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	37.7	0.3	64.1	*	*	70.8
1977	*	6.4	1.1	26.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	39.0	0.3	68.2	*	*	74.7
1978	0.0	7.1	1.2	29.9	1.0	0.2	1.0	43.9	*	77.2	*	*	84.4
1979	0.0	8.3	1.5	32.9	1.1	0.1	1.0	42.5	0.1	79.1	*	*	87.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Bituminous Coal and Lignite[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum								Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]
			Aviation Gasoline	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels								Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	2	2	106	1839	57	49	91	3985	946	7073	5	11
1961	1	2	77	1645	57	47	88	3996	845	6755	5	13
1962	1	2	85	1949	59	49	86	4193	941	7362	5	12
1963	1	2	115	1736	63	38	86	4260	617	6915	5	11
1964	0	1	113	1655	68	43	90	4122	621	6713	5	12
1965	0	2	105	1867	75	27	81	4118	1155	7429	5	13
1966	0	2	137	1722	100	25	84	4313	1201	7582	6	13
1967	0	4	135	2274	121	19	69	4466	1749	8834	5	11
1968	1	2	153	3142	153	29	76	4743	939	9235	4	10
1969	0	4	158	3100	159	53	83	5022	923	9498	4	9
1970	0	6	143	3070	129	40	85	5263	468	9197	4	11
1971	0	8	147	3622	130	47	90	5349	234	9619	4	10
1972	0	6	156	3371	164	64	97	5819	244	9915	4	9
1973	0	9	170	3572	164	54	96	6269	200	10525	4	9
1974	0	8	166	4155	166	49	92	6132	223	10983	4	11
1975	0	5	174	3868	125	46	108	6692	0	11012	5	12
1976	0	7	195	4023	134	50	120	7169	54	11744	4	9
1977	0	6	214	4456	154	45	151	7415	45	12480	4	10
1978	0	7	248	5129	182	50	162	8361	1	14132	4	11
1979	0	8	292	5650	193	25	169	8087	8	14425	5	13

[1] No anthracite is consumed by the transportation sector.
[2] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the state.
[3] Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Excludes small quantities of other energy sources for which consistent historical data are not available such as: (1) solar energy obtained by the use of thermal and photovoltaic collectors; (2) wind energy; (3) and geothermal, biomass, and waste energy.

Energy Input at Electric Utilities, State of Wyoming

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste	Energy Input at Electric Utilities
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum					
1960	12.1	0.0	12.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5
1961	16.1	0.0	16.1	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6
1962	16.8	0.0	16.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8
1963	25.9	0.0	25.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5
1964	28.8	0.0	28.8	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2
1965	31.0	0.0	31.0	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7
1966	37.9	0.0	37.9	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7
1967	35.6	0.0	35.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2
1968	38.1	0.0	38.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7
1969	50.5	0.0	50.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.6
1970	59.0	0.0	59.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2
1971	55.0	0.0	55.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6
1972	75.1	0.0	75.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.8
1973	96.9	0.0	96.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.5
1974	99.4	0.0	99.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	116.0
1975	115.4	0.0	115.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.2
1976	157.8	0.0	157.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	169.8
1977	200.5	0.0	200.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.8
1978	195.6	0.0	195.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.4
1979	231.9	0.0	231.9	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	244.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum					Hydro-electric Power[1]	Nuclear Electric Power	Geo-thermal Power	Wood and Waste
	Bitu-minous Coal and Lignite	Anthra-cite	Total Coal		Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Petro-leum Coke	Residual Fuel	Total Petro-leum				
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels					Million Kilowatt-Hours			
1960	815	0	815	1	0	0	0	32	32	609	0	0	0
1961	1054	0	1054	1	1	0	0	12	13	633	0	0	0
1962	1104	0	1104	1	0	0	0	1	1	975	0	0	0
1963	1672	0	1672	*	10	0	0	20	30	879	0	0	0
1964	1752	0	1752	*	6	0	0	6	12	874	0	0	0
1965	1941	0	1941	*	7	0	0	30	37	884	0	0	0
1966	2431	0	2431	*	7	0	0	8	15	923	0	0	0
1967	2276	0	2276	*	13	0	0	14	27	789	0	0	0
1968	2390	0	2390	*	16	0	0	21	37	959	0	0	0
1969	3068	0	3068	2	18	0	0	9	27	1097	0	0	0
1970	3571	0	3571	2	13	0	0	9	22	1006	0	0	0
1971	3400	0	3400	1	18	0	0	82	100	1312	0	0	0
1972	4554	0	4554	1	12	0	0	111	123	1172	0	0	0
1973	5797	0	5797	*	29	0	0	72	101	1209	0	0	0
1974	5846	0	5846	1	24	0	0	169	193	1411	0	0	0
1975	6938	0	6938	1	102	0	0	0	102	1120	0	0	0
1976	9000	0	9000	1	107	0	0	0	107	1043	0	0	0
1977	11371	0	11371	1	95	0	0	0	95	762	0	0	0
1978	11147	0	11147	1	143	0	0	0	143	982	0	0	0
1979	13258	0	13258	*	156	0	0	0	156	1059	0	0	0

[1] Includes net imports of electricity.
* Represents small, non-zero value.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Technical Documentation

Section 1. How to Use the Technical Documentation

Section 1. How to Use the Technical Documentation

This section of the *State Energy Data Report* provides the reader with an overview of how the estimates published in the preceding tables are made. Specifically, this section provides:

- Descriptions and sources of all series of data that are input to the State Energy Data System (SEDS);
- The formulas applied in SEDS for creating all series derived from the input series; and
- Notes on special circumstances of certain series.

The reader is advised to study this section and then to scan the Appendices to gain a general familiarity with their contents before delving directly into the energy source sections which follow.

Over 300 variable names exist in SEDS to input data to the system and to create the estimates appearing in this report. All data series in the system are addressed by simple seven-digit variable names that each have four components as follows:

Characters	Identify
1 and 2	Type of energy
3 and 4	Energy activity or consumption end-use sector
5	Type of data
6 and 7	Geographic region

The type of energy categories in SEDS are:

AC = anthracite coal
AS = asphalt
AV = aviation gasoline
BC = bituminous coal and lignite
CC = coal coke
CL = coal
DF = distillate fuel
EL = electricity
ES = electricity sales
FN = petrochemical feedstocks, naphtha, less than 400 degrees F.
FO = petrochemical feedstocks, other oils, over 400 degrees F.
FS = petrochemical feedstocks, still gas
GE = geothermal power
HY = hydroelectric power
JF = jet fuel
JK = jet fuel, kerosene-type
JN = jet fuel, naphtha-type

KS = kerosene
LG = liquefied petroleum gases
LO = electrical energy losses
LU = lubricants
MG = motor gasoline
MS = miscellaneous petroleum products
NA = natural gasoline
NG = natural gas
NU = nuclear power
PA = all petroleum products
PC = petroleum coke
PL = plant condensate
PM = minor petroleum products
PO = other petroleum products
RD = road oil
RF = residual fuel
SG = still gas
SN = special naphtha
TE = total energy
TX = total energy excluding energy consumed by the electric utilities
US = unfractionated stream
WW = wood and waste
WX = waxes

The energy activity or consumption end-use sector is identified by characters three and four of each variable name. Variable names with the fourth position a 'C' represent the series of estimated consumption that are published in rounded form in this report. These major end-use consumption estimates are:

AC = transportation sector estimated consumption
CC = commercial sector estimated consumption
IC = industrial sector estimated consumption
RC = residential sector estimated consumption

The electric utility sector estimated consumption is represented by 'EU' and the total consumption of all sectors is represented by 'TC.' Many other characters in the third and fourth positions of variable names in SEDS exist to identify input series and series which are used in deriving the estimated end-use consumption series. For example, many sales, deliveries, and distribution series are used in SEDS as part of the end-use estimates. Some examples are:

AG = sales for use in agriculture
BK = sales for use in vessel bunkering
HT = sales for use in heating
RT = deliveries to retail dealers
OT = distribution to all other users

Combining these first two components of the variable names produces examples such as:

MGAG	=	motor gasoline sold for use in agriculture
MGAC	=	motor gasoline consumed by the transportation sector
BCIN	=	bituminous coal and lignite distributed to industrial users
DFHT	=	distillate fuel sold for use in heating

The fifth character of the variable names in SEDS is always one of the following four letters identifying type of data:

B	=	British thermal units (Btu)
K	=	factor for converting physical unit data into Btu
P	=	data in physical units (i.e., volumes)
S	=	share factor

All input data to SEDS are in physical units: for example, coal in thousand short tons, petroleum in thousand barrels, natural gas in million cubic feet. Conversion factors, represented by 'K' in the fifth character (listed in Appendix C of this Technical Documentation) are applied to the physical unit data to estimate data in British thermal units, a common unit for all forms of energy, and represented by 'B' in the fifth character. The 'S' character is used in SEDS to represent shares in a few cases that are described in more detail in their specific applications.

The last two characters of each variable name are for geographic identification - in SEDS that means the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States. Codes for each of these are:

AK = Alaska	ID = Idaho	MT = Montana	RI = Rhode Island
AL = Alabama	IL = Illinois	NE = Nebraska	SC = South Carolina
AR = Arkansas	IN = Indiana	NC = North Carolina	SD = South Dakota
AZ = Arizona	KS = Kansas	ND = North Dakota	TN = Tennesse
CA = California	KY = Kentucky	NH = New Hampshire	TX = Texas
CO = Colorado	LA = Louisiana	NJ = New Jersey	UT = Utah
CT = Connecticut	MA = Massachusetts	NM = New Mexico	VA = Virginia
DC = Dist. of Col.	MD = Maryland	NV = Nevada	VT = Vermont
DE = Delaware	ME = Maine	NY = New York	WA = Washington
FL = Florida	MI = Michigan	OH = Ohio	WI = Wisconsin
GA = Georgia	MN = Minnesota	OK = Okalahoma	WV = West Virginia
HI = Hawaii	MO = Missouri	OR = Oregon	WY = Wyoming
IA = Iowa	MS = Mississippi	PA = Pennsylvania	US = United States

Note that in SEDS the United States always means the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The following sections describe how the end-use consumption estimates for each energy source are made. Appendix A is an alphabetical listing of all variable names used in the system and all formulas in the system; Appendix B lists all variables which are independent (i.e., input series) in the system and describes the source of the data by government department or company, report title, and table name wherever possible; Appendix C lists the conversion factors used in SEDS; Appendix D is a glossary of terms used in the *State Energy Data Report*; and Appendix E is a summary of changes in this year's report compared to the April 1980 report.

Technical Documentation

Section 2. Petroleum

Section 2. Petroleum

Petroleum Overview

Twenty-three individual petroleum products are covered in this section. For 12 of these 23 petroleum products, some reasonable means of estimating their consumption by state exists and is described in the product-by-product write-ups that follow. The 12 petroleum products are:

- asphalt (AS)
- aviation gasoline (AV)
- distillate fuel (DF)
- jet fuel, kerosene-type (JK)
- jet fuel, naphtha-type (JN)
- kerosene (KS)
- liquefied petroleum gases (LG)
- lubricants (LU)
- motor gasoline (MG)
- petroleum coke consumed by electric utilities (PCEU)
- residual fuel (RF)
- road oil (RD)

Following the description of each of the 12 product's end-use consumption estimates is a brief description of how the remaining petroleum products (for which no state series are available) are handled in SEDS. These remaining 11 products are:

- miscellaneous petroleum products (MS)
- natural gasoline (NA)
- petroleum feedstocks, naphtha over 400 degrees F. (FN)
- petroleum feedstocks, other oils (FC)
- petroleum feedstocks, still gas (FS)
- petroleum coke not consumed at electric utilities (PCNU)
- plant condensate (PL)
- special naphthas (SN)
- still gas (SG)
- unfractionated stream (US)
- waxes (WX)

Basically, these 11 products are, in SEDS, assumed to be used totally in the industrial sector and are assumed to be used by each state in proportion to that state's estimated industrial sector consumption of the 12 products for which state estimates have been derived.

Finally, the last part of this section is "Petroleum Summaries" which describes how the 23 individual petroleum products are summed together for each major end-use sector's estimated consumption.

Table 1 summarizes the petroleum products' end-use assignments in SEDS. Shown in this table are the first four letters of the seven-letter data names used in SEDS to identify all energy sources. The first two letters identify the energy source — in this case, the petroleum product — and the next two letters identify the end-use sector. This table is recommended to the reader as a reference while studying the individual petroleum products that follow. For example, the table indicates that the aviation gasoline estimated to be consumed by the transportation sector, in fact, represents all aviation gasoline consumed. Or, one can see that there is some estimated consumption of lubricants in the industrial and transportation sectors while distillate fuel is consumed in every sector.

Table 1. Summary of Petroleum Products on the State Energy Data System

Petroleum Products	Residential Sector Estimated Consumption (RC)		Commercial Sector Estimated Consumption (CC)		Industrial Sector Estimated Consumption (IC)		Transportation Sector Estimated Consumption (AC)		Electric Utility Sector Estimated Consumption (EU)		Total Estimated Consumption (TC)
Asphalt (AS):			ASCC							=	ASTC
			+								+
Aviation Gasoline (AV):							AVAC			=	AVTC
							+				+
Distillate Fuel (DF):	DFRC	+	DFCC	+	DFIC	+	DFAC	+	DFEU	=	DFTC
	+		+		+		+		+		+
Jet Fuel, Kerosene (JF):					JKIC	+	JKAC	+	JKEU	=	JKTC
					+		+		+		+
Jet Fuel, Naphtha (JN):							JNAC			=	JNTC
							+				+
Kerosene (KS)	KSRC	+			KSIC	+				=	KSTC
	+				+						+
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LG):	LGRC	+	LGCC	+	LGIC	+	LGAC			=	LGTC
			+		+		+				+
Lubricants (LU):					LUIC	+	LUAC			=	LUTC
					+		+				+
Motor Gasoline (MG):			MGCC	+	MGIC	+	MGAC			=	MGTC
			+		+		+				+
Petroleum Coke in Utilities (PC):									PCEU	=	PCEU
									+		+
Residual Fuel (RF):			RFCC	+	RFIC	+	RFAC	+	RFEU	=	RFTC
			+		+						+
Road Oil (RD):			RDCC							=	RDTC
											+
Petroleum, Minor Products (PM):*					PMIC					=	PMTC
Petroleum, All Products (PA):	PARC	+	PACC	+	PAIC	+	PAAC	+	PAEU	=	PATC

*Petroleum, minor products is comprised of: miscellaneous products; natural gasoline; petroleum feedstocks: naphtha over 400 degrees Farenheit, other oils, and still gas; petroleum coke for non-utility use; plant condensate; special naphthas; still gas; unfractionated stream; and waxes.

Asphalt

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for asphalt in SEDS are:

ASCMPZZ = asphalt sold for use in the commercial sector of any state ZZ, in short tons; and
ASTCPUS = asphalt total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

The first variable, ASCMPZZ, represents all asphalt sold as paving products, as roofing products, and for all other uses. Asphalt is classified in the commercial sector here because the largest usage is for paving roads (accounting for about 75 percent of all asphalt sales in 1979) which is considered to be a government function and, hence, part of the commercial sector. The source of these state sales data is the series of reports currently published by the Energy Information Administration and called 'Sales of Asphalt.' (Specific sources for this, and all other series in SEDS, are provided in Appendix B of this narrative).

The second variable, ASTCPUS, which represents total U.S. consumption of asphalt, is the data series called 'product supplied' in the publication 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration.

The state sales of asphalt are used in SEDS to create an estimate of state consumption of asphalt.

First, a U.S. total of all asphalt sold to the commercial sector is calculated by summing all of the states:

$$ASCMPUS = \Sigma ASCMPZZ$$

Next, state ZZ's consumption of asphalt in the commercial sector is represented by ASCCPZZ and is estimated to be in proportion to state ZZ's sales:

$$ASCCPZZ = (ASCMPZZ / ASCMPUS) * ASTCPUS$$

The U.S. commercial sector consumption of asphalt is the sum of the states:

$$ASCCPUS = \Sigma ASCCPZZ$$

Since all consumption of asphalt is assumed to be in the commercial sector, the total consumption of asphalt in any state ZZ equals the commercial sector consumption:

$$ASTCPZZ = ASCCPZZ$$

Note: The asphalt sales data are in short tons while the consumption data are in thousand barrels. The sales data are used solely for proportioning the U.S. consumption data to the states and, therefore, do not need to be converted into the basic petroleum unit of thousand barrels.

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

There are approximately 6.636 million Btu of energy per barrel of asphalt. Therefore, asphalt consumed by the commercial sector in state ZZ in Btu, represented by ASCCBZZ, is estimated:

$$ASCCBZZ = ASCCPZZ * 6.636$$

The U.S. asphalt commercial sector consumption in Btu is the sum of the states:

$$ASCCBUS = \Sigma ASCCBZZ$$

Since all asphalt is assumed in SEDS to be used by the commercial sector, total asphalt consumption in each state ZZ and in the United States is assumed to equal the commercial sector consumption:

$$ASTCBZZ = ASCCBZZ$$
$$ASTCBUS = ASCCBUS$$

Aviation Gasoline

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for aviation gasoline in SEDS are:

AVNMPZZ = aviation gasoline sold to non-military users in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
AVTCPUS = aviation gasoline total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels; and
JNMISZZ = state ZZ's share of the U.S. military consumption of naphtha-type jet fuel, as a fraction.

The source of the first variable, AVNMPZZ, is the series of aviation gasoline sales by state published in *Highway Statistics* by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

The second variable, AVTCPUS, which represents total U.S. consumption of aviation gasoline, is the data series called 'product supplied' in the publication 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration.

The third variable, JNMISZZ, is an estimate of each state's share of the U.S. military consumption of jet fuel, naphtha-type. More information about this variable is available under 'Jet Fuel' in this section.

For SEDS, it is assumed that the state sales of non-military aviation gasoline is the state consumption of non-military aviation gasoline, represented by AVNCPZZ and created by converting the sales data from thousand gallons to thousand barrels (42 gallons = 1 barrel):

$$AVNCPZZ = AVNMPZZ / 42$$

The U.S. non-military consumption is the sum of the states:

$$AVNCPUS = \Sigma AVNCPZZ$$

Next, an estimate of military use of aviation gasoline in the United States, AVMCPUS, is made by subtracting the non-military use from the total use:

$$AVMCPUS = AVTCPUS - AVNCPUS$$

The military use of aviation gasoline in the United States is allocated to the states by assuming that the states consume military aviation gasoline in proportion to their military consumption of naphtha-type jet fuel. State estimates, then, are created by multiplying the U.S. total by JNMISZZ:

$$AVMCPZZ = AVMCPUS * JNMISZZ$$

Finally, all aviation gasoline is assumed to be used by the transportation sector. Therefore, aviation gasoline consumed by the transportation sector, is the sum of that consumed by the military and non-military in each state ZZ and for the United States:

$$AVACPZZ = AVMCPZZ + AVNCPZZ$$
$$AVACPUS = AVMCPUS + AVNCPUS$$

and total aviation gasoline consumption in state ZZ, AVTCPZZ, equals the transportation sector consumption in state ZZ:

$$AVTCPZZ = AVACPZZ$$

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

There are approximately 5.048 million Btu per barrel of aviation gasoline. Therefore, aviation gasoline consumed by the transportation sector in state ZZ in Btu, represented by AVACBZZ, is calculated:

$$AVACBZZ = AVACPZZ * 5.048$$

The U.S. aviation gasoline consumed by the transportation sector in Btu is the sum of the states:

$$AVACBUS = \Sigma AVACBZZ$$

Since all aviation gasoline is used for transportation, aviation gasoline total consumption in each state ZZ and in the United States equals the transportation sector consumption:

$$AVTCBZZ = AVACBZZ$$
$$AVTCBUS = AVACBUS$$

C. Additional Notes on Aviation Gasoline

1. The following corrections in non-military sales of aviation gasoline data not published in *Highway Statistics* but available from the Federal Highway Administration have been made in SEDS since last year:

    - Hawaii, 1967, corrected from 19,978 thousand gallons to 8,513 thousand gallons;
    - Hawaii, 1968, corrected from 4,016 thousand gallons to 3,891 thousand gallons;
    - Massachussetts, 1968, corrected from 9,290 thousand gallons to 4,841 thousand gallons;
    - New York, 1976, corrected from 105,561 thousand gallons to 9,173 thousand gallons; and
    - New York, 1977, corrected from 120,896 thousand gallons to 9,601 thousand gallons.

Distillate Fuel

A. Physical Units

The following independent variables for distillate fuel provide the input for SEDS and represent sales or estimated sales of distillate fuel to state ZZ in thousand barrels. The source of these data is the series of reports called 'Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene' currently published by the Energy Information Administration (and, for the latest year, called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979"):

DFBKPZZ	=	distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for vessel bunkering use (i.e., ships' bunkers and other marine purposes), excluding that sold to the Armed Forces;
DFEIPZZ	=	distillate fuel delivered to electric utility companies;
DFHTPZZ	=	distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for heating purposes (i.e., heating oil numbers 1, 2, and 4 used for space heating and cooking) in residential and commercial establishments;
DFINPZZ	=	distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for industrial use (i.e., sold for all uses to mines, smelters, plants engaged in producing manufactured products, in processing goods, and in assembling), including farm use in 1979;
DFMIPZZ	=	distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the Armed Forces, regardless of use;
DFMSPZZ	=	distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for all uses not identified in other sales categories, including farm use prior to 1979;
DFOCPZZ	=	distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for oil company use, including all fuel oil, crude oil, or acid sludge used as fuel at refineries, by pipelines, or in field operations;
DFONPZZ	=	distillate fuel sold (or delivered) as diesel for on-highway use (i.e., as engine fuel for trucks, buses, and automobiles); and
DFRRPZZ	=	distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the railroads.

For some years on SEDS the series DFEIPZZ includes a small amount of kerosene-type jet fuel delivered to utilities which is identified as an independent variable named JKEUPZZ, also in thousand barrels. The kerosene-type jet fuel is removed from the distillate data and accounted for in the jet fuel data described in a later section of this technical documentation.

Another independent variable for distillate fuel represents total U.S. consumption of distillate fuel. It is the series called 'product supplied' in the publication 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration:

DFTCPUS	=	distillate fuel total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

The eleventh, and last, independent variable used in SEDS for distillate fuel is one created from 1979 deliveries data (see item 4 in 'Additional Notes on Distillate Fuel for more information) and used here to estimate for each state how the variable DFHTPZZ is divided between the residential and commercial sectors:

DFRSSZZ	=	the residential sector's share of the total distillate fuel sold to the residential and commercial sectors in each state ZZ, as a percent.

Since state consumption data and end-use consumption data do not exist directly from the sources, they are estimated in SEDS by using the sales and deliveries data described above.

First, all of the state sales and deliveries series are summed to provide totals for the United States:

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFBKPUS &= \Sigma DFBKPZZ \\
DFEIPUS &= \Sigma DFEIPZZ \\
DFHTPUS &= \Sigma DFHTPZZ \\
DFINPUS &= \Sigma DFINPZZ \\
DFMIPUS &= \Sigma DFMIPZZ \\
DFMSPUS &= \Sigma DFMSPZZ \\
DFOCPUS &= \Sigma DFOCPZZ \\
DFONPUS &= \Sigma DFONPZZ \\
DFRRPUS &= \Sigma DFRRPZZ \\
JKEUPUS &= \Sigma JKEUPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

Next, the input variables are combined into groups as closely resembling the major end-use sectors used in SEDS as possible. The residential portion of sales is identified by DFRSPZZ for state ZZ and is estimated as:

$$DFRSPZZ = DFHTPZZ * DFRSSZZ$$

The sales (or deliveries) of distillate fuel to the commercial sector is identified by DFCMPZZ for state ZZ and is estimated as:

$$DFCMPZZ = DFHTPZZ * (1 - DFRSSZZ)$$

The sales (or deliveries) of distillate fuel to the industrial sector as used in SEDS is identified by DFIXPZZ for state ZZ and is the sum of the distillate fuel sales (or deliveries) series for industrial use, for oil company use, and for all other use, minus the sales (or deliveries) for on-highway use which is accounted for in the transportation sector:

$$DFIXPZZ = DFINPZZ + DFOCPZZ + DFMSPZZ - DFONPZZ$$

Note: The on-highway diesel use is a subset of the 'all other uses' category in the input data and must, therefore, be subtracted from the variable DFMSPZZ.

The sales (or deliveries) of distillate fuel to the transportation sector is identified by DFTRPZZ for state ZZ and is the sum of the distillate fuel sales (or deliveries) series for vessel bunkering, military use, railroad use, and the diesel-type used on-highway:

$$DFTRPZZ = DFBKPZZ + DFMIPZZ + DFRRPZZ + DFONPZZ$$

Deliveries of distillate fuel to electric utilities is represented in SEDS by DFEEPZZ for state ZZ and is the series of distillate fuel which includes small amounts of jet fuel deliveries minus the jet fuel:

DFEEPZZ = DFEIPZZ - JKEUPZZ

Total sales (or deliveries) of distillate fuel in state ZZ, called DFTTPZZ, is the sum of these 5 major end-use sectors:

DFTTPZZ = DFRSPZZ + DFCMPZZ + DFIXPZZ + DFTRPZZ + DFEEPZZ

U.S. totals of these calculated variables are created by summing the states:

DFRSPUS = ΣDFRSPZZ
DFCMPUS = ΣDFCMPZZ
DFIXPUS = ΣDFIXPZZ
DFTRPUS = ΣDFTRPZZ
DFEEPUS = ΣDFEEPZZ
DFTTPUS = DFRSPUS + DFCMPUS + DFIXPUS + DFTRPUS + DFEEPUS

The total sales (or deliveries) are used next to derive the estimated total consumption for each state. This is done by assuming that each state consumes distillate fuel in proportion to the amount sold (or delivered) to that state:

DFTCPZZ = (DFTTPZZ / DFTTPUS) * DFTCPUS

Each state's estimated total consumption of distillate fuel is further divided into end-use estimates in proportion to each sector's sales (or deliveries) as a portion of total sales (or deliveries). The estimated residential sector consumption in state ZZ is represented by DFRCPZZ and is calculated:

DFRCPZZ = DFRSPZZ / DFTTPZZ * DFTCPZZ

The commercial sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by DFCCPZZ and is calculated:

DFCCPZZ = (DFCMPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ

The industrial sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by DFICPZZ and is calculated:

DFICPZZ = (DFIXPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ

The transportation sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by DFACPZZ and is calculated:

DFACPZZ = (DFTRPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ

And, finally, the electric utility sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by DFEUPZZ and is calculated:

DFEUPZZ = (DFEEPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ

The consumption of distillate fuel in the United States by major end-use sector is estimated by summing the states' estimated consumption:

DFRCPUS = ΣDFRCPZZ
DFCCPUS = ΣDFCCPZZ
DFICPUS = ΣDFICPZZ
DFACPUS = ΣDFACPZZ
DFEUPUS = ΣDFEUPZZ

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Distillate fuel has a heat content value of approximately 5.825 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied in SEDS to convert distillate fuel estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

DFRCBZZ = DFRCPZZ * 5.825
DFCCBZZ = DFCCPZZ * 5.825
DFICBZZ = DFICPZZ * 5.825
DFACBZZ = DFACPZZ * 5.825
DFEUBZZ = DFEUPZZ * 5.825
DFTCBZZ = DFRCBZZ + DFCCBZZ + DFICBZZ + DFACBZZ + DFEUBZZ

The U.S. level Btu consumption estimates are calculated:

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFRCBUS &= \Sigma DFRCBZZ \\
DFCCBUS &= \Sigma DFCCBZZ \\
DFICBUS &= \Sigma DFICBZZ \\
DFACBUS &= \Sigma DFACBZZ \\
DFEUBUS &= \Sigma DFEUBZZ \\
DFTCBUS &= DFRCBUS + DFCCBUS + DFICBUS + DFACBUS + DFEUBUS
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Additional Notes on Distillate Fuel

1. 'Sales' data are actually called 'shipments' in the source document for 1960 and 1961; 'consumption for 1962 through 1966; 'shipments' again for 1967; 'sales' from 1968 through 1978; and "deliveries" in 1979.

