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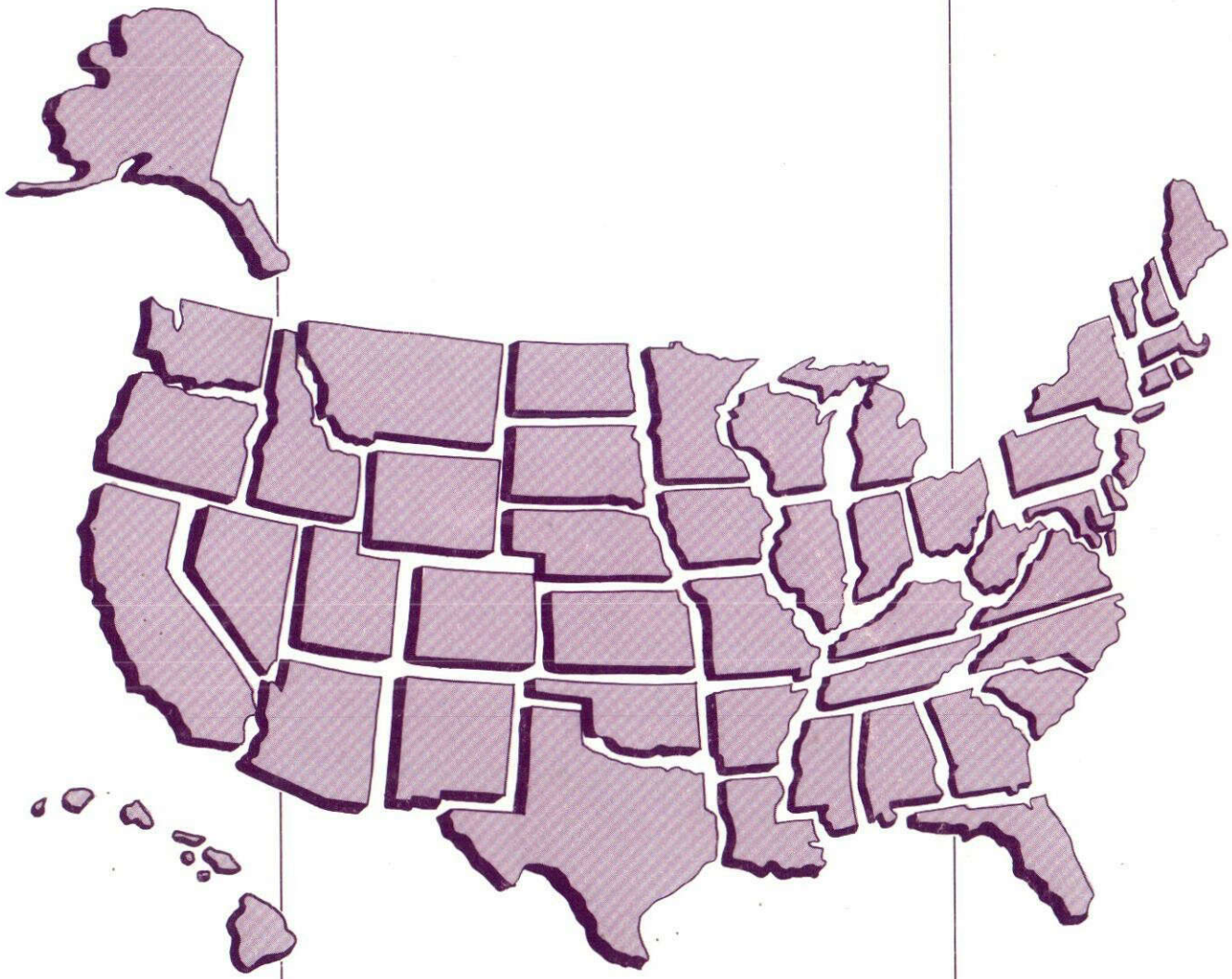
State Energy Data Report

1960 through 1980

Energy Information Administration
Office of Energy Markets and End Use
U.S. Department of Energy

July 1982



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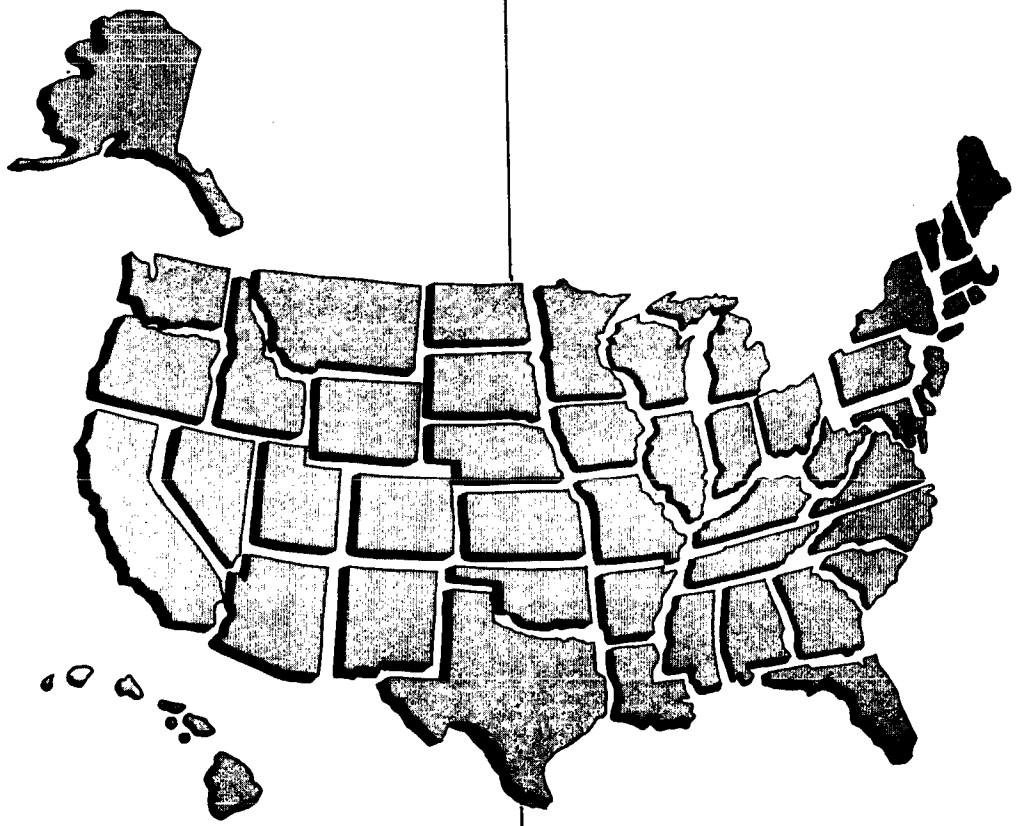

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PREFACE

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 1980. 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 September 1981.

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 Nancy A. Masterson; the project data specialist was E. Christine Luther; computer systems work was accomplished by Kenneth L. Hogan; and computer support was provided by Dianne R. Dunn, Barbara B. Beeker, and Roberta R. Searles.

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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 goal in maintaining SEDS is to produce long-term historical trends of estimated end-use consumption by state, defined as consistently as possible. Although much remains to be done, substantial progress has been made in the 3 years of work on this system. SEDS exists for two principal reasons: (1) to provide estimates of state energy consumption to the government, policy makers, and the public; and (2) to provide the historical series necessary to EIA's energy models.

SEDS provides estimates of energy consumption by principal energy sources, by major end-use sectors, by state, for a 21 - year period. Reliable state energy consumption series rarely exist, especially as series that are consistent over a long period. Estimates and assumptions must be applied in order to fill data gaps and to maintain definitional consistency 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 consumption estimates reported in SEDS are based on a variety of surrogate measures. The measures were selected principally on the basis of availability, applicability as an indicator of consumption, continuity over time, and consistency in maintaining the integrity of interrelated data of the various energy sources.

Some changes in methodologies and improvements were made in this issue, and these changes are summarized in Appendix E. The methodological changes were applied to the entire historical series. This ensures that to the extent possible the historical series shown in this report have been developed in a consistent manner. Thus, users should understand that comparisons of estimates in this report to those in previous issues may not be valid.

A prime requisite in the development of SEDS data series was that the summations of state data to national totals in SEDS equal as closely as possible the national totals for each energy type and end-use sector that appear in other energy summary publications of the Energy Information Administration, notably the *Monthly Energy Review* (MER), *Quarterly Report to Congress* (QRC), and *Annual Report to Congress, Volume Two* (ARC-2). Another requisite was that the aggregation or disaggregation of data into larger or smaller units be performed consistently.

Those who have studied historical U.S. energy consumption series are aware that in early reports, prepared by the Bureau of Mines in the late 1960's and early 1970's, petroleum consumption was equated to 'demand.' Later, consumption was equated to 'apparent demand' and more recently to 'product supplied.' Work presented in this report builds upon and continues the earlier work of the Bureau of Mines and more recently the Federal Energy Data System to arrive at the present status. Although substantial progress has been made in cleaning up and verifying historical data series, additional improvements in allocation procedures are needed. Changes in surveys and reduction of data collections, especially after 1978, disturbed the continuity of some consumption series, especially for distillate fuel, residual fuel, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gases.

For users of SEDS data who do not require a detailed understanding of how the estimates were developed, a few general remarks on the methodologies and estimation procedures follow. Those who wish to delve more deeply into the methodologies and procedures may do so by examining the technical documentation of this report. In general, estimated consumption series were developed using existing data that reported consumption directly and from sales or distribution surveys at state levels. In many cases, reported survey data did not cover the entire universe and, therefore, did not equal the national product supplied. For petroleum, product supplied is a surrogate for consumption and is described as production, plus imports minus exports, minus change in stocks. **To ensure consistency among the interrelated data series, state sales survey data were used as ratios to disaggregate the national product supplied total to state levels.**

In addition to the changing of survey forms and data sources over time that cause problems in maintaining consistent end-use categories, the various surveys for energy consumption do not necessarily define the sectors the same. In this report, energy consumption 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 by manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing, and forestry 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 require that judgments be made. The technical documentation provides information by specific energy source.

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, some users have requested further disaggregated regional information such as counties or cities. These data 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

During 1980, 75.9 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) of energy were consumed in the United States. This was a decrease of 3.6 percent from the peak level reached in 1979 and the first decrease in U.S. energy consumption since the decreases in 1974 and 1975 following the oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Among the major sources of energy consumption, only coal consumption increased in 1980, growing by 2.5 percent over the 1979 level, while the other major sources of consumption decreased: petroleum down 7.9 percent, natural gas down 1.3 percent, nuclear power down 1.6 percent, and hydropower down 1.1 percent. The electric utility sector's use of energy increased in 1980 by 1.4 percent, but each of the other major sectors' energy consumption decreased: the industrial sector's consumption was down 6.2 percent, the transportation sector was down 3.7 percent, the residential sector dropped 0.9 percent, and the commercial sector decreased 0.5 percent.

Only 7 states registered increases in their energy consumption between 1979 and 1980: Delaware (up 9.7 percent), Florida (up 3.7 percent), South Carolina (up 1.5 percent), New Mexico (up 1.2 percent), New Jersey (up 0.4 percent), Alaska (up 0.3 percent), and New Hampshire (up 0.2 percent). All other states recorded decreases in 1980. The largest decreases were Kansas (down 10.7 percent), Montana (down 10.2 percent), Minnesota (down 9.8 percent), Maine (down 9.5 percent), Idaho (down 8.4 percent), and Iowa (down 8.0 percent).

The 10 largest energy consuming states in 1980 in descending order were Texas, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Florida, and Indiana. These 10 states accounted for 54 percent of all energy consumed in the United States in 1980. Texas alone claimed 11 percent of the U.S. total. The 10 largest petroleum consuming states in 1980 accounted for 55 percent of all petroleum consumed, with California and Texas each claiming 10 percent of the U.S. total. The largest petroleum consumers were California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan. The 10 leading natural gas consumers in 1980, accounting for 67 percent of the U.S. total, were Texas, California, Louisiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Texas alone accounted for 21 percent of the total U.S. consumption of natural gas in 1980. The top 10 coal consuming states in 1980 were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Texas, Michigan, Alabama, Kentucky, and North Carolina. Pennsylvania and Ohio each accounted for 10 percent of the coal consumed in the United States in 1980, and the top 10 states together accounted for 61 percent of the coal total.

Of the 75.9 quadrillion Btu of energy consumed in the United States in 1980, 34.2 quadrillion Btu, or 45 percent, was derived from petroleum. Motor gasoline, distillate fuel, and residual fuel accounted for 37 percent, 18 percent, and 17 percent, respectively, of the petroleum total. The 5 largest motor gasoline consuming states in 1980 were California, Texas, New York, Ohio, and Florida. The 5 largest distillate fuel consumers were Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, California, and New Jersey. The 5 largest residual fuel consumers were California, New York, Florida, Texas, and Louisiana.

Energy consumption per capita in the United States during 1980 was 334 million Btu, down from 1979 by 4.8 percent, and ranged from a low of 200 million Btu in Rhode Island to a high of 842 million Btu in Wyoming. The 10 largest energy consuming states on a per capita basis in 1980 were Wyoming, Louisiana, Alaska, Texas, Montana, Indiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Alabama, and West Virginia. The 10 smallest users of energy on a per capita basis were Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, and California. End-use energy consumption per capita varied considerably by state. For example, residential energy use per capita in 1980 ranged from a low of 23 million Btu in Hawaii to a high of 86 million Btu in Alaska, and the transportation sector's energy use ranged from a low of 41 million Btu per person in the District of Columbia to a high of 223 million Btu per person in Alaska. From 1960 to 1980, the U.S. population grew by 26 percent while energy use per person grew by 37 percent. A few states experienced very little change over this period: Rhode Island's per capita energy consumption actually declined 11 percent between 1960 and 1980. Other states with little per capita growth during this period were Utah (up 2 percent), Massachusetts (up 5 percent), and New Mexico (up 8 percent). States with the largest per capita increases in energy consumption between 1960 and 1980 were Alaska (up 159 percent), Wyoming (up 101 percent), Mississippi (up 95 percent), Georgia (up 86 percent), Louisiana (up 83 percent), Oklahoma (up 76 percent), and Arkansas (up 72 percent).

From 1960 to 1980, total U.S. energy consumption grew by 72 percent. The largest state increases were experienced by Alaska (up 352 percent), Nevada (up 225 percent), Florida (up 207 percent), Wyoming (up 185 percent), Arizona (up 167 percent), and Georgia (up 157 percent). Among the principal fossil fuels, U.S. petroleum consumption grew by 72 percent from 1960 to 1980, natural gas use grew by 65 percent, and coal use was up 53 percent. Only Rhode Island and the District of Columbia used less petroleum in 1980 than they used in 1960. The remaining states all recorded growth in their petroleum consumption between 1960 and 1980. The smallest increase, 11 percent, occurred in Massachusetts. The largest increases occurred in Louisiana (up 226 percent), Nevada (up 178 percent), Mississippi (up 176 percent), and Wyoming (up 170 percent). Only 3 states consumed less natural gas in 1980 than in 1960: North Dakota (down 14 percent), West Virginia (down 6 percent), and South Dakota (down 3 percent). Thirteen states, including nearly all of the northeast states, consumed less coal in 1980 than in 1960: Alaska, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia.

A look at energy sources as shares of the U.S. total energy consumption reveals changes in the energy picture. Coal as a share of U.S. total energy fell from 23.0 percent in 1960 to 19.0 percent in 1970, and then rose to 20.4 percent in 1980. In contrast to coal's pattern, natural gas increased from its 1960 share of 28.1 percent to 32.6 percent in 1970, and then fell to 26.9 percent in 1980. Petroleum was more stable as a share of the U.S. energy total: 45.2 percent in 1960, 44.2 percent in 1970, and 45.0 percent in 1980. Meanwhile, nuclear power grew from a negligible source of energy in the United States in 1960 to provide a 0.4 percent share in 1970 and a 3.5 percent share by 1980. Hydropower also grew as a share of U.S. energy consumption: from 3.8 percent in 1960, to 4.0 percent in 1970, to 4.1 percent in 1980.

Among the four major end-use sectors, the commercial and transportation sectors experienced the largest increases in energy consumption from 1960 to 1980. The commercial sector's energy consumption grew by 116 percent, the transportation sector by 87 percent, followed by the residential and industrial sectors which grew by 84 and 49 percent, respectively. From 1960 to 1980, the industrial sector's share of total energy consumption decreased while the shares of the other three major sectors all increased. Specifically, the industrial sector's share decreased from 46.2 percent in 1960, to 43.4 percent in 1970, to 40.0 percent in 1980; the transportation sector's share increased from 23.9 percent, to 24.0 percent, to 25.9 percent; the residential sector's share increased from 18.8 percent, to 20.0 percent, to 20.1 percent; and the commercial sector's share grew from 11.1 percent, to 12.6 percent, to 14.0 percent.

Significant shifts occurred in the relative amounts of the energy sources within each sector. In the residential sector, the proportion of energy supplied by electricity (including losses) grew from 29 percent in 1960, to 41 percent in 1970, to 55 percent in 1980. While the residential sector's reliance on electricity grew in this manner, its reliance on direct use of the fossil fuels fell: petroleum as a share of the sector's total fell from 27 percent in 1960, to 21 percent in 1970, to 13 percent in 1980; the natural gas share fell from 39 percent, to 37 percent, to 32 percent; and coal as a source nearly disappeared, decreasing from 5 percent, to 1 percent, to less than 0.5 percent. The commercial sector's energy sources shifted in a pattern similar that of the residential sector, except for its natural gas use: electricity (including losses) as a share grew from 39 percent in 1960, to 49 percent in 1970, to 61 percent in 1980; petroleum dropped from 27 percent, to 18 percent, to 12 percent; natural gas changed from 22 percent in 1960, up to 29 percent in 1970, and then down to 25 percent in 1980; and coal's share fell from 13 percent, to 3 percent, to 1 percent. In the industrial sector, electricity's share grew also: from 19 percent in 1960, to 23 percent in 1970, to 31 percent in 1980. Petroleum's share shifted from 28 percent in 1960, to 27 percent in 1970, up to 31 percent in 1980; similarly, the natural gas share fluctuated from 29 percent in 1960, to 33 percent in 1970, down to 28 percent in 1980; coal's share fell from 23 percent, to 17 percent, to 10 percent. The transportation sector remained almost totally dependent on petroleum throughout the period. Finally, for the electric utilities, coal was the dominant source of energy: 52 percent in 1960, 44 percent in 1970, and 50 percent in 1980. Petroleum's share shifted from 7 percent, up to 13 percent, and then down to 11 percent; similarly, the natural gas share changed from 22 percent to 25 percent, and then down to 16 percent; hydropower's share decreased throughout, falling from 20 percent, to 16 percent, to 13 percent; and the nuclear power share grew from a negligible share in 1960, to 1.5 percent in 1970, to 11 percent in 1980.

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, 1980
Trillion Btu

State	Total Energy	Sources							End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Electricity Exchanges[1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	1539	659	276	486	250	97	0	-230	264	125	800	349
Alaska	299	5	157	131	0	6	0	0	35	34	141	89
Arizona	765	248	170	328	0	101	0	-83	145	137	218	264
Arkansas	858	39	281	339	83	18	0	98	183	101	369	206
California	6433	79	1860	3562	52	423	110	347	1166	1081	1811	2375
Colorado	886	249	263	368	7	18	0	-18	185	161	288	252
Connecticut	738	*	74	545	126	3	0	-9	211	129	213	185
Delaware	227	29	31	172	0	0	0	-4	39	52	82	54
Dist. of Col.	152	3	27	49	0	0	0	72	45	42	39	26
Florida	2524	228	326	1745	178	2	0	44	571	381	627	945
Georgia	1683	524	323	751	90	46	0	-50	346	207	583	548
Hawaii	258	0	0	257	0	1	0	0	22	19	68	149
Idaho	355	13	50	131	0	98	0	62	72	60	140	83
Illinois	3789	853	1116	1507	295	1	0	16	898	646	1425	820
Indiana	2442	1145	501	825	0	5	0	-34	453	229	1316	443
Iowa	1022	240	276	424	27	10	*	45	243	128	413	239
Kansas	1031	193	501	372	0	*	0	-34	189	146	415	281
Kentucky	1358	633	207	499	0	30	0	-11	261	165	606	325
Louisiana	3307	3	1841	1329	0	0	0	133	278	281	2101	647
Maine	312	3	2	223	47	64	0	-27	78	37	113	84
Maryland	1154	231	166	563	116	13	0	65	259	172	404	318
Massachusetts	1223	23	187	930	34	2	0	48	370	285	211	356
Michigan	2768	738	886	946	169	71	0	-43	733	423	988	624
Minnesota	1233	251	293	538	107	18	*	27	297	148	458	332
Mississippi	811	75	271	393	0	0	0	72	163	106	282	261
Missouri	1456	536	326	608	0	6	0	-21	407	248	390	411
Montana	366	62	62	177	0	103	*	-39	61	43	173	89
Nebraska	542	96	167	220	62	14	0	-17	128	96	178	140
Nevada	291	93	60	150	0	25	0	-37	59	34	84	115
N. Hampshire	199	29	9	143	0	11	0	6	59	27	55	58
N. Jersey	2070	68	349	1316	81	-3	0	259	476	384	644	566
N. Mexico	484	203	228	212	0	1	0	-161	63	71	174	175
N. York	3856	313	756	2231	205	348	*	2	942	915	990	1009
N. Carolina	1672	626	157	734	61	57	0	36	388	215	625	443
N. Dakota	247	172	23	145	0	56	0	-149	52	34	88	73
Ohio	3864	1530	919	1233	23	*	*	160	866	483	1727	788
Oklahoma	1227	111	743	450	0	14	0	-32	244	160	516	306
Oregon	896	14	81	369	57	313	2	60	190	156	311	239
Pennsylvania	3918	1606	794	1496	129	8	0	-115	869	442	1792	815
Rhode Island	189	*	28	111	0	*	0	50	56	34	47	52
S. Carolina	1001	248	146	390	185	31	0	*	191	134	428	248
S. Dakota	209	37	25	122	0	60	0	-35	54	26	66	63
Tennessee	1699	578	235	536	6	91	0	253	368	225	697	408
Texas	8432	753	4204	3547	0	4	1	-76	945	761	4918	1808
Utah	498	166	118	208	0	9	0	-1	100	54	221	124
Vermont	119	*	4	68	32	10	1	4	38	18	28	34
Virginia	1507	236	162	782	122	9	0	196	345	254	424	484
Washington	1551	93	132	594	22	869	0	-159	340	206	586	419
W. Virginia	764	843	146	219	0	12	0	-457	138	70	409	146
Wisconsin	1363	330	360	529	105	22	1	16	353	211	471	328
Wyoming	396	282	71	199	0	11	0	-166	32	24	253	88
United States	75944	15492	20391	34204	2672	3107	114		15272	10622	30368	19682

[1] Net interstate sales of electricity, including losses.
* 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 sector include -37 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, 1979
Trillion Btu

State	Total Energy	Sources							End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Electricity Exchanges[1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	1614	662	289	530	235	123	0	-225	248	129	884	354
Alaska	298	5	161	128	0	5	0	0	37	37	140	84
Arizona	812	255	177	379	0	75	0	-73	142	132	264	274
Arkansas	880	33	256	407	41	35	0	107	172	103	403	201
California	6470	68	1850	3685	93	351	84	337	1235	1045	1829	2361
Colorado	910	239	298	377	2	17	0	-23	193	165	282	271
Connecticut	775	1	69	577	135	5	0	-12	234	136	211	194
Delaware	207	24	26	162	0	0	0	-5	40	35	80	52
Dist. of Col.	153	3	30	59	0	0	0	61	41	43	40	29
Florida	2434	203	353	1714	164	2	0	-2	544	383	580	926
Georgia	1683	470	318	801	54	46	0	-7	326	207	584	567
Hawaii	259	0	0	258	0	1	0	0	22	18	61	158
Idaho	387	16	55	154	0	95	0	68	77	63	148	99
Illinois	3984	852	1164	1666	292	1	0	8	937	676	1445	927
Indiana	2645	1170	513	938	0	5	0	18	465	231	1477	471
Iowa	1111	227	297	495	31	9	0	53	259	153	440	259
Kansas	1155	148	597	452	0	*	0	-42	199	148	518	290
Kentucky	1409	611	223	512	0	41	0	22	258	162	647	342
Louisiana	3463	3	2020	1361	0	0	0	78	278	357	2247	581
Maine	345	1	2	254	48	62	0	-22	84	33	134	94
Maryland	1206	235	175	638	103	23	0	33	256	178	454	318
Massachusetts	1282	4	159	1039	65	5	0	11	373	278	247	384
Michigan	2902	759	892	1075	161	14	*	1	723	405	1081	693
Minnesota	1368	243	340	608	122	28	*	27	311	147	551	359
Mississippi	865	60	260	484	0	0	0	61	162	125	319	259
Missouri	1549	518	354	701	0	11	0	-36	405	271	425	447
Montana	408	65	71	205	0	107	1	-40	67	48	201	91
Nebraska	584	81	173	260	92	13	0	-36	131	98	200	155
Nevada	300	99	87	141	0	18	0	-45	60	47	82	112
N. Hampshire	198	29	9	148	0	13	0	*	62	20	51	66
N. Jersey	2061	59	266	1392	70	-3	0	277	441	357	712	551
N. Mexico	478	153	216	227	0	1	0	-120	61	67	177	172
N. York	4043	313	636	2549	197	398	1	-50	953	870	1148	1072
N. Carolina	1706	560	133	814	72	82	0	44	381	203	642	480
N. Dakota	264	159	30	152	0	62	0	-139	58	35	100	72
Ohio	4100	1662	914	1300	34	*	*	191	833	462	1991	814
Oklahoma	1322	62	845	478	0	24	0	-87	234	158	612	317
Oregon	927	6	95	391	48	309	2	75	197	149	311	270
Pennsylvania	4209	1720	754	1694	200	13	0	-171	882	435	2045	847
Rhode Island	204	*	28	126	0	*	0	50	64	37	48	54
S. Carolina	986	208	122	441	194	41	0	-20	176	124	424	262
S. Dakota	226	36	26	140	0	66	0	-42	57	28	72	69
Tennessee	1767	545	231	608	0	127	0	257	357	219	744	448
Texas	8438	616	4096	3740	0	12	1	-28	963	818	4771	1886
Utah	535	171	128	220	0	8	0	8	107	55	244	129
Vermont	126	*	4	78	37	11	*	-5	44	17	28	37
Virginia	1534	215	137	922	75	16	0	170	366	246	419	503
Washington	1567	101	161	594	38	823	0	-151	345	198	586	438
W. Virginia	801	825	151	235	0	13	0	-423	137	72	440	152
Wisconsin	1469	328	374	623	111	24	*	9	378	221	517	353
Wyoming	417	283	95	193	0	11	0	-166	38	29	262	88
United States	78903	15109	20661	37122	2715	3141	89		15413	10670	32387	20434

[1] Net interstate sales of electricity, including losses.
* 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 sector 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, 1960
Trillion Btu

State	Total Energy	Sources							End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Electricity Exchanges[1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	837	398	191	247	0	67	0	-67	104	60	496	177
Alaska	56	0	2	56	0	0	0	0	6	13	18	20
Arizona	286	*	140	127	0	32	*	-14	16	65	55	120
Arkansas	390	*	222	148	0	11	0	8	62	38	184	105
California	3291	37	1302	1753	*	183	1	15	575	431	1053	1233
Colorado	427	71	195	167	0	10	0	-17	87	58	178	103
Connecticut	523	102	29	389	0	5	0	-3	154	63	190	116
Delaware	134	22	9	105	0	0	0	-2	25	21	45	43
Dist. of Col.	123	29	13	62	0	*	0	19	28	32	35	28
Florida	822	27	143	654	0	3	0	-5	128	118	234	342
Georgia	655	90	188	325	0	25	0	27	128	75	246	207
Hawaii	115	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	8	17	25	66
Idaho	189	19	23	81	0	66	0	*	29	28	88	44
Illinois	2524	954	536	1090	3	2	0	-61	537	366	1126	494
Indiana	1520	821	220	587	0	1	0	-109	255	122	878	265
Iowa	623	123	194	304	0	9	*	-8	154	77	243	149
Kansas	613	17	374	236	0	*	0	-13	121	69	251	173
Kentucky	796	282	154	198	0	28	0	134	117	61	466	153
Louisiana	1405	0	1004	408	0	0	0	-7	100	75	974	256
Maine	207	20	0	160	0	32	0	-5	53	16	72	66
Maryland	708	237	73	377	0	15	0	5	134	79	322	173
Massachusetts	1044	120	81	839	*	11	0	-6	336	194	299	216
Michigan	1844	671	383	722	0	35	0	33	444	193	821	386
Minnesota	732	149	186	397	0	11	*	-11	173	72	308	179
Mississippi	359	1	188	143	0	0	0	28	60	33	137	129
Missouri	884	181	270	410	0	8	0	15	204	121	309	250
Montana	225	4	58	111	0	62	0	-11	32	34	101	57
Nebraska	317	23	140	145	0	10	1	-2	76	45	104	93
Nevada	90	4	13	54	0	21	0	-2	13	11	27	39
N. Hampshire	104	6	3	86	0	15	0	-6	36	8	26	34
N. Jersey	1309	198	144	955	0	*	0	12	317	184	471	337
N. Mexico	328	5	207	112	0	1	0	3	38	23	174	93
N. York	3015	725	434	1751	0	169	0	-63	717	596	938	764
N. Carolina	778	234	47	440	0	54	0	4	187	64	295	233
N. Dakota	176	43	27	107	0	11	0	-12	30	18	85	43
Ohio	2991	1300	725	793	0	*	*	173	596	287	1621	486
Oklahoma	540	2	319	223	0	8	0	-12	107	60	221	152
Oregon	432	10	32	228	0	134	*	28	90	59	173	110
Pennsylvania	3219	1529	540	1150	3	20	0	-23	638	312	1742	527
Rhode Island	192	17	12	160	0	*	0	2	52	22	57	61
S. Carolina	471	96	61	243	0	39	0	32	82	44	213	132
S. Dakota	135	8	25	93	0	12	0	-3	31	16	45	42
Tennessee	922	373	152	230	0	93	0	74	156	78	517	171
Texas	4210	29	2815	1361	0	10	0	-5	354	197	2866	794
Utah	301	53	72	126	0	3	0	7	39	34	166	63
Vermont	62	4	0	48	0	10	0	*	23	8	11	19
Virginia	808	320	68	450	0	14	0	-45	156	89	275	288
Washington	757	16	67	362	0	369	*	-57	159	66	354	178
W. Virginia	588	359	156	105	0	10	0	-42	77	35	392	84
Wisconsin	858	326	94	413	0	26	0	*	218	113	349	178
Wyoming	139	17	53	74	0	7	0	-11	15	12	71	41
United States	44080	10119	12385	19919	6	1653	2		8309	4907	20344	10520

[1] Net interstate sales of electricity, including losses.
* 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 sector 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, 1979-1980

State	Total Energy	Sources						End-Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	-4.7	-0.4	-4.5	-8.4	6.4	-20.7	0.0	6.7	-2.9	-9.4	-1.3
Alaska	0.3	3.1	-2.0	2.4	0.0	17.5	0.0	-5.7	-6.9	0.4	5.8
Arizona	-5.9	-2.7	-3.6	-13.4	0.0	35.7	0.0	1.9	3.4	-17.2	-3.5
Arkansas	-2.5	19.3	9.8	-16.9	102.2	-49.8	0.0	6.0	-2.2	-8.5	2.1
California	-0.6	15.0	0.5	-3.3	-43.8	20.5	31.0	-5.5	3.4	-1.0	0.6
Colorado	-2.6	4.2	-11.8	-2.3	213.2	6.5	0.0	-4.0	-2.2	2.4	-7.0
Connecticut	-4.8	-68.5	7.4	-5.7	-6.9	-44.5	0.0	-9.7	-5.2	1.1	-4.8
Delaware	9.7	18.5	19.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	49.4	2.3	2.4
Dist. of Col.	-0.8	14.3	-10.5	-16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	-0.2	-4.0	-10.3
Florida	3.7	12.3	-7.7	1.8	8.7	-10.9	0.0	4.9	-0.5	8.1	2.0
Georgia	*	11.4	1.5	-6.3	65.6	-0.2	0.0	6.2	*	-0.2	-3.3
Hawaii	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-3.9	0.0	0.7	7.7	12.3	-6.2
Idaho	-8.4	-15.7	-9.0	-14.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	-7.0	-5.6	-5.0	-16.3
Illinois	-4.9	*	-4.1	-9.5	1.0	6.6	0.0	-4.2	-4.4	-1.3	-11.5
Indiana	-7.7	-2.1	-2.4	-12.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	-2.5	-0.8	-10.9	-5.8
Iowa	-8.0	5.6	-7.0	-14.3	-11.3	5.4	NA	-6.4	-16.1	-6.2	-7.9
Kansas	-10.7	29.9	-16.0	-17.8	0.0	127.3	0.0	-5.5	-1.0	-19.8	-3.1
Kentucky	-3.7	3.6	-7.0	-2.7	0.0	-25.4	0.0	1.3	2.2	-6.3	-5.1
Louisiana	-4.5	-4.4	-8.9	-2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-21.2	-6.5	11.4
Maine	-9.5	470.5	6.5	-12.1	-2.1	2.8	0.0	-6.8	12.9	-16.0	-10.6
Maryland	-4.4	-1.9	-5.4	-11.7	13.2	-42.1	0.0	1.2	-3.0	-11.0	-0.1
Massachusetts	-4.6	495.2	17.3	-10.4	-46.8	-63.9	0.0	-0.8	2.7	-14.4	-7.3
Michigan	-4.6	-2.7	-0.7	-12.0	5.0	424.1	-100.0	1.4	4.4	-8.6	-9.9
Minnesota	-9.8	3.5	-14.0	-11.6	-12.8	-36.7	-20.1	-4.7	*	-16.9	-7.6
Mississippi	-6.2	25.3	4.2	-18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	-15.2	-11.7	0.6
Missouri	-6.0	3.5	-7.8	-13.2	0.0	-49.3	0.0	0.5	-8.7	-8.3	-8.1
Montana	-10.2	-4.3	-12.5	-13.3	0.0	-3.7	-66.2	-8.1	-11.7	-14.0	-2.7
Nebraska	-7.2	18.3	-3.6	-15.4	-33.2	7.2	0.0	-2.4	-2.0	-11.0	-9.6
Nevada	-3.1	-6.3	-30.6	6.2	0.0	38.2	0.0	-1.5	-27.5	1.6	2.7
N. Hampshire	0.2	0.9	10.6	-3.1	0.0	-15.3	0.0	-5.3	35.8	7.8	-11.2
N. Jersey	0.4	15.2	31.2	-5.4	15.4	-0.3	0.0	7.9	7.6	-9.6	2.7
N. Mexico	1.2	32.5	5.4	-6.6	0.0	38.8	0.0	3.5	5.5	-1.7	1.9
N. York	-4.6	*	18.9	-12.5	4.2	-12.4	-81.7	-1.1	5.1	-13.8	-5.9
N. Carolina	-2.0	11.7	17.8	-9.8	-15.2	-30.7	0.0	1.9	6.0	-2.7	-7.5
N. Dakota	-6.6	8.0	-21.4	-4.4	0.0	-10.7	0.0	-9.8	-0.6	-12.4	1.2
Ohio	-5.8	-7.9	0.5	-5.1	-33.0	35.5	-10.3	3.9	4.4	-13.2	-3.2
Oklahoma	-7.2	79.8	-12.1	-5.7	0.0	-43.4	0.0	4.3	1.6	-15.7	-3.5
Oregon	-3.4	120.0	-15.5	-5.6	20.0	1.2	-23.8	-3.3	4.6	-0.2	-11.5
Pennsylvania	-6.0	-6.6	5.3	-11.6	-35.7	-39.9	0.0	-1.5	1.5	-12.4	-3.8
Rhode Island	-7.2	109.0	2.1	-11.6	0.0	-62.2	0.0	-12.9	-8.6	-1.7	-4.4
S. Carolina	1.5	19.0	19.9	-11.5	-4.5	-23.6	0.0	8.6	8.2	0.9	-5.4
S. Dakota	-7.7	4.2	-5.8	-13.2	0.0	-8.5	0.0	-5.6	-6.0	-8.3	-9.6
Tennessee	-3.9	6.1	2.0	-11.8	NA	-28.8	0.0	3.3	3.0	-6.3	-8.9
Texas	*	22.1	2.6	-5.2	0.0	-66.1	-7.8	-1.9	-6.9	3.1	-4.1
Utah	-6.8	-3.0	-8.2	-5.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	-6.6	-1.7	-9.6	-4.0
Vermont	-6.0	4.8	-2.0	-13.2	-13.6	-7.0	51.3	-12.4	6.4	-1.1	-7.7
Virginia	-1.8	9.5	18.9	-15.2	62.5	-42.2	0.0	-5.7	3.2	1.2	-3.9
Washington	-1.0	-7.9	-18.3	*	-43.5	5.6	0.0	-1.5	4.3	*	-4.4
W. Virginia	-4.7	2.3	-3.1	-6.9	0.0	-9.6	0.0	0.9	-2.2	-7.1	-4.0
Wisconsin	-7.2	0.6	-3.7	-15.0	-4.7	-7.8	86.7	-6.4	-4.8	-8.9	-7.0
Wyoming	-4.8	-0.5	-26.0	3.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	-16.5	-16.3	-3.7	0.4
United States	-3.8	2.5	-1.3	-7.9	-1.6	-1.1	28.4	-0.9	-0.5	-6.2	-3.7