2. State data for the variable DFONPZZ for 1967 are unavailable from published sources. An estimate was developed for SEDS as follows:

   - DFONPZZ is 1 of 3 components of DFMSPZZ;
   - DFMSPZZ is available by state for 1967;
   - Ratios of DFONPZZ to DFMSPZZ by state in 1966 were calculated and then applied to DFMSPZZ for 1967 to create an estimated series DFONPZZ for 1967:

$$DFONPZZ(67) = [DFONPZZ(66) / DFMSPZZ(66)] * DFMSPZZ(67)$$

3. For the 1979 distillate fuel deliveries data, the Energy Information Administration implemented a new survey to improve on the previous collection sample which had experienced some deterioration over time. Because an entirely new sample based on a new sampling frame was used for 1979 data, these data are not directly comparable to previous years' sales data. (Details of the new sample are provided in the *Energy Data Report*, 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979.') Certain use categories experienced change in 1979 also, due to redefinition of the classifications - in many cases to collect more disaggregated data. Most categories, however, were unaffected at the level required for the aggregated major end-use sectors in SEDS. For example, 'Farm Use' prior to 1979 was included in the 'All Other Uses' category; in 1979 'Farm Use' became a separate category which was added to the 'Industrial Use' category before the data were entered into SEDS. Eventually, both 'Farm Use' and 'Industrial Use' from the input data are added together (along with 'Oil Company Use') to create the major end-use sector called the industrial sector as used in SEDS. In other words, deliveries for 'Farm Use' end up in the SEDS industrial sector either way. The deliveries data themselves are not shown in the *State Energy Data Report* but are used in the system to allocate a known U.S. total product consumption into state and major end-use sector consumption estimates.

4. Prior to 1979, information published in the EIA "Fuel Oil Sales Report" included a category called distillate fuel sold for heating. For SEDS, this has been assumed to be heating for residential and commercial sectors. In the report "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979," there is no longer a category called heating, but there are separate classifications of distillate fuel sold for residential use and commercial use. The 1979 portions of distillate fuel delivered for residential use and commercial use by state are applied in SEDS to all years 1960 through 1979 to create an estimate of distillate fuel used in these major end-use sectors. To implement this approach in SEDS, the 1979 deliveries of distillate fuel for residential use only is taken as a percentage of deliveries for residential and commercial use combined. This is done for each state and is identified in SEDS as DFRSSZZ for any state ZZ.

Table 2. Distillate Fuel Delivered to the Residential Sector as an Estimated Share of the Total Delivered to the Residential and Commercial Sectors (DFRSSZZ) Based on 1979 Data

State	Residential Share	State	Residential Share
Alabama	0.1194	Montana	0.4683
Alaska	0.7636	Nebraska	0.4989
Arizona	0.3086	Nevada	0.6710
Arkansas	0.6371	New Hampshire	0.9059
California	0.4323	New Jersey	0.7476
Colorado	0.5458	New Mexico	0.0260
Connecticut	0.7548	New York	0.7469
Delaware	0.7218	North Carolina	0.8358
District of Columbia	0.5536	North Dakota	0.8152
Florida	0.3301	Ohio	0.8344
Georgia	0.2595	Oklahoma	0.0283
Hawaii	0.0077	Oregon	0.6587
Idaho	0.7403	Pennsylvania	0.8519
Illinois	0.7603	Rhode Island	0.7995
Indiana	0.7420	South Carolina	0.7708
Iowa	0.7139	South Dakota	0.7156
Kansas	0.3161	Tennessee	0.2865
Kentucky	0.3255	Texas	0.1394
Louisiana	0.0071	Utah	0.2156
Maine	0.8260	Vermont	0.8303
Maryland	0.7197	Virginia	0.8245
Massachusetts	0.7414	Washington	0.7598
Michigan	0.8440	West Virginia	0.7318
Minnesota	0.8036	Wisconsin	0.8605
Mississippi	0.4514	Wyoming	0.2923
Missouri	0.5473	United States	0.7359

Jet Fuel: Kerosene-Type and Naphtha-Type

Jet fuel exists in two forms, with different heat contents. In SEDS, JK represents kerosene-type jet fuel and JN represents naphtha-type jet juel. Their sum is total jet fuel, JF. Jet fuel, of course, is used primarily for transportation purposes. Small amounts of the kerosene-type jet fuel are sometimes used in the electric utility and industrial sectors. The following chart summarizes jet fuel as handled in SEDS by fuel type and by end-use:

	Industrial Sector		Transportation Sector		Electric Utility Sector		Total Consumption
Kerosene-Type:	JKIC	+	JKAC	+	JKEU	=	JKTC
			+				+
Naphtha-Type:			JNAC			=	JNTC
Jet Fuel:	JFIC	+	JFAC	+	JFEU	=	JFTC

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for kerosene-type jet fuel in SEDS are:

JKTCPUS = kerosene-type jet fuel consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels;
JKICPZZ = the industrial sector consumption of kerosene-type jet fuel in state ZZ, in thousand barrels;
JKEUPZZ = the electric utility sector consumption of kerosene-type jet fuel in state ZZ, in thousand barrels; and
JKNSPZZ = kerosene-type jet fuel sold for non-military use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons.

The first variable, JKTCPUS, which represents total U.S. consumption of kerosene-type jet fuel, is the data series called 'product supplied' in the publication 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration.

The second variable, JKICPZZ, is available from the Energy Information Administration's 'Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene.'

The source of data for the third variable, JKEUPZZ, is the report **Annual Summary of Cost and Quality of Electric Utility Plant Fuels** currently published by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

The source of data for the last variable, JKNSPZZ, is the **Yearly Report of Gasoline Sales by States** from the Ethyl Corporation, Petroleum Chemicals Division.

U.S. totals for the three state series named above are formed in SEDS as the sum of the state data:

JKICPUS = ΣJKICPZZ
JKEUPUS = ΣJKEUPZZ
JKNSPUS = ΣJKNSPZZ

The bulk of kerosene-type jet fuel is used, of course, by the transportation sector. For the United States, the transportation sector consumption is represented as JKACPUS and is estimated as the difference between the total kerosene-type jet fuel consumed and the industrial and utility consumption:

JKACPUS = JKTCPUS - JKICPUS - JKEUPUS

State ZZ's consumption of kerosene-type jet fuel for transportation purposes is estimated to be in proportion to state ZZ's sales of kerosene-type jet fuel for non-military use (see note 1 in Part C):

JKACPZZ = (JKNSPZZ / JKNSPUS) * JKACPUS

Total kerosene-type jet fuel by state is estimated as:

JKTCPZZ = JKICPZZ + JKACPZZ + JKEUPZZ

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Kerosene-type jet fuel has a heat content value of approximately 5.670 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied in SEDS to convert kerosene-type jet fuel from physical units to Btu:

JKICBZZ = JKICPZZ * 5.670
JKICBUS = ΣJKICBZZ
JKACBZZ = JKACPZZ * 5.670
JKACBUS = ΣJKACBZZ
JKEUBZZ = JKEUPZZ * 5.670
JKEUBUS = ΣJKEUBZZ
JKTCBZZ = JKTCPZZ * 5.670

JKTCBUS = ΣJKTCBZZ

C. Additional Notes on Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

1. An assumption is made in SEDS that the kerosene-type jet fuel used for transportation purposes is for non-military use only. This assumption is based on product definitions from the American Petroleum Institute's **Standard Definitions for Petroleum Statistics**, Technical Report No. 1, Second Edition (undated), pages 12 and 13, which states that kerosene-type jet fuel is used primarily by commercial aircraft engines.
2. Ethyl Corporation jet fuel sales to commercial users by state include some sales data that were improperly allocated between the states of Illinois and Indiana for 1960 through 1973. After 1973 the sales data were correctly allocated. To adjust for this error, the average relative proportions of Illinois and Indiana sales over the period 1974 through 1978 were applied to the sum of the Illinois and Indiana sales in 1960 through 1973.
3. Kerosene-type jet fuel products supplied is included in jet fuel in SEDS. Prior to 1965, this differs with the Energy Information Administration's **Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2** where kerosene-type jet fuel is included in kerosene. For SEDS, the jet fuel and kerosene U.S. consumption in 1960 through 1963 have been estimated as shown in Table 3, following.

Table 3. Estimate of Kerosene and Jet Fuel U. S. Consumption for 1960 through 1963 (Thousand barrels)

	(1) Kerosene Domestic Demand, Including Commercial Jet Fuel	(2) Jet Fuel Domestic Demand, Military Use Only	(3) Sales of Kerosene for Commercial Jet Fuel Use	(4) Estimated Kerosene Domestic Consumption (1) — (3)	(5) Estimated Jet Fuel Domestic Consumption (2) + (3)
1960	132,499	102,803	33,159	99,340	135,962
1961	144,435	104,436	47,187	97,248	151,623
1962	164,167	112,401	66,134	98,033	178,535
1963	172,212	115,237	75,236	96,976	190,473

The source for data in columns 1, 2, and 3 is the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual:" Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products, Table 2, 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Petroleum Products in the United States.'

For 1964 (and years following until the *Energy Data Reports* replaced the *Mineral Industry Surveys)* the U. S. consumption of kerosene and jet fuel comes directly from the source referenced above, with no adjustment required to account for kerosene-type jet fuel.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for naphtha-type jet fuel in SEDS are:

JNTCPUS = naphtha-type jet fuel total consumed, in thousand barrels; and
JNMISZZ = state ZZ's share of the U.S. military consumption of naphtha-type jet fuel, as a fraction.

The source of the first variable, JNTCPUS, which represents total U.S. consumption of naphtha-type jet fuel is the data series called 'products supplied' in the publication 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration.

Data for the other variable, JNMISZZ, representing state shares of U.S. military consumption of naphtha-type jet fuel was created from U.S. Department of Defense data. See Table 4 (in Part C, item 2) for the estimated shares by state.

All naphtha-type jet fuel is assumed in SEDS to be used by the military for transportation purposes. (See note 1 in Part C). The military state shares, then, are applied to the total naphtha-type jet fuel consumed in the United States to estimate state usage:

JNTCPZZ = JNTCPUS * JNMISZZ

Since all naphtha-type jet fuel is used for transportation, the transportation consumption equals the estimated total consumption for state ZZ and for the United Sates:

JNACPZZ = JNTCPZZ
JNACPUS = JNTCPUS

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Naphtha-type jet fuel has a heat content value of approximately 5.355 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied in SEDS to convert naphtha-type jet fuel from physical units to Btu:

JNTCBZZ = JNTCPZZ * 5.355
JNTCBUS = ΣJNTCBZZ
JNACBZZ = JNTCBZZ
JNACBUS = JNTCBUS

C. Additional Notes on Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel

1. An assumption was made in SEDS that the naphtha-type jet fuel is for military use only. This assumption was based on product definitions from the American Petroleum Institute's **Standard Definitons for Petroleum Statistics**, Technical Report No. 1, Second Edition (undated) pages 12 and 13, which states that naphtha-type jet fuel is used primarily by military aircraft engines.

2. Estimates of state shares of U.S. military jet fuel (i.e., naphtha-type jet fuel) use are from U.S. Department of Defense data (See Table 4 for a listing of state shares). State-by-state coefficients representing each state's percent of the U.S. total military jet fuel use have been developed for the years 1975 and 1976 only. Because state coefficients for years prior to 1975 are not available, SEDS applies the 1975 state coefficients against the U.S. military consumption for all years 1960 through 1975. Similarly, SEDS applies the 1976 state coefficients in the years 1976 through 1979.

Table 4. Military Jet Fuel State Shares Used in SEDS

State	Percent of U.S. Total Applied to 1960-75	Percent of U.S. Total Applied to 1976-79
Alabama	1.189	1.158
Alaska	1.966	1.869
Arizona	4.262	4.526
Arkansas	2.071	2.165
California	18.425	18.780
Colorado	0.498	0.509
Connecticut	0.097	0.103
Delaware	1.686	1.768
Dist. of Columbia	0.001	0.002
Florida	6.525	6.773
Georgia	1.976	1.867
Hawaii	3.837	3.567
Idaho	0.952	0.961
Illinois	0.631	0.736
Indiana	1.085	1.157
Iowa	0.174	0.238
Kansas	0.928	0.913
Kentucky	0.401	0.375
Louisiana	2.361	2.271
Maine	1.581	1.793
Maryland	1.593	1.470
Massachusetts	0.326	0.420
Michigan	2.823	2.941
Minnesota	0.275	0.265
Mississippi	1.431	1.344
Missouri	0.395	0.389
Montana	0.244	0.252
Nebraska	1.044	1.087
Nevada	1.641	1.970
New Hampshire	0.997	1.034
New Jersey	2.031	1.832
New Mexico	2.182	2.167
New York	2.406	2.360
North Carolina	3.308	3.229
North Dakota	1.995	1.822
Ohio	1.914	1.319
Oklahoma	2.912	2.708
Oregon	0.179	0.206
Pennsylvania	0.356	0.397
Rhode Island	0.007	0.033
South Carolina	3.617	2.987
South Dakota	1.207	1.253
Tennessee	0.342	0.381
Texas	8.812	9.011
Utah	0.637	0.529
Vermont	0.075	0.075
Virginia	3.050	3.394
Washington	3.246	3.274
West Virginia	0.067	0.087
Wisconsin	0.192	0.182
Wyoming	0.050	0.054
United States	100.000	100.000

Jet Fuel Totals

A. Physical Units

The following calculations are used in SEDS to provide jet fuel consumption estimates by end-use in physical units:

```
JFICPZZ   = JKICPZZ
JFICPUS   = JKICPUS
JFACPZZ   = JKACPZZ + JNACPZZ
JFACPUS   = JKACPUS + JNACPUS
JFEUPZZ   = JKEUPZZ
JFEUPUS   = JKEUPUS
JFTCPZZ   = JFICPZZ + JFACPZZ + JFEUPZZ
JFTCPUS   = JFICPUS + JFACPUS + JFEUPUS
```

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

The following calculations are used in SEDS to provide jet fuel consumption estimates by end-use in Btu:

```
JFICBZZ   = JKICBZZ
JFICBUS   = JKICBUS
JFACBZZ   = JKACBZZ + JNACBZZ
JFACBUS   = JKACBUS + JNACBUS
JFEUBZZ   = JKEUBZZ
JFEUBUS   = JKEUBUS
JFTCBZZ   = JFICBZZ + JFACBZZ + JFEUBZZ
JFTCBUS   = JFICBUS + JFACBUS + JFEUBUS
```

Kerosene

A. Physical Units

Three independent variables provide all of the input data in SEDS for kerosene. The first two are data on kerosene sold (or delivered) and are from the series of reports called 'Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene,' currently published by the Energy Information Administration (and, for the latest year, called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979"). The third independent variable represents the series called 'product supplied' from the publication called 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' also currently published by the Energy Information Administration. These three variables are:

KSRSPZZ = kerosene sold (or delivered) for heating (assumed in SEDS to be for residential use) in state ZZ, in thousand barrels;
KSTTPZZ = kerosene sold (or delivered) for all uses in state ZZ, in thousand barrels; and
KSTCPUS = kerosene total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

State consumption data and end-use consumption data are not available from the sources. For this reason, SEDS applies the sales (or deliveries) series to the known U.S. total consumption of kerosene to estimate state consumption and end-use consumption.

First, U.S. sales (or deliveries) totals are created by summing the states:

KSRSPUS = ΣKSRSPZZ
KSTTPUS = ΣKSTTPZZ

Next, an estimate of each state's total consumption of kerosene is made by disaggregating the U.S. total into the states in proportion to each state's total sales (or deliveries) share of the U.S. total sales (or deliveries):

KSTCPZZ = (KSTTPZZ / KSTTPUS) * KSTCPUS

Then, for each state the share that the residential sector sales (or deliveries) represents of the total sales (or deliveries) is applied to the state's estimated total consumed to create an estimated residential sector consumption for the state, represented in SEDS by KSRCPZZ:

KSRCPZZ = (KSRSPZZ / KSTTPZZ) * KSTCPZZ

Finally, the difference between each state's estimated total consumption and its estimated residential sector consumption is the estimated industrial sector consumption, represented by KSICPZZ:

KSICPZZ = KSTCPZZ - KSRCPZZ

U.S. totals for the two sectors' consumption estimates are the sums of the states:

KSRCPUS = ΣKSRCPZZ
KSICPUS = ΣKSICPZZ

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Kerosene has a heat content value of approximately 5.670 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied in SEDS to convert kerosene estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

KSRCBZZ = KSRCPZZ * 5.670
KSICBZZ = KSICPZZ * 5.670
KSTCBZZ = KSTCPZZ * 5.670

The U.S. level Btu consumption estimates are calculated:

KSRCBUS = ΣKSRCBZZ
KSICBUS = ΣKSICBZZ
KSTCBUS = KSRCBUS + KSICBUS

C. Additional Notes on Kerosene

1. See the kerosene-type jet fuel summary, Additional Notes, item 3 for comments concerning the inclusion of kerosene-type type jet fuel with the kerosene total product supplied prior to 1964 in the source documents.

2. 'Sales' data are actually called 'shipments' in the source documents for 1960 and 1961; 'consumption' for 1962 through 1966; 'shipments' again for 1967;" sales" from 1968 through 1978; and "deliveries" in 1979.

3. Residential sales data are called 'range oil' for 1960 through 1965 in the source document. Industrial sales data are the sum of 'Tractor Fuel' and 'All Other Uses' for 1960 through 1965 and are called 'All Other Uses' from 1966 on.

4. For the 1979 kerosene deliveries data, the Energy Information Administration implemented a new survey to improve on the previous collection sample which had experienced some deterioration over time. Because an entirely new sample based on a new sampling frame was used for 1979 deliveries data, these data are not directly comparable to previous years' sales data. (Details of the new sample are provided in the *Energy Data Report*, 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979.') Certain use categories experienced change in 1979 also, due to redefinition of the classifications — in many cases to collect more disaggregated data. The deliveries data themselves are not shown in the *State Energy Data Report* but are used in the system to allocate a known U.S. total product consumption into state and major end-use sector consumption estimates. Specifically regarding the kerosene deliveries data collected, the category called 'heating' (in Table 3 of "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979") is used in SEDS as deliveries for residential use, and the category called "other" (also in Table 3) is used in SEDS as deliveries for industrial use. In 1979, for the first time, data on kerosene delivered for commercial use are reported. In order to maintain consistency with years prior to 1979 in SEDS, the assumption that the category reported as "heating" is for residential use only has been continued into 1979. In fact, the "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979" indicates that for the United States the "heating" component in 1979 was actually used 55 percent for residential heating, 32 percent for commercial heating, and 13 percent for industrial heating; corresponding proportions for years prior to 1978 are unknown.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Included in liquefied petroleum gases (LG) in SEDS are: ethane (including ethylene), propane (including propylene), butane (including butylene), butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture and isobutane.

A. Physical Units

The following independent variable for LPG provide input data for SEDS and represent sales or estimated sales to state ZZ in thousand gallons. The source of these data is the series of reports called 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane' currently published by the Energy Information Administration:

LGCBPZZ	=	LPG sold for internal combustion engine fuel use. Included are sales for use in all kinds of highway vehicles, forklifts, industrial tractors, and for use in oilfield drilling and production uses:
LGCHPZZ	=	LPG sold to chemical plants for use as raw materials or solvents and all LPG sold for use in the production of synthetic rubber, for 1979 only;
LGCLPUS	=	LPG sold in the United States to chemical plants for use as raw materials or solvents and all LPG sold for use in the production of synthetic rubber;
LGHCPZZ	=	LPG sold for residential and commercial use. Included are sales for non-farm private households for heating, cooking, water heating, and other household uses such as clothes drying and incineration. Also included are sales to nonmanufacturing organizations, such as motels, restaurants, retail stores, laundries,and other service enterprises, primarily for use in space heating, water heating, and cooking;
LGINPZZ	=	LPG sold to manufacturing plants for use as standby fuel, in space heating, or for other uses such as flame cutting, metallurgical furnaces and plumbers' torches. Also included are sales to refineries for fuel use;
LGMSPZZ	=	LPG sold for all farm uses including household, internal combustion engine use, and agricultural uses such as flame cultivation, crop drying, tobacco drying, and poultry breeding. Also included are sales for use as synthetic natural gas feedstocks and for use in secondary recovery projects; and
LGUGPZZ	=	LPG sold to gas utility companies for distribution through the mains.

The following independent variable for LPG, LGTCPUS representing total U.S. consumption of LPG, is from a data series called 'product supplied' in the publication 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration:

LGTCPUS	=	LPG total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

One other independent variable exists in SEDS for LPG:

LGASKUS	=	the factor for converting LPG from physical unit values to British thermal units.

The method used to estimate LGASKUS each year and its application in SEDS is described in Part B of this LPG section.

These eight independent variables for LPG represent all LPG data and estimates that are input into SEDS. All LPG end-use consumption data are estimates derived from these input data as described below. First, the input sales data are aggregated as closely as possible to the major end-use sectors used in SEDS. Then the end-use sales estimates are applied to the total consumption of LPG to derive estimated end-use consumption. Note that the difference in units of input variables (sales in thousand gallons and consumption in thousand barrels) does not affect the consumption estimates because the sales series are used only as proportions for allocating the consumption series.

First, an assumption is made in SEDS that 85 percent of the LPG sold for residential and commercial use, LGHCPZZ, is actually sold to the residential sector, LGRSPZZ, and 15 percent is sold to the commercial sector, LGCMPZZ, for all states and all years on SEDS. The formulas used in SEDS are:

LGRSPZZ = LGHCPZZ * 0.85
LGCMPZZ = LGHCPZZ * 0.15

Chemical use of LPG is known for the United States each year but is available by state only in 1979. The 1979 state shares are used in SEDS to create state estimates for all years:

LGCLPZZ = (LGCHPZZ / LGCHPUS) * LGCLPUS

Next, the sales of LPG to the industrial sector (LGIXPZZ) is estimated by summing the sales for industrial use (LGINPZZ), for miscellaneous use (LGMSPZZ), utility gas use (LGUGPZZ), chemical use (LGCLPZZ), and 84 percent of the sales for internal combustion engine fuel (LGCBPZZ):

LGIXPZZ = LGINPZZ + LGMSPZZ + LGUGPZZ + LGCLPZZ + (LGCBPZZ * 0.84)

The LPG sales to the transportation sector is estimated to be the remaining 16 percent of the sales for internal combustion engine fuel and is represented in SEDS as LGTRPZZ for any state ZZ:

LGTRPZZ = LGCBPZZ * 0.16

The sales of LPG to these four major end-use sectors are summed to create total sales of LPG in state ZZ, represented by LGTTPZZ:

LGTTPZZ = LGRSPZZ + LGCMPZZ + LGIXPZZ + LGTRPZZ

United States' sums for the preceding variables are calculated in SEDS by the following formulas:

LGCBPUS = ΣLGCBPZZ
LGCHPUS = ΣLGCHPZZ
LGHCPUS = ΣLGHCPZZ
LGINPUS = ΣLGINPZZ
LGMSPUS = ΣLGMSPZZ
LGUGPUS = ΣLGUGPZZ
LGRSPUS = ΣLGRSPZZ
LGCMPUS = ΣLGCMPZZ
LGIXPUS = ΣLGIXPZZ
LGTRPUS = ΣLGTRPZZ
LGTTPUS = LGRSPUS + LGCMPUS + LGIXPUS + LGTRPUS

Next, an estimate of each state's total LPG consumption, LGTCPZZ, is made by allocating the U.S. total consumption to the states in proportion to each state's total sales share of the U.S. total sales:

LGTCPZZ = (LGTTPZZ / LGTTPUS) * LGTCPUS

Following creation of each state's estimated total consumption of LPG is creation of end-use consumption estimates by state. This is done by applying the sales end-use proportions of total sales in each state to the estimated consumption of the state. The residential sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented as LGRCPZZ and is calculated:

LGRCPZZ = (LGRSPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ

The commercial sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented as LGCCPZZ and is calculated as:

LGCCPZZ = (LGCMPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ

The industrial sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented as LGICPZZ and is calculated:

LGICPZZ = (LGIXPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ

The transportation sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented as LGACPZZ and is calculated:

LGACPZZ = (LGTRPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ

U.S. totals for the end-use sector estimates created above are formed as sums of the state estimates:

LGRCPUS = ΣLGRCPZZ
LGCCPUS = ΣLGCCPZZ
LGICPUS = ΣLGICPZZ
LGACPUS = ΣLGACPZZ

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

The conversion factor for LPG, LGASKUS, is actually a weighted average each year of all of the components of LPG:

- Ethane total consumption represented by ETTCPUS
- Propane total consumption represented by PRTCPUS
- Butane total consumption represented by BUTCPUS
- Butane-propane total consumption represented by BPTCPUS
- Ethane-propane total consumption represented by EPTCPUS
- Isobutane total consumption represented by ISTCPUS

The formula used in SEDS to estimate the annual weighted average factor for the United States is:

LGASKUS = (ETTCPUS * 3.082 + PRTCPUS * 3.836 + BUTCPUS * 4.326 + BPTCPUS * 4.130 + EPTCPUS * 3.308 + ISTCPUS * 3.974) / (ETTCPUS + PRTCPUS + BUTCPUS + BPTCPUS + EPTCPUS + ISTCPUS)

Annual factors calculated by this formula are applied in SEDS to estimate consumption in Btu for all state and all end-users:

LGRCBZZ = LGRCPZZ * LGASKUS
LGCCBZZ = LGCCPZZ * LGASKUS
LGICBZZ = LGICPZZ * LGASKUS
LGACBZZ = LGACPZZ * LGASKUS

Total estimated consumption of LPG in Btu, then, is the sum of the end-use consumption estimates:

LGTCBZZ = LGRCBZZ + LGCCBZZ + LGICBZZ + LGACBZZ

The U.S. level Btu consumption estimates are calculated:

LGRCBUS = ΣLGRCBZZ
LGCCBUS = ΣLGCCBZZ
LGICBUS = ΣLGICBZZ
LGACBUS = ΣLGACBZZ
LGTCBUS = LGRCBUS + LGCCBUS + LGICBUS + LGACBUS

C. Additional Notes on Liquefied Petroleum Gases

1. 'Sales' data are actually called 'shipments' (for all series except 'all other' which is called 'sales') in the source document for 1960; 'shipments' for all series in 1961; 'consumption' for 1962 through 1966; 'shipments' in 1967; and sales from 1968 on.

2. Little information exists for allocating the residential and commercial use of LPG to the individual sectors. Previous versions of this report applied a 90 percent residential and 10 percent commercial split to all states in all years. This split has been revised slightly in this year's report to 85 percent residential and 15 percent commercial, again for all states and years based on information published in the Federal Energy Administration Project Independence Blueprint Task Force Report, 'Residential and Commercial Energy Use Patterns, 1970 - 1990,' November 1974, Table 1.A.1.

3. The sales of LPG for internal combustion engine fuel use is split 16 percent to the transportation sector (i.e., for buses and trucks) and 84 percent to the industrial sector from the following 1969 information from the National LP-Gas Association on distribution of LPG for motor fuel use:

• Buses and trucks	16%
• Farm tractors	25
• Fork lift trucks	47
• Stationary engines	8
• Other	4

4. Sales data for Maryland and the District of Columbia are combined in the source documents. The following approximate shares have been applied in SEDS for all years:

	Maryland	D. C.
• Residential and commercial	99.9%	0.1%
• Internal combustion engine fuel	98.9	1.1
• Industrial	99.4	0.6

Sales for utility gas use and for miscellaneous use have been allocated entirely to Maryland in all years.