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

Consumption of Energy Summary
Percent Change, 1960-1980

State	Total Energy	Sources						End Use Sectors			
		Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	83.9	65.5	44.6	96.6	NA	45.1	0.0	154.6	109.3	61.3	97.2
Alaska	352.0	-44.1	7635.0	135.8	0.0	NA	0.0	447.1	175.1	669.6	207.5
Arizona	167.4	NM	21.4	157.6	0.0	216.8	-100.0	212.1	110.9	297.1	121.0
Arkansas	120.2	NM	26.4	128.1	NA	64.4	0.0	193.1	165.3	100.1	96.0
California	95.4	113.4	42.8	103.2	NM	130.7	NM	103.0	151.1	71.9	92.6
Colorado	107.3	249.0	34.8	119.8	NA	70.3	0.0	112.0	175.2	61.6	143.9
Connecticut	41.2	-99.7	152.4	39.9	NA	-41.9	0.0	37.5	103.6	12.1	59.9
Delaware	69.4	30.0	227.0	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.4	147.5	80.0	26.1
Dist. of Col.	23.6	-88.2	108.7	-20.9	0.0	-100.0	0.0	61.4	31.4	11.2	-7.1
Florida	207.0	739.3	128.0	167.0	NA	-25.7	0.0	345.2	224.4	167.6	176.1
Georgia	156.8	481.4	71.3	131.3	NA	84.6	0.0	169.7	177.4	137.2	164.7
Hawaii	123.9	0.0	0.0	123.2	0.0	NA	0.0	164.5	16.1	176.7	126.1
Idaho	87.5	-28.1	120.5	61.3	0.0	48.4	0.0	145.7	114.6	59.1	88.8
Illinois	50.2	-10.5	108.2	38.3	9879.9	-27.8	0.0	67.0	76.6	26.6	66.0
Indiana	60.6	39.5	128.0	40.6	0.0	355.1	0.0	78.1	88.0	49.8	67.3
Iowa	64.2	95.0	42.6	39.4	NA	3.3	12.1	58.0	66.7	70.1	59.7
Kansas	68.3	1061.4	34.1	57.7	0.0	-59.2	0.0	56.2	112.1	65.7	63.1
Kentucky	70.5	124.1	34.7	151.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	124.2	172.5	30.0	112.7
Louisiana	135.4	NA	83.4	226.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.9	274.5	115.8	152.8
Maine	50.5	-84.4	NA	39.6	NA	98.5	0.0	47.7	129.0	55.8	27.5
Maryland	63.1	-2.7	125.9	49.2	NA	-10.0	0.0	94.1	118.9	25.6	83.4
Massachusetts	17.1	-81.2	132.0	10.9	8629.7	-84.5	0.0	10.3	47.5	-29.4	65.1
Michigan	50.1	10.1	131.4	31.1	NA	102.0	0.0	65.2	119.0	20.3	61.8
Minnesota	68.5	68.9	57.3	35.4	NA	71.2	-86.9	71.4	106.1	48.5	85.1
Mississippi	125.8	9787.6	44.1	175.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	172.2	219.7	105.9	101.5
Missouri	64.7	196.5	20.8	48.3	0.0	-26.0	0.0	99.7	105.7	26.2	64.0
Montana	62.6	1348.0	8.0	59.2	0.0	65.3	NA	89.4	24.4	71.2	55.3
Nebraska	70.8	319.8	19.0	52.0	NA	34.0	-100.0	69.1	115.6	71.5	50.1
Nevada	224.5	2518.7	366.8	177.9	0.0	16.0	0.0	345.1	219.1	215.2	191.8
N. Hampshire	91.2	370.0	219.0	67.3	0.0	-28.1	0.0	62.7	230.3	110.7	73.5
N. Jersey	58.1	-65.6	142.0	37.8	NA	-709.1	0.0	49.9	109.2	36.6	67.9
N. Mexico	47.4	4381.9	9.8	89.4	0.0	30.7	0.0	67.9	207.4	0.2	87.6
N. York	27.9	-56.8	74.2	27.5	NA	106.0	NA	31.4	53.4	5.5	32.2
N. Carolina	114.7	167.1	233.8	67.0	NA	5.6	0.0	108.0	238.1	111.5	90.6
N. Dakota	40.3	303.6	-14.5	36.3	0.0	386.8	0.0	72.6	88.4	3.3	70.5
Ohio	29.2	17.7	26.7	55.5	NA	-70.3	-85.5	45.2	68.4	6.5	62.0
Oklahoma	127.3	5348.5	132.7	102.1	0.0	79.5	0.0	129.2	167.1	133.2	101.6
Oregon	107.3	40.6	152.3	62.1	NA	133.3	534.9	110.5	165.0	79.3	117.9
Pennsylvania	21.7	5.0	47.1	30.1	4711.5	-61.3	0.0	36.1	41.9	2.9	54.6
Rhode Island	-1.4	-99.2	131.0	-30.8	0.0	-86.0	0.0	8.0	51.5	-16.8	-14.6
S. Carolina	112.6	157.1	140.5	60.9	NA	-19.4	0.0	133.6	202.8	100.7	88.6
S. Dakota	54.3	390.6	-2.9	30.8	0.0	384.3	0.0	73.1	58.8	44.9	48.9
Tennessee	84.2	54.7	55.0	133.3	NA	-2.8	0.0	135.9	188.2	34.9	138.3
Texas	100.3	2527.8	49.3	160.6	0.0	-58.7	NA	166.9	287.2	71.6	127.8
Utah	65.4	78.8	62.8	64.7	0.0	159.7	0.0	153.8	59.4	33.3	97.6
Vermont	90.9	-87.0	NA	40.4	NA	2.6	NA	65.7	113.8	147.2	78.0
Virginia	86.5	-26.4	137.2	73.6	NA	-32.3	0.0	120.5	186.7	54.4	67.8
Washington	104.9	484.9	96.2	64.0	NA	135.6	-100.0	113.0	213.0	65.7	135.6
W. Virginia	29.8	134.8	-5.8	108.9	0.0	14.2	0.0	79.3	101.9	4.3	73.8
Wisconsin	58.9	1.2	284.3	28.1	NA	-15.2	NA	61.8	86.3	35.1	84.3
Wyoming	185.5	1586.2	33.7	169.5	0.0	75.1	0.0	108.0	109.7	255.8	114.0
United States	72.3	53.1	64.6	71.7	NM	87.9	4904.1	83.8	116.5	49.3	87.1

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 Per Capita, 1980
Million Btu

State	Resident Population[1] (thousands)	Total Energy	End-Use Sectors			
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	3890	396	68	32	206	90
Alaska	400	747	86	86	351	223
Arizona	2718	281	53	50	80	97
Arkansas	2286	375	80	44	161	90
California	23669	272	49	46	77	100
Colorado	2889	307	64	56	100	87
Connecticut	3108	238	68	42	69	60
Delaware	595	382	66	88	137	90
Dist. of Col.	638	238	70	67	60	41
Florida	9740	259	59	39	64	97
Georgia	5464	308	63	38	107	100
Hawaii	965	267	23	20	71	154
Idaho	944	376	76	63	148	88
Illinois	11418	332	79	57	125	72
Indiana	5490	445	83	42	240	81
Iowa	2913	351	83	44	142	82
Kansas	2363	436	80	62	176	119
Kentucky	3661	371	71	45	166	89
Louisiana	4204	787	66	67	500	154
Maine	1125	277	69	33	100	75
Maryland	4216	274	62	41	96	75
Massachusetts	5737	213	65	50	37	62
Michigan	9258	299	79	46	107	67
Minnesota	4077	303	73	36	112	81
Mississippi	2521	322	65	42	112	103
Missouri	4917	296	83	50	79	84
Montana	787	465	78	54	220	113
Nebraska	1570	345	81	61	113	89
Nevada	799	364	74	42	105	144
N. Hampshire	921	216	64	29	60	63
N. Jersey	7364	281	65	52	87	77
N. Mexico	1300	372	49	55	134	135
N. York	17557	220	54	52	56	57
N. Carolina	5874	285	66	37	106	76
N. Dakota	653	378	79	53	134	112
Ohio	10797	358	80	45	160	73
Oklahoma	3025	406	81	53	171	101
Oregon	2633	340	72	59	118	91
Pennsylvania	11867	330	73	37	151	69
Rhode Island	947	200	59	36	50	55
S. Carolina	3119	321	61	43	137	80
S. Dakota	690	303	78	38	95	91
Tennessee	4591	370	80	49	152	89
Texas	14228	593	66	54	346	127
Utah	1461	341	68	37	151	85
Vermont	511	232	75	35	55	67
Virginia	5346	282	65	48	79	90
Washington	4130	376	82	50	142	101
W. Virginia	1950	392	71	36	210	75
Wisconsin	4705	290	75	45	100	70
Wyoming	471	842	67	51	536	187
United States	227158	334	67	47	134	87

[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	Resident Population[1] (thousands)	Total Energy	End Use Sectors			
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation
Alabama	3274	256	32	18	152	54
Alaska	229	289	28	55	80	126
Arizona	1521	216	35	49	42	91
Arkansas	1789	218	35	21	103	59
California	15870	207	36	27	66	78
Colorado	1769	242	49	33	101	58
Connecticut	2544	206	60	25	75	46
Delaware	449	298	55	47	101	95
Dist. of Col.	765	161	36	42	45	37
Florida	5004	164	26	23	47	68
Georgia	3956	166	32	19	62	52
Hawaii	642	180	13	26	38	102
Idaho	671	282	44	41	131	66
Illinois	10086	250	53	36	112	49
Indiana	4674	325	54	26	188	57
Iowa	2756	226	56	28	88	54
Kansas	2183	281	55	32	115	79
Kentucky	3041	262	38	20	153	50
Louisiana	3260	431	31	23	299	78
Maine	975	213	54	17	74	68
Maryland	3113	227	43	25	103	56
Massachusetts	5160	202	65	38	58	42
Michigan	7834	235	57	25	105	49
Minnesota	3425	214	50	21	90	52
Mississippi	2182	165	27	15	63	59
Missouri	4326	204	47	28	71	58
Montana	679	332	48	50	149	84
Nebraska	1417	224	53	31	73	66
Nevada	291	308	45	36	91	135
N. Hampshire	609	171	59	13	43	55
N. Jersey	6103	215	52	30	77	55
N. Mexico	954	344	40	24	182	98
N. York	16838	179	43	35	56	45
N. Carolina	4573	170	41	14	65	51
N. Dakota	634	278	47	29	134	68
Ohio	9734	307	61	29	167	50
Oklahoma	2336	231	46	26	95	65
Oregon	1772	244	51	33	98	62
Pennsylvania	11329	284	56	27	154	47
Rhode Island	855	225	60	26	67	71
S. Carolina	2392	197	34	18	89	55
S. Dakota	683	198	46	24	66	62
Tennessee	3575	258	44	22	144	48
Texas	9624	437	37	20	298	82
Utah	900	335	44	38	184	69
Vermont	389	160	60	21	29	49
Virginia	3986	203	39	22	69	72
Washington	2855	265	56	23	124	62
W. Virginia	1853	317	42	19	212	45
Wisconsin	3962	217	55	29	88	45
Wyoming	331	420	46	35	215	124
United States	179979	245	46	27	113	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.

1980 Summaries

Consumption of Energy by Type, 1980
Trillion Btu

State	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	659.5	275.7	20.8	1.0	88.1	11.0	7.1	20.8	6.0	232.7	46.0	0.0	52.5	485.9	250.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	-229.6	1539.0
Alaska	4.7	157.3	2.0	2.3	38.5	53.5	0.1	1.9	0.7	19.3	2.5	*	10.2	131.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	298.6
Arizona	248.3	170.3	13.7	1.8	65.8	42.2	0.4	4.7	3.7	160.7	6.6	*	28.5	327.9	0.0	101.4	0.0	0.0	-83.4	764.7
Arkansas	39.4	280.9	18.4	1.5	62.9	11.8	3.2	25.9	4.2	139.1	29.3	0.0	42.1	338.6	83.3	17.5	0.0	0.0	98.1	857.8
California	78.7	1859.5	115.0	3.6	357.1	363.7	12.0	65.3	29.8	1332.1	1019.3	7.3	257.0	3562.2	52.3	423.1	109.7	0.2	347.1	6432.9
Colorado	248.7	262.8	15.1	1.2	64.5	26.9	2.3	20.8	3.9	180.1	11.2	0.1	41.9	368.0	7.1	17.8	0.0	0.0	-18.3	886.1
Connecticut	0.3	74.3	4.2	0.4	129.3	11.1	2.8	7.9	2.8	158.7	177.4	0.0	50.3	544.7	125.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	-9.4	738.5
Delaware	28.5	30.6	2.3	0.3	21.6	8.0	1.7	4.5	0.8	34.7	81.1	0.0	17.3	172.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.4	227.0
Dist. of Col.	3.4	27.0	0.1	*	20.1	1.9	1.5	*	0.4	20.4	2.7	0.0	2.1	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	152.0
Florida	228.2	325.8	29.8	6.1	166.8	195.5	5.4	32.4	8.5	574.0	609.5	*	117.0	1745.2	178.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	44.3	2523.8
Georgia	524.1	322.8	31.8	1.6	114.8	91.3	3.1	29.6	7.6	344.1	53.5	*	73.6	751.2	89.8	45.8	0.0	0.0	-50.4	1683.2
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	34.7	80.9	0.1	2.7	0.6	38.0	83.2	*	13.9	257.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	258.1
Idaho	13.3	50.2	5.1	0.8	32.8	6.9	0.0	5.2	1.1	58.2	3.9	0.2	16.9	131.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	61.6	354.6
Illinois	853.1	1116.1	52.2	0.6	214.5	110.9	3.4	138.6	21.1	572.9	178.5	1.5	213.1	1507.4	295.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	16.1	3789.2
Indiana	1145.1	501.0	34.2	1.3	179.2	13.6	3.7	53.3	10.8	316.2	92.1	0.1	120.7	825.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	-34.3	2441.8
Iowa	239.6	276.1	11.0	0.8	91.6	4.9	1.0	60.4	4.3	185.9	2.3	0.3	61.4	424.0	27.3	9.8	0.0	0.3	45.4	1022.5
Kansas	192.9	501.1	20.0	1.1	83.6	14.4	2.8	32.4	6.1	155.4	6.7	0.0	49.0	371.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-34.4	1031.2
Kentucky	632.8	207.2	13.4	0.5	132.9	16.2	16.5	38.9	6.4	209.2	6.4	0.0	58.2	498.5	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	-11.2	1357.7
Louisiana	2.8	1841.3	12.8	1.3	136.4	47.5	32.4	195.2	12.1	247.7	391.3	0.1	252.2	1329.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.5	3306.8
Maine	3.1	2.3	2.9	0.6	61.6	11.1	2.9	4.1	1.2	61.8	52.9	0.0	24.0	223.1	46.9	63.9	0.0	0.0	-27.3	312.1
Maryland	230.7	165.7	17.5	0.7	130.4	18.6	6.6	9.6	4.4	231.1	101.1	0.0	43.2	563.3	116.5	13.1	0.0	0.0	64.5	1153.8
Massachusetts	22.5	187.0	8.2	1.0	217.0	48.3	4.0	11.2	5.1	270.2	332.9	0.0	32.3	930.2	34.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	47.5	1223.3
Michigan	738.5	886.2	23.1	2.4	161.9	40.6	7.0	34.0	19.9	509.7	75.5	0.2	72.0	946.2	169.1	71.3	0.0	0.0	-43.2	2768.0
Minnesota	251.2	292.8	23.5	0.8	126.5	29.0	1.2	28.1	6.8	242.7	19.5	0.2	59.3	537.6	106.7	18.0	0.0	*	27.2	1233.5
Mississippi	75.1	270.8	13.5	1.0	57.3	8.2	1.4	29.9	4.0	140.7	94.8	0.0	42.6	393.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	811.2
Missouri	536.4	326.2	26.5	0.7	106.3	35.7	1.8	50.4	9.7	309.8	9.0	*	58.2	608.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	-20.7	1455.9
Montana	61.9	62.2	6.7	0.7	43.7	5.5	0.0	6.4	1.5	54.7	25.4	*	32.8	177.4	0.0	103.2	0.0	0.2	-38.8	366.2
Nebraska	96.3	167.1	4.8	1.1	53.6	7.9	0.4	21.0	2.4	100.3	0.5	*	28.1	220.0	61.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	-16.8	541.9
Nevada	93.3	60.1	3.7	1.1	23.4	38.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	59.0	15.7	0.3	6.1	150.3	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	-37.3	290.9
N. Hampshire	29.3	9.4	1.7	0.3	33.8	4.8	1.9	7.0	0.5	49.3	34.2	0.0	9.7	143.1	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	198.6
N. Jersey	68.2	348.8	29.0	0.6	305.5	48.8	9.6	32.8	14.4	382.1	334.3	0.0	158.7	1315.8	81.1	-2.9	0.0	0.0	258.8	2069.7
N. Mexico	203.2	227.7	7.5	1.0	46.5	13.7	7.6	13.1	2.0	88.8	5.9	*	26.2	212.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-160.6	483.6
N. York	312.8	756.4	32.7	1.7	420.9	205.5	13.1	22.7	12.7	669.3	709.8	0.4	142.5	2231.3	205.1	348.3	0.0	0.1	2.0	3855.9
N. Carolina	626.0	157.0	20.5	1.3	139.5	27.8	18.5	29.2	7.3	347.9	57.3	*	84.9	734.2	61.4	56.8	0.0	0.0	36.1	1671.5
N. Dakota	172.2	23.4	4.6	0.5	47.3	9.6	0.1	7.5	1.1	48.2	4.5	0.4	21.4	145.2	0.0	55.5	0.0	0.0	-149.3	247.1
Ohio	1529.8	918.6	48.4	1.9	284.4	41.3	13.9	41.9	23.2	594.8	40.3	0.2	142.7	1233.0	22.5	0.1	0.0	*	160.0	3864.0
Oklahoma	111.5	743.0	32.0	1.7	70.1	23.4	1.9	43.4	8.2	208.2	4.6	*	56.9	450.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	-91.6	1226.9
Oregon	14.1	80.6	16.5	1.1	98.7	14.0	0.6	3.2	4.6	160.3	28.4	*	42.1	369.4	57.4	312.9	0.0	1.7	60.0	896.0
Pennsylvania	1606.2	794.4	34.0	1.3	398.1	56.9	15.7	30.6	24.7	566.9	218.5	0.2	149.6	1496.4	128.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	-115.3	3918.0
Rhode Island	0.1	28.3	6.9	1.1	29.2	1.8	0.5	2.0	0.8	44.2	14.0	0.0	10.6	111.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	49.6	189.2
S. Carolina	247.9	145.7	10.1	1.0	62.4	16.1	7.7	17.2	3.3	186.6	44.8	0.1	41.1	390.3	185.2	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1000.7
S. Dakota	37.4	24.7	4.2	0.6	28.1	6.7	0.1	12.2	1.0	50.9	0.7	*	17.2	121.7	0.0	60.2	0.0	0.0	-35.2	208.9
Tennessee	577.8	235.2	22.4	1.2	111.1	23.0	8.7	15.6	7.5	288.6	9.4	*	48.2	535.9	5.5	90.7	0.0	0.0	253.4	1698.5
Texas	752.6	4203.6	69.4	6.2	425.9	175.5	87.1	686.8	32.4	950.8	411.1	3.0	698.6	3546.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.8	-76.1	8431.7
Utah	165.8	117.9	9.2	0.7	48.8	11.3	0.6	3.2	1.8	81.6	21.7	0.6	28.2	207.6	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	-1.4	498.5
Vermont	0.5	4.4	0.3	0.1	23.6	0.9	1.6	4.6	0.4	28.6	3.0	0.0	4.6	67.5	31.7	10.4	0.0	0.5	3.6	118.5
Virginia	235.8	162.3	17.4	1.2	143.2	68.4	9.7	13.3	5.8	310.1	155.2	0.0	57.4	781.7	122.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	195.7	1506.7
Washington	93.2	131.9	13.6	1.9	107.4	69.0	0.7	5.0	4.3	224.1	109.0	*	59.1	594.0	21.7	869.4	0.0	0.0	-159.3	1550.9
W. Virginia	843.3	146.5	4.7	0.3	61.3	2.0	2.8	4.6	4.1	101.9	9.2	*	28.3	219.2	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-456.9	763.6
Wisconsin	329.9	360.4	18.0	0.5	130.7	12.9	1.3	34.9	6.2	260.6	11.2	2.0	50.5	528.9	105.5	21.9	0.0	0.6	16.3	1363.5
Wyoming	282.0	70.6	7.6	0.5	76.9	0.9	0.4	8.7	1.3	44.7	13.7	0.1	44.0	198.6	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-166.2	396.5
United States	15492.0	20391.2	944.9	64.3	6110.3	2190.4	328.7	1976.0	353.9	12647.9	5771.6	17.3	3799.1	34204.4	2671.9	3107.0	109.7	4.5		75944.0

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the state.

[4] U.S. total includes -36.7 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 an estimated 1.4 quadrillion Btu of wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (primarily the pulp and paper industry) and an estimated 0.8 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, 1980
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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	71.8	264.2	41.6	125.4	488.5	800.4	348.8	349.0	817.8	-229.6	171.9	416.4	1539.0
Alaska	15.3	34.6	21.7	34.5	127.2	140.6	89.0	89.0	45.4	0.0	8.8	36.6	298.6
Arizona	32.4	144.9	31.1	136.9	125.0	218.4	263.7	264.4	395.9	-83.4	91.3	221.2	764.7
Arkansas	63.1	182.5	39.0	100.9	241.0	368.8	205.3	205.6	211.4	98.1	90.4	219.1	857.8
California	559.0	1166.4	341.1	1080.9	1204.8	1810.8	2371.1	2374.8	1609.9	347.1	571.7	1385.3	6432.9
Colorado	106.9	185.1	76.3	160.9	207.9	288.4	251.3	251.7	262.1	-18.3	71.2	172.5	886.1
Connecticut	115.1	211.1	46.9	129.0	143.9	213.3	185.0	185.1	257.0	-9.4	72.3	175.3	738.5
Delaware	17.6	39.4	34.4	52.1	53.3	81.8	53.7	53.8	72.4	-4.4	19.9	48.1	227.0
Dist. of Col.	18.8	44.7	19.1	42.5	6.4	38.6	26.2	26.3	9.3	72.3	23.8	57.8	152.0
Florida	48.3	570.9	62.5	381.3	409.8	627.0	943.1	944.5	1015.8	44.3	309.7	750.4	2523.8
Georgia	111.9	345.9	67.1	206.7	358.6	582.8	547.5	547.8	648.4	-50.4	174.7	423.4	1683.2
Hawaii	1.9	22.2	3.1	19.2	34.6	68.1	148.5	148.6	69.9	0.0	21.6	48.3	258.1
Idaho	14.2	71.8	13.1	59.5	84.0	140.1	83.2	83.2	98.5	61.6	46.8	113.3	354.6
Illinois	548.1	897.6	276.8	645.8	1014.8	1425.4	817.2	820.3	1116.2	16.1	330.8	801.5	3789.2
Indiana	228.5	453.4	108.0	229.4	956.9	1315.8	442.9	443.2	739.9	-34.3	206.1	499.5	2441.8
Iowa	125.4	242.6	64.3	128.2	304.2	413.0	238.3	238.5	244.9	45.4	84.8	205.5	1022.5
Kansas	104.6	188.5	66.9	146.1	323.6	415.2	281.1	281.4	289.5	-34.4	74.5	180.6	1031.2
Kentucky	108.6	261.3	67.9	165.3	276.0	606.3	323.8	324.8	592.6	-11.2	169.9	411.6	1357.7
Louisiana	81.8	278.3	133.4	281.1	1829.3	2100.7	644.8	646.7	484.1	133.5	180.4	437.1	3306.8
Maine	43.0	78.0	17.1	37.1	72.1	112.7	84.3	84.4	122.9	-27.3	27.9	67.7	312.1
Maryland	131.1	259.4	56.3	172.3	244.8	404.3	317.4	317.7	339.6	64.5	118.1	286.1	1153.8
Massachusetts	235.2	370.4	131.7	285.5	112.1	211.2	355.7	356.2	341.1	47.5	113.5	275.1	1223.3
Michigan	473.3	733.3	227.6	422.6	630.1	988.2	623.2	623.9	857.0	-43.2	237.7	576.1	2768.0
Minnesota	159.3	296.5	81.1	147.5	276.4	457.8	331.3	331.7	358.2	27.2	112.6	272.8	1233.5
Mississippi	46.6	163.0	46.5	105.8	186.2	281.7	260.3	260.7	199.7	72.0	79.4	192.3	811.2
Missouri	189.3	407.1	96.7	247.9	261.3	390.0	410.3	410.8	518.8	-20.7	145.5	352.6	1455.9
Montana	27.2	61.3	18.2	42.6	105.4	173.3	88.9	89.0	165.2	-38.8	36.9	89.5	366.2
Nebraska	63.4	127.9	48.7	96.0	129.3	177.9	140.0	140.2	177.3	-16.8	46.9	113.6	541.9
Nevada	15.6	58.8	13.1	33.7	25.9	83.6	114.6	114.8	158.9	-37.3	35.5	86.1	290.9
N. Hampshire	29.8	58.8	13.6	26.6	26.8	54.9	58.3	58.4	63.8	6.2	20.5	49.6	198.6
N. Jersey	285.0	475.7	186.9	384.2	453.2	644.1	565.5	565.7	320.3	258.8	169.2	409.9	2069.7
N. Mexico	34.8	63.4	31.7	79.9	140.0	174.4	174.7	175.0	263.2	-160.6	30.0	72.6	483.6
N. York	585.2	942.4	422.0	914.9	614.5	989.5	1004.4	1009.1	1227.9	2.0	359.3	879.6	3855.9
N. Carolina	103.4	388.1	49.2	215.1	329.8	624.7	442.9	443.5	710.1	36.1	218.0	528.2	1671.5
N. Dakota	23.2	51.9	21.2	34.5	69.2	87.6	72.9	73.1	209.7	-149.3	17.7	42.8	247.1
Ohio	475.2	866.0	211.9	482.8	1081.7	1727.4	785.9	787.8	1149.3	160.0	382.5	926.8	3864.0
Oklahoma	100.6	244.4	56.3	160.5	401.6	516.0	305.1	306.1	454.9	-91.6	106.1	257.2	1226.9
Oregon	32.3	190.5	33.7	155.6	149.0	310.7	239.0	239.2	382.1	60.0	129.1	312.9	896.0
Pennsylvania	498.0	869.0	186.8	442.0	1254.4	1792.2	813.9	814.7	1280.1	-115.3	340.3	824.6	3918.0
Rhode Island	34.3	55.8	12.0	34.0	31.1	47.5	51.8	51.9	10.3	49.6	17.5	42.4	189.2
S. Carolina	44.3	191.2	32.5	133.7	241.0	427.6	247.7	248.1	434.9	0.3	127.1	308.1	1000.7
S. Dakota	23.5	54.1	13.0	26.2	50.3	65.8	62.6	62.7	94.6	-35.2	17.3	42.0	208.9
Tennessee	62.1	368.2	59.7	225.3	311.6	696.6	408.0	408.4	603.7	253.4	250.4	606.7	1698.5
Texas	277.2	945.0	249.1	761.4	4004.5	4917.6	1805.4	1807.6	2171.6	-76.1	612.2	1483.3	8431.7
Utah	63.6	100.0	17.8	54.2	168.8	220.7	123.2	123.5	126.4	-1.4	36.5	88.5	498.5
Vermont	17.7	38.5	7.2	17.9	13.6	28.2	34.0	34.0	42.5	3.6	13.5	32.7	118.5
Virginia	114.4	344.8	58.1	254.1	288.2	424.1	481.0	483.6	369.4	195.7	165.1	400.0	1506.7
Washington	54.1	339.6	46.1	206.2	219.9	586.3	417.2	418.8	972.8	-159.3	237.7	575.9	1550.9
W. Virginia	61.2	138.3	27.3	70.0	285.6	409.0	146.3	146.3	700.2	-456.9	71.1	172.2	763.6
Wisconsin	194.6	353.4	94.0	210.5	315.8	471.0	328.0	328.5	414.7	16.3	125.9	305.1	1363.5
Wyoming	15.2	31.7	10.9	24.1	198.7	252.7	87.9	88.0	250.0	-166.2	24.5	59.3	396.5
United States	6887.1	15272.2	4092.3	10621.7	20846.1	30368.0	19645.9	19682.1	24472.6		7146.2	17326.4	75944.0

[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. United States total includes -36.7 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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (estimated at 1.4 quadrillion Btu in the United States in 1980) and wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (estimated at 0.8 quadrillion Btu in the United States in 1980). 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, 1980
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	1.9	0.3	2.2	53.6	0.1	1.1	14.9	16.1	56.2	136.2	264.2
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	6.8	0.0	0.4	7.2	3.7	15.5	34.6
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	*	0.0	2.1	2.1	32.9	79.7	144.9
Arkansas	0.1	0.0	0.1	48.0	0.9	0.0	14.2	15.1	34.9	84.5	182.5
California	*	0.0	*	543.5	0.5	0.1	14.8	15.4	177.5	430.0	1166.4
Colorado	0.9	0.0	0.9	91.9	0.5	0.1	13.6	14.1	22.8	55.3	185.1
Connecticut	*	0.1	0.1	32.8	78.1	1.3	2.8	82.2	28.0	67.9	211.1
Delaware	*	*	*	7.1	7.6	1.6	1.3	10.5	6.4	15.4	39.4
Dist. of Col.	1.0	0.0	1.0	13.4	4.3	*	*	4.4	7.6	18.3	44.7
Florida	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.5	7.0	4.4	21.3	32.7	152.7	369.9	570.9
Georgia	0.2	0.0	0.2	92.4	3.3	0.5	15.4	19.3	68.4	165.6	345.9
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	1.9	6.3	14.1	22.2
Idaho	1.0	0.0	1.0	7.6	2.8	0.0	2.8	5.6	16.8	40.8	71.8
Illinois	1.4	0.3	1.7	490.0	20.4	0.9	35.1	56.4	102.1	247.4	897.6
Indiana	2.0	*	2.0	167.6	31.3	2.8	24.8	58.9	65.7	159.2	453.4
Iowa	0.8	0.2	1.0	87.0	13.8	0.3	23.3	37.4	34.2	83.0	242.6
Kansas	*	0.0	*	87.3	0.9	*	16.3	17.2	24.5	59.4	188.5
Kentucky	2.3	0.5	2.9	76.0	4.8	9.9	15.0	29.7	44.6	108.1	261.3
Louisiana	*	0.0	*	74.8	*	0.0	6.8	6.9	57.4	139.2	278.3
Maine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	36.9	2.3	2.7	42.0	10.2	24.8	78.0
Maryland	0.3	0.1	0.3	70.4	51.0	4.7	4.7	60.5	37.5	90.8	259.4
Massachusetts	0.4	0.3	0.7	96.7	131.7	1.8	4.3	137.8	39.5	95.7	370.4
Michigan	2.8	0.2	2.9	396.6	53.3	0.5	20.0	73.8	76.0	184.0	733.3
Minnesota	1.3	0.0	1.3	105.9	34.5	0.6	17.0	52.1	40.1	97.1	296.5
Mississippi	*	0.0	*	30.2	*	0.2	16.1	16.4	34.0	82.4	163.0
Missouri	0.7	*	0.8	146.9	7.2	0.3	34.1	41.7	63.6	154.2	407.1
Montana	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.8	2.4	0.0	4.9	7.3	9.9	24.1	61.3
Nebraska	0.2	0.0	0.2	50.1	2.1	0.1	11.0	13.1	18.8	45.6	127.9
Nevada	*	*	*	13.5	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.1	12.6	30.6	58.8
N. Hampshire	0.0	*	*	4.2	20.4	1.8	3.3	25.6	8.5	20.5	58.8
N. Jersey	0.0	0.4	0.4	139.8	139.0	1.5	4.3	144.9	55.7	135.0	475.7
N. Mexico	0.4	0.0	0.4	29.3	0.1	0.7	4.3	5.1	8.4	20.3	63.4
N. York	1.2	2.0	3.2	341.9	218.5	9.8	11.8	240.1	104.3	252.8	942.4
N. Carolina	1.6	0.0	1.6	34.8	40.8	15.6	10.7	67.1	83.2	201.5	388.1
N. Dakota	1.3	0.0	1.3	9.9	6.8	*	5.2	12.0	8.4	20.3	51.9
Ohio	5.0	0.5	5.5	403.2	43.1	5.8	17.6	66.5	114.2	276.6	866.0
Oklahoma	0.3	0.0	0.3	78.4	0.1	0.1	21.7	21.9	42.0	101.8	244.4
Oregon	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.8	11.7	0.2	1.4	13.3	46.2	112.0	190.5
Pennsylvania	3.5	16.1	19.9	295.2	161.4	13.4	8.1	182.9	108.4	262.6	869.0
Rhode Island	0.0	*	*	14.3	19.1	0.3	0.6	20.0	6.3	15.2	55.8
S. Carolina	1.8	0.1	1.9	19.3	9.2	6.8	7.1	23.1	42.9	104.0	191.2
S. Dakota	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.8	4.4	0.1	8.1	12.5	8.9	21.7	54.1
Tennessee	1.9	0.3	2.2	46.0	1.8	3.1	9.0	13.9	89.4	216.7	368.2
Texas	*	*	*	230.2	*	1.1	45.8	47.0	195.1	472.7	945.0
Utah	2.1	0.0	2.1	59.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	2.5	10.6	25.8	100.0
Vermont	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	12.6	1.3	2.5	16.3	6.1	14.7	38.5
Virginia	1.7	0.1	1.8	56.1	42.8	8.0	5.7	56.5	67.3	163.1	344.8
Washington	1.5	0.0	1.5	30.4	19.8	0.4	2.0	22.2	83.4	202.1	339.6
W. Virginia	1.2	*	1.2	49.4	6.8	2.3	1.4	10.5	22.5	54.6	138.3
Wisconsin	0.5	*	0.5	126.2	47.3	0.7	20.0	68.0	46.4	112.4	353.4
Wyoming	1.0	0.0	1.0	10.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	4.3	4.8	11.7	31.7
United States	43.2	21.8	65.0	4866.1	1310.1	106.6	539.3	1956.0	2448.1	5937.0	15272.2

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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 (estimated at 0.8 quadrillion Btu in the United States in 1980); (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, 1980
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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
Alabama	3.5	0.2	3.7	29.2	3.7	1.0	2.6	1.4	*	8.7	24.5	59.3	125.4
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	3.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	*	4.8	2.5	10.3	34.5
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	2.9	30.9	74.9	136.9
Arkansas	0.1	0.0	0.1	31.4	0.6	0.7	2.5	0.9	2.8	7.5	18.1	43.8	100.9
California	0.1	0.0	0.1	266.1	18.7	1.3	2.6	9.4	42.9	74.9	216.1	523.7	1080.9
Colorado	1.7	0.0	1.7	68.6	2.0	*	2.4	1.6	*	6.1	24.7	59.9	160.9
Connecticut	*	0.1	0.1	20.6	16.8	*	0.5	1.4	7.4	26.2	24.0	58.1	129.0
Delaware	*	*	*	3.3	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	26.9	31.1	5.2	12.5	52.1
Dist. of Col.	1.8	0.0	1.8	13.0	3.8	*	*	0.2	0.2	4.2	6.8	16.6	42.5
Florida	0.2	0.0	0.2	30.9	11.2	0.2	3.8	7.0	9.3	31.4	93.1	225.7	381.3
Georgia	0.4	0.0	0.4	60.2	1.8	0.1	2.7	1.9	0.1	6.6	40.8	98.8	206.7
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.1	5.0	11.1	19.2
Idaho	1.9	0.0	1.9	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.1	5.3	13.5	32.8	59.5
Illinois	2.6	0.2	2.8	233.7	12.2	0.1	6.2	5.3	16.6	40.3	107.8	261.2	645.8
Indiana	3.7	*	3.7	71.7	11.5	0.2	4.4	1.2	15.3	32.5	35.5	85.9	229.4
Iowa	1.5	0.1	1.6	51.8	4.4	*	4.1	1.8	0.5	10.8	18.7	45.3	128.2
Kansas	0.1	0.0	0.1	60.3	2.1	0.1	2.9	1.5	0.0	6.5	23.1	56.1	146.1
Kentucky	4.4	0.3	4.7	40.3	15.3	3.5	2.7	1.3	0.1	22.9	28.5	69.0	165.3
Louisiana	0.1	0.0	0.1	41.0	2.3	3.1	1.2	0.9	84.8	92.3	43.2	104.6	281.1
Maine	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	10.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	4.3	16.1	5.8	14.1	37.1
Maryland	0.5	*	0.5	30.3	16.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	7.3	25.5	33.9	82.1	172.3
Massachusetts	0.7	0.2	0.9	54.7	43.5	0.2	0.8	1.0	30.6	76.1	44.9	108.8	285.5
Michigan	5.2	0.1	5.3	194.8	18.1	0.1	3.5	4.3	1.4	27.5	57.0	138.0	422.6
Minnesota	2.4	0.0	2.4	65.3	8.4	0.0	3.0	1.8	0.2	13.4	19.4	47.0	147.5
Mississippi	*	0.0	*	21.4	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.6	21.5	25.1	17.3	42.0	105.8
Missouri	1.4	*	1.4	77.9	5.8	1.0	6.0	1.2	3.5	17.5	44.2	107.0	247.9
Montana	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.6	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	*	3.4	7.1	17.3	42.6
Nebraska	0.3	0.0	0.3	44.4	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.1	4.0	13.8	33.4	96.0
Nevada	0.1	*	0.1	10.5	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	*	2.6	6.0	14.6	33.7
N. Hampshire	0.0	*	*	4.0	6.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	2.3	9.6	3.8	9.1	26.6
N. Jersey	0.0	0.3	0.3	61.9	53.2	0.2	0.8	1.6	69.0	124.7	57.6	139.6	384.2
N. Mexico	0.7	0.0	0.7	25.1	0.8	3.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.8	11.4	27.7	70.9
N. York	2.2	1.3	3.6	165.7	84.0	1.0	2.1	5.4	160.2	252.7	144.0	348.9	914.9
N. Carolina	2.5	0.0	2.5	26.3	9.7	0.7	1.9	4.1	3.1	19.5	48.5	117.5	215.1
N. Dakota	2.4	0.0	2.4	11.3	3.7	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.5	7.5	3.9	9.4	34.5
Ohio	9.2	0.4	9.6	170.2	15.0	0.7	3.1	10.8	2.4	32.1	79.2	191.8	482.8
Oklahoma	0.5	0.0	0.5	48.3	1.8	0.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	7.5	30.4	73.8	160.5
Oregon	0.3	0.0	0.3	15.5	10.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	5.5	17.9	35.6	86.3	155.6
Pennsylvania	7.0	10.7	17.7	121.3	34.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	9.6	47.7	74.6	180.7	442.0
Rhode Island	0.0	*	*	6.9	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	5.1	6.4	15.6	34.0
S. Carolina	3.3	0.1	3.4	23.4	2.8	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.2	5.7	29.6	71.7	133.7
S. Dakota	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.7	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	4.0	3.9	9.3	26.2
Tennessee	3.6	0.2	3.8	45.1	5.9	0.6	1.6	2.4	0.3	10.8	48.4	117.2	225.3
Texas	*	*	*	172.6	16.5	18.4	8.1	17.3	16.2	76.5	149.7	362.6	761.4
Utah	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.3	6.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	6.6	13.5	10.6	25.7	54.2
Vermont	0.0	*	*	1.2	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	5.9	3.1	7.6	17.9
Virginia	3.2	*	3.3	39.4	9.5	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.8	15.5	57.3	138.8	254.1
Washington	2.7	0.0	2.7	31.5	6.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	2.7	11.9	46.8	113.4	206.2
W. Virginia	2.2	*	2.2	22.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	*	2.6	12.5	30.2	70.0
Wisconsin	0.8	*	0.9	79.0	9.8	0.3	3.5	0.4	0.2	14.2	34.0	82.5	210.5
Wyoming	1.8	0.0	1.8	5.1	2.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.1	3.9	9.4	24.1
United States	80.2	14.5	94.7	2673.6	515.3	40.6	95.2	107.1	565.9	1324.1	1906.5	4622.8	10621.7