5. For 1979 LPG sales data (which are not shown in this report but are used for estimating LPG use by states and end-use), the Energy Information Administration implemented a new survey to improve on the previous collection sample which had experienced some deterioration over time. Because an entirely new sample based on a new sample frame was used for 1979 sales data, these sales data are not directly comparable to the previous years' sales data. (Details of the new sample are provided in the *Energy Data Report*, 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane in 1979.') Certain use categories experienced change in 1979 also, due to redefinition of the classifications. One of these changes, for example, involves LPG sold to farms for household heating and cooking: prior to 1979 these sales were reported in the residential and commercial category, while in 1979 they were counted in the 'farm use' category which goes into the industrial sector in SEDS. No attempt has been made in this year's *State Energy Data Report* to adjust for this inconsistency.

6. Because of the change in the survey techniques used for measuring LPG sales in 1979, many states' data were undisclosed. For the purpose of providing some estimate in SEDS for the unavailable cells of data, the following approach was applied (for all categories except 'chemical' which is discussed separately):

   - The gross amount of sales in each category that is undisclosed was calculated by P.A.D. District;
   - The 1979 undisclosed amount for each District was allocated to the states in proportion to each individual state's share of sales in the same state grouping in 1978; and
   - For categories for which the P.A.D. Districts IV and V subtotals are unavailable as well, the combined undisclosed for these two Districts was calculated (by subtracting the known District totals from the United States total) and allocated to the undisclosed states in proportion to appropriate 1978 state data.

For the 'chemical' use category, no previous state data are available for estimating the 1979 state sales. For 1979, about 29 percent of the total sales was not available (covering 21 individual states). In order to provide some representation of LPG sales for chemical use in these 21 states, the following steps were applied for SEDS:

- The undisclosed amount in each District was calculated and then distributed evenly over the undisclosed states;
- The District IV and V subtotals were undisclosed. For this situation the undisclosed sum of these two Districts was split in half between the two states involved.

The 1979 state chemical use sales estimates were the only ones available and were, therefore, used for all years in SEDS.

Lubricants

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for lubricants in SEDS are:

LUINPZZ = lubricants sold to the industrial sector, in thousand barrels;
LUTRPZZ = lubricants sold to the transportation sector, in thousand barrels; and
LUTCPUS = lubricants total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

Data for the first two variables are developed from the Bureau of the Census reports called "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases" in the series called *Current Industrial Reports*. (See notes in part C below for more details). The third variable for lubricants is the data series called "product supplied" in the publication "Petroleum Statement, Annual" currently published by the Energy Information Administration. The first two variables are used for proportioning the third one into state total consumption and state end-use consumption estimates. The following formulas describe how these estimates are created in SEDS.

First, total sales of lubricants for each state ZZ, LUTTPZZ, is created by summing the industrial and transportation sales:

LUTTPZZ = LUINPZZ + LUTRPZZ

U.S. sales totals are calculated by summing the state sales:

LUINPUS = ΣLUINPZZ
LUTRPUS = ΣLUTRPZZ
LUTTPUS = ΣLUTTPZZ

Next, each state's proportion of total U.S. sales is used to derive an estimate of each state's consumption of lubricants:

LUTCPZZ = LUTTPZZ / LUTTPUS * LUTCPUS

Each state's estimated total consumption of lubricants is further divided into end-use estimates in proportion to each sector's sales as a portion of total sales. Lubricants consumed by state for industrial use, LUICPZZ, and for transportation use, LUACPZZ, are calculated:

LUICPZZ = LUINPZZ / LUTTPZZ * LUTCPZZ

LUACPZZ = LUTRPZZ / LUTTPZZ * LUTCPZZ

The consumption of lubricants in the United States by these two end-use sectors is created by summing the state estimates:

LUICPUS = ΣLUICPZZ
LUACPUS = ΣLUACPZZ

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Lubricants have a heat content value of approximately 6.065 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied in SEDS to convert lubricants estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

LUICBZZ = LUICPZZ * 6.065
LUACBZZ = LUACPZZ * 6.065

and the state total consumption in Btu is the sum of the two sectors:

LUTCBZZ = LUICBZZ + LUACBZZ

The U.S. sector and total consumption estimates in Btu are calculated:

LUICBUS = ΣLUICBZZ
LUACBUS = ΣLUACBZZ
LUTCBUS = LUICBUS + LUACBUS

C. Additional Notes on Lubricants

1. In the 1980 *State Energy Data Report*, state data for lubricants sales were available only for the year 1977. The 1977 state sales were used for all years in SEDS for allocating the U.S. consumption to the states and to end-use. For this year's report, several additional specific years of sales data have been added to SEDS. The lubricants sales data were generally produced every other year by the Bureau of the Census until the discontinuation of the series in 1977. Each year's sales data have been used in SEDS for creating that year's and at least one other year's consumption estimates. The list below specifies which years of consumption estimates depend on which years of the sales data:

Year of Sales Data	Year of Consumption Estimates
1960	1960 and 1961
1962	1962, 1963, and 1964
1965	1965 and 1966
1967	1967 and 1968
1969	1969 and 1970
1971	1971 and 1972
1973	1973 and 1974
1975	1975 and 1976
1977	1977, 1978, and 1979

2. The sales data from the source document for the input variables LUINPZZ and LUTRPZZ are available in units inappropriate to SEDS. They are therefore converted to units necessary for use in SEDS before entry into the system. The industrial series, LUINPZZ, is comprised of oils and greases sold for industrial lubricating and other uses, and the transportation series, LUTRPZZ, is comprised of oils and greases sold for automotive and aviation uses. The oils data are published in the source document in thousand gallons and the greases data are in thousand pounds. Prior to entry into SEDS, these are converted to the standard unit for petroleum in SEDS of thousand barrels by dividing the oil data by 42 gallons per barrel and dividing the greases data by 300 pounds per barrel. Also, in the source document some state data are not provided because of requirements to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. Where this occurred in the source document, the undisclosed data were taken as zero for SEDS.

Motor Gasoline

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for motor gasoline in SEDS are:

MGAGPZZ	=	motor gasoline sold for agricultural use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
MGUCPZZ	=	motor gasoline sold for construction use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
MGIYPZZ	=	motor gasoline sold for industrial and commercial use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
MGMFPZZ	=	motor gasoline sold for highway use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
MGMRPZZ	=	motor gasoline sold for marine use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
MGMSPZZ	=	motor gasoline sold for miscellaneous use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
MGPNPZZ	=	motor gasoline sold for public non-highway use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
MGSFPZZ	=	special fuels (primarily diesel fuel with small amounts of liquefied petroleum gases) sold in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
MGUCPZZ	=	motor gasoline sold for unclassified use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons; and
MGTCPUS	=	motor gasoline total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

All of the sales data, represented here by the first nine variables above, are from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration publication called *Highway Statistics*. The last variable, MGTCPUS, which represents the total U.S. consumption of motor gasoline, is the data series called 'product supplied' in the publication 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration.

U.S. totals for the nine state series named above are formed in SEDS as the sum of the state data:

MGAGPUS	=	ΣMGAGPZZ
MGCUPUS	=	ΣMGCUPZZ
MGIYPUS	=	ΣMGIYPZZ
MGMFPUS	=	ΣMGMFPZZ
MGMRPUS	=	ΣMGMRPZZ
MGMSPUS	=	ΣMGMSPZZ
MGPNPUS	=	ΣMGPNPZZ
MGSFPUS	=	ΣMGSFPZZ
MGUCPUS	=	ΣMGUCPZZ

The transportation sector, of course, accounts for most of the sales of motor gasoline. For SEDS, sales to the transportation sector is estimated to be the sum of the sales for the highway use and for marine use minus the sales of special fuels which are not motor gasoline but are included in the highway sales data. Sales of motor gasoline to the transportation sector in state ZZ are represented by MGTRPZZ and are calculated:

$$MGTRPZZ = MGMFPZZ + MGMRPZZ - MGSFPZZ$$

Four sales items are summed in SEDS to estimate motor gasoline sales to the commercial sector: construction, miscellaneous, public non-highway, and unclassified sales. Sales of motor gasoline to the commercial sector in state ZZ are represented by MGCMPZZ and are calculated:

$$MGCMPZZ = MGCUPZZ + MGMSPZZ + MGPNPZZ + MGUCPZZ$$

Next, sales of motor gasoline for use in the industrial sector in state ZZ, represented by MGINPZZ, are calculated as the sum of the sales of agricultural use and for industrial and commercial use:

$$MGINPZZ = MGAGPZZ + MGIYPZZ$$

Finally, total sales of motor gasoline in state ZZ are calculated as the sum of the sales to the major sectors as created in above calculations. Total sales are represented in SEDS as MGTTPZZ and are calculated:

$$MGTTPZZ = MGCMPZZ + MGINPZZ + MGTRPZZ$$

U.S. totals for major end-use sales and for total sales are calculated as the sum of the states' sales:

$$MGCMPUS = \Sigma MGCMPZZ$$
$$MGINPUS = \Sigma MGINPZZ$$
$$MGTRPUS = \Sigma MGTRPZZ$$
$$MGTTPUS = \Sigma MGTTPZZ$$

After the sales data from the Federal Highway Administration are assembled into the major end-use sectors, they are used next in SEDS to allocate the U.S. consumption of motor gasoline, first, to the states and, second, to the major end-use sectors within each state.

The estimated consumption of motor gasoline in each state ZZ is derived in SEDS according to each state's share of the total sales each year. State ZZ's estimated consumption of motor gasoline is represented by MGTCPZZ and is calculated:

$$MGTCPZZ = (MGTTPZZ / MGTTPUS) * MGTCPUS$$

The end-use consumption estimates for each state, each year are derived next. The commercial sector estimated consumption of motor gasoline is represented by MGCCPZZ and is calculated:

$$MGCCPZZ = (MGCMPZZ / MGTTPZZ) * MGTCPZZ$$

The industrial sector estimated consumption is represented by MGICPZZ and is calculated:

$$MGICPZZ = (MGINPZZ / MGTTPZZ) * MGTCPZZ$$

The transportation sector estimated consumption is represented by MGACPZZ and is calculated:

$$MGACPZZ = (MGTRPZZ / MGTTPZZ) * MGTCPZZ$$

The consumption of motor gasoline by major end-use sector in the United States is estimated by summing the states' estimated consumption:

$$MGCCPUS = \Sigma MGCCPZZ$$
$$MGICPUS = \Sigma MGICPZZ$$
$$MGACPUS = \Sigma MGACPZZ$$

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Motor gasoline has a heat content value of approximately 5.253 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied in SEDS to convert motor gasoline estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

$$MGCCBZZ = MGCCPZZ * 5.253$$
$$MGICBZZ = MGICPZZ * 5.253$$
$$MGACBZZ = MGACPZZ * 5.253$$
$$MGTCBZZ = MGCCBZZ + MGICBZZ + MGACBZZ$$

The U.S. level Btu consumption estimates are calculated:

$$MGCCBUS = \Sigma MGCCBZZ$$
$$MGICBUS = \Sigma MGICBZZ$$
$$MGACBUS = \Sigma MGACBZZ$$
$$MGTCBUS = MGCCBUS + MGICBUS + MGACBUS$$

C. Additional Notes on Motor Gasoline

1. For 1960, 1961, and 1962, only gasoline demand (later called 'product supplied' in Energy Information Administration statistics and used as consumption in SEDS) is available from the table 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in United States.' 'Gasoline,' in energy terminology means motor gasoline and aviation gasoline. Another table in the 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' publication is called 'Salient Statistics of Aviation Gasoline.' For the years 1960, 1961, and 1962, the demand for aviation gasoline from this table was subtracted from the gasoline demand provided on the 'Supply and Demand of All Oils' table to derive the motor gasoline demand.

Petroleum Coke

A. Physical Units

Two independent variables exist in SEDS for petroleum coke:

PCEUPZZ = petroleum coke consumed by electric utilities in state ZZ in thousand barrels; and
PCNUPUS = petroleum coke consumed by non-utility sectors in the United States, in thousand barrels.

Petroleum coke consumed at electric utilities is available from 1970 forward from the Federal Power Commission, Form 4, 'Monthly Power Plant Report,' and is in units of tons which are converted into thousand barrels before entry into SEDS by applying a conversion factor of 5 barrels per ton. Prior to 1970, no data are available for this series and a zero value was assigned. The second variable is the amount of petroleum coke consumed by the non-utility sectors. It is created by taking a difference between the total petroleum coke supplied from the *Energy Data Report*, 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration, and the amount of petroleum coke identified as used by electric utilities. Because petroleum coke consumed by utilities is zero between 1960 and 1969 in SEDS, petroleum coke used by non-utility sectors in the United States equals the total petroleum coke consumed in the United States in those years.

The U.S. sum of petroleum coke used at electric utilities is created by summing the state data:

$$PCEUPUS = \Sigma PCEUPZZ$$

The petroleum coke consumed by non-utility sectors is assumed to be used in the industrial sector. This is described in more detail in the 'Total Petroleum' write-up at the end of Section 2 of this Technical Documentation.

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Petroleum coke has a heat content value of approximately 6.024 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied in SEDS to convert petroleum coke estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

$$PCEUBZZ = PCEUPZZ * 6.024$$
$$PCNUBUS = PCNUPUS * 6.024$$

The U.S. level Btu consumption estimate for electric utilities is the sum of the states: $PCEUBUS = \Sigma PCEUBZZ$

Residual Fuel

A. Physical Units

The following independent variables for residual fuel provide input data for SEDS and represent sales or deliveries of residual fuel into state ZZ, in thousand barrels. The source of these data is the series of reports called 'Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene' currently published by the Energy Information Administration (and, for the latest year, called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979"):

RFBKPZZ = residual fuel sold (or delivered) for vessel bunkering use (i.e., ships' bunkers and other marine purposes), excluding sales to the Armed Forces;
RFESPZZ = residual fuel delivered to electric utility companies;
RFHTPZZ = residual fuel sold (or delivered) for heating purposes (assumed in SEDS to be for commercial use);
RFINPZZ = residual fuel sold (or delivered) for industrial use (i.e., sold (or delivered) for all uses to mines, smelters, plants engaged in producing manufactured products, in processing goods, and in assembling);
RFMIPZZ = residual fuel sold (or delivered) to the Armed Forces, regardless of use;
RFMSPZZ = residual fuel sold (or delivered) for all other uses not identified in other sales categories;
RFOCPZZ = residual fuel sold (or delivered) for oil company use, including all fuel oil, crude oil, or acid sludge used as fuel at refineries, by pipelines, or in field operations; and
RFRRPZZ = residual fuel sold (or delivered) to the railroads.

One other independent variable is used is SEDS for residual fuel, RFTCPUS, which represents total U.S. consumption of residual fuel. It is the series called 'product supplied' in the publication 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration:

RFTCPUS = residual fuel total supplied in the United States, in thousand barrels.

Since state consumption data and end-use consumption data do not exist directly from the sources, they are estimated in SEDS by using the sales and deliveries data described above.

First, all of the state sales and deliveries series are summed to provide totals for the United States:

RFBKPUS = ΣRFBKPZZ
RFESPUS = ΣRFESPZZ
RFHTPUS = ΣRFHTPZZ
RFINPUS = ΣRFINPZZ
RFMIPUS = ΣRFMIPZZ
RFMSPUS = ΣRFMSPZZ
RFOCPUS = ΣRFOCPZZ
RFRRPUS = ΣRFRRPZZ

Next, the input variables are combined into groups as closely resembling the major end-use sectors used in SEDS as possible. No residual fuel is sold to the residential sector; all residual fuel fuel sales for heating are considered to be commercial sector sales. The sales of residual fuel to the industrial sector as used in SEDS is identified by RFIXPZZ and is the sum of residual fuel sales series for industrial use, all other uses, and oil company use:

RFIXPZZ = RFINPZZ + RFMSPZZ + RFOCPZZ

The sales (or deliveries) of residual fuel to the transportation sector is identified by RFTRPZZ for state ZZ and is the sum of the residual fuel sales (or deliveries) series for vessel bunkering, military use, and railroad use:

RFTRPZZ = RFBKPZZ + RFMIPZZ + RFRRPZZ

Total sales (or deliveries) of residual fuel in state ZZ, called RFTTPZZ, is the sum of the four major end-use sectors:

RFTTPZZ = RFHTPZZ + RFIXPZZ + RFTRPZZ + RFESPZZ

U.S. totals of these calculated variables are created by summing the state sales (or deliveries):

RFIXPUS = ΣRFIXPZZ
RFTRPUS = ΣRFTRPZZ
RFTTPUS = RFHTPUS + RFIXPUS + RFTRPUS + RFESPUS

The total sales (or deliveries) are used next to derive the estimated total consumption for each state. This is done by assuming that each state consumes residual fuel in proportion to the amount sold (or delivered) to that state:

RFTCPZZ = (RFTTPZZ / RFTTPUS) * RFTCPUS

Each state's estimated total consumption of residual fuel is further divided into end-use estimates in proportion to each sector's sales (or deliveries)as a protion of total sales (or deliveries). The estimated commercial sector consumption in state ZZ is represented by RFCCPZZ and is calculated:

RFCCPZZ = (RFHTPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ

The industrial sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by RFICPZZ and is calculated:

RFICPZZ = (RFIXPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ

The transportation sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by RFACPZZ and is calculated:

RFACPZZ = (RFTRPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ

And, finally, the electric utility sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by RFEUPZZ and is calculated:

RFEUPZZ = (RFESPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ

The consumption of residual fuel in the United States by major end-use sector is estimated by summing the states' estimated consumption:

RFCCPUS = ΣRFCCPZZ
RFICPUS = ΣRFICPZZ
RFACPUS = ΣRFACPZZ
RFEUPUS = ΣRFEUPZZ

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Residual fuel has a heat content value of approximately 6.287 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied in SEDS to convert residual fuel estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

RFCCBZZ = RFCCPZZ * 6.287
RFICBZZ = RFICPZZ * 6.287
RFACBZZ = RFACPZZ * 6.287
RFEUBZZ = RFEUPZZ * 6.287
RFTCBZZ = RFCCBZZ + RFICBZZ + RFACBZZ + RFEUBZZ

The U.S. level Btu consumption estimates are calculated:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{RFCCBUS} &= \Sigma\text{RFCCBZZ} \\
\text{RFICBUS} &= \Sigma\text{RFICBZZ} \\
\text{RFACBUS} &= \Sigma\text{RFACBZZ} \\
\text{RFEUBUS} &= \Sigma\text{RFEUBZZ} \\
\text{RFTCBUS} &= \text{RFCCBUS} + \text{RFICBUS} + \text{RFACBUS} + \text{RFEUBUS}
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Additional Notes on Residual Fuel

1. 'Sales' data are actually called 'shipments' in the source documents for 1960 and 1961; 'consumption' for 1962 through 1966; 'shipments' again for 1967; 'sales' from 1968 through 1978; and "deliveries" in 1979.

2. For the 1979 residual fuel deliveries data, the Energy Information Administration implemented a new survey to improve on the previous collection sample which had experienced some deterioration over time. Because an entirely new sample based on a new sampling form was used for 1979 deliveries data, these data are not directly comparable to previous years' sales data. (Details of the new sample are provided in the *Energy Data Report*, 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979.') Certain use categories experienced change in 1979 also, due to redefiniton of the classifications — in many cases to collect more disaggregated data. Most categories, however, were unaffected at the level required for the major end-use sectors in SEDS. The deliveries data themselves are not shown in the *State Energy Data Report* but are used in the system to allocate a known U.S. total product consumption into state and major end-use sector consumption estimates.

Road Oil

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for road oil in SEDS are:

RDCMPZZ = road oil sold for use in the commercial sector of state ZZ, in short tons; and
RDTCPUS = road oil total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

The source of the first variable, RDCMPZZ, is the report series 'Sales of Asphalt' currently published by the Energy Information Administration.

Road oil is classified in the commercial sector here because of its usage for road maintenance which is a government function and, hence, part of the commercial sector.

The second variable, RDTCPUS, which represents total U.S. consumption of road oil, is the data series called 'product supplied' in the publication 'Petroleum Statement, Annual' currently published by the Energy Information Administration.

The state sales of road oil are used in SEDS to create an estimate of state consumption of road oil.

First, a U.S. total of all road oil sales to the commercial sector is calculated by summing all of the states:

$$RDCMPUS = \Sigma RDCMPZZ$$

Next, state ZZ's consumption of road oil in the commercial sector is represented by RDCCPZZ and is estimated to be in proportion to state ZZ's sales:

$$RDCCPZZ = RDCMPZZ / RDCMPUS * RDTCPUS$$

The U.S. commercial sector consumption of road oil is the sum of the states:

$$RDCCPUS = \Sigma RDCCPZZ$$

Since all consumption of road oil is assumed to be in the commercial sector, the total consumption of road oil in any state ZZ equals the commercial sector consumption:

$$RDTCPZZ = RDCCPZZ$$

Note: The road oil sales data are in short tons while the consumption data are in thousand barrels. The sales data are used solely for proportioning the U.S. consumption data to the states and, therefore, do need to be converted into the basic petroleum unit of thousand barrels.

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

There are approximately 6.636 million Btu of energy per barrel of road oil. Therefore, road oil consumed by the commercial sector in state ZZ in Btu, represented by RDCCBZZ, is calculated:

$$RDCCBZZ = RDCCPZZ * 6.636$$

The U.S. road oil commercial sector consumption in Btu is the sum of the states:

$$RDCCBUS = \Sigma RDCCBZZ$$

Since all road oil is assumed in SEDS to be used by the commercial sector, total road oil consumption in each state ZZ and in the United States is assumed to equal the commercial sector consumption:

$$RDTCBZZ = RDCCBZZ$$
$$RDTCBUS = RDCCBUS$$

Minor Products

There are 11 petroleum products for which no information is available for estimating their use by state. These products are summed together as a subtotal called minor products and represented by PM in SEDS. The individual components of PM are:

- miscellaneous petroleum products (MS)
- natural gasoline (NA)
- petroleum feedstocks, naphtha over 400 degrees F. (FN)
- petroleum feedstocks, other oils (FO)
- petroleum feedstocks, still gas (FS)
- petroleum coke not consumed at electric utilities (PCNU)
- plant condensate (PL)
- special naphthas (SN)
- still gas (SG)
- unfractionated stream (US)
- waxes (WX)

First, the U.S. totals consumed for all of these products (actually, just the non-utility portion for petroleum coke) are summed in physical units:

PMTCPUS = MSTCPUS + NATCPUS + FNTCPUS + FSTCPUS + FOTCPUS + PCNUPUS + PLTCPUS + SNTCPUS + SGTCPUS + USTCPUS + WXTCPUS

It is assumed in SEDS that all of the minor products are used by the industrial sector. Therefore,

PMICPUS = PMTCPUS

To derive estimates of the minor products consumed by state, it is assumed that each state uses the minor products in proportion to its industrial sector use of the sum of the seven products for which state industrial sector estimates have already been made. (See note regarding this point at end of section on minor products). That is, the sum of the seven products consumed by the industrial sector of state ZZ as a portion of the sum of the seven products consumed by the U.S. industrial sector times the total minor products in the United States, provides an estimate of state ZZ's industrial sector consumption of minor products:

PMICPZZ = [(DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ) / (DFICPUS + JKICPUS + KSICPUS + LGICPUS + LUICPUS + MGICPUS + RFICPUS)] * PMICPUS

And the industrial sector and total consumption are equated for state ZZ:

PMTCPZZ = PMICPZZ

A similar approach is applied in developing Btu estimates for minor products, but, first, each individual component of the minor products is converted into Btu for the United States:

MSTCBUS = MSTCPUS * 5.796
NATCBUS = NATCPUS * 4.620
FNTCBUS = FNTCPUS * 5.248
FOTCBUS = FOTCPUS * 5.825
FSTCBUS = FSTCPUS * 6.000
PCNUBUS = PCNUPUS * 6.024
PLTCBUS = PLTCPUS * 5.418
SNTCBUS = SNTCPUS * 5.248
SGTCBUS = SGTCPUS * 6.000
USTCBUS = USTCPUS * 5.418
WXTCBUS = WXTCPUS * 5.537

These are summed as:

PMTCBUS = MSTCBUS + NATCBUS + FNTCBUS + FOTCBUS + FSTCBUS + PCNUBUS + PLTCBUS + SNTCBUS + SGTCBUS + USTCBUS + WXTCBUS

Again, the industrial sector is assumed to equal the total of these products:

PMICBUS = PMTCBUS

And the state estimates of the minor products consumed in Btu are estimated proportionally to each state's industrial sector share of U.S. industrial consumption of the sum of the seven products known for the state:

PMICBZZ = [(DFICBZZ + JKICBZZ + KSICBZZ + LGICBZZ + LUICBZZ + MGICBZZ + RFICBZZ) / (DFICBUS + JKICBUS + KSICBUS + LGICBUS + LUICBUS + MGICBUS + RFICBUS)] * PMICBUS

and

PMTCBZZ = PMICBZZ

For the statistical tables in this report, a column called 'All Other Petroleum' is shown for 'Consumption of Energy by Type' and 'Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector.' For the industrial sector table the 'All Other Petroleum' column is simply the minor products consumption total, but for the 'Consumption of Energy by Type' table, 'All Other Petroleum' is the sum of the minor products and petroleum coke consumed by electric utilities. This special subtotal for other petroleum is identified in SEDS as PO. Appropriate calculations are:

POTCPZZ = PMTCPZZ + PCEUPZZ
POTCPUS = PMTCPUS + PCEUPUS
POTCBZZ = PMTCBZZ + PCEUBZZ
POTCBUS = PMTCBUS + PCEUBUS

Note regarding state allocation of minor petroleum products: The assumption used in SEDS to allocate the U.S. total minor petroleum products consumed to the states each year has been revised in this year's SEDS after a review of the approach being applied. In last year's SEDS, the U.S. minor products total was allocated to the states in proportion to each state's total consumption (by all sectors) of the sum of all of the petroleum products for which state estimates of consumption existed (called "major products" last year). In fact, all of the minor products are actually consumed only in the industrial sector's consumption of the sum of the seven main petroleum products consumed in each state is thought to be a better approach. This alteration has caused revisions in the estimates for the state industrial sector and totals of all sectors for "other petroleum", "total petroleum," and "total energy consumed."

Petroleum Summaries

This section provides the formulas used in SEDS to create estimates of state end-use consumption of all petroleum. Table 1 in the Overview of this section illustrates which petroleum products are represented in each of the five major end-use sectors. In the preceding portions of this section end-use consumption estimates have been derived for each petroleum product. These petroleum product sub-totals are now summed, first in physical units of thousand barrels and second in Btu, to create estimated end-use consumption for all petroleum products.

A. Residential Sector

Three petroleum products are consumed by the residential sector: distillate fuel (DF), kerosene (KS), and liquefied petroleum gas (LG). 'PA' represents a sum of all petroleum products. For the residential sector, the state and U.S. totals in thousand barrels are:

$$\text{PARCPZZ} = \text{DFRCPZZ} + \text{KSRCPZZ} + \text{LGRCPZZ}$$
$$\text{PARCPUS} = \text{DFRCPUS} + \text{KSRCPUS} + \text{LGRCPUS}$$

Similarly, the state and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$\text{PARCBZZ} = \text{DFRCBZZ} + \text{KSRCBZZ} + \text{LGRCPZZ}$$
$$\text{PARCBUS} = \text{DFRCBUS} + \text{KSRCBUS} + \text{LGRCPUS}$$

B. Commercial Sector

The commercial sector's use of petroleum includes six products: asphalt (AS), distillate (DF), liquefied petroleum gases (LG), motor gasoline (MG), residual fuel (RF), and road oil (RD). In physical units, the state and the U.S. totals for the commercial sector are calculated:

$$\text{PACCPZZ} = \text{ASCCPZZ} + \text{DFCCPZZ} + \text{LGCCPZZ} + \text{MGCCPZZ} + \text{RFCCPZZ} + \text{RDCCPZZ}$$
$$\text{PACCPUS} = \text{ASCCPUS} + \text{DFCCPUS} + \text{LGCCPUS} + \text{MGCCPUS} + \text{RFCCPUS} + \text{RDCCPUS}$$

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$\text{PACCBZZ} = \text{ASCCBZZ} + \text{DFCCBZZ} + \text{LGCCBZZ} + \text{MGCCBZZ} + \text{RFCCBZZ} + \text{RDCCBZZ}$$
$$\text{PACCBUS} = \text{ASCCBUS} + \text{DFCCBUS} + \text{LGCCBUS} + \text{MGCCBUS} + \text{RFCCBUS} + \text{RDCCBUS}$$

C. Industrial Sector

Eighteen petroleum products are summed to create industrial sector petroleum consumption estimates. Eleven of the 18 are already summed together in the minor products (PM) subtotal. The other seven products are: distillate fuel (DF), kerosene-type jet fuel (JK), kerosene (KS), liquefied petroleum gases (LG), lubricants (LU), motor gasoline (MG), and residual fuel (RF). The state and U.S. total estimates in physical units are:

PAICPZZ = DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ + PMICPZZ
PAICPUS = DFICPUS + JKICPUS + KSICPUS + LGICPUS + LUICPUS + MGICPUS + RFICPUS + PMICPUS

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

PAICBZZ = DFICBZZ + JKICBZZ + KSICBZZ + LGICBZZ + LUICBZZ + MGICBZZ + RFICBZZ + PMICBZZ
PAICBUS = DFICBUS + JKICBUS + KSICBUS + LGICBUS + LUICBUS + MGICBUS + RFICBUS + PMICBUS

D. Transportation Sector

Eight petroleum products used in the transportation sector are summed here: aviation gasoline (AV), distillate fuel (DF), kerosene-type jet fuel (JK), naphtha-type jet fuel (JN), liquefied petroleum gases (LG), lubricants (LU), motor gasoline (MG), and residual fuel (RF). The state and U.S. totals in physical units are:

PAACPZZ = AVACPZZ + DFACPZZ + JKACPZZ + JNACPZZ + LGACPZZ + LUACPZZ + MGACPZZ + RFACPZZ
PAACPUS = AVACPUS + DFACPUS + JKACPUS + JNACPUS + LGACPUS + LUACPUS + MGACPUS + RFACPUS

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

PAACBZZ = AVACBZZ + DFACBZZ + JKACBZZ + JNACBZZ + LGACBZZ + LUACBZZ + MGACBZZ + RFACBZZ
PAACBUS = AVACBUS + DFACBUS + JKACBUS + JNACBUS + LGACBUS + LUACBUS + MGACBUS + RFACBUS

E. Electric Utility Sector

Four petroleum products are consumed by the electric utility sector: distillate (DF), kerosene-type jet fuel (JK), petroleum coke (PC), and residual fuel (RF). In physical units, the state and U.S. total are:

PAEUPZZ = DFEUPZZ + JKEUPZZ + PCEUPZZ + RFEUPZZ
PAEUPUS = DFEUPUS + JKEUPUS + PCEUPUS + RFEUPUS

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

PAEUBZZ = DFEUBZZ + JKEUBZZ + PCEUBZZ + RFEUBZZ
PAEUBUS = DFEUBUS + JKEUBUS + PCEUBUS + RFEUBUS

F. Total Consumption of Petroleum Products

Total consumption of all petroleum products is the sum of all of the individual product totals. The state and U.S. physical unit totals are:

PATCPZZ = ASTCPZZ + AVTCPZZ + DFTCPZZ + JKTCPZZ + JNTCPZZ + KSTCPZZ + LGTCPZZ + LUTCPZZ + MGTCPZZ + PCEUPZZ + RFTCPZZ + RDTCPZZ + PMTCPZZ
PATCPUS = ASTCPUS + AVTCPUS + DFTCPUS + JKTCPUS + JNTCPUS + KSTCPUS + LGTCPUS + LUTCPUS + MGTCPUS + PCEUPUS + RFTCPUS + RDTCPUS + PMTCPUS

Note that, although petroleum coke consumption is shown here for only the electric utility sector portion the non-utility portion is a part of the minor products (PM) total.

Finally, the state and U.S. totals in Btu are:

PATCBZZ = ASTCBZZ + AVTCBZZ + DFTCBZZ + JKTCBZZ + JNTCBZZ + KSTCBZZ + LGTCBZZ + LUTCBZZ + MGTCBZZ + PCEUBZZ + RFTCBZZ + RDTCBZZ + PMTCBZZ
PATCBUS = ASTCBUS + AVTCBUS + DFTCBUS + JKTCBUS + JNTCBUS + KSTCBUS + LGTCBUS + LUTCBUS + MGTCBUS + PCEUBUS + RFTCBUS + RDTCBUS + PMTCBUS

Technical Documentation

Section 3. Natural Gas

Section 3. Natural Gas

A. Physical Units

The seven input variables for the natural gas series in SEDS are described here. Five of these variables actually represent deliveries of natural gas to the end-user. The deliveries data by state and by end-use are used in SEDS for an estimate of consumption, since actual consumption data at these levels are not available. The source of these input data is the series of reports called "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," currently published by the Energy Information Administration. These series for any state ZZ, in million cubic feet are:

NGACPZZ = Natural gas consumed by the transportation sector (i.e., as pipeline fuel);
NGCMPZZ = A portion of the natural gas delivered to the commercial sector;
NGEUPZZ = Natural gas delivered to the electric utility sector and used in SEDS as consumption by the electric utilities;
NGINPZZ = A portion of the natural gas delivered to the industrial sector (includes gas used as fuel in chemical plants and used to produce carbon black);
NGLPPZZ = Natural gas consumed as lease and plant fuel;
NGOTPZZ = Natural gas delivered to other consumers (includes deliveries to municipalities and public authorities for institutional heating, street lighting, etc); and
NGRCPZZ = Natural gas delivered to the residential sector and used as consumption in SEDS.

The U.S. totals of these independent variables are calculated as the sum of the states:

NGACPUS = ΣNGACPZZ
NGCMPUS = ΣNGCMPZZ
NGEUPUS = ΣNGEUPZZ
NGINPUS = ΣNGINPZZ
NGLPPUS = ΣNGLPPZZ
NGOTPUS = ΣNGOTPZZ
NGRCPUS = ΣNGRCPZZ

The input variables on the state level are combined into groups as closely representing the five major end-use sectors used in SEDS as possible. (See item 1 in part c of this section for a relevant comment).

First, the residential sector's consumption of natural gas is represented in SEDS by the input variable representing deliveries to this sector, NGRCPZZ, with no adjustments.

Second, the commercial sector's consumption of natural gas, NGCCPZZ, is estimated as the sum of two input variables.

NGCCPZZ = NGCMPZZ + NGOTPZZ

Third, the industrial sector's consumption of natural gas, NGICPZZ, is also estimated as the sum of two of the input variables:

NGICPZZ = NGINPZZ + NGLPPZZ

Fourth, the transportation sector's consumption in SEDS is the input variable NGACPZZ, which is natural gas consumed as pipeline fuel.

Finally the electric utility sector's consumption is represented by the input variable for deliveries of natural gas to electric utilities, NGEUPZZ.

Then, the total consumption of natural gas, estimated for any state ZZ, is the sum of these five major end-use sectors:

NGTCPZZ = NGRCPZZ + NGCCPZZ + NGICPZZ + NGACPZZ + NGEUPZZ

And the U.S. totals for the calculated series are:

NGCCPUS = NGCMPUS + NGOTPUS
NGICPUS = NGINPUS + NGLPPUS
NGTCPUS = NGRCPUS + NGCCPUS + NGICPUS + NGACPUS + NGEUPUS

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Two factor variables exist for natural gas for converting the consumption of natural gas from its input units of million cubic feet into Btu. These two factor variables, which are for electric utility use of natural gas and for an average of the non-utility sectors' use of natural gas, are annual averages for the United States only and are in Btu per cubic foot:

NGEUKUS = The factor for converting natural gas consumed in the electric utility sector from physical units to Btu; and
NGNUKUS = The factor for converting natural gas consumed by all non-utility sectors from physical units to Btu.

The factors are in Btu per cubic foot.

Beginning in 1973, data exist for deriving separate factors for the natural gas consumed by the utility sector and by all other sectors. For the years prior to 1973, such data do not exist. For that reason, the 1960 through 1972 factors for utility and non-utility sectors are the same, and actually represent the overall average factor for all natural gas consumed by all the sectors in any given year.

The U.S. factors are used for all states in estimating natural gas consumption in Btu:

$$NGRCBZZ = NGRCPZZ * NGNUKUS$$
$$NGCCBZZ = NGCCPZZ * NGNUKUS$$
$$NGICBZZ = NGICPZZ * NGNUKUS$$
$$NGACBZZ = NGACPZZ * NGNUKUS$$
$$NGEUBZZ = NGEUPZZ * NGEUKUS$$

And the total natural gas consumption for any state ZZ is the sum of these five sectors:

$$NGTCBZZ = NGRCBZZ + NGCCBZZ + NGICBZZ + NGACBZZ + NGEUBZZ$$

U.S. end-use consumption estimates are calculated as the sum of the states:

$$NGRCBUS = \Sigma NGRCBZZ$$
$$NGCCBUS = \Sigma NGCCBZZ$$
$$NGICBUS = \Sigma NGICBZZ$$
$$NGACBUS = \Sigma NGACBZZ$$
$$NGEUBUS = \Sigma NGEUBZZ$$

The total consumption in Btu for the United States is the sum of the five sectors' consumption in the United States:

$$NGTCBUS = NGRCBUS + NGCCBUS + NGICBUS + NGACBUS + NGEUBUS$$

C. Additional Notes on Natural Gas

1. The industrial sector in SEDS contains energy used in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. For natural gas, these categories are included in the series called NGCMPZZ which is the deliveries of natural gas to commercial users, and cannot be separately identified. No adjustment for this end-use inconsistency has been made in SEDS.

2. State data for NGLPPZZ, natural gas lease and plant fuel, do not exist for 1960 through 1966. U.S. totals (NGLPPUS), however, are available for those years. For SEDS, estimates for 1960 through 1966 NGLPPZZ were made by allocating the U.S. total for each year to the states based on the shares of the U.S. total that each state held in 1967. For example, for 1960:

$$NGLPPZZ(60) = [NGLPPZZ(67) / NGLPPUS(67)]\ [NGLPPUS(60)]$$

3. Prior to 1967, natural gas deliveries to the industrial sector cannot be read directly from the source tables in the **Mineral Industry Surveys**, "Natural Gas Consumption and Production." For 1960 through 1966, NGINPZZ is formed by using data from the following columns:

NGINPZZ = used to produce carbon black + used as fuel at petroleum refineries + all other industrial fuel (including electric utilities) — consumed at electric utilities.

4. Errors in the input series NGINPZZ for 1960 (in last year's SEDS) for the States of New Jersey, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas were corrected in this year's report. The corrections affected the estimates for the industrial sector consumption and total consumption for those four states in 1960. See Appendix E, item 3, for detail.

Technical Documentation

Section 4. Coal

Section 4. Coal

Coal Overview

There are two forms of coal in SEDS:

AC = anthracite
BC = bituminous coal and lignite

which are summed together as:

CL = coal

Anthracite

A. Physical Units

There are five input variables in SEDS to estimate the state end-use consumption of anthracite:

ACEUPZZ = anthracite consumed by the electric utilities in state ZZ, in thousand short tons;
ACHCSUS = the share of total anthracite consumed in the United States which is used by the residential and commercial sectors, as a percent;
ACINSUS = the share of total anthracite consumed in the United States which is used by the industrial sector, as a percent;
ACTCPUS = anthracite total consumed in the United States, in thousand short tons; and
ACTTPZZ = anthracite total distributed to state ZZ, in thousand short tons.

First, United States sums of the state series are calculated:

ACEUPUS = ΣACEUPZZ
ACTTPUS = ΣACTTPZZ

Next, an estimate of state total consumption, ACTCPZZ, is made by assuming that the states consume the anthracite in proportion to the amount delivered to each state:

ACTCPZZ = ACTTPZZ / ACTTPUS * ACTCPUS

The share of U.S. total anthracite consumption which is used by the residential and commercial sectors is applied to all states to develop an estimate by state:

ACHCPZZ = ACTCPZZ * ACHCSUS

Similarly, the share of U.S. total anthracite consumption used by the industrial sector is applied to all states to develop an estimate by state:

ACICPZZ = ACTCPZZ * ACINSUS

Little information is available regarding disaggregating the combined residential and commercial estimates. An estimate of 60 percent to the residential sector and 40 percent to the commercial sector was made in SEDS for all states, and all years. Therefore, the residential sector consumption of anthracite, ACRCPZZ, is estimated:

ACRCPZZ = ACHCPZZ * 0.60

and the commercial sector consumption, ACCCPZZ, is estimated:

ACCCPZZ = ACHCPZZ * 0.40

U.S. totals for the series calculated above are:

ACHCPUS = ΣACHCPZZ
ACRCPUS = ΣACRCPZZ
ACCCPUS = ΣACCCPZZ
ACICPUS = ΣACICPZZ

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Two factor variables exist in SEDS for converting anthracite consumption from physical units to Btu:

ACEUKUS = the factor for converting anthracite consumed in the electric utility sector from physical units to Btu; and
ACNUKUS = the factor for converting anthracite consumed by all non-utility sectors from physical units to Btu.

The factors are in million Btu per short ton.

Beginning in 1973, data exist for deriving separate utility and non-utility sector factors for anthracite. For the years before 1973 such data do not exist. For that reason, the 1960 through 1972 factors for utility and non-utility consumption of anthracite are actually the same and represent the overall average factor for all anthracite consumed by all sectors.

The U.S. factors are used for all states in estimating anthracite consumption in Btu:

ACRCBZZ = ACRCPZZ * ACNUKUS
ACCCBZZ = ACCCPZZ * ACNUKUS
ACICBZZ = ACICPZZ * ACNUKUS
ACEUBZZ = ACEUPZZ * ACEUKUS
ACTCBZZ = ACRCBZZ + ACCCBZZ + ACICBZZ + ACEUBZZ

And U.S. end-use consumption estimates are:

ACRCBUS = ΣACRCBZZ
ACCCBUS = ΣACCCBZZ
ACICBUS = ΣACICBZZ
ACEUBUS = ΣACEUBZZ
ACTCBUS = ΣACTCBZZ

A. Physical Units

Seven independent variables exist in SEDS for bituminous coal and lignite. They represent consumption and distribution series, and are all in units of thousand short tons:

BCACPUS	=	bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the transportation sector in the United States;
BCEUPZZ	=	bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utilities in state ZZ;
BCICPUS	=	bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the industrial sector in the United States;
BCINPZZ	=	a portion of the bituminous and lignite distributed to the industrial sector in state ZZ;
BCOTPZZ	=	bituminous coal and lignite distributed to all other users in state ZZ;
BCREPUS	=	bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the retail sector (i.e., residential and commercial sectors) in the United States; and
BCRTPZZ	=	bituminous coal and lignite distributed to retail dealers in state ZZ.

First, United States sums of the state series are calculated:

$$BCEUPUS = \Sigma BCEUPZZ$$
$$BCINPUS = \Sigma BCINPZZ$$
$$BCOTPUS = \Sigma BCOTPZZ$$
$$BCRTPUS = \Sigma BCRTPZZ$$

Estimates of bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the residential and commercial sectors combined are made by assuming that the bituminous coal and lignite is consumed by the retail sector in proportion to the amount of bituminous coal and lignite distributed to retail dealers in each state:

$$BCREPZZ = BCRTPZZ / BCRTPUS * BCREPUS$$

Little information exists for disaggregating the combined residential and commercial estimates. An estimate of 35 percent to the residential sector and 65 percent to the commercial sector was made in SEDS for all states, and all years. That is, the residential sector consumption, BCRCPZZ, is estimated:

$$BCRCPZZ = BCREPZZ * 0.35$$

and the commercial sector consumption, BCCCPZZ, is estimated:

$$BCCCPZZ = BCREPZZ * 0.65$$

Next, the industrial sector consumption was estimated by state. The distribution of coal to a portion of the industrial sector (BCINPZZ) and to all other users (BCOTPZZ) were added to form distribution to the industrial sector, BCIXPZZ:

$$BCIXPZZ = BCINPZZ + BCOTPZZ$$

Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the industrial sector by state (BCICPZZ) was assumed to be in proportion to each state's share of U.S. bituminous coal and lignite distributed to the industrial sector:

$$BCICPZZ = BCIXPZZ / BCIXPUS * BCICPUS$$

Because no state series is available for estimating the transportation sector's consumption, and the series is very small (i.e., transportation sector accounted for less than 1 percent of the total U.S. bituminous coal and lignite consumed in 1960 and none in 1979), an assumption is applied in SEDS that the transportation sector consumption by state, BCACPZZ, is in proportion to the share of the U.S. industrial sector claimed by each state:

$$BCACPZZ = BCIXPZZ / BCIXPUS * BCACPUS$$

Finally, total consumption in state ZZ, BCTCPZZ, is the sum of the sectors:

$$BCTCPZZ = BCRCPZZ + BCCCPZZ + BCICPZZ + BCACPZZ + BCEUPZZ$$

U.S. totals are calculated:

$$BCEUPUS = \Sigma BCEUPZZ$$
$$BCINPUS = \Sigma BCINPZZ$$
$$BCOTPUS = \Sigma BCOTPZZ$$
$$BCRTPUS = \Sigma BCRTPZZ$$
$$BCIXPUS = \Sigma BCIXPZZ$$
$$BCTCPUS = BCRCPUS + BCCCPUS + BCICPUS + BCACPUS + BCEUPUS$$

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Two factor variables exist in SEDS for converting bituminous coal and lignite from physical units to Btu. The first, BCEUKZZ, is different for each state and each year. The second, BCNUKUS, is an annual average of the non-utility sectors in the United States. Both factors are in units of million Btu per short ton:

BCEUKZZ = factor for converting bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utility sector in state ZZ from physical units to Btu; and
BCNUKUS = factor for converting bituminous coal and lignite consumed by all non-utility sectors in the United States from physical units to Btu.

The utility factor for each state is applied to estimate bituminous coal and lignite consumed by utilities in Btu:

BCEUBZZ = BCEUPZZ * BCEUKZZ

The non-utility average factor for the United States is applied to the four non-utility sectors, for all states:

BCRCBZZ = BCRCPZZ * BCNUKUS
BCCCBZZ = BCRCPZZ * BCNUKUS
BCICBZZ = BCICPZZ * BCNUKUS
BCACBZZ = BCACPZZ * BCNUKUS

and the state total consumption is the sum of the sectors:

BCTCBZZ = BCRCBZZ + BCCCBZZ + BCICBZZ + BCACBZZ + BCEUBZZ

The U.S. estimates in Btu are:

BCRCBUS = ΣBCRCBZZ
BCCCBUS = ΣBCCCBZZ
BCICBUS = ΣBCICBZZ
BCACBUS = ΣBCACBZZ
BCEUBUS = ΣBCEUBZZ
BCTCBUS = BCRCBUS + BCCCBUS + BCICBUS + BCACBUS + BCEUBUS

C. Additional Notes for Bituminous Coal and Lignite

1. Prior to 1974, input data for distribution by state included several groupings of states for which separate state data were unavailable. These groupings are:

1	-	Maine New Hampshire Vermont Rhode Island
2	-	North Dakota South Dakota
3	-	Delaware Maryland
4	-	Georgia Florida
5	-	Alabama Mississippi
6	-	Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas
7	-	Montana Idaho
8	-	Arizona Nevada
9	-	Washington Oregon

Beginning with 1974, individual state distribution data are available; to estimate the 1960 through 1973 state distribution data for SEDS, the combined states were disaggregated in proportion to the individual states' shares of each similar state grouping in 1974.

Coal Totals

All coal totals are simply the sum of the bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite estimates. First, for physical units by state:

```
CLRCPZZ  =  ACRCPZZ + BCRCPZZ
CLCCPZZ  =  ACCCPZZ + BCCCPZZ
CLICPZZ  =  ACICPZZ + BCICPZZ
CLACPZZ  =  BCACPZZ
CLEUPZZ  =  ACEUPZZ + BCEUPZZ
CLTCPZZ  =  ACTCPZZ + BCTCPZZ
```

Note that there is no anthracite consumed in the transportation sector.

Next, for physical units in the United States:

```
CLRCPUS  =  ACRCPUS + BCRCPUS
CLCCPUS  =  ACCCPUS + BCCCPUS
CLICPUS  =  ACICPUS + BCICPUS
CLACPUS  =  BCACPUS
CLEUPUS  =  ACEUPUS + BCEUPUS
CLTCPUS  =  ACTCPUS + BCTCPUS
```

and for Btu by state:

```
CLRCBZZ  =  ACRCBZZ + BCRCBZZ
CLCCBZZ  =  ACCCBZZ + BCCCBZZ
CLICBZZ  =  ACICBZZ + BCICBZZ
CLACBZZ  =  BCACBZZ
CLEUBZZ  =  ACEUBZZ + BCEUBZZ
CLTCBZZ  =  ACTCBZZ + BCTCBZZ
```

Finally, for Btu in the United States:

```
CLRCBUS  =  ACRCBUS + BCRCBUS
CLCCBUS  =  ACCCBUS + BCCCBUS
CLICBUS  =  ACICBUS + BCICBUS
CLACBUS  =  BCACBUS
CLEUBUS  =  ACEUBUS + BCEUBUS
CLTCBUS  =  ACTCBUS + BCTCBUS
```

Net Imports of Coal Coke

Net imports of coal coke is a component of total U.S. energy consumption. There is no attempt in SEDS to estimate state allocations of this energy source. All of it is considered to be used by the industrial sector. In the *State Energy Data Report* net imports of coal coke are included in the U.S. total energy consumed figure in 3 tables: "Consumption of Energy by Type," "Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector," and "Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector."

Input variables for net imports of coal coke into the United States are:

CCIMPUS = coal coke imported into the United States; and
CCEXPUS = coal coke exported from the United States.

Net imports is calculated:

CCNIPUS = CCIMPUS - CCEXPUS

The factor for converting coal coke from short tons to Btu is 26.00 million Btu per short ton:

CCNIBUS = CCNIPUS * 26

Technical Documentation

Section 5. Electricity

Section 5. Electricity

This section describes: first, the energy input at electric utilities; second, the amount of output from the electric utilities that actually is used by the major sectors and estimates on the associated losses involved with electrical energy.

A. Total Energy Input at Electric Utilities

The electric utilities consume several types of energy. In physical units, these sources are, for state ZZ:

PAEUPZZ = petroleum consumed by electric utilities (described in the petroleum section of this report);
NGEUPZZ = natural gas consumed by electric utilities (described in natural gas section);
CLEUPZZ = coal consumed by electric utilities (described in coal section);
HYEUPZZ = electricity generated by hydropower at electric utilities;
NUEUPZZ = electricity generated by nuclear power at electric utilities;
GEEUPZZ = electricity generated by geothermal power at electric utilities;
WWEUPZZ = electricity generated by wood and waste at electric utilities;
ELIMPZZ = electricity imported into the United States (assumed to be of hydropower origin); and
ELEXPZZ = electricity exported from the United States (assumed to be of hydropower origin).

U.S. totals for petroleum, natural gas, and coal have been created in their respective sections of this report. The remaining components' of U.S. totals are:

HYEUPUS = ΣHYEUPZZ
NUEUPUS = ΣNUEUPZZ
GEEUPUS = ΣGEEUPZZ
WWEUPUS = ΣWWEUPZZ
ELIMPUS = ΣELIMPZZ
ELEXPUS = ΣELEXPZZ

In order to form a sum of total energy used by the electric utilities, all components are created into the common unit of Btu and then summed. Petroleum, natural gas, and coal consumed by utilities are converted into Btu in earlier sections of this report. The following U.S. factors were applied to convert the remaining components:

HYASKUS = factor for converting hydroelectricity from kilowatt-hours to Btu;
NUASKUS = factor for converting nuclear electricity from kilowatt-hours to Btu; and
GEASKUS = factor for converting geothermal electricity from kilowatt-hours to Btu.

The application of these factors is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
HYEUBZZ &= HYEUPZZ * HYASKUS \\
NUEUBZZ &= NUEUPZZ * NUASKUS \\
GEEUBZZ &= GEEUPZZ * GEASKUS \\
WWEUBZZ &= WWEUPZZ * HYASKUS \\
ELIMBZZ &= ELIMPZZ * HYASKUS \\
ELEXBZZ &= ELEXPZZ * HYASKUS
\end{aligned}
$$

Values for these factors can be found in Appendix C of this report. Note that the hydropower factor is applied for the wood and waste as well as for the electricity imports and exports, which are considered to be primarily hydropower in origin.

U.S. totals are created for these series:

$$
\begin{aligned}
HYEUBUS &= \Sigma HYEUBZZ \\
NUEUBUS &= \Sigma NUEUBZZ \\
GEEUBUS &= \Sigma GEEUBZZ \\
WWEUBUS &= \Sigma WWEUBZZ \\
ELIMBUS &= \Sigma ELIMBZZ \\
ELEXBUS &= \Sigma ELEXBZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

Finally, a total of all energy input at electric utilities is calculated by the following formula for state ZZ:

$$TEEUBZZ = PAEUBZZ + NGEUBZZ + CLEUBZZ + HYEUBZZ + NUEUBZZ + GEEUBZZ + WWEUBZZ + ELIMBZZ - ELEXBZZ$$

And for the United States:

$$TEEUBUS = PAEUBUS + NGEUBUS + CLEUBUS + HYEUBUS + NUEUBUS + GEEUBUS + WWEUBUS + ELIMBUS - ELEXBUS$$

The following sub-sections describe how all of the energy that is input at the electric utilities is allocated to the four major end-use sectors in terms of the amount actually used and the amount of losses experienced in generating and transmitting the electricity to the end-users.

B. Electricity Consumed by the End-User

The amount of electricity actually consumed by end-users is estimated in SEDS by the amount of electricity sold. Four input variables exist for electricity sold, in physical units of kilowatt-hours:

ESRCPZZ = electricity sold to the residential sector of state ZZ;
ESCMPZZ = a portion of the electricity sold to the commercial sector of state ZZ;
ESICPZZ = electricity sold to the industrial sector of state ZZ;
ESOTPZZ = electricity sold to 'other' users (i.e., public street and highway lighting, other public authorities, railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales) in state ZZ; and
ESTRSUS = the share of electricity sold to the 'other' users that is used for transportation.

The sales of electricity to the residential and industrial sectors are used directly as consumption of electricity by these sectors. The consumption estimates for the commercial and transportation sectors are made by, first, estimating the amount of the sales to the other sector that are actually for transportation use, represented by ESACPZZ:

$$ESACPZZ = ESOTPZZ * ESTRSUS$$

Note that the transportation share of other is calculated at the U.S. level because state information is not available. (See item 2 in Additional Notes for further information on this share.) The remaining portion of other is then assigned to the commercial sector. The commercial sector consumption of electricity is represented by ESCCPZZ and estimated:

$$ESCCPZZ = ESCMPZZ + ESOTPZZ - ESACPZZ$$

Total electricity consumed by the major end-use sectors is represented by ESTCPZZ and is calculated by summing the four major sector estimates:

$$ESTCPZZ = ESRCPZZ + ESCCPZZ + ESICPZZ + ESACPZZ$$

U.S. totals for all of these consumption estimates are:

$$ESRCPUS = \Sigma ESRCPZZ$$
$$ESCCPUS = \Sigma ESCCPZZ$$
$$ESICPUS = \Sigma ESICPZZ$$
$$ESACPUS = \Sigma ESACPZZ$$
$$ESTCPUS = ESRCPUS + ESCCPUS + ESICPUS + ESACPUS$$

U.S. totals of the input variables ESCMPZZ and ESOTPZZ are also created:

$$ESCMPUS = \Sigma ESCMPZZ$$
$$ESOTPUS = \Sigma ESOTPZZ$$

Next, the electricity consumption estimates are converted into Btu by applying a constant factor of 3.412 thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour:

$$ESRCBZZ = ESRCPZZ * 3.412$$
$$ESCCBZZ = ESCCPZZ * 3.412$$
$$ESICBZZ = ESICPZZ * 3.412$$
$$ESACBZZ = ESACPZZ * 3.412$$
$$ESTCBZZ = ESRCBZZ + ESCCBZZ + ESICBZZ + ESACBZZ$$

And U.S. totals are created:

$$ESRCBUS = \Sigma ESRCBZZ$$
$$ESCCBUS = \Sigma ESCCBZZ$$
$$ESICBUS = \Sigma ESICBZZ$$
$$ESACBUS = \Sigma ESACBZZ$$
$$ESTCBUS = ESRCBUS + ESCCBUS + ESICBUS + ESACBUS$$

C. Estimates of Electrical Energy Losses

Electrical energy losses in SEDS means all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity, including plant use and unaccounted for quantities. Total losses for the United States is assumed to be the difference between the sum of all energy input at the electric utilities and the amount of energy consumed by the end-users in the form of electricity.