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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, 1980
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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[3]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
Alabama	184.8	0.3	185.2	174.6	20.8	19.5	5.0	3.2	3.1	0.5	23.9	0.0	52.5	128.4	0.2	91.1	220.8	800.4
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.4	2.0	10.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	*	10.2	24.8	0.0	2.6	10.7	140.6
Arizona	16.5	0.0	16.5	38.7	13.7	20.7	0.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	*	28.5	69.6	0.2	27.3	66.2	218.4
Arkansas	9.1	0.0	9.1	128.9	18.4	20.6	2.5	8.4	1.6	0.3	9.1	0.0	42.1	102.9	0.0	37.3	90.5	368.8
California	78.6	0.0	78.6	497.8	115.0	90.3	10.6	47.3	12.8	8.9	79.1	7.3	257.0	628.3	0.0	177.0	429.0	1810.8
Colorado	43.8	0.0	43.8	61.7	15.1	23.1	2.2	4.6	1.4	3.6	10.3	0.1	41.9	102.4	*	23.5	57.0	288.4
Connecticut	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.8	4.2	18.8	1.4	4.5	1.3	0.3	42.1	0.0	50.3	122.9	0.1	20.3	49.1	213.3
Delaware	5.0	*	5.0	12.9	2.3	3.6	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.2	11.4	0.0	14.5	35.4	0.0	8.3	20.2	81.8
Dist. of Col.	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.5	*	*	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	5.2	0.0	9.4	22.8	38.6
Florida	19.8	0.0	19.8	104.0	29.8	41.0	0.9	7.1	3.7	0.5	86.1	*	117.0	286.0	0.0	63.5	153.8	627.0
Georgia	19.2	0.0	19.2	158.9	31.8	23.2	2.5	11.1	3.8	0.1	33.8	*	73.6	180.0	0.6	65.5	158.7	582.8
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	9.4	*	13.9	33.9	0.7	10.3	23.1	68.1
Idaho	10.4	0.0	10.4	32.4	5.1	12.8	0.0	1.9	0.3	3.4	0.8	0.2	16.9	41.3	0.0	16.4	39.7	140.1
Illinois	135.5	0.4	135.9	357.7	52.2	45.5	2.4	96.6	11.9	18.4	79.4	1.5	213.1	521.0	0.2	120.0	290.7	1425.4
Indiana	411.2	*	411.2	250.6	34.2	29.3	0.8	23.9	6.6	3.9	75.5	0.1	120.7	295.1	0.0	104.9	254.1	1315.8
Iowa	36.5	0.2	36.7	117.3	11.0	27.2	0.7	33.0	1.2	13.7	1.7	0.3	61.4	150.2	*	31.8	77.0	413.0
Kansas	8.4	0.0	8.4	195.4	20.0	20.2	2.7	12.8	2.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	49.0	119.8	0.0	26.8	64.9	415.2
Kentucky	65.7	0.7	66.4	67.4	13.4	37.3	3.1	21.1	3.3	0.5	5.4	0.0	58.2	142.2	0.0	96.5	233.8	606.3
Louisiana	2.7	0.0	2.7	1210.0	12.8	49.5	29.3	186.7	7.8	0.3	77.9	0.1	252.2	616.6	0.0	79.3	192.1	2100.7
Maine	2.6	0.1	2.7	0.7	2.9	4.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	25.5	0.0	24.0	58.6	10.1	11.8	28.7	112.7
Maryland	83.5	0.1	83.6	55.6	17.5	19.1	1.8	3.9	2.5	0.8	16.8	0.0	43.2	105.6	0.0	46.6	112.9	404.3
Massachusetts	2.4	0.4	2.8	29.6	8.2	10.9	2.0	6.1	2.3	0.5	16.8	0.0	32.3	79.0	0.6	29.0	70.2	211.2
Michigan	198.0	0.2	198.2	254.8	23.1	27.9	6.4	10.2	10.9	5.1	20.2	0.2	72.0	175.9	1.2	104.6	253.4	988.2
Minnesota	26.1	0.0	26.1	103.9	23.5	33.1	0.6	7.9	2.0	7.0	11.5	0.2	59.3	145.0	1.5	53.0	128.3	457.8
Mississippi	1.4	0.0	1.4	80.7	13.5	20.5	1.1	10.3	2.1	0.4	13.7	0.0	42.6	104.1	0.0	27.9	67.7	281.7
Missouri	40.5	*	40.5	79.9	26.5	27.7	0.5	10.2	4.1	9.8	4.4	*	57.6	140.9	0.0	37.6	91.1	390.0
Montana	4.6	0.0	4.6	20.6	6.7	11.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.3	25.3	*	32.8	80.2	0.0	19.8	48.1	173.3
Nebraska	7.3	0.0	7.3	53.2	4.8	19.8	0.2	7.8	0.3	7.7	0.2	*	28.1	68.8	0.0	14.2	34.4	177.9
Nevada	3.4	*	3.4	7.5	3.7	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	*	0.3	6.1	15.0	0.0	16.8	40.8	83.6
N. Hampshire	0.3	*	0.3	1.1	1.7	3.2	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.0	9.7	23.8	1.6	8.2	19.9	54.9
N. Jersey	0.3	0.5	0.8	64.4	29.0	42.6	7.9	27.5	10.1	0.8	111.5	0.0	158.7	388.0	*	55.8	135.1	644.1
N. Mexico	0.2	0.0	0.2	75.9	7.5	12.7	3.1	7.8	0.7	0.4	5.4	*	26.2	64.0	0.0	10.0	24.3	174.4
N. York	144.5	2.6	147.1	116.5	32.7	54.1	2.4	8.7	6.2	8.1	93.3	0.4	142.5	348.4	2.4	109.6	265.5	989.5
N. Carolina	34.5	0.0	34.5	87.7	20.5	24.0	2.2	16.5	3.5	2.7	53.3	*	84.9	207.5	*	86.2	208.8	624.7
N. Dakota	14.8	0.0	14.8	2.0	4.6	14.3	0.1	1.4	0.2	8.1	2.0	0.4	21.4	52.4	0.0	5.4	13.0	87.6
Ohio	403.5	0.7	404.2	328.6	48.4	73.0	7.4	20.8	14.5	6.1	35.8	0.2	142.7	348.9	0.0	188.6	457.0	1727.4
Oklahoma	10.7	0.0	10.7	251.8	32.0	21.5	1.7	17.2	3.5	1.9	4.4	*	56.9	139.1	0.0	33.4	81.0	516.0
Oregon	5.7	0.0	5.7	40.1	16.5	23.1	0.2	1.5	1.3	2.2	15.9	*	42.1	102.9	0.3	47.2	114.5	310.7
Pennsylvania	527.9	20.9	548.9	344.7	34.0	64.5	1.2	20.8	16.7	3.1	72.8	0.2	147.6	360.9	*	157.1	380.7	1792.2
Rhode Island	0.1	*	0.1	5.2	6.9	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	*	4.1	0.0	10.6	25.8	0.0	4.8	11.6	47.5
S. Carolina	45.6	0.1	45.7	94.3	10.1	10.9	0.7	8.7	1.7	0.5	26.7	0.1	41.1	100.5	0.5	54.5	132.1	427.6
S. Dakota	3.2	0.0	3.2	4.8	4.2	9.5	*	2.7	*	7.7	0.6	*	17.2	42.0	0.3	4.5	10.9	65.8
Tennessee	67.3	0.4	67.7	126.1	22.4	24.7	5.0	4.8	3.4	0.2	9.1	*	48.2	117.8	0.0	112.5	272.6	696.6
Texas	81.8	*	81.8	2214.8	69.4	117.4	67.5	627.7	20.8	2.5	101.0	3.0	698.6	1707.8	0.0	266.8	646.4	4917.6
Utah	47.6	0.0	47.6	52.4	9.2	12.9	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.9	15.0	0.6	28.2	68.8	0.0	15.2	36.8	220.7
Vermont	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	2.9	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	4.6	11.2	0.7	4.3	10.3	28.2
Virginia	91.6	0.1	91.7	56.0	17.4	20.7	1.5	6.5	2.6	1.5	32.8	0.0	57.4	140.2	0.3	39.7	96.2	424.1
Washington	8.8	0.0	8.8	65.2	13.6	25.2	0.2	2.5	1.2	1.5	41.2	*	59.1	144.6	1.3	107.0	259.3	586.3
W. Virginia	148.1	0.1	148.2	60.9	4.7	20.8	0.3	2.9	2.5	0.4	9.2	*	28.3	69.3	7.1	36.1	87.4	409.0
Wisconsin	57.1	*	57.1	132.6	18.0	20.8	0.2	11.2	3.0	8.6	9.1	2.0	50.5	123.4	2.7	45.3	109.9	471.0
Wyoming	41.8	0.0	41.8	49.3	7.6	36.3	0.2	3.6	0.3	1.9	13.5	0.1	44.0	107.5	0.0	15.8	38.2	252.7
United States	3152.9	28.3	3181.2	8394.9	944.9	1317.6	181.5	1327.0	182.0	158.1	1351.9	17.3	3793.7	9274.0	32.7	2781.0	6740.9	30368.0

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[2] U.S. total includes -36.7 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 an estimated 1.4 quadrillion Btu of wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (primarily the pulp and paper industry) in the United States in 1980. 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, 1980
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	16.9	1.0	64.1	11.0	0.1	2.9	230.8	22.1	332.0	0.1	0.1	349.0
Alaska	0.0	0.1	2.3	15.1	53.5	0.0	0.6	17.4	0.0	88.9	*	*	89.0
Arizona	0.0	21.9	1.8	37.6	42.2	0.1	2.1	158.1	0.0	241.8	0.2	0.5	264.4
Arkansas	0.0	11.7	1.5	38.8	11.8	0.8	2.6	138.0	0.0	193.6	0.1	0.3	205.6
California	0.0	15.6	3.6	242.4	358.2	0.6	17.0	1313.8	420.0	2355.5	1.1	2.6	2374.8
Colorado	0.0	7.7	1.2	38.0	26.9	0.2	2.4	174.8	0.0	243.6	0.1	0.3	251.7
Connecticut	0.0	0.1	0.4	15.0	10.8	0.1	1.5	156.9	0.3	184.9	*	0.1	185.1
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.6	8.0	0.1	0.4	34.3	5.1	53.7	*	*	53.8
Dist. of Col.	0.0	*	*	3.4	1.9	*	0.3	20.2	0.4	26.2	*	*	26.3
Florida	0.0	3.8	6.1	92.9	195.5	0.2	4.9	566.6	73.2	939.3	0.4	1.0	944.5
Georgia	0.0	7.6	1.6	82.0	91.3	0.3	3.7	342.1	18.9	539.9	0.1	0.2	547.8
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	1.3	19.3	80.9	*	0.5	37.4	9.1	148.5	*	*	148.6
Idaho	0.0	4.3	0.8	15.9	6.9	*	0.8	54.3	0.0	78.9	*	*	83.2
Illinois	0.0	14.9	0.6	130.8	110.0	0.7	9.2	549.2	1.8	802.3	0.9	2.2	820.3
Indiana	0.0	9.1	1.3	102.2	13.6	0.2	4.2	311.1	1.3	433.7	0.1	0.2	443.2
Iowa	0.0	13.0	0.8	45.9	4.9	0.1	3.2	170.4	0.0	225.3	0.1	0.2	238.5
Kansas	0.0	53.6	1.1	60.3	14.4	0.5	3.7	147.6	*	227.5	0.1	0.2	281.4
Kentucky	0.0	21.4	0.5	74.2	16.2	0.1	3.1	207.4	0.9	302.4	0.3	0.7	324.8
Louisiana	0.0	76.1	1.3	72.2	47.5	0.5	4.4	246.5	196.3	568.7	0.5	1.3	646.7
Maine	0.0	*	0.6	9.2	11.1	*	0.8	61.2	1.3	84.3	*	0.1	84.4
Maryland	0.0	4.0	0.7	33.9	18.6	0.1	1.9	229.8	28.4	313.4	0.1	0.2	317.7
Massachusetts	0.0	0.7	1.0	28.4	48.3	0.1	2.8	268.7	5.7	355.0	0.2	0.4	356.2
Michigan	0.0	12.7	2.4	56.5	40.6	0.3	9.0	500.3	1.5	610.5	0.2	0.6	623.9
Minnesota	0.0	9.3	0.8	47.1	29.0	0.1	4.8	233.9	6.1	321.9	0.1	0.3	331.7
Mississippi	0.0	40.2	1.0	34.9	8.2	0.6	1.9	139.7	33.7	220.1	0.1	0.2	260.7
Missouri	0.0	5.7	0.7	62.8	35.7	0.1	5.7	298.8	0.9	404.6	0.1	0.3	410.8
Montana	0.0	2.9	0.7	27.6	5.5	*	1.2	51.0	0.0	86.0	*	*	89.0
Nebraska	0.0	7.2	1.1	29.6	7.9	0.3	2.1	91.8	0.0	132.8	0.1	0.2	140.2
Nevada	0.0	0.2	1.1	16.0	38.8	*	0.5	58.1	0.0	114.5	*	0.1	114.8
N. Hampshire	0.0	*	0.3	4.0	4.7	*	0.4	48.5	0.3	58.3	*	*	58.4
N. Jersey	0.0	0.5	0.6	59.4	44.8	0.2	4.3	379.8	75.9	565.0	0.1	0.2	565.7
N. Mexico	0.0	39.3	1.0	31.4	13.7	0.2	1.3	87.8	0.0	135.4	0.1	0.2	175.0
N. York	0.0	3.6	1.7	59.8	205.3	0.2	6.5	655.9	71.5	1000.8	1.4	3.4	1009.1
N. Carolina	0.0	6.0	1.3	62.1	27.8	0.2	3.8	341.0	0.6	436.9	0.2	0.4	443.5
N. Dakota	0.0	0.2	0.5	22.0	9.6	*	0.9	39.7	0.0	72.8	*	0.1	73.1
Ohio	0.0	11.7	1.9	142.5	41.3	0.3	8.6	577.9	1.6	774.2	0.6	1.3	787.8
Oklahoma	0.0	23.3	1.7	46.6	23.4	0.7	4.7	204.7	0.0	281.8	0.3	0.7	306.1
Oregon	0.0	5.8	1.1	51.3	14.0	0.1	3.2	156.6	7.0	233.2	0.1	0.2	239.2
Pennsylvania	0.0	30.2	1.3	124.9	56.9	0.2	8.0	562.2	30.2	783.7	0.2	0.6	814.7
Rhode Island	0.0	0.2	1.1	3.9	1.8	*	0.4	43.9	0.4	51.7	*	0.1	51.9
S. Carolina	0.0	3.1	1.0	35.7	16.1	0.1	1.6	184.8	5.3	244.6	0.1	0.3	248.1
S. Dakota	0.0	0.1	0.6	11.5	6.7	*	0.9	42.8	0.0	62.6	*	0.1	62.7
Tennessee	0.0	16.9	1.2	76.5	23.0	0.2	4.1	286.0	*	391.1	0.1	0.3	408.4
Texas	0.0	107.3	6.2	280.0	175.5	5.2	11.6	931.0	288.6	1698.0	0.7	1.6	1807.6
Utah	0.0	0.9	0.7	28.8	11.3	*	1.2	80.3	0.0	122.3	0.1	0.3	123.5
Vermont	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	0.8	*	0.3	28.3	0.0	33.9	*	0.1	34.0
Virginia	0.0	8.5	1.2	65.0	68.4	0.1	3.2	306.7	27.8	472.5	0.8	1.9	483.6
Washington	0.0	3.8	1.9	55.6	69.0	0.1	3.0	220.1	63.7	413.5	0.5	1.1	418.8
W. Virginia	0.0	13.5	0.3	28.1	1.9	*	1.5	100.9	0.0	132.7	*	*	146.3
Wisconsin	0.0	8.4	0.5	49.7	12.9	0.1	3.2	251.6	1.5	319.5	0.1	0.3	328.5
Wyoming	0.0	6.0	0.5	37.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	42.2	0.0	81.9	*	*	88.0
United States	0.0	649.9	64.3	2782.0	2179.4	14.5	171.9	12382.7	1401.3	18996.0	10.6	25.6	19682.1

[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.
[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, 1980
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	468.5	0.0	468.5	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	97.2	250.0	0.0	0.0	817.8
Alaska	4.7	0.0	4.7	29.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4
Arizona	231.9	0.0	231.9	51.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.4	101.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	395.9
Arkansas	30.2	0.0	30.2	60.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	19.5	17.5	83.3	0.0	0.0	211.4
California	0.0	0.0	0.0	536.4	5.2	5.5	0.0	477.3	488.0	423.1	52.3	109.7	0.2	1609.9
Colorado	202.4	0.0	202.4	33.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	17.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	262.1
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	127.6	128.5	2.6	125.9	0.0	0.0	257.0
Delaware	23.5	0.0	23.5	7.2	1.1	0.0	2.8	37.7	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.4
Dist. of Col.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3
Florida	208.1	0.0	208.1	171.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	440.9	455.7	2.2	178.1	0.0	0.0	1015.8
Georgia	504.4	0.0	504.4	3.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.3	45.2	89.8	0.0	0.0	648.4
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	64.6	69.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.9
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5
Illinois	712.6	0.0	712.6	19.8	5.7	0.9	0.0	80.8	87.3	1.3	295.2	0.0	0.0	1116.2
Indiana	728.2	0.0	728.2	2.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	739.9
Iowa	200.2	0.0	200.2	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	9.8	27.3	0.0	0.3	244.9
Kansas	184.3	0.0	184.3	104.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	289.5
Kentucky	558.9	0.0	558.9	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	592.6
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	439.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	32.3	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	484.1
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	21.8	22.2	53.9	46.9	0.0	0.0	122.9
Maryland	146.3	0.0	146.3	5.4	9.7	0.1	0.0	48.5	58.3	13.1	116.5	0.0	0.0	339.6
Massachusetts	18.1	0.0	18.1	5.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	279.9	282.3	1.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	341.1
Michigan	532.0	0.0	532.0	27.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	52.4	58.5	70.1	169.1	0.0	0.0	857.0
Minnesota	221.4	0.0	221.4	8.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.2	16.5	106.7	0.0	*	358.2
Mississippi	73.7	0.0	73.7	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	25.9	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	199.7
Missouri	493.7	0.0	493.7	15.9	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	3.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	518.8
Montana	57.0	0.0	57.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	103.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	165.2
Nebraska	88.4	0.0	88.4	12.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	13.8	61.5	0.0	0.0	177.3
Nevada	89.7	0.0	89.7	28.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	15.7	16.2	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.9
N. Hampshire	29.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	25.7	25.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.8
N. Jersey	66.6	0.0	66.6	82.2	11.4	3.9	0.0	78.0	93.3	-3.0	81.1	0.0	0.0	320.3
N. Mexico	201.9	0.0	201.9	58.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	263.2
N. York	158.8	0.0	158.8	128.6	4.4	0.1	0.0	384.8	389.3	345.9	205.1	0.0	0.1	1227.9
N. Carolina	587.0	0.0	587.0	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.1	56.8	61.4	0.0	0.0	710.1
N. Dakota	153.7	0.0	153.7	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.7
Ohio	1110.5	0.0	1110.5	4.9	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.3	0.1	22.5	0.0	*	1149.3
Oklahoma	100.0	0.0	100.0	341.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	454.9
Oregon	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	312.6	57.4	0.0	1.7	382.1
Pennsylvania	1003.0	16.8	1019.8	3.0	13.3	0.0	1.9	106.0	121.1	7.6	128.7	0.0	0.0	1280.1
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
S. Carolina	196.9	0.0	196.9	5.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	16.4	30.8	185.2	0.0	0.0	434.9
S. Dakota	33.8	0.0	33.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	*	0.6	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.6
Tennessee	504.0	0.0	504.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	90.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	603.7
Texas	670.7	0.0	670.7	1478.6	11.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	17.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	2171.6
Utah	112.1	0.0	112.1	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.4
Vermont	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.6	31.7	0.0	0.5	42.5
Virginia	139.1	0.0	139.1	2.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	91.8	97.0	8.9	122.0	0.0	0.0	369.4
Washington	80.2	0.0	80.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	868.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	972.8
W. Virginia	691.7	0.0	691.7	0.1	4.1	*	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.2
Wisconsin	271.5	0.0	271.5	14.2	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.7	19.2	105.5	0.0	0.6	414.7
Wyoming	237.4	0.0	237.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0
United States	12134.3	16.8	12151.1	3806.8	185.3	11.0	5.4	2452.6	2654.3	3074.3	2671.9	109.7	4.5	24472.6

[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 1980

Consumption of Energy by Type, United States

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Imports of Coal Coke	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[3]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum						
1960	10119.2	12385.4	694.8	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	12926.4	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	21048.8	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	64529.0
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	72755.1
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	70709.5
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	76335.5
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	3024.1	3141.4	64.3	3.5	130.8	78186.3
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	2714.8	3141.2	83.8	5.2	65.9	78903.1
1980	15492.0	20391.2	944.9	64.3	6110.3	2190.4	328.7	1976.0	353.9	12647.9	5771.6	17.3	3799.1	34204.4	2671.9	3107.0	109.7	4.5	-36.7	75944.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Imports of Coal Coke
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-late Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	LPG[3]	Lubri-cants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	All Other Petro-leum	Total Petro-leum					
	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	159	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
1980	703	19877	142	13	1049	391	58	538	58	2408	918	3	665	6242	251	300	5	*	-1

[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 (an estimated 1.4 quadrillion Btu in 1980) and wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (an estimated 0.8 quadrillion Btu in 1980). 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	5901.3	8309.1	3006.1	4906.9	16462.9	20343.7	10482.4	10520.0	8227.0	2351.1	5876.0	44079.7
1961	6092.4	8618.5	3034.6	5004.8	16466.4	20437.0	10622.4	10662.6	8506.8	2465.6	6041.3	44722.8
1962	6424.6	9136.4	3174.1	5289.2	17041.8	21235.9	11097.3	11136.2	9059.9	2654.3	6405.5	46797.7
1963	6494.2	9402.9	3123.2	5457.9	17792.8	22170.1	11538.1	11574.5	9656.9	2840.9	6816.0	48605.3
1964	6573.5	9712.2	3144.6	5641.6	18822.8	23497.8	11890.9	11924.0	10343.8	3057.4	7286.4	50775.6
1965	6784.6	10161.3	3343.4	6026.7	19496.8	24469.6	12299.2	12331.6	11065.0	3254.3	7810.7	52989.1
1966	7020.3	10703.2	3505.7	6432.2	20391.4	25777.6	13045.8	13079.1	12029.0	3531.9	8497.1	55992.1
1967	7248.5	11187.9	3841.1	6984.8	20381.1	25996.5	13691.4	13722.6	12729.8	3750.5	8979.2	57891.8
1968	7486.0	11903.4	3951.9	7398.2	21162.8	27193.4	14799.2	14828.4	13923.5	4104.2	9819.3	61323.3
1969	7815.2	12768.2	4122.7	7898.2	21909.5	28399.2	15434.6	15463.4	15246.8	4482.8	10764.0	64529.0
1970	7909.8	13367.6	4269.8	8397.7	22319.4	28998.1	16035.2	16064.7	16293.9	4750.5	11543.4	66828.1
1971	8062.1	13918.1	4318.0	8751.1	22047.9	28954.7	16647.0	16675.8	17224.7	5014.1	12210.7	68299.7
1972	8254.0	14530.0	4386.2	9200.4	22774.2	30239.1	17629.4	17658.3	18584.0	5442.7	13141.3	71627.8
1973	7865.2	14632.9	4372.5	9574.0	23864.2	31876.0	18490.6	18519.7	20010.1	5844.4	14165.6	74602.5
1974	7535.7	14369.5	4205.8	9410.4	22849.5	30939.9	18004.5	18035.4	20159.6	5820.6	14339.0	72755.1
1975	7569.4	14444.0	4010.1	9483.5	20569.1	28604.4	18142.4	18177.5	20418.4	5961.1	14457.4	70709.5
1976	7925.5	14971.9	4326.9	10039.5	21676.4	30434.3	19027.9	19063.5	21552.5	6330.1	15222.4	74509.3
1977	7651.1	15212.6	4183.0	10207.0	21971.7	31180.3	19700.0	19735.6	22829.6	6647.8	16181.8	76335.5
1978	7647.1	15523.5	4278.1	10487.7	22116.2	31561.3	20583.0	20613.8	23561.9	6885.1	16676.7	78186.3
1979	7452.5	15412.9	4335.6	10670.1	22577.5	32386.5	20397.9	20433.7	24139.7	7066.7	17073.0	78903.1
1980	6887.1	15272.2	4092.3	10621.7	20846.1	30368.0	19645.9	19682.1	24472.6	7146.2	17326.4	75944.0

[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.

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

Note: Does not include wood-derived fuel consumed by the industrial sector (estimated at 1.4 quadrillion Btu in 1980) and wood consumed as fuel by the residential sector (estimated at 0.8 quadrillion Btu in 1980). 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	1555.1	354.1	343.0	2252.3	688.4	1719.5	8309.1
1961	258.8	139.6	398.4	3362.3	1608.5	371.8	351.5	2331.7	732.4	1793.7	8618.5
1962	262.9	120.9	383.8	3600.3	1687.3	370.5	382.6	2440.4	794.7	1917.0	9136.4
1963	220.1	113.2	333.2	3700.3	1683.2	366.3	411.3	2460.7	855.6	2053.1	9402.9
1964	183.5	108.2	291.7	3908.5	1633.5	322.0	417.9	2373.3	927.5	2211.1	9712.2
1965	178.5	95.2	273.7	4027.7	1715.5	334.1	433.6	2483.2	992.9	2383.7	10161.3
1966	187.1	80.1	267.2	4274.8	1699.8	316.9	461.6	2478.3	1081.2	2601.7	10703.2
1967	160.1	70.2	230.3	4451.3	1788.4	295.2	483.3	2566.8	1160.5	2779.0	11187.9
1968	142.7	65.8	208.6	4588.3	1849.9	319.0	520.2	2689.1	1301.9	3115.5	11903.4
1969	137.6	58.2	195.8	4874.9	1844.3	310.7	589.6	2744.6	1456.0	3497.0	12768.2
1970	113.4	55.9	169.3	4987.4	1876.6	298.4	578.1	2753.2	1591.0	3866.8	13367.6
1971	107.7	53.5	161.2	5125.8	1894.4	295.2	585.4	2775.0	1704.4	4151.7	13918.1
1972	82.5	40.9	123.3	5264.4	1967.2	271.1	628.0	2866.3	1837.7	4438.3	14530.0
1973	77.0	42.6	119.6	4977.0	1946.5	227.1	595.1	2768.6	1976.3	4791.3	14632.9
1974	80.8	36.7	117.5	4901.0	1787.2	183.8	546.1	2517.2	1972.8	4861.1	14369.5
1975	65.8	30.2	96.0	5022.6	1762.5	160.5	527.8	2450.8	2006.7	4867.9	14444.0
1976	62.5	28.8	91.3	5147.3	1953.1	184.5	549.2	2686.9	2069.2	4977.2	14971.9
1977	61.7	29.0	90.7	4913.1	1947.2	167.4	532.7	2647.3	2201.6	5359.9	15212.6
1978	69.4	24.1	93.6	4981.5	1902.9	152.8	516.4	2572.1	2301.3	5575.1	15523.5
1979	62.5	19.0	81.6	5054.7	1599.8	132.8	583.6	2316.2	2329.8	5630.5	15412.9
1980	43.2	21.8	65.0	4866.1	1310.1	106.6	539.3	1956.0	2448.1	5937.0	15272.2

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		
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels				Billion Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	11	6	17	3103	267	62	86	415	202	504
1961	10	6	15	3249	276	66	88	429	215	526
1962	10	5	15	3479	290	65	95	450	233	562
1963	8	5	13	3589	289	65	103	456	251	602
1964	7	5	11	3787	280	57	104	441	272	648
1965	7	4	11	3903	294	59	108	462	291	699
1966	7	3	10	4138	292	56	115	463	317	763
1967	6	3	9	4313	307	52	126	485	340	814
1968	5	3	8	4450	318	56	136	510	382	913
1969	5	3	8	4728	317	55	155	526	427	1025
1970	4	2	7	4837	322	53	153	528	466	1133
1971	4	2	6	4972	325	52	155	532	500	1217
1972	3	2	5	5126	338	48	167	553	539	1301
1973	3	2	5	4879	334	40	159	533	579	1404
1974	3	2	5	4786	307	32	146	486	578	1425
1975	3	1	4	4924	303	28	142	473	588	1427
1976	2	1	4	5051	335	33	148	516	606	1459
1977	2	1	4	4821	334	30	145	509	645	1571
1978	3	1	4	4903	327	27	141	494	674	1634
1979	2	1	3	4965	275	23	159	457	683	1650
1980	2	1	3	4752	225	19	147	391	717	1740

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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 (estimated at 0.4 quadrillion Btu consumed in 1980); (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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	527.7	102.1	629.7	1055.9	491.2	48.0	60.5	165.1	555.7	1320.5	543.4	1357.4	4906.9
1961	480.6	93.1	573.7	1114.5	504.0	46.9	62.0	172.9	560.6	1346.4	571.2	1398.9	5004.8
1962	488.3	80.6	568.9	1248.9	525.8	45.0	67.5	152.2	565.8	1356.3	619.9	1495.2	5289.2
1963	408.7	75.5	484.1	1307.1	523.3	46.1	72.6	145.2	544.8	1332.0	686.8	1647.9	5457.9
1964	340.8	72.1	412.9	1418.7	509.5	47.4	73.7	140.5	541.8	1312.9	738.0	1759.0	5641.6
1965	331.4	63.5	394.9	1489.8	535.4	53.7	76.5	157.9	635.2	1458.7	789.1	1894.2	6026.7
1966	347.4	53.4	400.8	1676.3	531.2	60.1	81.5	78.6	677.3	1428.6	859.1	2067.4	6432.2
1967	297.3	46.8	344.1	2021.7	555.4	45.7	85.3	83.1	705.8	1475.3	926.0	2217.7	6984.8
1968	265.1	43.9	309.0	2140.1	574.5	59.7	91.8	83.1	693.6	1502.8	1015.6	2430.7	7398.2
1969	255.6	38.8	294.4	2323.1	574.8	61.3	104.1	83.8	681.3	1505.3	1109.7	2665.7	7898.2
1970	210.6	37.3	247.9	2472.9	587.1	61.1	102.0	86.4	712.5	1549.1	1203.2	2924.7	8397.7
1971	200.1	35.7	235.8	2586.8	594.0	55.3	103.3	84.0	658.9	1495.5	1290.1	3143.0	8751.1
1972	153.1	27.3	180.4	2678.4	622.5	55.3	110.8	87.3	651.5	1527.4	1409.5	3404.7	9200.4
1973	143.1	28.4	171.5	2649.0	625.3	64.7	105.0	86.8	670.2	1552.0	1518.7	3682.8	9574.0
1974	150.1	24.5	174.6	2617.0	577.4	54.6	96.4	83.0	603.0	1414.3	1502.1	3702.4	9410.4
1975	122.2	20.1	142.3	2558.5	572.3	49.3	93.1	89.0	505.7	1309.4	1597.7	3875.6	9483.5
1976	116.0	19.2	135.3	2718.4	644.8	43.8	96.9	96.9	590.8	1473.2	1677.5	4035.0	10039.5
1977	114.7	19.3	134.0	2548.3	660.2	52.1	94.0	100.6	593.8	1500.7	1753.9	4270.0	10207.0
1978	129.0	16.1	145.0	2642.7	649.3	54.7	91.1	106.6	588.6	1490.4	1814.3	4395.3	10487.7
1979	116.2	12.7	128.8	2836.1	574.1	78.5	103.0	104.4	510.6	1370.6	1853.7	4480.8	10670.1
1980	80.2	14.5	94.7	2673.6	515.3	40.6	95.2	107.1	565.9	1324.1	1906.5	4622.8	10621.7

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Million Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Million Barrels						Billion Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	20	4	24	1020	84	8	15	31	88	228	159	398
1961	18	4	22	1077	87	8	15	33	89	232	167	410
1962	18	3	22	1207	90	8	17	29	90	234	182	438
1963	15	3	18	1268	90	8	18	28	87	230	201	483
1964	13	3	16	1375	87	8	18	27	86	227	216	516
1965	12	3	15	1444	92	9	19	30	101	252	231	555
1966	13	2	15	1623	91	11	20	15	108	245	252	606
1967	11	2	13	1959	95	8	22	16	112	254	271	650
1968	10	2	12	2076	99	11	24	16	110	259	298	712
1969	10	2	11	2253	99	11	27	16	108	261	325	781
1970	8	2	9	2399	101	11	27	16	113	268	353	857
1971	7	2	9	2509	102	10	27	16	105	260	378	921
1972	6	1	7	2608	107	10	29	17	104	266	413	998
1973	5	1	6	2597	107	11	28	17	107	270	445	1079
1974	6	1	7	2556	99	10	26	16	96	246	440	1085
1975	5	1	6	2508	98	9	25	17	80	229	468	1136
1976	4	1	5	2668	111	8	26	18	94	257	492	1183
1977	5	1	5	2501	113	9	26	19	94	262	514	1251
1978	5	1	6	2601	111	10	25	20	94	260	532	1288
1979	5	1	5	2786	99	14	28	20	81	241	543	1313
1980	3	1	4	2611	88	7	26	20	90	232	559	1355

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[3]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	694.8	1006.1	0.0	161.1	494.4	107.0	376.4	1576.3	39.0	1275.7	5730.8	38.8	1108.5	2772.3	-5.9	20343.7
1961	4432.8	93.1	4525.9	6169.8	715.0	1016.8	0.0	132.7	511.2	104.1	359.3	1508.4	38.5	1357.1	5743.2	35.8	1150.3	2820.2	-8.3	20437.0
1962	4479.0	88.9	4567.9	6451.0	757.3	1064.1	0.0	140.3	560.4	119.0	365.8	1527.7	46.2	1411.9	5992.7	36.0	1228.3	2965.8	-5.8	21235.9
1963	4698.4	96.8	4795.1	6748.1	778.8	1054.7	0.0	137.5	608.7	119.0	350.8	1522.8	45.9	1605.4	6223.5	33.9	1287.8	3089.5	-7.7	22170.1
1964	5018.8	110.2	5128.9	7113.9	797.3	1071.7	0.0	156.5	674.1	125.0	338.3	1557.2	43.4	1793.6	6557.1	33.8	1382.0	3292.9	-10.9	23497.8
1965	5266.5	98.5	5365.0	7339.2	846.7	1152.1	0.0	165.5	703.5	137.3	339.2	1558.2	43.5	1833.2	6779.1	32.8	1462.8	3510.0	19.3	24469.6
1966	5393.9	85.2	5479.1	7795.1	889.7	1228.1	0.0	196.3	737.7	142.6	321.4	1603.6	45.9	1945.0	7110.2	33.1	1581.8	3804.4	-26.2	25777.6
1967	5111.0	83.2	5194.2	8043.4	870.1	1241.0	0.0	226.6	736.6	132.1	303.6	1565.9	47.1	2000.7	7123.8	35.8	1654.9	3960.5	-16.1	25996.5
1968	5048.6	73.7	5122.3	8626.5	936.7	1226.0	0.0	204.9	842.8	145.2	304.8	1550.8	47.0	2138.8	7396.9	35.2	1778.1	4252.5	-18.1	27193.4
1969	4928.6	63.4	4992.0	9233.8	950.9	1250.9	0.0	197.1	980.7	151.9	295.1	1556.7	58.1	2246.0	7687.4	34.2	1908.6	4581.0	-37.9	28399.2
1970	4917.4	53.2	5000.6	9536.1	1018.5	1225.3	0.0	184.7	989.1	154.7	288.1	1620.5	64.0	2264.2	7809.1	34.0	1947.8	4731.0	-60.5	28998.1
1971	4258.5	42.7	4301.2	9891.6	1052.0	1265.0	0.0	165.0	1015.1	151.9	274.6	1585.7	56.3	2290.4	7856.1	33.7	2011.2	4895.6	-34.7	28954.7
1972	4288.7	31.6	4320.2	9884.3	1086.9	1360.9	0.0	160.4	1194.6	162.7	253.7	1779.1	50.0	2514.2	8562.5	34.4	2187.0	5277.9	-27.2	30239.1
1973	4316.6	31.9	4348.5	10388.3	1211.7	1427.0	0.0	155.7	1260.6	195.5	255.3	1871.0	52.0	2672.2	9100.8	34.8	2340.9	5670.9	-8.2	31876.0
1974	4015.2	32.6	4047.8	10003.6	1119.7	1304.8	0.0	126.5	1252.7	187.2	235.1	1756.9	45.7	2677.6	8706.1	33.2	2336.8	5753.5	58.8	30939.9
1975	3761.7	35.4	3797.1	8531.8	978.0	1306.3	10.0	119.0	1169.8	149.5	223.3	1552.1	36.2	2649.4	8193.6	32.3	2346.4	5689.0	14.2	28604.4
1976	3746.4	39.9	3786.3	8761.6	973.9	1503.8	3.7	122.8	1244.6	166.1	211.1	1897.2	24.2	2947.8	9095.3	33.4	2572.9	6185.0	-0.1	30434.3
1977	3461.9	36.1	3497.9	8635.4	1035.5	1678.9	2.7	143.2	1265.2	181.9	196.3	1955.9	20.9	3309.9	9790.4	32.6	2682.0	6526.7	15.3	31180.3
1978	3340.5	31.1	3371.5	8539.0	1137.7	1707.0	0.0	155.5	1270.5	195.3	177.7	1899.5	21.9	3478.0	10043.3	31.6	2760.6	6684.5	130.8	31561.3
1979	3612.4	23.6	3636.0	8549.1	1141.7	1735.8	0.0	177.5	1435.9	204.4	161.6	1673.6	11.3	3750.8	10292.4	34.1	2872.6	6936.4	65.9	32386.5
1980	3152.9	28.3	3181.2	8394.9	944.9	1317.6	0.0	181.5	1327.0	182.0	158.1	1351.9	17.3	3793.7	9274.0	32.7	2781.0	6740.9	-36.7	30368.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[3]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	105	173	0	28	123	18	72	251	6	214	989	4	325	813	*
1961	166	4	170	5961	108	175	0	23	127	17	68	240	6	227	992	3	337	827	*
1962	168	4	172	6233	114	183	0	25	140	20	70	243	7	236	1037	3	360	869	*
1963	176	4	180	6545	117	181	0	24	152	20	67	242	7	272	1082	3	377	905	*
1964	188	5	192	6893	120	184	0	28	168	21	64	248	7	307	1146	3	405	965	*
1965	197	4	201	7112	128	198	0	29	175	23	65	248	7	313	1185	3	429	1029	-1
1966	201	4	205	7546	134	211	0	35	184	24	61	255	7	334	1244	3	464	1115	-1
1967	191	4	195	7794	131	213	0	40	192	22	58	249	7	344	1256	3	485	1161	-1
1968	188	3	192	8367	141	210	0	36	221	24	58	247	7	368	1312	3	521	1246	-1
1969	184	3	187	8956	143	215	0	35	258	25	56	248	9	387	1375	3	559	1343	-1
1970	184	2	187	9249	153	210	0	33	262	26	55	258	10	390	1396	3	571	1387	-2
1971	157	2	159	9594	159	217	0	29	269	25	52	252	8	394	1406	3	589	1435	-1
1972	159	1	161	9624	164	234	0	28	318	27	48	283	8	432	1541	3	641	1547	-1
1973	161	1	162	10185	183	245	0	27	337	32	49	298	8	459	1637	3	686	1662	*
1974	154	1	155	9769	169	224	0	22	336	31	45	279	7	461	1574	3	685	1686	2
1975	146	1	147	8365	147	224	2	21	315	25	43	247	5	455	1484	3	688	1667	1
1976	145	2	146	8598	147	258	1	22	335	27	40	302	4	508	1644	3	754	1813	*
1977	138	1	139	8474	156	288	*	25	344	30	37	311	3	570	1765	3	786	1913	1
1978	133	1	134	8405	171	293	0	27	346	32	34	302	3	599	1809	3	809	1959	5
1979	144	1	145	8398	172	298	0	31	390	34	31	266	2	653	1877	3	842	2033	3
1980	126	1	127	8198	142	226	0	32	361	30	30	215	3	664	1704	3	815	1976	-1