A ratio of the total energy input at utilities in the United States to the total amount consumed by all end-users in the United States is represented by ELTCKUS and calculated:

$$ELTCKUS = TEEUBUS / ESTCBUS$$

This ratio is approximately 3.5, varying slightly each year, and it means that for each 1 unit of energy actually consumed by the end-users in the form of electricity, 3.5 units were consumed at the utilities. In other words, there is a loss of about 2.5 units between energy input at utilities and electrical energy consumed by the end-user.

In SEDS, it is assumed that this ratio, calculated only on the U.S. level, serves as a reasonable approximation for the individual states and sectors, too. Losses (identified by 'LO') are estimated by state and sector as being approximately 2.5 times the energy consumed by the end-user:

```
LORCBZZ  =  ESRCBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1)
LOCCBZZ  =  ESCCBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1)
LOICBZZ  =  ESICBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1)
LOACBZZ  =  ESACBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1)
LOTCBZZ  =  ESTCBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1)
```

And U.S. totals are:

```
LORCBUS  =  ΣLORCBZZ
LOCCBUS  =  ΣLOCCBZZ
LOICBUS  =  ΣLOICBZZ
LOACBUS  =  ΣLOACBZZ
LOTCBUS  =  ΣLOTCBZZ
```

Estimates of losses in physical units of kilowatt-hours are made by dividing the Btu estimate by the constant 3.412 thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour:

```
LORCPZZ  =  LORCBZZ / 3.412
LOCCPZZ  =  LOCCBZZ / 3.412
LOICPZZ  =  LOICBZZ / 3.412
LOACPZZ  =  LOACBZZ / 3.412
LOTCPZZ  =  LOTCBZZ / 3.412
```

and:

```
LORCPUS  =  LORCBUS / 3.412
LOCCPUS  =  LOCCBUS / 3.412
LOICPUS  =  LOICBUS / 3.412
LOACPUS  =  LOACBUS / 3.412
LOTCPUS  =  LOTCBUS / 3.412
```

D. Electricity Exchanged Across State Borders

An estimate of the net exchange of electricity across state borders is made from the difference between the sum of all sales and losses (i.e., the amount actually consumed by end-users within the state) and the sum of all energy input to the utilities within the state. Interstate exchanges of electricity are identified by ESISBZZ and calculated:

$$ESISBZZ = (ESTCBZZ + LOTCBZZ) - TEEUBZZ$$
$$ESISBUS = \Sigma ESISBZZ$$

In physical units, the exchanges are:

$$ESISPZZ = ESISBZZ / 3.412$$
$$ESISPUS = \Sigma ESISPZZ$$

A positive net interstate exchange of electricity for some state ZZ means that the amount consumed (including all losses) by end-users within the state is greater than the amount of energy input at utilities in state ZZ. That is, the state is using more electricity than it generates by itself and, so, is a net buyer from neighboring states.

A negative number here indicates that state ZZ's input into its utilities is greater than the requirements for electricity within its own borders, and, therefore, it is a net seller of electricity to other states.

E. Additional Notes on Electricity

1. Annual estimates of the portion of electricity sold to the other sector (ESOTPUS) which actually should be sales to the transportation sector have been made from data published in *Statistics of Privately Owned Electric Utilities in the United States*. Sales to the 'other' sector include:

    - public street and highway lighting
    - sales to other public authorities
    - railroads and railways
    - interdepartmental sales

The share ESTRSUS is calculated from 'railroads and railways' as a portion of all four items in the other sector. The fractions applied in SEDS are:

1960	0.100	1970	0.052
1961	0.105	1971	0.048
1962	0.105	1972	0.044
1963	0.093	1973	0.042
1964	0.089	1974	0.045
1965	0.083	1975	0.044
1966	0.078	1976	0.044
1967	0.068	1977	0.043
1968	0.060	1978	0.036
1969	0.054	1979	0.042

Technical Documentation

Section 6. Total Energy

Section 6. Total Energy

A. Total Energy Consumed

Preceding Sections of this Technical Documentation described how state end-use consumption estimates are made by individual energy source. In this Section all energy sources in Btu are summed to create total energy consumption estimates. Total energy series, 'TE,' for the residential sector and the United States are calculated:

TERCBZZ = PARCBZZ + NGRCBZZ + CLRCBZZ + ESRCBZZ + LORCBZZ
TERCBUS = PARCBUS + NGRCBUS + CLRCBUS + ESRCBUS + LORCBUS

For the commercial sector, the calculations are:

TECCBZZ = PACCBZZ + NGCCBZZ + CLCCBZZ + ESCCBZZ + LOCCBZZ
TECCBUS = PACCBUS + NGCCBUS + CLCCBUS + ESCCBUS + LOCCBUS

For the industrial sector, the calculations are:

TEICBZZ = PAICBZZ + NGICBZZ + CLICBZZ + ESICBZZ + LOICBZZ + HYICBZZ
TEICBUS = PAICBUS + NGICBUS + CLICBUS + ESICBUS + LOICBUS + HYICBUS + CCNIBUS

Note that the industrial sector: (1) includes some hydroelectricity generated at industrial sites as well as some share of the total hydroelectricity generated at utilities (which are incorporated into the 'ES' and 'LO' series) here; and (2) net imports of coal coke (CCNIBUS) are included in the U.S. total but are not included in the individual state estimates as no reliable means of allocating the U.S. amount to the states has been developed.

For the transportation sector, the calculations are:

TEACBZZ = PAACBZZ + NGACBZZ + CLACBZZ + ESACBZZ + LOACBZZ
TEACBUS = PAACBUS + NGACBUS + CLACBUS + ESACBUS + LOACBUS

Total energy consumed by all sectors is the sum of the four major sectors:

$$TETCBZZ = TERCBZZ + TECCBZZ + TEICBZZ + TEACBZZ$$
$$TETCBUS = TERCBUS + TECCBUS + TEICBUS + TEACBUS$$

B. Total Energy Consumed Excluding Electricity and All Associated Losses

A set of subtotals is calculated for estimating the four major end-use sector consumption totals without each sector's electricity sales and losses. This series, represented by 'TX', is calculated:

$$TXRCBZZ = TERCBZZ - (ESRCBZZ + LORCBZZ)$$
$$TXCCBZZ = TECCBZZ - (ESCCBZZ + LOCCBZZ)$$
$$TXICBZZ = TEICBZZ - (ESICBZZ + LOICBZZ)$$
$$TXACBZZ = TEACBZZ - (ESACBZZ + LOACBZZ)$$

and:

$$TXRCBUS = TERCBUS - (ESRCBUS + LORCBUS)$$
$$TXCCBUS = TECCBUS - (ESCCBUS + LOCCBUS)$$
$$TXICBUS = TEICBUS - (ESICBUS + LOIBBUS)$$
$$TXACBUS = TEACBUS - (ESACBUS + LOACBUS)$$

The 'TX' series are shown in the *State Energy Data Report* as energy consumed 'without electricity distributed.'

Technical Documentation

Appendix A. State Energy Data System Variable File

APPENDIX A

State Energy Data System Variable File

This is an alphabetical listing of all variable names used in the State Energy Data System (SEDS). Provided for each variable on the system are: a brief description of the variable; units of the variable as found in SEDS; and the formulas used in SEDS to create the variable. If the variable is not one created within SEDS but is input to the system, it is described as independent. Formulas are provided for the state calculations (where "ZZ" means for any state ZZ) and for the United States calculation, wherever appropriate.

Variables in the SEDS are all seven-digit names and are comprised of the following general components:

Characters	Identify
1 and 2	Energy source
3 and 4	Energy activity or consumption end-use sector
5	Type of data
6 and 7	Geographic region

Character 5 is always one of the following:

B = Data in British thermal units (Btu)
K = Factor for converting physical units data to Btu
P = Data in physical units
S = Share

Characters 6 and 7 are codes for the fifty States, the District of Columbia, and the United States. In this system, the United States means the fifty States and the District of Columbia.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
ACCCB	Anthracite consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	ACCCBZZ = ACCCPZZ * ACNUKUS ACCCBUS = ΣACCCBZZ
ACCCP	Anthracite consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand short tons	ACCCPZZ = ACHCPZZ * 0.40 ACCCPUS = ΣACCCPZZ
ACEUB	Anthracite consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	ACEUBZZ = ACEUPZZ * ACEUKUS ACEUBUS = ΣACEUBZZ
ACEUKUS	Factor for converting anthracite consumed by the electric utilities from physical units to Btu.	Million Btu per short ton	ACEUKUS is independent.
ACEUP	Anthracite consumed by the electric utilities.	Short tons	ACEUPZZ is independent. ACEUPUS = ΣACEUPZZ
ACHCP	Anthracite consumed by the residential (i.e., household) and commercial sectors.	Thousand short tons	ACHCPZZ = ACTCPZZ * ACHCSUS ACHCPUS = ΣACHCPZZ
ACHCSUS	The share of total anthracite consumed which is used by the residential (i. e., household) and commercial sectors in the United States.	Percent	ACHCSUS is independent.
ACICB	Anthracite consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	ACICBZZ = ACICPZZ * ACNUKUS ACICBUS = ΣACICBZZ
ACICP	Anthracite consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand short tons	ACICPZZ = ACTCPZZ * ACINSUS ACICPUS = ΣACICPZZ
ACINSUS	The share of U.S. total anthracite consumed which is used by the industrial sector.	Percent	ACINSUS is independent.
ACNUKUS	Factor for converting anthracite consumed by the non-utility sectors from physical units to Btu.	Million Btu per short ton	ACNUKUS is independent.
ACRCB	Anthracite consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	ACRCBZZ = ACRCPZZ * ACNUKUS ACRCBUS = ΣACRCBZZ
ACRCP	Anthracite consumed by the residential sector.	Thousand short tons	ACRCPZZ = ACHCPZZ * 0.60 ACRCPUS = ΣACRCPZZ
ACTCB	Anthracite total consumed.	Billion Btu	ACTCBZZ = ACRCBZZ + ACCCBZZ + ACICBZZ + ACEUBZZ ACTCBUS = ΣACTCBZZ
ACTCP	Anthracite total consumed.	Thousand short tons	ACTCPZZ = (ACTTPZZ / ACTTPUS) * ACTCPUS ACTCPUS is independent.
ACTTP	Anthracite total distributed.	Thousand short tons	ACTTPZZ is independent. ACTTPUS = ΣACTTPZZ
ASCCB	Asphalt consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	ASCCBZZ = ASCCPZZ * 6.636 ASCCBUS = ΣASCCBZZ
ASCCP	Asphalt consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	ASCCPZZ = (ASCMPZZ / ASCMPUS) * ASTCPUS ASCCPUS = ΣASCCPZZ
ASCMP	Asphalt sold to the commercial sector.	Short tons	ASCMPZZ is independent. ASCMPUS = ΣASCMPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
ASTCB	Asphalt total consumed.	Billion Btu	ASTCBZZ = ASCCBZZ ASTCBUS = ASCCBUS
ASTCP	Asphalt total consumed.	Thousand barrels	ASTCPZZ = ASCCPZZ ASTCPUS is independent.
AVACB	Aviation gasoline consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	AVACBZZ = AVACPZZ * 5.048 AVACBUS = ΣAVACBZZ
AVACP	Aviation gasoline consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	AVACPZZ = AVMCPZZ + AVNCPZZ AVACPUS = AVMCPUS + AVNCPUS
AVMCP	Aviation gasoline consumed by the military.	Thousand barrels	AVMCPZZ = JNMISZZ * AVMCPUS AVMCPUS = AVTCPUS - AVNCPUS
AVNCP	Aviation gasoline consumed by non-military users.	Thousand barrels	AVNCPZZ = AVNMPZZ / 42 AVNCPUS = ΣAVNCPZZ
AVNMP	Aviation gasoline sold to non-military users.	Thousand gallons	AVNMPZZ is independent. AVNMPUS = ΣAVNMPZZ
AVTCB	Aviation gasoline total consumed.	Billion Btu	AVTCBZZ = AVACBZZ AVTCBUS = AVACBUS
AVTCP	Aviation gasoline total consumed.	Thousand barrels	AVTCPZZ = AVACPZZ AVTCPUS is independent.
BCACB	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	BCACBZZ = BCACPZZ * BCNUKUS BCACBUS = ΣBCACBZZ
BCACP	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand short tons	BCACPZZ = (BCIXPZZ / BCIXPUS) * BCACPUS BCACPUS is independent.
BCCCB	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	BCCCBZZ = BCCCPZZ * BCNUKUS BCCCBUS = ΣBCCCBZZ
BCCCP	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand short tons	BCCCPZZ = BCREPZZ * 0.65 BCCCPUS = ΣBCCCPZZ
BCEUB	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	BCEUBZZ = BCEUPZZ * BCEUKZZ BCEUBUS = ΣBCEUBZZ
BCEUK	Factor for converting bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utilities from physical units to Btu.	Million Btu per short ton	BCEUKZZ is independent. (BCEUKUS does not exist on SEDS).
BCEUP	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utilities.	Short tons	BCEUPZZ is independent. BCEUPUS = ΣBCEUPZZ
BCICB	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	BCICBZZ = BCICPZZ * BCNUKUS BCICBUS = ΣBCICBZZ
BCICP	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand short tons	BCICPZZ = (BCIXPZZ / BCIXPUS) * BCICPUS BCICPUS is independent.
BCINP	A portion of the bituminous coal and lignite distributed to the industrial sector (see BCIXP).	Thousand short tons	BCINPZZ is independent. BCINPUS = ΣBCINPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
BCIXP	Bituminous coal and lignite distributed to the industrial sector.	Thousand short tons	BCIXPZZ = BCINPZZ + BCOTPZZ BCIXPUS = ΣBCIXPZZ
BCNUKUS	Factor for converting bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the non-utility sectors from physical units to Btu.	Million Btu per short ton	BCNUKUS is independent.
BCOTP	Bituminous coal and lignite distributed to 'all other' users (considered to be part of industrial, BCIXP, in SEDS).	Thousand short tons	BCOTPZZ is independent. BCOTPUS = ΣBCOTPZZ
BCRCB	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	BCRCBZZ = BCRCPZZ * BCNUKUS BCRCBUS = ΣBCRCBZZ
BCRCP	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the residential sector.	Thousand short tons	BCRCPZZ = BCREPZZ * 0.35 BCRCPUS = ΣBCRCPZZ
BCREP	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the retail (i.e., residential and commercial) sector.	Thousand short tons	BCREPZZ = (BCRTPZZ / BCRTPUS) * BCREPUS BCREPUS is independent.
BCRTP	Bituminous coal and lignite distributed to retail dealers.	Thousand short tons	BCRTPZZ is independent. BCRTPUS = ΣBCRTPZZ
BCTCB	Bituminous coal and lignite total consumed.	Billion Btu	BCTCBZZ = BCRCBZZ + BCCCBZZ + BCICBZZ + BCACBZZ + BCEUBZZ BCTCBUS = BCRCBUS + BCCCBUS + BCICBUS + BCACBUS + BCEUBUS
BCTCP	Bituminous coal and lignite total consumed.	Thousand short tons	BCTCPZZ = BCRCPZZ + BCCCPZZ + BCICPZZ + BCACPZZ + BCEUPZZ BCTCPUS = BCRCPUS + BCCCPUS + BCICPUS + BCACPUS + BCEUPUS
CCEXPUS	Coal coke exported from the United States.	Thousand short tons	CCEXPUS is independent.
CCIMPUS	Coal coke imported into the United States.	Thousand short tons	CCIMPUS is independent.
CCNIBUS	Coal coke net imports into the United States.	Billion Btu	CCNIBUS = CCNIPUS * 26
CCNIPUS	Coal coke net imports into the United States.	Thousand short tons	CCNIPUS = CCIMPUS - CCEXPUS
CLACB	Coal consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	CLACBZZ = BCACBZZ CLACBUS = BCACBUS
CLACP	Coal consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand short tons	CLACPZZ = BCACPZZ CLACPUS = BCACPUS
CLCCB	Coal consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	CLCCBZZ = ACCCBZZ + BCCCBZZ CLCCBUS = ACCCBUS + BCCCBUS
CLCCP	Coal consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand short tons	CLCCPZZ = ACCCPZZ + BCCCPZZ CLCCPUS = ACCCPUS + BCCCPUS
CLEUB	Coal consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	CLEUBZZ = ACEUBZZ + BCEUBZZ CLEUBUS = ACEUBUS + BCEUBUS
CLEUP	Coal consumed by the electric utilities.	Short tons	CLEUPZZ = ACEUPZZ + BCEUPZZ CLEUPUS = ACEUPUS + BCEUPUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
CLICB	Coal consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	CLICBZZ = ACICBZZ + BCICBZZ CLICBUS = ACICBUS + BCICBUS
CLICP	Coal consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand short tons	CLICPZZ = ACICPZZ + BCICPZZ CLICPUS = ACICPUS + BCICPUS
CLRCB	Coal consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	CLRCBZZ = ACRCBZZ + BCRCBZZ CLRCBUS = ACRCBUS + BCRCBUS
CLRCP	Coal consumed by the residential sector.	Thousand short tons	CLRCPZZ = ACRCPZZ + BCRCPZZ CLRCPUS = ACRCPUS + BCRCPUS
CLTCB	Coal total consumed.	Billion Btu	CLTCBZZ = ACTCBZZ + BCTCBZZ CLTCBUS = ACTCBUS + BCTCBUS
CLTCP	Coal total consumed.	Thousand short tons	CLTCPZZ = ACTCPZZ + BCTCPZZ CLTCPUS = ACTCPUS + BCTCPUS
DFACB	Distillate fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	DFACBZZ = DFACPZZ * 5.825 DFACBUS = ΣDFACBZZ
DFACP	Distillate fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	DFACPZZ = (DFTRPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ DFACPUS = ΣDFACPZZ
DFBKP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for vessel bunkering use.	Thousand barrels	DFBKPZZ is independent. DFBKPUS = ΣDFBKPZZ
DFCCB	Distillate fuel consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	DFCCBZZ = DFCCPZZ * 5.825 DFCCBUS = ΣDFCCBZZ
DFCCP	Distillate fuel consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	DFCCPZZ = (DFCMPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ DFCCPUS = ΣDFCCPZZ
DFCMP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	DFCMPZZ = DFHTPZZ * (1 - DFRSSZZ) DFCMPUS = ΣDFCMPZZ
DFEEP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the electric utilities, excluding kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries.	Thousand barrels	DFEEPZZ = DFEIPZZ - JFEUPZZ DFEEPUS = ΣDFEEPZZ
DFEIP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the electric utilities, including kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries.	Thousand barrels	DFEIPZZ is independent. DFEIPUS = ΣDFEIPZZ
DFEUB	Distillate fuel consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	DFEUBZZ = DFEUPZZ * 5.825 DFEUBUS = ΣDFEUBZZ
DFEUP	Distillate fuel consumed by the electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	DFEUPZZ = (DFEEPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ DFEUPUS = ΣDFEUPZZ
DFHTP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for heating (heating oil numbers 1, 2, and 4).	Thousand barrels	DFHTPZZ is independent. DFHTPUS = ΣDFHTPZZ
DFICB	Distillate fuel consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	DFICBZZ = DFICPZZ * 5.825 DFICBUS = ΣDFICBZZ
DFICP	Distillate fuel consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	DFICPZZ = (DFIXPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ DFICPUS = ΣDFICPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
DFINP	A portion of the distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the industrial sector. (See DFIXP).	Thousand barrels	DFINPZZ is independent. DFINPUS = ΣDFINPZZ
DFIXP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	DFIXPZZ = DFINPZZ + DFOCPZZ + DFMSPZZ - DFONPZZ DFIXPUS = DFINPUS + DFOCPUS + DFMSPUS - DFONPUS
DFMIP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for military use (including imports by the military).	Thousand barrels	DFMIPZZ is independent. DFMIPUS = ΣDFMIPZZ
DFMSP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for miscellaneous uses.	Thousand barrels	DFMSPZZ is independent. DFMSPUS = ΣDFMSPZZ
DFOCP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for use by oil companies.	Thousand barrels	DFOCPZZ is independent. DFOCPUS = ΣDFOCPZZ
DFONP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) as diesel-type fuel for on highway use (a subset of DFMSP).	Thousand barrels	DFONPZZ is independent. DFONPUS = ΣDFONPZZ
DFRCB	Distillate fuel consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	DFRCBZZ = DFRCPZZ * 5.825 DFRCBUS = ΣDFRCBZZ
DFRCP	Distillate fuel consumed by the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	DFRCPZZ = (DFRSPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ DFRCPUS = ΣDFRCPZZ
DFRRP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for use by railroads.	Thousand barrels	DFRRPZZ is independent. DFRRPUS = ΣDFRRPZZ
DFRSP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	DFRSPZZ = DFHTPZZ * DFRSSZZ DFRSPUS = ΣDFRSPZZ
DFRSS	The residential sector's share of the total distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the residential and commercial sectors.	Percent	DFRSSZZ is independent. (DFRSSUS does not exist).
DFTCB	Distillate fuel total consumed.	Billion Btu	DFTCBZZ = DFRCBZZ + DFCCBZZ + DFICBZZ + DFACBZZ + DFEUBZZ DFTCBUS = DFRCBUS + DFCCBUS + DFICBUS + DFACBUS + DFEUBUS
DFTCP	Distillate fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	DFTCPZZ = (DFTTPZZ / DFTTPUS) * DFTCPUS DFTCPUS is independent.
DFTRP	Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	DFTRPZZ = DFBKPZZ + DFMIPZZ + DFRRPZZ + DFONPZZ DFTRPUS = DFBKPUS + DFMIPUS + DFRRPUS + DFONPUS
DFTTP	Distillate fuel total sold (or delivered).	Thousand barrels	DFTTPZZ = DFRSPZZ + DFCMPZZ + DFIXPZZ + DFTRPZZ + DFEEPZZ DFTTPUS = DFRSPUS + DFCMPUS + DFIXPUS + DFTRPUS + DFEEPUS
ELEXB	Electricity exported from the United States.	Billion Btu	ELEXBZZ = ELEXPZZ * HYASKUS ELEXBUS = ΣELEXBZZ
ELEXP	Electricity exported from the United States.	Thousand kilowatt-hours	ELEXPZZ is independent. ELEXPUS = ΣELEXPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
ELIMB	Electricity imported into the United States.	Billion Btu	ELIMBZZ = ELIMPZZ * HYASKUS ELIMBUS = ΣELIMBZZ
ELIMP	Electricity imported into the United States.	Thousand kilowatt-hours	ELIMPZZ is independent. ELIMPUS = ΣELIMPZZ
ELTCKUS	The ratio of total energy consumed by electric utilities to total electricity sold (for the United States only).	Percent	ELTCKUS = TEEUBUS / ESTCBUS
ESACB	Electricity consumed by (i.e., sold to) the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	ESACBZZ = ESACPZZ * 3.412 ESACBUS = ΣESACBZZ
ESACP	Electricity consumed by (i.e., sold to) the transportation sector.	Million kilowatt-hours	ESACPZZ = ESOTPZZ * ESTRSUS ESACPUS = ΣESACPZZ
ESCCB	Electricity consumed by (i.e., sold to) the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	ESCCBZZ = ESCCPZZ * 3.412 ESCCBUS = ΣESCCBZZ
ESCCP	Electricity consumed by (i.e., sold to) the commercial sector.	Million kilowatt-hours	ESCCPZZ = ESCMPZZ + ESOTPZZ - ESACPZZ ESCCPUS = ESCMPUS + ESOTPUS - ESACPUS
ESCMP	Electricity sold to a portion of the commercial sector.	Million kilowatt-hours	ESCMPZZ is independent. ESCMPUS = ΣESCMPZZ
ESICB	Electricity consumed by (i.e., sold to) the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	ESICBZZ = ESICPZZ * 3.412 ESICBUS = ΣESICBZZ
ESICP	Electricity consumed by (i.e., sold to) the industrial sector.	Million kilowatt-hours	ESICPZZ is independent. ESICPUS = ΣFSICPZZ
ESISB	Interstate sales of electricity. (Negative indicates sales out of state; positive indicates sales into state.)	Billion Btu	ESISBZZ = (ESTCBZZ + LOTCBZZ) - TEEUBZZ ESISBUS = ΣESISBZZ
ESISP	Interstate sales of electricity. (Negative indicates sales out of state; positive indicates sales into state.)	Million kilowatt-hours	ESISPZZ = ESISBZZ / 3.412 ESISPUS = ΣESISPZZ
ESOTP	Electricity sold to the "other" sector (i.e., public street and highway lighting, sales to other public authorities, railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales).	Thousand kilowatt-hours	ESOTPZZ is independent. ESOTPUS = ΣESOTPZZ
ESRCB	Electricity consumed by (i.e., sold to) the residential sector.	Billion Btu	ESRCBZZ = ESRCPZZ * 3.412 ESRCBUS = ΣESRCBZZ
ESRCP	Electricity consumed by (i.e., sold to) the residential sector.	Million kilowatt-hours	ESRCPZZ is independent. ESRCPUS = ΣESRCPZZ
ESTCB	Electricity total consumed (i.e., sold).	Billion Btu	ESTCBZZ = ESTCPZZ * 3.412 ESTCBUS = ΣESTCBZZ
ESTCP	Electricity total consumed (i.e., sold).	Million kilowatt-hours	ESTCPZZ = ESRCPZZ + ESCCPZZ + ESICPZZ + ESACPZZ ESTCPUS = ESRCPUS + ESCCPUS + ESICPUS + ESACPUS
ESTRSUS	The share of electricity sold to the 'other' sector (ESOTP) that is used for transportation.	Percent	ESTRSUS is independent.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
FNTCBUS	Petrochemical feedstocks, naphtha, less than 400 degrees F., total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	FNTCBUS = FNTCPUS * 5.248
FNTCPUS	Petrochemical feedstocks, naphtha, less than 400 degrees F., total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	FNTCPUS is independent.
FOTCBUS	Petrochemical feedstocks, other oils, over 400 degrees F., total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	FOTCBUS = FOTCPUS * 5.825
FOTCPUS	Petrochemical feedstocks, other oils, over 400 degrees F., total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	FOTCPUS is independent.
FSTCBUS	Petrochemical feedstocks, still gas, total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	FSTCBUS = FSTCPUS * 6.000
FSTCPUS	Petrochemical feedstocks, still gas, total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	FSTCPUS is independent.
GEASKUS	Factor for converting electricity produced from geothermal power from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour	GEASKUS is independent.
GEEUB	Electricity produced from geothermal power at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	GEEUBZZ = GEEUPZZ * GEASKUS GEEUBUS = ΣGEEUBZZ
GEEUP	Electricity produced from geothermal power at electric utilities.	Million kilowatt-hours	GEEUPZZ is independent. GEEUPUS = ΣGEEUPZZ
HYASKUS	Factor for converting electricity produced from hydropower from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour	HYASKUS is independent.
HYEUB	Electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	HYEUBZZ = HYEUPZZ * HYASKUS HYEUBUS = ΣHYEUBZZ
HYEUP	Electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities.	Million kilowatt-hours	HYEUPZZ is independent. HYEUPUS = ΣHYEUPZZ
HYICB	Electricity produced from hydropower in the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	HYICBZZ = HYICPZZ * HYASKUS HYICBUS = ΣHYICBZZ
HYICP	Electricity produced from hydropower in the industrial sector.	Million kilowatt-hours	HYICPZZ is independent. HYICPUS = ΣHYICPZZ
HYSCB	Hydroelectric subtotal: electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities plus net imports of electricity.	Billion Btu	HYSCBZZ = HYEUBZZ + ELIMBZZ - ELEXBZZ HYSCBUS = HYEUBUS + ELIMBUS - ELEXBUS
HYSCP	Hydroelectric subtotal: electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities plus net imports of electricity.	Million kilowatt-hours	HYSCPZZ = HYEUPZZ + ELIMPZZ - ELEXPZZ HYSCPUS = HYEUPUS + ELIMPUS - ELEXPUS
HYTCB	Hydroelectric total: electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities (including net imports of electricity) and in the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	HYTCBZZ = HYSCBZZ + HYICBZZ HYTCBUS = HYSCBUS + HYICBUS
HYTCP	Hydroelectric total: electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities (including net imports of electricity) and in the industrial sector.	Million kilowatt-hours	HYTCPZZ = HYSCPZZ + HYICPZZ HYTCPUS = HYSCPUS + HYICPUS
JFACB	Jet fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	JFACBZZ = JKACBZZ + JNACBZZ JFACBUS = JKACBUS + JNACBUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
JFACP	Jet fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	JFACPZZ = JKACPZZ + JNACPZZ JFACPUS = JKACPUS + JNACPUS
JFEUB	Jet fuel consumed by electric utilities.	Billion Btu	JFEUBZZ = JKEUBZZ JFEUBUS = JKEUBUS
JFEUP	Jet fuel consumed by electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	JFEUPZZ = JKEUPZZ JFEUPUS = JKEUPUS
JFICB	Jet fuel consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	JFICBZZ = JKICBZZ JFICBUS = JKICBUS
JFICP	Jet fuel consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	JFICPZZ = JKICPZZ JFICPUS = JKICPUS
JFTCB	Jet fuel total consumed.	Billion Btu	JFTCBZZ = JFICBZZ + JFACBZZ + JFEUBZZ JFTCBUS = JFICBUS + JFACBUS + JFEUBUS
JFTCP	Jet fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	JFTCPZZ = JFICPZZ + JFACPZZ + JFEUPZZ JFTCPUS = JFICPUS + JFACPUS + JFEUPUS
JKACB	Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	JKACBZZ = JKACPZZ * 5.670 JKACBUS = ΣJKACBZZ
JKACP	Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	JKACPZZ = (JKNSPZZ / JKNSPUS) * JKACPUS JKACPUS = JKTCPUS - JKICPUS- JKEUPUS
JKEUB	Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by electric utilities.	Billion Btu	JKEUBZZ = JKEUPZZ * 5.670 JKEUBUS = ΣJKEUBZZ
JKEUP	Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	JKEUPZZ is independent. JKEUPUS = ΣJKEUPZZ
JKICB	Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	JKICBZZ = JKICPZZ * 5.670 JKICBUS = ΣJKICBZZ
JKICP	Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	JKICPZZ is independent. JKICPUS = ΣJKICPZZ
JKNSP	Kerosene-type jet fuel sold for non-military use.	Thousand gallons	JKNSPZZ is independent. JKNSPUS = ΣJKNSPZZ
JKTCB	Kerosene-type jet fuel total consumed.	Billion Btu	JKTCBZZ = JKTCPZZ * 5.670 JKTCBUS = Σ JKTCBZZ
JKTCP	Kerosene-type jet fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	JKTCPZZ = JKICPZZ + JKACPZZ + JKEUPZZ JKTCPUS is independent.
JNACB	Naphtha-type jet fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	JNACBZZ = JNTCBZZ JNACBUS = JNTCBUS
JNACP	Naphtha-type jet fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	JNACPZZ = JNTCPZZ JNACPUS = JNTCPUS
JNMIS	A state's share of the naphtha-type jet fuel consumed by the military in the United States.	Percent	JNMISZZ is independent. (JNMISUS does not exist)