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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 (estimated at 1.4 quadrillion Btu in 1980). 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	25.6	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	2134.8	2001.1	18.6	156.5	12216.5	708.2	17317.5	8.9	22.0	18035.4
1975	0.6	594.6	71.0	2069.3	2019.1	16.5	154.8	12485.3	731.3	17547.2	10.2	24.8	18177.5
1976	0.3	558.7	67.5	2249.6	1998.3	16.5	171.9	13107.3	857.8	18468.9	10.5	25.1	19063.5
1977	0.2	542.8	70.3	2430.1	2087.7	16.0	171.8	13463.5	917.5	19157.0	10.4	25.2	19735.6
1978	0.0	538.9	71.5	2613.7	2138.3	13.9	184.5	13926.6	1095.7	20044.1	9.0	21.8	20613.8
1979	0.0	611.8	70.3	2858.3	2185.6	15.7	193.0	13221.4	1241.8	19786.2	10.5	25.3	20433.7
1980	0.0	649.9	64.3	2782.0	2179.4	14.5	171.9	12382.7	1401.3	18996.0	10.6	25.6	19682.1

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	366	357	5	26	2326	113	3209	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	4	32	2517	198	3645	3	7
1980	0	635	13	478	389	4	28	2357	223	3492	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.
[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	3109.8	3024.1	64.3	3.5	23561.9
1979	11244.4	18.3	11262.7	3609.2	271.3	18.0	8.1	3059.5	3356.9	3107.1	2714.8	83.8	5.2	24139.7
1980	12134.3	16.8	12151.1	3806.8	185.3	11.0	5.4	2452.6	2654.3	3074.3	2671.9	109.7	4.5	24472.6

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				
	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	•
1980	568	1	569	3682	32	2	1	390	425	297	251	5	•

[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 1980

Consumption of Energy by Type, State of Alabama

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	10.8	4.0	130.3	26.8	*	14.2	247.1	0.0	67.1	0.0	0.0	-66.7	836.7
1961	385.4	191.5	14.3	1.8	25.2	7.0	2.8	11.5	3.9	133.5	22.6	*	13.0	235.5	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	-92.0	792.3
1962	425.9	201.2	15.1	2.3	28.9	7.8	1.8	12.6	4.0	139.0	17.2	*	12.5	241.2	0.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	-111.4	836.7
1963	443.8	212.2	16.4	2.4	30.0	7.9	2.7	13.9	4.0	144.1	20.0	*	15.3	256.6	0.0	66.9	0.0	0.0	-104.7	874.8
1964	461.0	229.2	16.9	2.2	34.4	8.1	4.3	15.5	4.2	148.5	14.2	*	18.1	266.3	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	-104.3	943.8
1965	538.3	236.5	18.2	2.3	30.6	7.0	5.2	13.7	4.5	154.5	15.8	0.0	15.9	267.8	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	-108.3	1008.5
1966	590.2	240.8	17.4	2.0	30.1	7.3	10.4	16.2	4.7	160.6	10.6	0.0	16.5	275.8	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	-129.0	1050.0
1967	585.6	262.3	18.2	1.8	23.8	8.6	5.5	15.9	4.1	165.9	18.2	*	16.4	278.4	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.0	-125.1	1096.6
1968	623.5	296.1	17.1	1.9	38.3	10.9	6.2	21.3	4.5	175.2	17.4	*	17.1	309.9	0.0	76.8	0.0	0.0	-104.8	1201.5
1969	646.6	310.2	21.4	1.7	43.0	11.1	8.9	25.2	4.8	182.7	21.3	0.0	23.1	343.1	0.0	78.5	0.0	0.0	-76.7	1301.8
1970	686.7	307.8	21.1	1.4	49.6	10.6	7.4	24.1	4.9	194.4	20.6	0.0	23.2	360.1	0.0	80.1	0.0	0.0	-73.2	1361.4
1971	639.9	294.8	20.5	1.3	51.5	10.6	5.5	25.6	5.0	205.2	16.4	*	21.4	366.7	0.0	104.1	0.0	0.0	-56.3	1349.2
1972	684.1	286.0	22.2	1.3	70.4	10.1	3.9	28.3	5.4	217.4	19.9	*	26.0	409.4	0.0	106.2	0.0	0.0	-47.2	1438.4
1973	697.9	277.5	24.1	1.3	81.5	9.9	6.7	26.0	6.1	229.5	38.7	*	33.7	461.8	3.4	122.6	0.0	0.0	-69.6	1493.6
1974	654.1	281.3	20.6	1.2	86.0	10.1	4.0	21.0	5.9	231.7	66.0	*	37.8	492.4	70.2	108.3	0.0	0.0	-95.5	1510.9
1975	645.9	269.4	17.6	1.0	84.4	10.0	3.8	19.4	6.4	237.3	83.1	0.3	42.3	505.7	30.0	127.1	0.0	0.0	-95.7	1482.4
1976	635.0	230.3	19.4	1.0	105.0	9.6	3.2	21.6	7.1	249.3	92.3	0.3	52.6	561.4	46.6	98.1	0.0	0.0	-50.8	1520.5
1977	622.6	245.9	20.9	1.0	114.3	10.3	4.7	23.6	6.0	258.3	102.3	0.3	61.4	603.1	210.2	108.0	0.0	0.0	-206.1	1583.7
1978	568.6	241.2	24.7	1.0	117.6	11.2	5.9	19.9	6.5	266.4	103.4	0.0	65.9	622.5	249.8	81.8	0.0	0.0	-159.2	1604.6
1979	661.8	288.6	20.9	1.0	86.5	10.9	6.4	22.5	6.8	251.7	64.9	0.0	58.9	530.5	235.0	122.9	0.0	0.0	-224.6	1614.2
1980	659.5	275.7	20.8	1.0	88.1	11.0	7.1	20.8	6.0	232.7	46.0	0.0	52.5	485.9	250.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	-229.6	1539.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	2682	661	24805	4270	1	2245	45016	0	6239	0	0	-19561
1961	15305	185	2149	357	4332	1304	493	2867	643	25410	3592	0	2031	43178	0	6747	0	0	-26961
1962	16985	194	2273	461	4960	1453	323	3135	657	26463	2736	0	1972	44433	0	7540	0	0	-32638
1963	17851	206	2471	477	5142	1462	474	3463	657	27438	3186	0	2426	47196	0	6384	0	0	-30700
1964	18531	222	2548	434	5910	1507	750	3864	690	28263	2266	0	2919	49151	0	8760	0	0	-30582
1965	21550	229	2749	462	5260	1306	908	3416	741	29416	2514	0	2521	49294	0	7103	0	0	-31750
1966	23609	233	2627	404	5163	1347	1843	4029	770	30582	1693	0	2657	51115	0	6926	0	0	-37806
1967	23415	254	2746	359	4093	1596	965	4146	672	31584	2890	0	2582	51633	0	9139	0	0	-36651
1968	24996	287	2581	367	6567	2007	1096	5568	739	33361	2768	1	2711	57765	0	7382	0	0	-30717
1969	25983	301	3222	327	7378	2033	1578	6624	797	34772	3389	0	3619	63739	0	7515	0	0	-22484
1970	27731	298	3176	270	8510	1938	1310	6389	812	37004	3283	0	3653	66792	0	7632	0	0	-21450
1971	26126	286	3094	264	8849	1930	963	6790	831	39069	2601	0	3349	68347	0	9936	0	0	-16510
1972	27783	278	3346	264	12094	1839	682	7532	889	41384	3170	2	4055	75977	0	10233	0	0	-13845
1973	28619	272	3637	256	13988	1802	1180	6948	1012	43694	6151	2	5225	84579	314	11803	0	0	-20402
1974	27243	275	3104	240	14761	1830	697	5627	969	44115	10496	3	5800	89002	6289	10369	0	0	-27980
1975	26802	264	2654	205	14488	1818	673	5221	1049	45174	13220	52	6442	90995	2722	12213	0	0	-28045
1976	26430	226	2922	194	18032	1741	570	5828	1165	47463	14684	40	8063	100702	4214	9458	0	0	-14902
1977	26240	241	3157	204	19616	1864	824	6407	992	49179	16272	43	9454	108011	19522	10354	0	0	-60417
1978	23634	237	3718	198	20194	2024	1040	5429	1065	50715	16443	0	10153	110979	22830	7893	0	0	-46663
1979	27399	283	3150	199	14843	1973	1136	6118	1114	47914	10329	0	9063	95840	22090	11867	0	0	-65828
1980	27228	269	3132	194	15118	1989	1253	5663	992	44296	7311	0	8067	88015	23497	9408	0	0	-67280

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	54.4	103.7	32.1	59.9	388.9	496.1	176.2	177.0	251.8	-66.7	52.8	132.2	836.7
1961	51.5	102.1	38.9	66.8	341.8	451.2	171.4	172.2	280.6	-92.0	54.6	134.0	792.3
1962	56.4	113.6	43.1	74.1	349.6	468.1	180.0	180.9	318.9	-111.4	60.8	146.7	836.7
1963	63.0	123.7	47.9	81.2	351.0	479.4	189.6	190.4	328.1	-104.7	65.7	157.6	874.8
1964	66.4	132.6	48.0	84.1	393.9	535.5	190.8	191.7	349.1	-104.3	72.4	172.4	943.8
1965	62.4	133.7	45.1	84.2	431.6	589.8	200.1	200.9	377.7	-108.3	79.3	190.1	1008.5
1966	64.5	141.5	42.4	83.6	448.0	616.5	207.7	208.4	416.4	-129.0	84.4	203.0	1050.0
1967	61.3	143.7	39.2	83.4	473.4	652.1	216.7	217.4	431.0	-125.1	90.2	215.8	1096.6
1968	71.9	177.4	45.0	93.6	498.3	687.0	243.0	243.5	448.0	-104.8	101.2	242.0	1201.5
1969	78.5	197.5	49.7	104.1	535.0	744.0	255.7	256.3	459.6	-76.7	112.6	270.3	1301.8
1970	78.8	213.7	48.9	108.6	559.0	770.0	268.6	269.1	479.3	-73.2	118.4	287.7	1361.4
1971	78.5	221.9	48.4	111.2	521.5	734.5	281.1	281.6	475.9	-56.3	122.2	297.4	1349.2
1972	78.6	234.1	50.0	117.9	550.7	785.8	300.2	300.6	506.1	-47.2	134.4	324.4	1438.4
1973	79.2	250.9	46.6	121.9	543.0	794.3	326.1	326.5	568.4	-69.6	145.7	353.0	1493.6
1974	73.9	247.5	46.7	125.2	530.0	788.1	349.7	350.1	606.1	-95.5	147.5	363.1	1510.9
1975	69.3	225.9	43.9	119.3	534.4	773.6	363.1	363.5	567.4	-95.7	137.8	334.0	1482.4
1976	76.0	239.6	47.0	122.0	508.9	784.7	374.0	374.3	565.5	-50.8	151.2	363.4	1520.5
1977	76.8	255.4	47.3	125.4	507.0	808.2	394.4	394.6	764.2	-206.1	162.6	395.5	1583.7
1978	75.4	259.1	44.4	124.0	497.3	812.0	409.4	409.5	737.4	-159.2	169.0	409.2	1604.6
1979	72.4	247.5	50.6	129.1	552.6	883.9	353.5	353.6	809.7	-224.6	171.4	413.7	1614.2
1980	71.8	264.2	41.6	125.4	488.5	800.4	348.8	349.0	817.8	-229.6	171.9	416.4	1539.0

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	0.2	0.9	8.4	9.6	14.1	35.3	103.7
1961	1.8	0.0	1.8	39.9	0.1	0.6	9.1	9.8	14.6	35.9	102.1
1962	2.8	0.0	2.8	43.7	0.1	0.3	9.4	9.9	16.8	40.5	113.6
1963	2.9	0.0	2.9	49.1	0.1	0.5	10.3	10.9	17.9	42.9	123.7
1964	1.4	0.0	1.4	53.0	0.2	0.6	11.2	12.0	19.6	46.6	132.6
1965	0.9	0.0	0.9	49.6	0.1	1.0	10.7	11.8	21.0	50.3	133.7
1966	1.0	0.0	1.0	49.3	0.2	1.5	12.6	14.3	22.6	54.4	141.5
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	47.0	0.1	0.7	12.6	13.5	24.3	58.1	143.7
1968	0.9	0.0	0.9	53.3	0.1	0.9	16.7	17.7	31.1	74.4	177.4
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	56.5	0.2	1.4	19.3	20.8	35.0	84.0	197.5
1970	1.2	0.0	1.2	57.5	0.2	1.3	18.6	20.1	39.3	95.5	213.7
1971	1.0	0.0	1.0	56.6	0.2	0.9	19.9	21.0	41.8	101.6	221.9
1972	1.1	0.0	1.1	54.8	0.3	0.6	21.7	22.7	45.5	109.9	234.1
1973	0.9	0.0	0.9	56.8	0.4	1.4	19.8	21.5	50.2	121.5	250.9
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	56.4	0.4	0.8	15.9	17.2	50.1	123.4	247.5
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	53.4	0.4	0.8	14.5	15.7	45.8	110.9	225.9
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	57.9	0.7	0.7	16.6	17.9	48.1	115.5	239.6
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	57.6	0.6	0.9	17.5	19.0	52.0	126.6	255.4
1978	1.6	0.0	1.6	57.9	0.6	1.1	14.2	15.9	53.7	130.0	259.1
1979	1.3	0.2	1.6	53.5	0.5	0.8	16.1	17.4	51.3	123.8	247.5
1980	1.9	0.3	2.2	53.6	0.1	1.1	14.9	16.1	56.2	136.2	264.2

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	96	0	96	41	37	163	2102	2301	4129	10332
1961	66	0	66	39	18	103	2271	2392	4291	10523
1962	107	0	107	42	24	60	2348	2432	4911	11858
1963	110	0	110	48	24	89	2564	2677	5240	12565
1964	51	0	51	51	33	110	2797	2939	5739	13666
1965	35	0	35	48	24	169	2670	2863	6150	14750
1966	36	0	36	48	26	273	3135	3434	6631	15949
1967	32	0	32	46	21	124	3293	3437	7117	17030
1968	33	0	33	52	25	161	4370	4556	9115	21800
1969	45	0	45	55	27	245	5066	5338	10257	24619
1970	44	0	44	56	36	236	4914	5186	11527	27998
1971	37	0	37	55	35	156	5271	5462	12237	29788
1972	42	0	42	53	55	106	5782	5943	13348	32208
1973	34	0	34	56	65	247	5274	5586	14704	35621
1974	13	0	13	55	76	137	4275	4488	14687	36167
1975	7	0	7	52	72	134	3916	4122	13409	32509
1976	4	0	4	57	119	117	4469	4705	14087	33861
1977	10	0	10	57	107	158	4758	5023	15247	37090
1978	64	0	64	57	96	196	3879	4171	15739	38110
1979	54	10	63	53	88	136	4371	4595	15029	36288
1980	76	11	86	52	13	198	4046	4257	16469	39904

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	4.8	0.0	4.8	18.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	4.6	*	9.3	7.9	19.8	59.9
1961	3.3	0.0	3.3	27.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	4.7	*	8.1	8.1	19.8	66.8
1962	5.3	0.0	5.3	30.1	1.0	0.6	1.7	4.4	*	7.7	9.1	21.9	74.1
1963	5.4	0.0	5.4	34.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	4.5	*	8.3	9.8	23.5	81.2
1964	2.5	0.0	2.5	35.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	5.5	*	10.0	10.7	25.4	84.1
1965	1.7	0.0	1.7	33.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	5.7	*	10.4	11.5	27.6	84.2
1966	1.8	0.0	1.8	32.7	1.1	2.8	2.2	1.8	*	7.9	12.1	29.1	83.6
1967	1.6	0.0	1.6	31.4	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.8	*	6.2	13.0	31.2	83.4
1968	1.6	0.0	1.6	35.8	1.1	1.6	2.9	1.9	*	7.6	14.3	34.2	93.6
1969	2.2	0.0	2.2	38.4	1.2	2.5	3.4	2.0	*	9.1	16.0	38.4	104.1
1970	2.2	0.0	2.2	37.4	1.5	2.4	3.3	2.1	*	9.3	17.4	42.3	108.6
1971	1.9	0.0	1.9	37.8	1.5	1.6	3.5	2.2	*	8.8	18.3	44.5	111.2
1972	2.1	0.0	2.1	38.4	2.4	1.1	3.8	2.2	*	9.5	19.9	48.1	117.9
1973	1.7	0.0	1.7	33.8	2.8	2.5	3.5	2.3	*	11.1	22.0	53.3	121.9
1974	0.6	0.0	0.6	36.2	3.3	1.4	2.8	2.3	*	9.8	22.7	55.9	125.2
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	34.1	3.1	1.4	2.6	2.4	*	9.4	22.0	53.4	119.3
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.1	5.1	1.2	2.9	2.4	*	11.7	22.0	52.9	122.0
1977	0.5	0.0	0.5	35.0	4.6	1.6	3.1	2.6	*	11.9	22.7	55.3	125.4
1978	3.0	0.0	3.0	30.1	4.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	*	11.3	23.3	56.4	124.0
1979	2.5	0.2	2.7	37.4	3.8	1.4	2.8	2.6	*	10.6	23.0	55.5	129.1
1980	3.5	0.2	3.7	29.2	3.7	1.0	2.6	1.4	*	8.7	24.5	59.3	125.4

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	178	0	178	17	269	294	371	868	0	1803	2323	5812
1961	123	0	123	27	132	186	401	891	0	1611	2368	5807
1962	198	0	198	29	179	108	414	839	0	1541	2657	6415
1963	204	0	204	33	178	161	452	860	0	1652	2876	6895
1964	95	0	95	34	242	199	494	1042	0	1977	3128	7449
1965	64	0	64	32	175	306	471	1090	0	2043	3371	8086
1966	67	0	67	32	192	493	553	336	0	1575	3544	8524
1967	59	0	59	30	152	224	581	347	0	1305	3822	9145
1968	61	0	61	35	183	291	771	367	0	1612	4195	10034
1969	83	0	83	37	200	443	894	376	0	1913	4685	11245
1970	83	0	83	36	264	426	867	391	0	1949	5104	12396
1971	69	0	69	37	259	282	930	410	0	1881	5358	13042
1972	78	0	78	37	406	192	1020	416	0	2034	5837	14085
1973	62	0	62	33	479	447	931	437	1	2294	6452	15629
1974	24	0	24	35	562	248	754	446	1	2012	6649	16374
1975	13	0	13	33	533	242	691	453	1	1920	6457	15653
1976	8	0	8	34	877	212	789	465	1	2345	6454	15514
1977	18	0	18	34	788	285	840	497	2	2411	6666	16217
1978	118	0	118	30	705	355	685	502	2	2249	6821	16516
1979	100	7	106	37	649	246	771	493	1	2160	6737	16267
1980	141	7	148	29	638	176	714	258	3	1789	7173	17380