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
JNTCB	Naphtha-type jet fuel total consumed.	Billion Btu	JNTCBZZ = JNTCPZZ * 5.355 JNTCBUS = ΣJNTCBZZ
JNTCP	Naphtha-type jet fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	JNTCPZZ = JNMISZZ * JNTCPUS JNTCPUS is independent
KSICB	Kerosene consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	KSICBZZ = KSICPZZ * 5.670 KSICBUS = ΣKSICBZZ
KSICP	Kerosene consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	KSICPZZ = KSTCPZZ - KSRCPZZ KSICPUS = KSTCPUS - KSRCPUS
KSRCB	Kerosene consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	KSRCBZZ = KSRCPZZ * 5.670 KSRCBUS = ΣKSRCBZZ
KSRCP	Kerosene consumed by the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	KSRCPZZ = (KSRSPZZ / KSTTPZZ) * KSTCPZZ KSRCPUS = ΣKSRCPZZ
KSRSP	Kerosene sold (or delivered) to the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	KSRSPZZ is independent. KSRSPUS = ΣKSRSPZZ
KSTCB	Kerosene total consumed.	Billion Btu	KSTCBZZ = KSRCBZZ + KSICBZZ KSTCBUS = KSRCBUS + KSICBUS
KSTCP	Kerosene total consumed.	Thousand barrels	KSTCPZZ = (KSTTPZZ / KSTTPUS) * KSTCPUS KSTCPUS is independent.
KSTTP	Kerosene total sold (or delivered).	Thousand barrels	KSTTPZZ is independent. KSTTPUS = ΣKSTTPZZ
LGACB	LPG consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	LGACBZZ = LGACPZZ * LGASKUS LGACBUS = ΣLGACBZZ
LGACP	LPG consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	LGACPZZ = (LGTRPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ LGACPUS = ΣLGACPZZ
LGASKUS	Factor for converting LPG from physical units to Btu. (This is an annual weighted average of ethane, propane, butane, propane-butane mixtures, isobutane, and ethane-propane mixtures for years 1967 on; for 1960 through 1966 a constant value of 4.011 million Btu per barrel is used).	Million Btu per barrel	LGASKUS is independent.
LGCBP	LPG sales for internal combustion engine use. (Included are sales for use in all kinds of highway vehicles, forklifts, industrial tractors and for use in oilfield drilling and production uses.)	Thousand gallons	LGCBPZZ is independent. LGCBPUS = ΣLGCBPZZ
LGCCB	LPG consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	LGCCBZZ = LGCCPZZ * LGASKUS LGCCBUS = ΣLGCCBZZ
LGCCP	LPG consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	LGCCPZZ = (LGCMPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ LGCCPUS = ΣLGCCPZZ
LGCHBUS	LPG sold to chemical plants for use as raw materials or solvents and all LPG sold for use in the production of synthetic rubber (1979 data used for all years in SEDS).	Billion Btu	LGCHBUS = LGCHPUS * LGASKUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
LGCHP	LPG sold to chemical plants for use as raw materials or solvents and all LPG sold for use in the production of synthetic rubber (1979 data used for all years in SEDS).	Thousand barrels	LGCHPZZ is independent. LGCHPUS = ΣLGCHPZZ
LGCLP	LPG sold to chemical plants for use as raw materials or solvents and all LPG sold for use in the production of synthetic rubber (U. S. total varies each year).	Thousand gallons	LGCLPZZ = (LGCHPZZ / LGCHPUS) * LGCLPUS LGCLPUS is independent.
LGCMP	LPG sold to the commercial sector.	Thousand gallons	LGCMPZZ = LGHCPZZ * 0.15 LGCMPUS = ΣLGCMPZZ
LGHCP	LPG sold for residential and commercial use. Included are sales for non-farm private households for heating, cooking, water heating, and other household uses such as clothes drying and incineration. Also included are sales to non-manufacturing organizations, such as motels, restaurants, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises primarily for use in space heating, water heating and cooking.	Thousand gallons	LGHCPZZ is independent. LGHCPUS = ΣLGHCPZZ
LGICB	LPG consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	LGICBZZ = LGICPZZ * LGASKUS LGICBUS = ΣLGICBZZ
LGICP	LPG consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	LGICPZZ = (LGIXPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ LGICPUS = ΣLGICPZZ
LGINP	LPG sold to manufacturing plants for use as standby fuel in space heating or for other uses such as flame cutting, metallurgical furnaces and plumber's torches. Also included is LPG sold to refineries for fuel use.	Thousand gallons	LGINPZZ is independent. LGINPUS = ΣLGINPZZ
LGIXP	LPG sold to the industrial sector.	Thousand gallons	LGIXPZZ = LGINPZZ + LGMSPZZ + LGUGPZZ + LGCLPZZ + (LGCBPZZ * 0.84) LGIXPUS = ΣLGIXPZZ
LGMSP	LPG sold for miscellaneous uses: all farm uses including household internal combustion engine use, and agricultural uses, such as flame cultivation, crop drying, tobacco drying, and poultry breeding. Also included are sales for use as synthetic natural gas feedstocks and for use in secondary recovery projects.	Thousand gallons	LGMSPZZ is independent. LGMSPUS = ΣLGMSPZZ
LGRCB	LPG consumed by the residential sector	Billion Btu	LGRCBZZ = LGRCPZZ * LGASKUS LGRCBUS = ΣLGRCBZZ
LGRCP	LPG consumed by the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	LGRCPZZ = (LGRSPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ LGRCPUS = ΣLGRCPZZ
LGRSP	LPG sold to the residential sector.	Thousand gallons	LGRSPZZ = LGHCPZZ * 0.85 LGRSPUS = ΣLGRSPZZ
LGTCB	LPG total consumed (Includes: ethane, propane, butane, propane-butane mixtures, isobutane, and ethane-propane mixtures).	Billion Btu	LGTCBZZ = LGRCBZZ + LGCCBZZ + LGICBZZ + LGACBZZ LGTCBUS = LGRCBUS + LGCCBUS + LGICBUS + LGACBUS
LGTCP	LPG total consumed. (Includes: ethane, propane, butane, propane-butane mixtures, isobutane, and ethane-propane mixtures).	Thousand barrels	LGTCPZZ = (LGTTPZZ / LGTTPUS) * LGTCPUS LGTCPUS is independent.
LGTRP	LPG sold to the transportation sector.	Thousand gallons	LGTRPZZ = LGCBPZZ * 0.16 LGTRPUS = ΣLGTRPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
LGTTP	LPG total sold.	Thousand gallons	LGTTPZZ = LGRSPZZ + LGCMPZZ + LGIXPZZ + LGTRPZZ LGTTPUS = LGRSPUS + LGCMPUS + LGIXPUS + LGTRPUS
LGUGP	LPG sold to utility gas companies for distribution through the mains.	Thousand gallons	LGUGPZZ is independent. LGUGPUS = ΣLGUGPZZ
LOACB	The transportation sector's share of electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Billion Btu	LOACBZZ = ESACBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1) LOACBUS = ΣLOACBZZ
LOACP	The transportation sector's share of electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Thousand kilowatt-hours	LOACPZZ = LOACBZZ / 3.412 LOACPUS = LOACBUS / 3.412
LOCCB	The commercial sector's share of electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Billion Btu	LOCCBZZ = ESCCBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1) LOCCBUS = ΣLOCCBZZ
LOCCP	The commercial sector's share of electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Thousand kilowatt-hours	LOCCPZZ = LOCCBZZ / 3.412 LOCCPUS = LOCCBUS / 3.412
LOICB	The industrial sector's share of electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Billion Btu	LOICBZZ = ESICBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1) LOICBUS = ΣLOICBZZ
LOICP	The industrial sector's share of electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Thousand kilowatt-hours	LOICPZZ = LOICBZZ / 3.412 LOICPUS = LOICBUS / 3.412
LORCB	The residential sector's share of electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Billion Btu	LORCBZZ = ESRCBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1) LORCBUS = ΣLORCBZZ
LORCP	The residential sector's share of electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Thousand kilowatt-hours	LORCPZZ = LORCBZZ / 3.412 LORCPUS = LORCBUS / 3.412
LOTCB	Total electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Billion Btu	LOTCBZZ = ESTCBZZ * (ELTCKUS - 1) LOTCBUS = ΣLOTCBZZ
LOTCP	Total electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Thousand kilowatt-hours	LOTCPZZ = LOTCBZZ / 3.412 LOTCPUS = LOTCBUS / 3.412
LUACB	Lubricants consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	LUACBZZ = LUACPZZ * 6.065 LUACBUS = ΣLUACBZZ
LUACP	Lubricants consumed by the transportaion sector.	Thousand barrels	LUACPZZ = (LUTRPZZ / LUTTPZZ) * LUTCPZZ LUACPUS = ΣLUACPZZ
LUICB	Lubricants consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	LUICBZZ = LUICPZZ * 6.065 LUICBUS = ΣLUICBZZ
LUICP	Lubricants consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	LUICPZZ = (LUINPZZ / LUTTPZZ) * LUTCPZZ LUICPUS = ΣLUICPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
LUINP	Lubricants sold to the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	LUINPZZ is independent. LUINPUS = ΣLUINPZZ
LUTCB	Lubricants total consumed.	Billion Btu	LUTCBZZ = LUICBZZ + LUACBZZ LUTCBUS = LUICBUS + LUACBUS
LUTCP	Lubricants total consumed.	Thousand barrels	LUTCPZZ = (LUTTPZZ / LUTTPUS) * LUTCPUS LUTCPUS is independent.
LUTRP	Lubricants sold to the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	LUTRPZZ is independent. LUTRPUS = ΣLUTRPZZ
LUTTP	Lubricants total sold.	Thousand barrels	LUTTPZZ = LUINPZZ + LUTRPZZ LUTTPUS = ΣLUTTPZZ
MGACB	Motor gasoline consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	MGACBZZ = MGACPZZ * 5.253 MGACBUS = ΣMGACBZZ
MGACP	Motor gasoline consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	MGACPZZ = (MGTRPZZ / MGTTPZZ) * MGTCPZZ MGACPUS = ΣMGACPZZ
MGAGP	Motor gasoline sold for agricultural use.	Thousand barrels	MGAGPZZ is independent. MGAGPUS = ΣMGAGPZZ
MGCCB	Motor gasoline consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	MGCCBZZ = MGCCPZZ * 5.253 MGCCBUS = ΣMGCCBZZ
MGCCP	Motor gasoline consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	MGCCPZZ = (MGCMPZZ / MGTTPZZ) * MGTCPZZ MGCCPUS = ΣMGCCPZZ
MGCMP	Motor gasoline sold to the commercial sector.	Thousand gallons	MGCMPZZ = MGCUPZZ + MGMSPZZ + MGPNPZZ + MGUCPZZ MGCMPUS = MGCUPUS + MGMSPUS + MGPNPUS + MGUCPUS
MGCUP	Motor gasoline sold for construction use.	Thousand gallons	MGCUPZZ is independent. MGCUPUS = ΣMGCUPZZ
MGICB	Motor gasoline consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	MGICBZZ = MGICPZZ * 5.253 MGICBUS = ΣMGICBZZ
MGICP	Motor gasoline consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	MGICPZZ = (MGINPZZ / MGTTPZZ) * MGTCPZZ MGICPUS = ΣMGICPZZ
MGINP	Motor gasoline sold to the industrial sector.	Thousand gallons	MGINPZZ = MGAGPZZ + MGIYPZZ MGINPUS = MGAGPUS + MGIYPUS
MGIYP	Motor gasoline sold for industrial and commercial use (Federal Highway Administration terminology).	Thousand gallons	MGIYPZZ is independent. MGIYPUS = ΣMGIYPZZ
MGMFP	Motor gasoline sold for highway use.	Thousand gallons	MGMFPZZ is independent. MGMFPUS = ΣMGMFPZZ
MGMRP	Motor gasoline sold for marine use.	Thousand gallons	MGMRPZZ is independent. MGMRPUS = ΣMGMRPZZ
MGMSP	Motor gasoline sold for miscellaneous uses.	Thousand gallons	MGMSPZZ is independent. MGMSPUS = ΣMGMSPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
MGPNP	Motor gasoline sold for public non-highway use.	Thousand gallons	MGPNPZZ is independent. MGPNPUS = MGPNPZZ
MGSFP	Motor gasoline special fuels sold (primarily diesel fuel with small amounts of liquefied petroleum gases).	Thousand gallons	MGSFPZZ is independent. MGSFPUS = ΣMGSFPZZ
MGTCB	Motor gasoline total consumed.	Billion Btu	MGTCBZZ = MGCCBZZ + MGICBZZ + MGACBZZ MGTCBUS = MGCCBUS + MGICBUS + MGACBUS
MGTCP	Motor gasoline total consumed.	Thousand barrels	MGTCPZZ = (MGTTPZZ / MGTTPUS) * MGTCPUS MGTCPUS is independent.
MGTRP	Motor gasoline sold to the transportation sector.	Thousand gallons	MGTRPZZ = MGMFPZZ + MGMRPZZ - MGSFPZZ MGTRPUS = MGMFPUS + MGMRPUS - MGSFPUS
MGTTP	Motor gasoline total sold.	Thousand gallons	MGTTPZZ = MGCMPZZ + MGINPZZ + MGTRPZZ MGTTPUS = MGCMPUS + MGINPUS + MGTRPUS
MGUCP	Motor gasoline sold for unclassified use.	Thousand gallons	MGUCPZZ is independent. MGUCPUS = ΣMGUCPZZ
MSTCBUS	Miscellaneous petroleum products total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	MSTCBUS = MSTCPUS * 5.796
MSTCPUS	Miscellaneous petroleum products total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	MSTCPUS is independent.
NATCBUS	Natural gasoline total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	NATCBUS = NATCPUS * 4.620
NATCPUS	Natural gasoline total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	NATCPUS is independent.
NGACB	Natural gas consumed by the transportation sector (i.e., pipeline fuel).	Billion Btu	NGACBZZ = NGACPZZ * NGNUKUS NGACBUS = ΣNGACBZZ
NGACP	Natural gas consumed by the transportation sector (i. e., pipeline fuel).	Million cubic feet	NGACPZZ is independent. NGACPUS = ΣNGACPZZ
NGCCB	Natural gas consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	NGCCBZZ = NGCCPZZ * NGNUKUS NGCCBUS = ΣNGCCBZZ
NGCCP	Natural gas consumed by the commercial sector.	Million cubic feet	NGCCPZZ = NGCMPZZ + NGOTPZZ NGCCPUS = NGCMPUS + NGOTPUS
NGCMP	A portion of the natural gas delivered to the commercial sector.	Million cubic feet	NGCMPZZ is independent. NGCMPUS = ΣNGCMPZZ
NGEUB	Natural gas delivered to the electric utilities (used as consumption in SEDS).	Billion Btu	NGEUBZZ = NGEUPZZ * NGEUKUS NGEUBUS = ΣNGEUBZZ
NGEUKUS	Factor for converting natural gas consumed by the electric utilities from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per cubic foot	NGEUKUS is independent.
NGEUP	Natural gas delivered to the electric utilities (used as consumption in SEDS).	Million cubic feet	NGEUPZZ is independent. NGEUPUS = ΣNGEUPZZ
NGICB	Natural gas consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	NGICBZZ = NGICPZZ * NGNUKUS NGICBUS = ΣNGICBZZ
NGICP	Natural gas consumed by the industrial sector.	Million cubic feet	NGICPZZ = NGINPZZ + NGLPPZZ NGICPUS = NGINPUS + NGLPPUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
NGINP	A portion of the natural gas delivered to the industrial sector.	Million cubic feet	NGINPZZ is independent. NGINPUS = ΣNGINPZZ
NGLPP	Natural gas consumed as lease and plant fuel.	Million cubic feet	NGLPPZZ is independent. NGLPPUS = ΣNGLPPZZ
NGNUKUS	Factor for converting natural gas consumed by non-utility sectors from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per cubic foot	NGNUKUS is independent.
NGOTP	Natural gas delivered to other consumers: includes deliveries to municipalities and public authorities for institutional heating, street lighting, etc.	Million cubic feet	NGOTPZZ is independent. NGOTPUS = ΣNGOTPZZ
NGRCB	Natural gas consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	NGRCBZZ = NGRCPZZ * NGNUKUS NGRCBUS = ΣNGRCBZZ
NGRCP	Natural gas delivered to the residential sector, used as consumption.	Million cubic feet	NGRCPZZ is independent. NGRCPUS = ΣNGRCPZZ
NGTCB	Natural gas total consumed.	Billion Btu	NGTCBZZ = NGRCBZZ + NGCCBZZ + NGICBZZ + NGACBZZ + NGEUBZZ NGTCBUS = NGRCBUS + NGCCBUS + NGICBUS + NGACBUS + NGEUBUS
NGTCP	Natural gas total consumed.	Million cubic feet	NGTCPZZ = NGRCPZZ + NGCCPZZ + NGICPZZ + NGACPZZ + NGEUPZZ NGTCPUS = NGRCPUS + NGCCPUS + NGICPUS + NGACPUS + NGEUPUS
NUASKUS	Factor for converting electricity produced from nuclear power from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour	NUASKUS is independent.
NUEUB	Electricity produced from nuclear power at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	NUEUBZZ = NUEUPZZ * NUASKUS NUEUBUS = ΣNUEUBZZ
NUEUP	Electricity produced from nuclear power at electric utilities.	Million kilowatt-hours	NUEUPZZ is independent. NUEUPUS = ΣNUEUPZZ
PAACB	All petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	PAACBZZ = AVACBZZ + DFACBZZ + JKACBZZ + JNACBZZ + LGACBZZ + LUACBZZ + MGACBZZ + RFACBZZ PAACBUS = AVACBUS + DFACBUS + JKACBUS + JNACBUS + LGACBUS + LUACBUS + MGACBUS + RFACBUS
PAACP	All petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	PAACPZZ = AVACPZZ + DFACPZZ + JKACPZZ + JNACPZZ + LGACPZZ + LUACPZZ + MGACPZZ + RFACPZZ PAACPUS = AVACPUS + DFACPUS + JKACPUS + JNACPUS + LGACPUS + LUACPUS + MGACPUS + RFACPUS
PACCB	All petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	PACCBZZ = ASCCBZZ + DFCCBZZ + LGCCBZZ + MGCCBZZ + RFCCBZZ + RDCCBZZ PACCBUS = ASCCBUS + DFCCBUS + LGCCBUS + MGCCBUS + RFCCBUS + RDCCBUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
PACCP	All petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	PACCPZZ = ASCCPZZ + DFCCPZZ + LGCCPZZ + MGCCPZZ + RFCCPZZ + RDCCPZZ PACCPUS = ASCCPUS + DFCCPUS + LGCCPUS + MGCCPUS + RFCCPUS + RDCCPUS
PAEUB	All petroleum products consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	PAEUBZZ = DFEUBZZ + JKEUBZZ + PCEUBZZ + RFEUBZZ PAEUBUS = DFEUBUS + JKEUBUS + PCEUBUS + RFEUBUS
PAEUP	All petroleum products consumed by the electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	PAEUPZZ = DFEUPZZ + JKEUPZZ + PCEUPZZ + RFEUPZZ PAEUPUS = DFEUPUS + JKEUPUS + PCEUPUS + RFEUPUS
PAICB	All petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	PAICBZZ = DFICBZZ + JKICBZZ + KSICBZZ + LGICBZZ + LUICBZZ + MGICBZZ + RFICBZZ + PMICBZZ PAICBUS = DFICBUS + JKICBUS + KSICBUS + LGICBUS + LUICBUS + MGICBUS + RFICBUS + PMICBUS
PAICP	All petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	PAICPZZ = DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ + PMICPZZ PAICPUS = DFICPUS + JKICPUS + KSICPUS + LGICPUS + LUICPUS + MGICPUS + RFICPUS + PMICPUS
PARCB	All petroleum products consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	PARCBZZ = DFRCBZZ + KSRCBZZ + LGRCBZZ PARCBUS = DFRCBUS + KSRCBUS + LGRCBUS
PARCP	All petroleum products consumed by the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	PARCPZZ = DFRCPZZ + KSRCPZZ + LGRCPZZ PARCPUS = DFRCPUS + KSRCPUS + LGRCPUS
PATCB	All petroleum products consumed by all sectors.	Billion Btu	PATCBZZ = ASTCBZZ + AVTCBZZ + DFTCBZZ + JKTCBZZ + JNTCBZZ + KSTCBZZ + LGTCBZZ + LUTCBZZ + MGTCBZZ + PCEUBZZ + RFTCBZZ + RDTCBZZ + PMTCBZZ PATCBUS = ASTCBUS + AVTCBUS + DFTCBUS + JKTCBUS + JNTCBUS + KSTCBUS + LGTCBUS + LUTCBUS + MGTCBUS + PCEUBUS + RFTCBUS + RDTCBUS + PMTCBUS
PATCKUS	Factor for converting total petroleum products from physical units to Btu. (Note: This factor is not actually applied in SEDS but is calculated here for verification with other EIA data systems).	Million Btu per barrel	PATCKUS = PATCBUS / PATCPUS
PATCP	All petroleum products consumed by all sectors.	Thousand barrels	PATCPZZ = ASTCPZZ + AVTCPZZ + DFTCPZZ + JKTCPZZ + JNTCPZZ + KSTCPZZ + LGTCPZZ + LUTCPZZ + MGTCPZZ + PCEUPZZ + RFTCPZZ + RDTCPZZ + PMTCPZZ PATCPUS = ASTCPUS + AVTCPUS + DFTCPUS + JKTCPUS + JNTCPUS + KSTCPUS + LGTCPUS + LUTCPUS + MGTCPUS + PCEUPUS + RFTCPUS + RDTCPUS + PMTCPUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
PCEUB	Petroleum coke consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	PCEUBZZ = PCEUPZZ * 6.024 PCEUBUS = ΣPCEUBZZ
PCEUP	Petroleum coke consumed by the electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	PCEUPZZ is independent. PCEUPUS = ΣPCEUPZZ
PCNUBUS	Petroleum coke consumed by non-utility sectors in the United States.	Billion Btu	PCNUBUS = PCNUPUS * 6.024
PCNUPUS	Petroleum coke consumed by non-utility sectors in the United States.	Thousand barrels	PCNUPUS is independent.
PLTCBUS	Plant condensate total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	PLTCBUS = PLTCPUS * 5.418
PLTCPUS	Plant condensate total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	PLTCPUS is independent.
PMICB	Minor petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	PMICBZZ = [(DFICBZZ + JKICBZZ + KSICBZZ + LGICBZZ + LUICBZZ + MGICBZZ + RFICBZZ) / (DFICBUS + JKICBUS + KSICBUS + LGICBUS + LUICBUS + MGICBUS + RFICBUS)] * PMICBUS PMICBUS = PMTCBUS
PMICP	Minor petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	PMICPZZ = [(DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ) / (DFICPUS + JKICPUS + KSICPUS + LGICPUS + LUICPUS + MGICPUS + RFICPUS)] * PMICPUS PMICPUS = PMTCPUS
PMTCB	Minor petroleum products total consumed.	Billion Btu	PMTCBZZ = PMICBZZ PMTCBUS = FNTCBUS + FOTCBUS + FSTCBUS + MSTCBUS + NATCBUS + PCNUBUS + PLTCBUS + SGTCBUS + SNTCBUS + USTCBUS + WXTCBUS
PMTCP	Minor petroleum products total consumed.	Thousand barrels	PMTCPZZ = PMICPZZ PMTCPUS = FNTCPUS + FOTCPUS + FSTCPUS + MSTCPUS + NATCPUS + PCNUPUS + PLTCPUS + SGTCPUS + SNTCPUS + USTCPUS + WXTCPUS
POTCB	Other petroleum products total consumed, comprised of minor petroleum products plus petroleum coke consumed at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	POTCBZZ = PMTCBZZ + PCEUBZZ POTCBUS = PMTCBUS + PCEUBUS
POTCP	Other petroleum products total consumed, comprised of minor petroleum products plus petroleum products plus petroleum coke consumed at electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	POTCPZZ = PMTCPZZ + PCEUPZZ POTCPUS = PMTCPUS + PCEUPUS
RDCCB	Road oil consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	RDCCBZZ = RDCCPZZ * 6.636 RDCCBUS = ΣRDCCBZZ
RDCCP	Road oil consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	RDCCPZZ = (RDCMPZZ / RDCMPUS) * RDTCPUS RDCCPUS = ΣRDCCPZZ
RDCMP	Road oil sold to the commercial sector.	Short tons	RDCMPZZ is independent. RDCMPUS = RDCMPZZ
RDTCB	Road oil total consumed.	Billion Btu	RDTCBZZ = RDCCBZZ RDTCBUS = RDCCBUS
RDTCP	Road oil total consumed.	Thousand barrels	RDTCPZZ = RDCCPZZ RDTCPUS is independent.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
RFACB	Residual fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	RFACBZZ = RFACPZZ * 6.287 RFACBUS = ΣRFACBZZ
RFACP	Residual fuel consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	RFACPZZ= (RFTRPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ RFACPUS = ΣRFACPZZ
RFBKP	Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for vessel bunkering use.	Thousand barrels	RFBKPZZ is independent. RFBKPUS = ΣRFBKPZZ
RFCCB	Residual fuel consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	RFCCBZZ = RFCCPZZ * 6.287 RFCCBUS = ΣRFCCBZZ
RFCCP	Residual fuel consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	RFCCPZZ = (RFHTPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ RFCCPUS = ΣRFCCPZZ
RFESP	Residual fuel sold (or delivered) to the electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	RFESPZZ is independent. RFESPUS = ΣRFESPZZ
RFEUB	Residual fuel consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	RFEUBZZ = RFEUPZZ * 6.287 RFEUBUS = ΣRFEUBZZ
RFEUP	Residual fuel consumed by the electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	RFEUPZZ = (RFESPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ RFEUPUS = ΣRFEUPZZ
RFHTP	Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for heating.	Thousand barrels	RFHTPZZ is independent. RFHTPUS = ΣRFHTPZZ
RFICB	Residual fuel consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	RFICBZZ = RFICPZZ * 6.287 RFICBUS = ΣRFICBZZ
RFICP	Residual fuel consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	RFICPZZ = (RFIXPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ RFICPUS = ΣRFICPZZ
RFINP	A portion of the residual fuel sold (or delivered) to the industrial sector. (See RFIXP).	Thousand barrels	RFINPZZ is independent. RFINPUS = ΣRFINPZZ
RFIXP	Residual fuel sold (or delivered) to the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	RFIXPZZ = RFINPZZ + RFMSPZZ + RFOCPZZ RFIXPUS = RFINPUS + RFMSPUS + RFOCPUS
RFMIP	Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for military use (including imports by the military).	Thousand barrels	RFMIPZZ is independent. RFMIPUS = ΣRFMIPZZ
RFMSP	Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for miscellaneous uses.	Thousand barrels	RFMSPZZ is independent. RFMSPUS = ΣRFMSPZZ
RFOCP	Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for use by oil companies.	Thousand barrels	RFOCPZZ is independent. RFOCPUS = ΣRFOCPZZ
RFRRP	Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for use by railroads.	Thousand barrels	RFRRPZZ is independent. RFRRPUS = ΣRFRRPZZ
RFTCB	Residual fuel total consumed.	Billion Btu	RFTCBZZ = RFCCBZZ + RFICBZZ + RFACBZZ + RFEUBZZ RFTCBUS = RFCCBUS + RFICBUS + RFACBUS + RFEUBUS
RFTCP	Residual fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	RFTCPZZ = (RFTTPZZ/RFTTPUS) * RFTCPUS RFTCPUS is independent.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
RFTRP	Residual fuel sold (or delivered) to the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	RFTRPZZ = RFBKPZZ + RFMIPZZ + RFRRPZZ RFTRPUS = RFBKPUS + RFMIPUS + RFRRPUS
RFTTP	Residual fuel total sold (or delivered).	Thousand barrels	RFTTPZZ = RFHTPZZ + RFIXPZZ + RFTRPZZ + RFESPZZ RFTTPUS = RFHTPUS + RFIXPUS + RFTRPUS + RFESPUS
SGTCBUS	Still gas total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	SGTCBUS = SGTCPUS * 6.000
SGTCPUS	Still gas total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	SGTCPUS is independent.
SNTCBUS	Special naphthas total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	SNTCBUS = SNTCPUS * 5.248
SNTCPUS	Special naphthas total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	SNTCPUS is independent.
TEACB	Total energy consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	TEACBZZ = PAACBZZ + NGACBZZ + CLACBZZ + ESACBZZ + LOACBZZ TEACBUS = PAACBUS + NGACBUS + CLACBUS + ESACBUS + LOACBUS
TECCB	Total energy consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	TECCBZZ = PACCBZZ + NGCCBZZ + CLCCBZZ + ESCCBZZ + LOCCBZZ TECCBUS = PACCBUS + NGCCBUS + CLCCBUS + ESCCBUS + LOCCBUS
TEEUB	Total energy consumed by the electric utilities, including all energy consumed and lost in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Billion Btu	TEEUBUS = PAEUBZZ + NGEUBZZ + CLEUBZZ + HYEUBZZ + NUEUBZZ + GEEUBZZ + WWEUBZZ + ELIMBZZ - ELEXBZZ TEEUBUS = PAEUBUS + NGEUBUS + CLEUBUS + HYEUBUS + NUEUBUS + GEEUBUS + WWEUBUS + ELIMBUS - ELEXBUS
TEICB	Total energy consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	TEICBZZ = PAICBZZ + NGICBZZ + CLICBZZ + HYICBZZ + ESICBZZ + LOICBZZ TEICBUS = PAICBUS + NGICBUS + CLICBUS + HYICBUS + ESICBUS + LOICBUS + CCNIBUS
TERCB	Total energy consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	TERCBZZ = PARCBZZ + NGRCBZZ + CLRCBZZ + ESRCBZZ + LORCBZZ TERCBUS = PARCBUS + NGRCBUS + CLRCBUS + ESRCBUS + LORCBUS
TETCB	Total energy consumed by all sectors.	Billion Btu	TETCBZZ = TERCBZZ + TECCBZZ + TEICBZZ + TEACBZZ TETCBUS = TERCBUS + TECCBUS + TEICBUS + TEACBUS
TXACB	Total energy consumed by the transportation sector without the transportation sector's share of energy consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	TXACBZZ = TEACBZZ - (ESACBZZ + LOACBZZ) TXACBUS = TEACBUS - (ESACBUS + LOACBUS)
TXCCB	Total energy consumed by the commercial sector without the commercial sector's share of energy consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	TXCCBZZ = TECCBZZ - (ESCCBZZ + LOCCBZZ) TXCCBUS = TECCBUS - (ESCCBUS + LOCCBUS)
TXICB	Total energy consumed by the industrial sector without the industrial sector's share of the energy consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	TXICBZZ = TEICBZZ - (ESICBZZ + LOICBZZ) TXICBUS = TEICBUS - (ESICBUS + LOICBUS)

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
TXRCB	Total energy consumed by the residential sector without the residential sector's share of energy consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	TXRCBZZ = TERCBZZ - (ESRCBZZ + LORCBZZ) TXRCBUS = TERCBUS - (ESRCBUS + LORCBUS)
USTCBUS	Unfractionated stream total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	USTCBUS = USTCPUS * 5.418
USTCPUS	Unfractionated stream total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	USTCPUS is independent.
WWEUB	Electricity produced from wood and waste consumed at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	WWEUBZZ = WWEUPZZ * HYASKUS WWEUBUS = ΣWWEUBZZ
WWEUP	Electricity produced from wood and waste consumed at electric utilities.	Million kilowatt-hours	WWEUPZZ is independent. WWEUPUS = ΣWWEUPZZ
WXTCBUS	Waxes total consumed in the United States.	Billion Btu	WXTCBUS = WXTCPUS * 5.537
WXTCPUS	Waxes total consumed in the United States.	Thousand barrels	WXTCPUS is independent.

Technical Documentation

Appendix B. Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

APPENDIX B

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Anthracite

ACEUPZZ — Anthracite consumed by the electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

ACHCSUS — The residential and commercial sectors's share of total anthracite consumed in the United States calculated from:

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Pennsylvania Anthracite Annual."
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal-Pennsylvania Anthracite for the Calendar Year" and "Pennsylvania Anthracite Weekly."

ACINSUS — The industrial sector's share of total anthracite consumed in the United States calculated from:

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Pennsylvania Anthracite Annual."
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal -Pennsylvania Anthracite for the Calendar Year" and "Pennsylvania Anthracite Weekly."

ACTCPUS — Anthracite total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Pennsylvania Anthracite," 'Consumption of Pennsylvania Anthracite in the United States, by Consumer Category.'
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal- Pennsylvania Anthracite," 'Consumption of Pennsylvania Anthracite in the United States, by Consumer Category.'

ACTTPZZ — Anthracite total distribution by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Pennsylvania Anthracite," 'Distribution of Pennsylvania Anthracite.'
- 1977 and 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports* "Distribution of Pennsylvania Anthracite," 'Distribution of Pennsylvania Anthracite, by States, Provinces, and Countries of Destination, in Net Tons.'
- 1979: Based on estimates derived from Energy Information Administration Form-196-B (Unpublished).

Asphalt

ASCMPZZ — Asphalt sold to the commercial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Asphalt," 'Shipments of Petroleum Asphalt and Road Oil for Consumption in the United States,' total asphalt column.
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Asphalt," 'Sales of Petroleum Asphalt and Road Oil for Consumption in the United States,' total asphalt column.

ASTCPUS — Asphalt total consumed in the United States.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Aviation Gasoline

AVNMPZZ — Aviation gasoline sold to non-military users by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* "Private and Commerical Non-Highway Use of Gasoline."

AVTCPUS — Aviation gasoline total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and for 1960 through 1963 'Salient Statistics of Aviation Gasoline in the United States', 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States'.
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)", 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States', and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Bituminous Coal and Lignite

BCACPUS — Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the transportation sector in the United States.

- 1960 through and 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Bituminous and Lignite," 'Consumption of Bituminous and Lignite by Consumer Class and Retail Deliveries.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal- Bituminous and Lignite by Consumer and Retail Deliveries."

BCEUPZZ — Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

BCICPUS — Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the industrial sector in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Bituminous and Lignite," 'Consumption of Bituminous and Lignite by Consumer Class and Retail Deliveries.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal- Bituminous and Lignite by Consumer and Retail Deliveries."

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

BCINPZZ — A portion of the bituminous coal and lignite distributed to the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Bituminous and Lignite," 'Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite, by Destination and Consumer Use.'
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal -Bituminous and Lignite," 1977: 'Comparative Summary of Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Produced in the United States During the First Nine Months of 1977,' and 'Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Produced in the United States During October-December 1977, by Geographic Division and State Destination.' 1978: 'Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Produced in the United States', and 1979: 'Overall Summary of Distribution of Bituminous, Subbituminous, and Lignite Coal Produced in the United States.'

BCOTPZZ — A portion of the bituminous coal and lignite distributed to the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Bituminous and Lignite," 'Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite, by Destination and Consumer Use.'
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal- Bituminous Lignite," 1977: 'Comparative Summary of Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Produced in the United States During the First Nine Months of 1977,' and 'Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Produced in the United States During October-December 1977, by Geographic Division and State Destination.' 1978: 'Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Produced in the United States', and 1979: 'Overall Summary of Distribution of Bituminous, Subbituminous, and Lignite Coal Produced in the United States.'

BCREPUS — Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the retail sector (i.e., residential and commercial) in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Bituminous and Lignite," 'Consumption of Bituminous and Lignite by Consumer Class and Retail Deliveries.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal-Bituminous and Lignite by Consumer and Retail Deliveries."

BCRTPZZ — Bituminous coal and lignite distributed to retail dealers by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Bituminous and Lignite," 'Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite, by Destination and Consumer Use.'
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal-Bituminous and Lignite," 1977: 'Comparative Summary of Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Produced in the United States During the First Nine Months of 1977,' and 'Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Produced in the United States During October-December 1977, by Geographic Division and State Destination', 1978: 'Distribution of Bituminous Coal and Lignite Produced in the United States', and 1979: 'Overall Summary of Distribution of Bituminous, Subbituminous, and Lignite Coal Produced in the United States.'

Coal Coke

CCEXPUS — Coal coke exported from the United States.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual."
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals Monthly."

CCIMPUS — Coal coke imported into the United States.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual."
- 1977 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals Monthly."

Distillate Fuel

DFBKPZZ — Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for vessel bunkering use by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Vessel Bunkering.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils by Vessels.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Vessel Bunkering Use.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Vessel Bunkering Use.'
— 1979: 'Table 1, vessel bunkering column.

DFEIPZZ — Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the electric utilities, including kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries, by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils by Gas and Electric Public-Utility Power Plants.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual -Type Fuel Oils for Electric Utility Company Use.'
— 1968 through 1978: "Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Electric Utility Company Use."
— 1979: Table 1, electric utility column.

DFHTPZZ — Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for heating (heating oil numbers 1, 2, and 4) by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 through 1962: 'Shipments of Distillate Fuel Oil.'
— 1963 through 1967: 'Consumption of Distillate-Type Range and Heating Oils.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type Heating Oils.'
— 1979: Calculated as the sum of the deliveries of distillate fuel for residential Use (Table 4) and for Commercial Use (Table 5).

DFINPZZ — A portion of the distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use.)'
— 1979: Table 6, industrial use, total distillate fuel oil column.

DFMIPZZ — Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for military use (including imports for the military) by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate Fuel Oil, Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel-Military.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Fuel Oils, and Jet Fuels by the Military.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by the Military.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Military.'
— 1979: Table 1, military column.

DFMSPZZ — Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for miscellaneous uses by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960: 'Sales of Distillate and Residual Oils-Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils for Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Oils for Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1979: Calculated as the sum of on-highway, off-highway, and other columns from Table 1.

DFOCPZZ — Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for use by oil companies by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Use of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils in the United States - Oil-Company Fuel.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils by Oil Companies.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Oil Companies in the United States.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Oil Companies.'
— 1979: 'Table 1, oil company column.

DFONPZZ — Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) as diesel-type fuel for on-highway use by state. (A subset of DFMSPZZ).

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

The specific tables are:

— 1960: 'Sales of Distillate and Residual Oils-Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils for Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Oils for Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1979: Table 1, on-highway column.

DFRRPZZ — Distillate fuel sold (or delivered) for use by railroads by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils in the United State - Railroads.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil by Railroads.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Railroads.'
— 1968 through 1978: "Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Railroads."
— 1979: Table 1, railroad column.

DFRSSZZ — The residential sector's share of the total distillate fuel sold (or delivered) to the residential and commercial sectors by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Based on 1979 statistics of residential and commercial sector use of distillate fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Administration, "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979," Tables 3 and 4.

DFTCPUS — Distillate fuel total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Electricity Exports and Imports

ELEXPZZ — Electricity exported from the United States by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Economic Regulatory Administration, *Staff Report,* "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico." Source data are arranged by the Regional Reliability Council Areas and then by the utility. State data were tabulated by aggregating the data of all utilities within each state.

ELIMPZZ — Electricity imported into the United States by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Economic Regulatory Administration, *Staff Report,* "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico." Source data are arranged by the Regional Reliability Council Areas and then by the utility. State data were tabulated by aggregating the data of all utilities within each state.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Electricity Sales

ESCMPZZ — A portion of the electricity sold to the commercial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1977: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1978 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,*
  - — Jan. 1978 through Feb. 1979: 'Financial Statistics of Electric Utilities and Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies'.
  - — Mar. 1979 through Dec. 1979: 'Sales, Revenue, and Income of Electric Utilities'.

  Source data are reported by month. State annual data were derived by summing twelve months of data.

ESICPZZ — Electricity consumed by the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1978 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,*
  - — Jan. 1978 through Feb. 1979: 'Financial Statistics of Electric Utilities and Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies'.
  - — Mar. 1979 through Dec. 1979: 'Sales, Revenue, and Income of Electric Utilities'.

  Source data are reported by month. State annual data were derived by summing twelve months of data.

ESOTPZZ — Electricity sold to the 'other' sector (i.e., public street and highway lighting, sales to other public authorities, railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales) by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1978 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,*
  - — Jan. 1978 through Feb. 1979: 'Financial Statistics of Electric Utilities and Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies'.
  - — Mar. 1979 through Dec. 1979: 'Sales, Revenue, and Income of Electric Utilities'.

  Source data are reported by month. State annual data were derived by summing twelve months of data.

ESRCPZZ — Electricity consumed by the residential sector by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1978 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,*
  - — Jan. 1978 through Feb. 1979: 'Financial Statistics of Electric Utilities and Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies'.
  - — Mar. 1979 through Dec. 1979: 'Sales, Revenue, and Income of Electric Utilities'.

  Source data are reported by month. State annual data were derived by summing twelve months of data.

ESTRSUS — The share of electricity sold to the 'other' sector (ESOTPZZ) which is used for transportation (i.e., by railroads and railways) by state. Based on kilowatt-hour sales from:

- 1960 through 1976: Federal Power Commission, *Statistics of Privately Owned Electric Utilities in the United States,* Table 4.
- 1977 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Statistics of Privately Owned Electric Utilities in the United States, Classes A and B Companies, 1977-1978 Table 4, 1979: Table 16.*

Petrochemical Feedstocks

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

FNTCPUS — Petrochemical feedstocks, naphtha, less than 400 degrees F., total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

FOTCPUS — Petrochemical feedstocks, other oils, over 400 degrees F., total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

FSTCPUS — Petrochemical feedstocks, still gas, total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Geothermal

GEEUPZZ — Electricity produced from geothermal power at electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Hydropower

HYEUPZZ — Electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1977: Federal Power Commission, News Release, "Power Production, Fuel Consumption, and Installed Capacity Data", 'Net Generation of Electric Utilities by State and Source'.
- 1978 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Power Production, Fuel Consumption and Installed Capacity Data", 'Net Generation of Electric Utilities by State and Source,' hydro column.

HYICPZZ — Electricity produced from hydropower in the industrial sector.

- 1960 through 1978: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1979: Energy Information Administration estimates based on previous years' data.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Jet Fuel

JKEUPZZ — Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1971: No data available.
- 1972 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Electric Power Regulation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, *Annual Summary of Cost and Quality of Electric Utility Plant Fuels,* "Fuel Oil Deliveries for Combustion Turbine and Internal Combustion Units," kerosene column.
- 1979: No data available.

JKICPZZ — Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1974: No data available.
- 1975 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Fuel Oils and Kerosene," 'Sales of Kerosene.' (Footnote at end of table).
- 1977: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oils and Kerosene," 'Sales of Kerosene.' (Footnote at end of table).
- 1978 and 1979: No data available.

JKNSPZZ — Kerosene-type jet fuel sold (or delivered) for non-military use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Ethyl Corporation, Petroleum Chemicals Division, *Yearly Report of Gasoline Sales by States,* "Aviation Turbine Fuel Sales."

JKTCPUS — Kerosene-type jet fuel total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

JNMISZZ — A state's share of the naphtha-type jet fuel consumed by the military in the United States by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Estimated from U.S. Department of Defense data.

JNTCPUS — Naphtha-type jet fuel total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Kerosene

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

KSRSPZZ — Kerosene sold (or delivered) to the residential sector by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979." The specific tables are:
  - — 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Kerosene and Commercial Jet Fuel.'
  - — 1962 through 1965: 'Consumption of Kerosene and Commercial Jet Fuel.'
  - — 1966: 'Consumption of Kerosene in the United States.'
  - — 1967: 'Shipments of Kerosene.'
  - — 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Kerosene.'
  - — 1979: Calculated as the sum of kerosene delivered for residential use from Table 4 and for commercial use from Table 5.

KSTCPUS — Kerosene total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

KSTTPZZ — Kerosene total sold (or delivered) by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

The specific tables are:

- — 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Kerosene and Commercial Jet Fuel.'
- — 1962 through 1965: 'Consumption of Kerosene and Commercial Jet Fuel.'
- — 1966: 'Consumption of Kerosene in the United States.'
- — 1967: 'Shipments of Kerosene.'
- — 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Kerosene.'
- — 1979: Table 3, total column.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)

LGCBPZZ — LPG sold for internal combustion engine use by state.

- 1960 through 1967: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
- 1968 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."

The specific tables are:

- — 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of LP-Gases and Ethane, by State and Use.'
- — 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'
- — 1967: "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use."

— 1968 through 1979: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

LGCHPZZ — LPG sold to chemical plants for use as raw materials or solvents and all LPG sales for use in the production of synthetic rubber by state.
Estimated for all years from:
• U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane in 1979," Table 2, 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane by Use,' chemical column.

LGCLPUS — LPG sold to chemical plants for use as raw materials or solvents and all LPG sold for use in the production of synthetic rubber in the United States.
• 1960 through 1967: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
• 1968 through 1974: U.S. Department of the Interior, Brueau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
• 1975 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
The specific tables are:
— 1960 and 1961: "Shipments of LP-Gases and Ethane in the United States," (chemical, Table 10).
— 1962 through 1966: "Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane for Chemical, Synthetic Rubber, Refinery Fuel, and Secondary Recovery of Petroleum Uses by Type."
— 1967 and 1968: "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane for Chemical, Synthetic Rubber, and Secondary Recovery of Petroleum Uses by Type."
— 1969 through 1974: "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane for Chemical and Synthetic Rubber Manufacture of Petroleum Uses by Type."
— 1975 through 1978: "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane for Chemical Use Including Synthetic Rubber Manufacture by Type."
— 1979: "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane by Use, Excluding Use in Gasoline Production, in the United States," chemical column.

LGHCPZZ — LPG sold for residential and commercial use by state.
• 1960 through 1967: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
• 1968 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
• 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
The specific tables are:
— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of LP-Gases and Ethane, by State and Use.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by use.'
— 1967: "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use."
— 1968 through 1979: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

LGINPZZ — LPG sold by state to manufacturing plants for use as standby fuel in space heating or for other uses such as flame cutting, metallurgical furnaces and plumber's torches, and sales to refineries for fuel use.
• 1960 through 1967: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "*Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane.*"
• 1968 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."

- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of LP-Gases and Ethane, by State and Use.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'
— 1967: "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use."
— 1968 through 1979: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

LGMSPZZ — LPG sold for miscellaneous use by state.

- 1960 through 1967: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
- 1968 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of LP-Gases and Ethane, by State and Use.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'
— 1967: "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by use."
— 1968 through 1979: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

LGTCPUS — LPG total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

LGUCPZZ — LPG sold to utility gas companies for distribution through the mains by state.

- 1967: "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use."
- 1968 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of LP-Gases and Ethane, by State and Use.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'
— 1967: "Shipments of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use."
— 1968 through 1979: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

Lubricants

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

LUINPZZ — Lubricants sold to the industrial sector by state.

Calculated from:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports,* "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases," for 1960, 1962, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, and 1977.

LUTCPUS — Lubricants total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

LUTRPZZ — Lubricants sold to the transportation sector by state.

Calculated from:

- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports,* "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases," for 1960, 1962, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, and 1977.

Motor Gasoline

MGAGPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for agricultural use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

MGCUPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for construction use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

MGIYPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for industrial and commercial use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

MGMFPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for highway use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-21, "Motor Fuel Use."

MGMRPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for marine use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

MGMSPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for miscellaneous uses by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

MGPNPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for public non-highway use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-21, "Motor Fuel Use."

MGSFPZZ — Motor gasoline special fuels sales by state (primarily diesel fuel with small amounts of liquefied petroleum gases).

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-25, "Private and Commercial Highway Use of Special Fuels by Month."

MGTCPUS — Motor gasoline total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

MGUCPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for unclassified use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products

MSTCPUS — Miscellaneous petroleum products consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Natural Gasoline

NATCPUS — Natural gasoline total consumed in the United States.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Natural Gas

NGACPZZ — Natural gas consumed by the transportation sector (i.e., pipeline fuel) by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Consumption of Natural Gas by Use and by State,' quantity column under pipeline fuel heading.
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Consumption of Natural Gas by Use and by State,' quantity column under pipeline fuel heading.

NGCMPZZ — A portion of the natural gas delivered) to the commercial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Type of Consumer and by State,' quantity column under commercial heading.
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Type of Consumer and by State,' quantity column under commercial heading.

NGEUPZZ — Natural gas consumed by the electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1977: Federal Power Commission, News Release, "Power Production, Fuel Consumption, and Installed Capacity Data", 'Consumption of Fuel by Electric Utilities for Production of Electric Energy by State, Kind of Fuel, and Type of Prime Mover,' steam and gas turbine and internal combustion columns under gas heading.
- 1978 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Power Production, Fuel Consumption and Installed Capacity Data", 'Consumption of Fuel by Electric Utilities for Production of Electric Energy by State, Kind of Fuel, and Type of Prime Mover,' steam and gas turbine and internal combustion columns under gas heading.

NGINPZZ — Natural gas delivered) to the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Type of Consumer and by State,' quantity column under industrial heading.
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Type of Consumer and by State,' quantity column under industrial column.

NGLPPZZ — Natural gas consumed as lease and plant fuel by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Consumption of Natural Gas by Use and by State,' qunatity column under lease and plant fuel heading.
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Consumption of Natural Gas by Use and by State,' quntity column under lease and plant fuel heading.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

NGOTPZZ — Natural gas delivered) to other consumers by state: includes deliveries to municipalities and public authorities for institutional heating, street lighting, etc.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Type of Consumer and by State,' quantity column under other consumers heading.
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Consumption of Natural Gas by Use and by State,' quantity column under other consumers heading.

NGRCPZZ — Natural gas consumed by the residential sector by state.

- 1960 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Type of Consumer and by State,' quantity column under residential heading.
- 1977 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Natural Gas Production and Consumption," 'Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Delivered to Consumers by Type of Consumer and by State,' quantity column under residential heading.

Nuclear

NUEUPZZ — Electricity produced from nuclear power at electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1977: Federal Power Commission, News Release, "Power Production, Fuel Consumption, and Installed Capacity Data", 'Net Generation of Electric Utilities by State and Source'.
- 1978 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Power Production, Fuel Consumption and Installed Capacity Data", 'Net Generation of Electric Utilities by State and Source,' nuclear column.

Petroleum Coke

PCEUPZZ — Petroleum coke consumed by the electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1969: No data available.
- 1970 through 1979: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

PCNUPUS — Petroleum coke consumed by non-utility sectors in the United States.

- 1960 through 1969: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1969: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1970 through 1975: Calculated as difference between total petroleum coke given in U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary), 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States,' and PCEUPZZ cited above.
- 1976 through 1979: Calculated as difference between total petroleum coke give in U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary), 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1977 through 1979: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and PCEUPZZ cited above.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Plant Condensate

PLTCPUS — Plant condensate total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: "Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States", and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Residual Fuel

RFBKPZZ — Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for vessel bunkering use by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Vessel Bunkering.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils by Vessels.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Vessel Bunkering Use.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Vessel Bunkering Use.'
— 1979: Table 2, vessel bunkering column.

RFESPZZ — Residual fuel sold (or delivered) to the electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils by Gas and Electric Public-Utility Power Plants.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual -Type Fuel Oils for Electric Utility Company Use.'
— 1968 through 1978: "Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Electric Utility Company Use."
— 1979: Table 2, electric utilities column.

RFHTPZZ — Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for heating by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
  — 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Residual Fuel Oil - Heating Oils.'
  — 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Residual-Type Heating Oils.'
  — 1967: 'Shipments of Residual-Type Heating Oils.'
  — 1968 through 1975: 'Sales of Residual-Type Heating Oils.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," 'Sales of Residual-Type Heating Oils.'

— 1976 through 1978: 'Sales of Residential-Type Heating Oils.'
— 1979: Table 5, "Deliveries for Commercial Use," residual fuel oil column.

RFINPZZ — A portion of the residual fuel sold (or delivered) to the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use.)'
— 1979: Table 6, industrial use of residual fuel oil column.

RFMIPZZ — Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for military use (including imports by the military) by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate Fuel Oil, Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel-Military.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Fuel Oils, and Jet Fuels by the Military.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by the Military.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Military.'
— 1979: Table 2, military column.

RFMSPZZ — Residual Fuel sold (or delivered) for miscellaneous uses by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Miscellaneous Use table.
- 1976 through 1978: U.S. Department of the Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Miscellaneous Use table.
- 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:

— 1960: 'Sales of Distillate and Residual Oils-Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils for Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Oils for Miscellaneous Uses.'
— 1979: Table 2, other column.

RFOCPZZ — Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for use by oil companies by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:
— 1960 and 1961: 'Use of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils in the United States - Oil-Company Fuel.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils by Oil Companies.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Oil Companies in the United States.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Oil Companies.'
— 1979: Table 2, oil company column.

RFRRPZZ — Residual fuel sold (or delivered) for use by railroads by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" and 'Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979."

The specific tables are:
— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils in the United State - Railroads.'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil by Railroads.'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Railroads.'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type and Residual-Type Fuel Oils for Use by Railroads.'
— 1979: Table 2, railroad column.

RFTCPUS — Residual total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Road Oil

RDCMPZZ — Road oil sold to the commercial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Asphalt," 'Shipments of Petroleum Asphalt and Road Oil for Consumption in the United States,' road oil column.
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports* "Sales of Asphalt," 'Sales of Petroleum Asphalt, and Road Oil for Consumption in the United States,' road oil column.

RDTCPUS — Road oil total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Still Gas

SGTCPUS — Still gas total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Special Naphthas

SNTCPUS — Special naphthas total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1963: Data included in motor gasoline.
- 1964 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Unfractionated Stream

USTCPUS — Unfractionated stream total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1978: No data available (Note: Included in Plant Condensate).
- 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Wood and Waste

WWEUPZZ — Electricity produced from wood and waste consumed at electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Waxes

WXTCPUS — Waxes total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* 1960 through 1966: "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States' and 1967 through 1975: "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States.'
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Crude Petroleum, Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 1976: 'Supply, Demand, and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

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Appendix C. Conversion Factors in the State Energy Data System

APPENDIX C

Conversion Factors in the State Energy Data System [1]

	Anthracite Consumption			Bituminous Coal and Lignite Consumption			Natural Gas Consumption			Electricity Generation			Petroleum Consumption	
Year	Average of Total Consumed[2]	Average in Electric Utility Sector (ACEUKUS)	Average in Non-Utility Sectors (ACNUKUS)	Average of Total Consumed[2]	Average in Electric Utility Sector[3] (BCEUKUS)	Average in Non-Utility Sectors (BCNUKUS)	Average of Total Consumed[2]	Average in Electric Utility Sector (NGEUKUS)	Average in Non-Utility Sectors (NGNUKUS)	Geothermal Power (GEASKUS)	Hydro-electric Power[4] (HYASKUS)	Nuclear Power (NUASKUS)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases Average Consumed (LGASKUS)	Average of All Petroleum Products Consumed[5] (PATCKUS)
	million Btu per short ton						thousand Btu per cubic foot			thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour			million Btu per barrel	
1960	24.20	24.20	24.20	25.48	24.03	26.70	1.035	1.035	1.035	23.200	10.760	11.629	4.011	5.556
1961	24.33	24.33	24.33	25.38	24.00	26.66	1.035	1.035	1.035	23.200	10.650	11.629	4.011	5.553
1962	24.20	24.20	24.20	25.34	23.99	26.65	1.035	1.035	1.035	23.000	10.558	11.629	4.011	5.546
1963	23.86	23.86	23.86	25.30	23.96	26.70	1.031	1.031	1.031	22.184	10.482	11.877	4.011	5.534
1964	23.89	23.89	23.89	25.28	23.93	26.73	1.032	1.032	1.032	22.184	10.462	11.912	4.011	5.528
1965	23.95	23.95	23.95	25.22	23.84	26.77	1.032	1.032	1.032	22.184	10.453	11.804	4.011	5.532
1966	23.75	23.75	23.75	25.10	23.70	26.77	1.033	1.033	1.033	22.184	10.415	11.623	4.011	5.532
1967	23.25	23.25	23.25	24.94	23.55	26.75	1.032	1.032	1.032	21.770	10.432	11.555	3.838	5.515
1968	23.06	23.06	23.06	24.86	23.53	26.79	1.031	1.031	1.031	21.606	10.398	11.297	3.818	5.504
1969	23.04	23.04	23.04	24.66	23.27	26.81	1.031	1.031	1.031	21.606	10.447	11.037	3.805	5.492
1970	23.04	23.04	23.04	24.22	22.60	26.84	1.031	1.031	1.031	21.606	10.494	10.977	3.779	5.503
1971	23.16	23.16	23.16	23.96	22.32	27.12	1.031	1.031	1.031	21.655	10.478	10.837	3.772	5.504
1972	23.02	23.02	23.02	23.75	22.22	26.93	1.027	1.027	1.027	21.668	10.379	10.792	3.760	5.500
1973	22.71	17.92	24.34	23.65	22.26	26.84	1.021	1.024	1.020	21.674	10.389	10.903	3.746	5.515
1974	21.95	17.20	23.75	23.07	21.80	26.12	1.024	1.022	1.024	21.674	10.442	11.161	3.730	5.504
1975	21.74	17.06	23.65	22.80	21.66	25.81	1.021	1.026	1.020	21.611	10.406	11.013	3.715	5.494
1976	22.15	17.53	23.84	22.75	21.69	25.87	1.020	1.023	1.019	21.611	10.373	11.047	3.711	5.504
1977	22.71	17.24	24.99	22.33	21.46	26.13	1.021	1.029	1.019	21.611	10.435	10.769	3.677	5.518
1978	22.97	17.10	25.17	22.14	21.28	25.07	1.019	1.034	1.016	21.611	10.435	10.769	3.669	5.519
1979	22.70	17.45	25.20	22.20	21.38	25.06	1.021	1.034	1.018	21.611	10.435	10.769	3.680	5.494

[1] Appendix C lists only the conversion factors that are variables: those that are constant for all years (e.g., motor gasoline's factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel) are incorporated as constants into the formulas used in SEDS.
[2] This factor is not actually applied in SEDS but is displayed here for information.
[3] This factor for the United States is not actually applied in SEDS; however, state-specific factors are applied in the system. The state factors are provided on the next page of this Appendix.
[4] The hydroelectric power factor is applied in SEDS also for wood and waste consumed by electric utilities for generating electricity.
[5] This factor is not actually applied in SEDS but is calculated in the system as a verification against other Energy Information Administration data systems.

State Energy Data System Conversion Factors for Bituminous Coal and Lignite Consumed by Electric Utilities.
(Million Btu per Short Ton)

State	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Alabama	24.12	23.95	23.91	23.66	23.54	23.70	23.82	23.79	23.74	23.59	23.31	22.75	23.12	23.07	22.91	23.16	23.14	23.17	23.63	23.75
Alaska	17.73	17.70	17.71	17.68	17.39	17.86	17.66	17.45	17.24	17.03	17.08	17.24	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40
Arizona	0.00	0.00	20.66	20.65	20.79	20.85	21.24	20.85	21.06	21.01	21.24	20.98	20.82	20.66	21.68	21.09	21.10	21.56	21.53	21.22
Arkansas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.52	16.81
California	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colorado	20.54	21.24	21.29	21.40	21.51	21.32	21.36	21.14	21.33	21.39	21.53	22.06	21.34	21.23	19.94	19.81	19.59	20.20	20.07	20.26
Connecticut	26.53	26.55	26.57	26.44	26.15	25.91	25.71	25.53	25.36	24.25	23.55	23.38	22.57	23.44	23.90	23.90	23.90	23.90	23.90	23.90
Delaware	25.95	25.61	25.77	25.69	25.81	26.39	25.98	26.43	26.11	25.48	24.19	24.62	25.07	24.74	24.25	24.53	24.94	24.18	24.50	24.73
Dist. of Col.	27.46	27.43	27.23	27.08	26.71	26.95	26.32	26.37	26.28	26.26	25.92	25.71	26.30	26.26	25.07	25.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	24.62	24.31	24.20	24.28	23.98	23.76	23.29	23.04	23.03	22.97	22.75	22.86	22.62	22.98	22.90	23.07	23.29	23.12	23.58	23.76
Georgia	25.09	25.23	25.38	24.89	24.73	24.93	24.60	24.40	24.57	24.50	23.76	23.28	23.55	23.95	23.66	23.76	23.77	23.71	23.75	23.77
Hawaii	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Idaho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Illinois	21.69	21.61	21.56	21.66	21.37	21.45	21.38	21.39	21.37	21.51	21.00	20.71	20.68	20.68	20.54	20.26	20.49	20.60	20.56	20.56
Indiana	22.68	22.55	22.52	22.48	22.58	22.47	22.45	22.27	22.31	22.29	22.03	21.72	21.66	21.61	21.35	21.23	21.47	21.46	21.36	21.65
Iowa	20.79	20.85	20.87	20.96	21.35	21.22	21.25	21.57	21.47	21.19	20.89	20.99	20.66	21.04	20.59	20.38	20.25	20.00	19.72	18.89
Kansas	23.73	24.74	23.92	23.96	24.30	24.19	24.17	24.16	24.07	23.97	24.10	24.22	24.05	20.78	19.99	19.96	20.39	19.04	18.27	18.64
Kentucky	23.03	23.03	23.11	23.36	23.17	22.89	22.81	22.56	22.56	22.31	21.85	21.68	21.63	21.74	21.40	21.48	21.89	22.00	22.05	22.52
Louisiana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maine	28.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maryland	26.66	26.58	26.54	26.62	26.62	26.37	26.16	26.02	25.95	25.80	24.61	24.58	25.12	24.89	23.07	24.32	24.54	24.41	24.40	24.57
Massachusetts	26.38	26.09	25.92	26.14	26.33	26.37	25.58	25.45	25.27	24.80	23.26	25.06	26.29	23.70	22.78	24.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00
Michigan	24.87	24.84	24.87	24.84	24.91	24.80	25.21	25.14	24.93	24.68	24.20	24.19	24.36	24.09	23.53	23.66	23.69	23.56	23.10	23.62
Minnesota	22.41	21.97	22.06	22.25	22.19	22.18	22.18	22.43	22.32	21.80	20.27	19.29	19.02	18.18	17.86	17.94	17.81	17.58	17.46	17.64
Mississippi	24.84	24.84	24.12	24.54	23.30	24.89	25.58	25.58	25.16	24.80	24.10	24.18	24.05	23.65	22.94	23.16	23.28	22.85	23.71	23.41
Missouri	21.89	21.74	22.06	21.93	21.80	21.55	21.47	21.51	21.69	21.59	21.52	21.64	21.63	21.62	21.57	21.49	21.69	21.77	21.49	21.47
Montana	13.50	13.38	13.32	13.24	13.14	13.14	13.30	13.12	14.06	15.14	15.47	15.25	15.50	15.73	15.56	15.96	16.68	16.98	16.91	17.06
Nebraska	24.75	24.75	24.55	24.32	24.44	24.57	24.48	24.24	24.43	24.36	23.91	22.95	23.03	22.31	21.25	20.95	20.82	21.31	20.57	19.18
Nevada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.49	25.57	25.41	25.33	25.43	25.65	23.70	22.49	22.43	22.44	22.39	22.24	22.15	22.06	22.09
N. Hampshire	25.45	26.59	26.57	26.91	26.89	27.90	27.19	27.72	27.54	27.52	27.43	26.96	27.18	26.88	26.79	26.70	26.92	26.73	26.03	26.85
N. Jersey	26.77	26.76	26.75	26.65	26.58	26.46	26.37	26.30	26.25	25.98	24.87	24.62	25.25	25.57	24.54	25.40	26.12	25.97	26.12	26.10
N. Mexico	24.98	24.98	22.13	17.71	18.03	18.00	17.97	17.75	17.89	17.83	17.97	18.03	18.05	17.84	17.77	17.85	17.86	17.91	18.01	17.82
N. York	26.62	26.65	26.77	26.75	26.80	26.68	26.45	26.22	26.25	25.72	24.66	24.35	24.47	24.75	23.50	24.05	24.49	24.24	24.05	24.50
N. Carolina	26.20	26.21	26.15	25.91	25.97	25.81	25.64	25.23	25.25	24.95	24.11	23.80	23.91	24.42	23.89	23.79	24.08	23.87	24.05	24.36
N. Dakota	13.85	13.77	13.58	13.79	13.99	13.92	14.01	13.72	13.82	13.76	13.67	13.34	13.36	13.45	13.39	13.34	13.21	13.29	13.39	13.35
Ohio	23.76	23.84	23.75	23.78	23.64	23.56	23.38	23.34	23.32	23.13	22.50	22.15	22.58	22.70	21.89	21.92	22.00	21.79	21.83	22.24
Oklahoma	25.98	25.98	0.00	26.45	24.70	24.00	0.00	0.00	25.95	25.55	25.08	23.00	25.08	25.08	25.08	0.00	16.55	16.80	17.08	17.41
Oregon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.05
Pennsylvania	24.47	24.57	24.65	24.79	24.79	24.77	24.64	24.53	24.44	24.33	23.75	23.75	24.03	24.19	23.72	23.77	23.99	23.94	23.99	24.09
Rhode Island	28.12	28.20	28.04	27.84	27.64	27.47	27.32	27.24	27.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S. Carolina	26.76	26.70	26.59	26.33	26.13	25.82	25.35	25.23	25.32	24.86	24.27	24.29	24.39	24.28	24.05	24.16	24.36	23.87	24.18	24.74
S. Dakota	17.18	16.47	17.63	17.76	17.59	17.90	17.32	17.36	16.74	16.89	16.57	17.28	16.91	16.32	16.32	12.62	12.70	12.62	12.46	12.66
Tennessee	23.98	23.87	23.89	23.91	23.58	23.59	23.46	23.47	23.36	22.91	22.59	21.98	22.15	22.19	21.90	21.98	22.43	22.19	22.57	22.97
Texas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.10	13.23	14.08	14.23	14.43
Utah	24.95	25.16	24.95	25.09	25.39	25.18	25.13	24.91	25.33	25.11	24.81	24.56	24.23	24.13	23.83	23.65	23.20	23.28	23.28	23.36
Vermont	27.77	27.66	27.57	27.44	27.17	27.34	27.41	27.54	27.49	27.49	24.87	24.98	25.00	26.46	25.79	25.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.93
Virginia	26.72	26.73	26.56	26.54	26.63	26.47	26.02	25.92	25.93	25.47	24.78	24.80	24.76	24.44	23.60	23.93	24.53	24.36	24.45	24.75
Washington	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20
W. Virginia	23.97	23.80	23.74	23.76	23.79	23.74	23.70	23.53	23.78	23.77	23.32	23.06	23.47	23.64	22.98	23.22	23.50	23.30	23.46	23.90
Wisconsin	24.24	24.21	24.40	24.19	24.12	24.04	23.82	23.70	23.78	23.41	22.45	22.37	22.69	22.84	21.92	21.23	21.34	21.12	20.90	20.84
Wyoming	14.79	15.26	15.18	15.49	16.44	15.99	15.58	15.65	15.93	16.45	16.53	16.18	16.49	16.72	17.00	16.63	17.53	17.63	17.55	17.49
U.S. Average	24.03	24.00	23.99	23.96	23.93	23.84	23.70	23.55	23.53	23.27	22.60	22.32	22.22	22.26	21.80	21.66	21.69	21.48	21.28	21.38

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Appendix D. Glossary

APPENDIX D

Glossary

Anthracite. A hard black, lustrous coal containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percent of volatile matter. Often referred to as hard coal. Includes metaanthracite and semianthracite. Conforms to ASTM Specification D388, for anthracite.

Asphalt. A dark brown to black cement-like material. The predominating constituents are bitumens, which are obtained in petroleum processing. Its consistency can vary from a liquid to a solid. It is used as a base for road surfacing and other adhesive or protective purposes. Statistics include asphalt cements and fluxes and the asphalt content of emulsions.

Aviation Gasoline. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910. Statistically, it includes all refinery products within the gasoline range or additives that are blended in finished aviation gasoline.

Bituminous Coal. A coal which is high in carbonaceous matter having a volatility greater than anthracite and a calorific value greater than lignite. Often referred to in the United States as soft coal. Includes subbituminous coal and conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for bituminous and subbituminous coal.

Btu(British Thermal Unit). The standard unit for measuring the quantity of heat energy; equal to the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Farenheit. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per unit quantity of fuel as determined from tests of fuel samples. Examples: Btu per pound of coal, Btu per gallon of oil and Btu per cubic foot of gas.

Butane. A colorless, volatile, hydrocarbon that is gaseous at ordinary atmospheric conditions, and readily recoverable as a liquefied gas at natural gas processing plants and refineries. It is used primarily for blending into motor gasoline, for residential and commercial heating, and for industrial purposes, especially the manufacture of chemicals and synthetic rubber.

Coal. Anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite.

Coal Coke. Bituminous coal from which constituents have been driven off by heat so that the fixed carbon and the ash are fused together. It is used primarily in blast furnaces for smelting ores, especially iron ore.

Conversion Factors. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring thermal conversion rates. The hydropower factors are the prevailing heat rate factors at fossil fuel steam electric powerplants. By using the heat rate factors, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing hydropower production during periods of drought. Furthermore, it allows for better comparisons with certain other countries such as Norway where hydropower is the principal means for producing electricity. This same factor is used for converting electricity produced from wood and waste. It is not possible to determine hydroelectric powerplant efficiency by using these factors. The efficiency factor for hydroelectric powerplants is derived by multiplying generation efficiency by thermal efficiency. The average efficiency of a hydroelectric powerplant in the United States is 86 percent based on an average generation efficiency of 97 percent and an average turbine efficiency of 89 percent. The nuclear power and geothermal power conversion factors

represent the heat released in reactors and the geothermal steam consumed at powerplants. The heat content of a kilowatt-hour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process is 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A light fuel oil distilled off during the refining process. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, diesel fuels, and No. 4 fuel oil, which conform to either ASTM Specification D396 or D975. These products are used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel), and electric power gerneration.

Ethane. A normally gaseous, colorless compound recovered as a liquid at natural processing plants and refineries. It is used primarily as petrochemical feedstock for eventual production of chemicals and plastic materials.

Geothermal Power. Production of electricity at a conventional type steam electric powerplant whose turbines are driven either by steam produced from hot water or by natural steam, both trapped below the surface of the earth's crust.

Hydroelectric Power. Electricity generation by an electric power plant in which the prime mover is a water wheel driven by falling water.

Jet Fuel. Includes both naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuel meeting standards for use in aircraft turbine engines or meeting ASTM Specification D1655. Although most jet fuel is used in aircraft, some is used for other purposes, such as fuel for gas turbines to produce electricity.

Kerosene. A petroleum middle distillate having burning properties suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. It includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, and is used primarily in space heaters, cooking stoves, and water heaters.

Lignite. A brownish-black coal of low rank with high inherent moisture and volatile matter. It is also referred to as brown coal. It conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for lignite, and is used almost exclusively for electric power generation.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases. Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures and propane-butane mixtures produced at a refinery or natural gas processing plant, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Lubricants. All lubricating oils containing more than 50 percent by volume of refined petroleum distillate or specially treated petroleum residuum. Included are lubricating greases, lube base stocks, and all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil and cylinder oil to those used in greases.

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products. Includes all finished products such as petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstock and other finished products shipped to other than petroleum refineries. Excludes finished petrochemicals.

Motor Gasoline. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark ignition engines. Included are leaded and unleaded products and all refinery products listed in ASTM Specification D439.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions. The designation "dry" represents the marketable portion of natural gas production that is obtained by subtracting extraction losses from total production.

Nuclear Power. Production of electricity at an electric generating station in which the prime mover is a steam turbine ; the steam is generated in a reactor by heat from the fissioning of nuclear fuel.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Refined petroleum products used for processing at a petrochemical plant.

Petroleum. A generic term applied to oil and oil products in all forms, such as crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oil, refined petroleum product, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products.

Petroleum Coke. A solid residue; the final product of the condensation process in cracking. It consists of aromatic hydrocarbons very poor in hydrogen. Calcination of petroleum coke can yield almost pure carbon or artificial graphite suitable for production of carbon or graphite electrodes, structural graphite, motor brushes, dry cells, and similar productions.

Petroleum Products. Products obtained from the processing of crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids and other miscellaneous hydrocarbon compounds. Includes aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, ethane, liquefied petroleum gases, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, paraffin wax, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Product Supplied. Total refined petroleum product supplied is the sum of each refined petroleum product supplied. For each product the amount supplied is derived by summing production, imports, and net withdrawals from primary stocks and subtracting exports.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier, separated and recovered as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in natural gas processing plants. Plant condensate is not suitasble for blending into finished motor gasoline. It is either blended with crude oil for distilling or processed at other refinery units.

Propane. A colorless, highly volatile hydrocarbon that is gaseous at ordinary atmospheric conditions, and readily recovered as a liquefied gas at natural gas processing plants and refineries. It is used primarily for residential and commercial heating and cooling, and also as a fuel for transportation and industrial uses, including petrochemical feedstock uses.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery operations. Included are products known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oil, that conform to ASTM Specification D396, heavy diesel oil, Navy Special Fuel Oil, Bunker C fuel oil, and acid sludge and pitch used as refinery fuels. Residual fuel oil is for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils used as a dust palliative and for surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from O, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range, specially refined to a specified flash point and boiling range, for use as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents, including, commercial hexane in conforming with ASTM Specification D1836, and cleaning solvent conforming to ASTM Specification D484. Excluded are naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, or used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstock

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by cracking, reforming and other processes, the principal constituents of which are methane and ethane. It is used primarily as refinery fuel.

United States. Unless otherwise noted, United States in this publication means the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components including those liquids recovered and separated at raw natural gas inlet scrubbers and separators.

Wax. Wax removed from petroleum distillates and residuals by chilling, dewaxing, and de-oiling. When separated from solutions it is a colorless, more or less translucent, crystalline mass, slightly greasy to touch, and consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Included are all marketable waxes whether crude scale or refined. Used primarily as industrial coatings for surface protection.

Wood and Waste (as used in electric utilities). Wood chips, sawdust, hogged fuel, garbage, chemical inert gas, bagasse and sewerage plant gas used for the generation of electricity.

Technical Documentation

Appendix E. Summary of Changes from the Previous State Energy Data System

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Summary of Changes from the Previous State Energy Data System

Modifications to this year's State Energy Data System are summarized here, under four general types of revisions:

1. Improvement in End-Use Allocation Procedures

- Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) - All of the chemical use portion of LPG has been assigned to the industrial sector, replacing a method that spread the chemical use over the 4 major sectors. Also, the split of LPG used by the residential and commercial sectors was revised from 90 percent residential / 10 percent commercial to 85 percent residential / 15 percent commercial.

- Minor petroleum products - The assumption used in SEDS to allocate the U.S. total minor petroleum products consumed to the states each year has been revised in this year's SEDS after a review of the approach being applied. In last year's SEDS, the U.S. minor products total was allocated to the states in proportion to each state's total consumption (by all sectors) of the sum of all of the petroleum products for which state estimates of consumption existed (called "major products" last year). In fact, all of the minor products are actually consumed only in the industrial sector; therefore, allocating the U.S. minor products in proportion to only the industrial sector's consumption of the sum of the seven main petroleum products consumed in each state is thought to be a better approach. This alteration has cuased revisions in the estimates for the state industrial sector and totals of all sectors for "other petroleum," and "total energy consumed."

- Jet Fuel - Last year jet fuel was a single fuel category; this year it is kerosene-type jet fuel (JK), naphtha-type jet fuel (JN), and total jet fuel (JF). This has been done to apply Btu rates by type of jet fuel more accurately.

- Aviation Gasoline - Military and non-military use of aviation gasoline have been revised due to the loss of previous data sources on military and non-military shipments in the United States.

- Distillate Fuel - The source for estimating the residential and commercial portions of distillate fuel sold for heating by state has been replaced, affecting all states and years for these sectors.

2. Improvements in Input Data

- Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) - In the previous report, a constant value of 4.011 million Btu per barrel was applied for all LPG conversions to Btu. This year, for 1967 forward a weighted average of the components of LPG was calculated to derive year specific factors at the U.S. level. (The constant 4.011 has been maintained for years 1960 through 1966 for which volumes of LPG components are unavailable).

- Lubricants - In last year's report, state data for sales of lubricants in 1977 were used to estimate state shares of consumption for all years. For this report, several additional years of sales data were added to the system and applied in estimating state consumption.

3. Correction to Input Data

- Motor Gasoline - Corrections to motor gasoline total consumption in the United States (MGTCPUS) were made:

  1961: from 1,477,552 to 1,475,646
  1963: from 1,581,996 to 1,581,946

  Also, regarding motor gasoline input data, the 1979 number published by the Federal Highway Administration for sales of motor gasoline for unclassified use in Arkansas published as 171,748 should have been 1,043. The 1,043 is used in SEDS.

- Aviation Gasoline - The 1961 aviation gasoline total consumed in the United States was corrected from 55,621 to 57,527. Also, the following unpublished revisions to Federal Highway Administration sales of aviation gasoline series (AVNMPZZ) have been incorporated into this year's system:

  1967, Hawaii: from 19,978 to 8,513
  1968, Hawaii: from 4,016 to 3,891
  1968, Massachusetts: from 9,290 to 4,841
  1976, New York: from 105,561 to 9,173
  1977, New York: from 120,896 to 9,601

- Hydroelectric Power - For New Jersey in 1978, hydroelectric power has been corrected from +178,297 to -178,297. (Negative indicates a net loss of energy resulting from use of pumped storage).

- Electricity Sales - State entries for Pennsylvania and New York in 1978 were reversed. This has been corrected. Also, the following corrections were made in electricity sales to the residential sector:

  1966, Maryland and D.C.: from 4,052,195 to 5,581,715 and Delaware: from 814,662 to 814,692
  1972, New York: from 27,787,319 to 27,787,318
  1972, Alabama: from 13,347,651 to 13,347,641
  1975, Pennsylvania: from 27,667,599 to 27,677,599

  And for sales to the industrial sector:
  1974, Maryland and D.C.: from 12,049,002 to 12,409,002

- Distillate Fuel - Previously unavailable revisions to state data for on-highway use of diesel fuel (DFONPZZ) were incorporated for 1971, 1973, and 1975.

- Natural Gas - Input data for NGINPZZ for four states in 1960 were corrected in this year's system:

  New Jersey: from 75,950 to 27,750
  New Mexico: from 21,322 to 69,522
  Tennessee: from 199,100 to 75,538
  Texas: from 1,206,481 to 1,330,043

  These corrections affected both the industrial sector consumption and the total consumption for these four states in 1960.

4. Numerous variable names were revised for better naming consistency within SEDS and with other EIA data systems. Most of the revisions involved consumption of petroleum products and changed the fourth character of the variable name from a 'D' to a 'C'. For example, asphalt total consumed in the United States in physical units changed from ASTDPUS to ASTCPUS.

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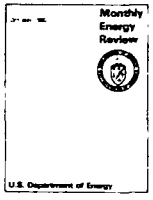

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