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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 Alabama

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	212.2	0.0	212.2	112.8	14.3	14.9	0.0	3.3	0.8	1.6	2.0	12.6	*	14.2	63.7	0.3	30.6	76.5	496.1
1961	179.0	0.0	179.0	107.7	14.3	10.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	11.9	*	13.0	54.9	0.3	31.7	77.7	451.2
1962	184.0	0.0	184.0	112.3	15.1	10.8	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	8.8	*	12.5	53.1	0.3	34.7	83.8	468.1
1963	179.0	0.0	179.0	112.4	16.1	10.3	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	10.8	*	15.3	59.3	0.3	37.8	90.6	479.4
1964	202.9	0.0	202.9	124.7	16.9	15.0	0.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.9	7.7	*	18.1	66.0	0.3	41.9	99.7	535.5
1965	236.9	0.0	236.9	135.8	18.2	11.5	0.0	2.5	1.0	1.9	1.9	5.8	0.0	15.9	58.7	0.3	46.5	111.6	589.8
1966	249.4	0.0	249.4	138.1	17.4	11.1	0.0	6.1	1.2	2.0	1.7	4.2	0.0	16.5	60.2	0.3	49.5	119.0	616.5
1967	254.6	0.0	254.6	160.2	18.2	8.9	0.0	3.5	0.9	1.9	1.2	7.3	*	16.4	58.4	0.3	52.6	126.0	652.1
1968	261.5	0.0	261.5	177.2	17.1	10.4	0.0	3.7	1.5	2.1	1.3	6.2	*	17.1	59.2	0.3	55.6	133.1	687.0
1969	276.7	0.0	276.7	179.0	21.4	13.0	0.0	5.0	2.3	2.3	1.2	10.6	0.0	23.1	78.9	0.3	61.5	147.5	744.0
1970	302.1	0.0	302.1	176.5	21.1	16.5	0.0	3.7	2.1	2.4	1.1	10.1	0.0	23.2	80.2	0.3	61.6	149.5	770.0
1971	279.1	0.0	279.1	168.9	20.5	15.5	0.0	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.0	7.4	*	21.4	73.2	0.3	62.0	150.9	734.5
1972	291.5	0.0	291.5	170.3	22.2	21.5	0.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	1.0	10.6	*	26.0	88.6	0.3	68.9	166.2	785.8
1973	265.5	0.0	265.5	162.3	24.1	24.7	0.0	2.8	2.6	3.2	1.0	22.7	*	33.7	114.9	0.3	73.4	177.9	794.3
1974	242.9	0.0	242.9	163.9	20.6	25.7	0.0	1.8	2.1	3.1	0.7	31.1	*	37.8	122.9	0.3	74.5	183.6	788.1
1975	244.7	0.0	244.7	158.6	17.6	25.4	0.0	1.7	2.2	2.7	1.0	37.6	0.3	42.3	130.8	0.3	69.9	169.4	773.6
1976	221.6	0.0	221.6	124.9	19.4	38.2	0.0	1.4	2.0	3.0	0.5	44.9	0.3	52.6	162.1	0.3	81.0	194.8	784.7
1977	186.1	0.0	186.1	139.1	20.9	39.6	0.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	0.7	50.6	0.3	61.4	181.6	0.3	87.7	213.4	808.2
1978	171.9	0.0	171.9	134.9	24.7	39.2	0.0	2.8	3.1	3.3	0.5	50.9	0.0	65.9	190.3	0.2	92.0	222.7	812.0
1979	213.2	0.3	213.5	177.3	20.9	27.7	0.0	4.3	3.5	3.4	0.3	42.6	0.0	58.9	161.5	0.3	97.0	234.3	883.9
1980	184.8	0.3	185.2	174.6	20.8	19.5	0.0	5.0	3.2	3.1	0.5	23.9	0.0	52.5	128.4	0.2	91.1	220.8	800.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	7947	0	7947	109	2159	2562	0	589	188	265	377	2003	1	2245	10389	26	8966	22434
1961	6714	0	6714	104	2149	1771	0	204	175	258	384	1891	0	2031	8864	25	9283	22767
1962	6904	0	6904	108	2273	1856	0	155	343	280	371	1400	0	1972	8649	24	10172	24560
1963	6703	0	6703	109	2471	1767	0	224	412	280	366	1716	0	2426	9662	25	11080	26567
1964	7590	0	7590	121	2548	2582	0	442	526	294	365	1227	0	2919	10904	24	12276	29230
1965	8850	0	8850	132	2749	1966	0	434	251	311	368	930	0	2521	9531	25	13636	32705
1966	9315	0	9315	134	2627	1912	0	1077	307	323	325	664	0	2657	9891	25	14503	34879
1967	9517	0	9517	155	2746	1533	0	617	239	311	238	1156	0	2582	9422	25	15429	36919
1968	9763	0	9763	172	2581	1778	0	644	386	341	238	981	1	2711	9662	25	16305	38998
1969	10322	0	10322	174	3222	2229	0	890	606	384	236	1683	0	3619	12869	25	18014	43239
1970	11255	0	11255	171	3176	2831	0	648	565	391	204	1608	0	3653	13075	25	18041	43819
1971	10292	0	10292	164	3094	2666	0	526	545	394	200	1170	0	3349	11943	25	18171	44232
1972	10824	0	10824	166	3346	3683	0	384	680	422	194	1690	2	4055	14457	25	20184	48705
1973	9892	0	9892	159	3637	4239	0	486	693	534	195	3612	2	5225	18623	25	21523	52137
1974	9300	0	9300	160	3104	4410	0	311	559	512	140	4954	3	5800	19792	25	21847	53798
1975	9480	0	9480	156	2654	4366	0	297	579	440	198	5980	52	6442	21009	25	20473	49635
1976	8567	0	8567	123	2922	6564	0	241	532	488	98	7139	40	8063	26087	25	23747	57078
1977	7404	0	7404	137	3157	6795	0	382	772	506	135	8054	43	9454	29297	24	25715	62556
1978	6855	0	6855	133	3718	6723	0	488	833	544	101	8094	0	10153	30654	24	26958	65275
1979	8506	12	8519	174	3150	4751	0	754	939	569	58	6775	0	9063	26059	25	28439	68667
1980	7375	14	7389	171	3132	3341	0	879	869	506	104	3795	0	8067	20693	24	26708	64713

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	340.2	0.1	0.1	353.6
1980	0.0	16.9	1.0	64.1	11.0	0.1	2.9	230.8	22.1	332.0	0.1	0.1	349.0

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	140	8	361	2637	1283	21	396	23559	2266	30524	67	168
1961	31	8	357	2410	1304	19	385	24135	1701	30311	66	163
1962	23	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	88
1976	1	8	194	9785	1741	39	677	46899	7544	66879	26	62
1977	0	10	204	10808	1864	37	486	48547	8216	70162	17	40
1978	0	11	198	11529	2024	33	521	50112	8347	72764	12	29
1979	0	13	199	9218	1973	37	546	47364	3553	62889	15	36
1980	0	16	194	10998	1989	34	486	43934	3513	61148	17	42

[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.
[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	81.5	249.8	0.0	0.0	737.4
1979	444.1	0.0	444.1	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	122.6	235.0	0.0	0.0	809.7
1980	468.5	0.0	468.5	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	97.2	250.0	0.0	0.0	817.8

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	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
1980	19593	0	19593	1	128	0	0	0	128	9385	23497	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	*	2.2	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.1
1961	14.0	2.3	0.6	6.4	16.7	14.3	0.2	0.3	*	16.7	4.1	*	2.4	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.9
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	2.4	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7
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	3.1	62.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5
1964	15.5	7.0	0.8	3.8	20.4	18.1	*	0.3	0.2	13.9	5.0	0.0	3.3	65.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.7
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	3.3	69.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9
1966	21.2	12.7	1.6	2.7	23.0	22.1	*	0.4	0.3	10.1	6.3	*	4.0	70.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.7
1967	24.4	12.3	0.8	3.5	25.0	26.9	*	0.4	0.2	14.1	5.4	0.0	4.5	81.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	121.4
1968	21.1	18.1	0.7	3.4	27.8	30.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	11.6	5.7	*	5.2	85.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.3
1969	17.4	44.1	1.0	3.1	28.4	38.0	*	0.5	0.4	12.6	6.6	*	5.4	96.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	161.1
1970	17.0	65.7	1.8	2.3	29.6	39.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	13.8	6.5	*	5.9	100.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	186.5
1971	18.6	69.8	1.9	2.0	37.0	43.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	14.9	6.6	*	6.6	114.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	206.2
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	7.1	121.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	218.3
1973	17.6	64.4	1.6	2.0	37.2	42.6	0.1	0.8	0.3	16.8	6.6	*	5.4	113.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	198.5
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	5.6	118.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	202.1
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	7.5	126.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.0
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	10.7	148.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	260.9
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	13.0	161.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	297.7
1978	4.7	147.8	2.1	2.1	61.6	46.8	0.5	1.8	0.7	23.8	16.3	*	13.8	169.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	326.8
1979	4.6	160.5	1.4	2.2	33.6	46.2	6.0	2.0	0.8	24.6	2.0	*	9.3	128.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	297.9
1980	4.7	157.3	2.0	2.3	38.5	53.5	0.1	1.9	0.7	19.3	2.5	*	10.2	131.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	298.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	350	10059	0	0	0	0	0
1961	525	2	84	1264	2863	2640	42	81	7	3171	648	0	382	11182	0	0	0	0	0
1962	628	4	74	1049	2910	3144	24	56	38	2775	712	0	387	11167	0	0	0	0	0
1963	619	6	89	869	3072	3208	29	79	38	2648	743	0	493	11267	0	325	0	0	0
1964	624	7	119	747	3495	3325	8	85	39	2640	797	0	542	11799	0	322	0	0	0
1965	513	8	132	645	3680	3271	10	91	41	3047	882	0	545	12345	0	350	0	0	0
1966	845	12	248	542	3945	4009	8	98	43	1915	995	0	667	12471	0	316	0	0	0
1967	959	12	125	695	4295	4865	7	106	39	2682	856	0	754	14425	0	363	0	0	0
1968	842	18	111	674	4765	5463	9	111	43	2205	911	2	849	15144	0	364	0	0	0
1969	710	43	145	617	4869	6829	7	124	59	2402	1055	1	883	16991	0	341	0	0	0
1970	725	64	272	452	5082	6982	33	151	60	2621	1034	1	950	17638	0	363	0	0	0
1971	787	68	294	388	6352	7831	33	176	49	2844	1043	3	1068	20080	0	363	0	0	0
1972	702	75	319	387	6207	8260	21	193	53	3685	1166	8	1166	21463	0	346	0	0	0
1973	741	63	238	395	6354	7608	18	218	50	3197	1051	6	874	20040	0	286	0	0	0
1974	713	63	210	448	6591	7690	105	173	48	3545	1098	36	899	20843	0	326	0	0	0
1975	803	85	298	448	6946	7590	123	211	145	4179	1104	21	1198	22264	0	357	0	0	0
1976	735	90	289	385	9517	7522	64	348	161	4697	1342	29	1739	26093	0	383	0	0	0
1977	577	116	330	427	10183	8032	86	409	115	4845	1738	31	2122	28318	0	512	0	0	0
1978	270	145	311	422	10571	8322	82	488	123	4533	2595	2	2262	29711	0	472	0	0	0
1979	265	157	207	426	5776	8218	1052	550	129	4681	321	0	1555	22915	0	459	0	0	0
1980	273	153	307	462	6612	9516	19	509	115	3676	396	2	1675	23288	0	539	0	0	0

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	6.1	6.3	12.3	12.5	18.2	18.3	29.0	29.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	-1.1	66.1
1961	6.4	6.6	13.7	13.8	24.2	24.2	33.2	33.2	0.4	0.0	1.6	-1.2	77.9
1962	7.1	7.3	11.1	11.3	28.3	28.3	35.8	35.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	-1.2	82.7
1963	7.5	10.6	11.4	13.8	27.0	28.0	35.1	35.1	6.5	0.0	1.6	4.9	87.5
1964	8.3	12.4	12.8	16.2	26.5	27.7	35.4	35.4	8.7	0.0	1.8	6.9	91.7
1965	8.6	13.3	14.2	18.4	22.8	23.7	37.5	37.5	9.8	0.0	2.1	7.7	92.9
1966	9.7	14.9	11.3	16.1	36.3	37.3	39.4	39.4	11.1	0.0	2.4	8.7	107.7
1967	10.4	16.4	12.8	18.5	39.9	41.0	45.5	45.5	12.8	0.0	2.5	10.2	121.4
1968	11.4	18.1	13.2	19.6	40.6	41.7	48.9	48.9	14.2	0.0	2.9	11.4	128.3
1969	13.1	20.9	20.5	27.7	53.4	54.7	57.7	57.8	16.3	0.0	3.2	13.1	161.1
1970	14.9	23.9	22.2	30.3	52.4	54.2	78.1	78.2	18.9	0.0	3.8	15.1	186.5
1971	18.2	28.8	23.9	33.2	55.5	57.3	86.9	86.9	21.8	0.0	4.4	17.4	206.2
1972	17.4	28.6	27.2	37.8	64.8	67.1	84.7	84.8	24.1	0.0	4.6	19.5	218.3
1973	15.5	27.7	22.0	34.3	62.0	64.2	72.2	72.3	26.7	0.0	5.1	21.6	198.5
1974	14.9	28.0	23.3	36.0	58.6	60.7	77.4	77.5	28.0	0.0	5.5	22.5	202.1
1975	20.7	35.0	23.7	34.1	77.9	85.6	80.3	80.3	32.4	0.0	7.0	25.5	235.0
1976	23.2	39.3	22.9	35.1	88.7	96.9	89.7	89.7	36.5	0.0	7.6	28.9	260.9
1977	24.9	41.8	25.2	38.0	114.2	123.5	94.3	94.4	39.0	0.0	8.5	30.5	297.7
1978	28.1	45.3	25.5	38.6	134.4	144.0	98.9	99.0	40.0	0.0	8.8	31.2	326.8
1979	17.6	36.6	19.6	37.0	132.2	140.0	84.1	84.2	44.2	0.0	8.5	35.8	297.9
1980	15.3	34.6	21.7	34.5	127.2	140.6	89.0	89.0	45.4	0.0	8.8	36.6	298.6

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	5.2	0.0	0.1	5.3	0.8	-0.5	6.3
1961	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	5.3	0.1	0.3	5.6	0.8	-0.6	6.6
1962	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	5.6	*	0.2	5.8	0.8	-0.6	7.3
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	6.0	*	0.3	6.3	0.8	2.3	10.6
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	6.5	*	0.3	6.9	0.9	3.3	12.4
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	6.5	0.1	0.3	6.8	1.0	3.6	13.3
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.9	7.1	*	0.3	7.4	1.1	4.1	14.9
1967	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	7.6	*	0.3	8.0	1.2	4.8	16.4
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.4	8.3	*	0.4	8.7	1.3	5.3	18.1
1969	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.7	7.8	*	0.3	8.1	1.5	6.2	20.9
1970	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.4	7.9	0.1	0.3	8.3	1.8	7.2	23.9
1971	0.2	0.0	0.2	7.1	10.4	0.1	0.3	10.9	2.2	8.4	28.8
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	8.6	8.1	0.1	0.4	8.5	2.1	9.1	28.6
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.1	9.7	0.1	0.5	10.3	2.3	9.9	27.7
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.3	9.7	0.4	0.3	10.5	2.6	10.5	28.0
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.6	9.2	0.5	0.3	10.0	3.1	11.2	35.0
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.1	11.5	0.2	0.4	12.0	3.4	12.7	39.3
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.5	12.8	0.2	0.2	13.3	3.7	13.2	41.8
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	15.1	0.2	0.4	15.7	3.8	13.4	45.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.4	4.3	0.5	10.2	3.6	15.4	36.6
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	6.8	0.0	0.4	7.2	3.7	15.5	34.6

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	22	0	22	*	885	0	36	920	227	-154
1961	22	0	22	*	912	9	67	988	227	-171
1962	27	0	27	1	960	3	46	1009	227	-170
1963	17	0	17	1	1036	6	67	1109	227	673
1964	14	0	14	1	1121	8	72	1201	253	954
1965	12	0	12	1	1111	10	77	1198	292	1067
1966	15	0	15	2	1212	8	77	1297	328	1213
1967	14	0	14	2	1313	7	89	1409	348	1405
1968	12	0	12	2	1430	8	94	1532	393	1561
1969	11	0	11	5	1345	6	70	1420	445	1827
1970	8	0	8	6	1361	19	77	1457	527	2105
1971	7	0	7	7	1789	19	89	1897	631	2476
1972	9	0	9	8	1391	13	94	1498	628	2667
1973	5	0	5	5	1670	10	133	1813	686	2892
1974	6	0	6	4	1671	77	83	1831	754	3073
1975	6	0	6	10	1581	91	69	1741	898	3285
1976	5	0	5	11	1967	30	99	2096	983	3714
1977	5	0	5	11	2200	44	60	2304	1071	3871
1978	0	0	0	12	2587	40	112	2740	1110	3931
1979	0	0	0	7	927	761	127	1815	1067	4503
1980	0	0	0	8	1167	0	117	1284	1092	4542

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	*	6.7	2.9	11.2	0.6	-0.4	12.5
1961	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	*	8.0	2.8	12.5	0.6	-0.5	13.8
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	*	1.7	0.0	*	5.4	2.6	9.8	0.6	-0.5	11.3
1963	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.0	*	4.5	2.4	8.8	0.6	1.8	13.8
1964	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	4.2	3.9	10.2	0.7	2.6	16.2
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	4.6	4.6	11.3	0.9	3.3	18.4
1966	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	5.2	7.9	1.0	3.8	16.1
1967	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.8	2.4	0.0	0.1	3.3	3.6	9.3	1.1	4.5	18.5
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.9	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	3.7	7.8	1.3	5.1	19.6
1969	0.6	0.0	0.6	11.4	2.4	0.0	*	1.1	5.0	8.6	1.4	5.8	27.7
1970	0.4	0.0	0.4	12.9	2.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	5.1	8.9	1.6	6.5	30.3
1971	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.7	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	8.8	1.9	7.5	33.2
1972	0.5	0.0	0.5	16.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	2.3	5.4	10.3	2.0	8.6	37.8
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.5	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	4.1	9.3	2.3	9.9	34.3
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	13.4	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	4.3	9.6	2.5	10.2	36.0
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.7	2.9	0.0	*	2.2	3.6	8.7	2.2	8.2	34.1
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.5	3.5	0.0	0.1	1.5	3.0	8.2	2.6	9.6	35.1
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.8	4.0	0.0	*	2.5	3.6	10.1	2.8	10.0	38.0
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	4.7	0.0	0.1	1.9	3.4	10.0	2.9	10.3	38.6
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	3.5	3.3	14.1	37.0
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	3.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	*	4.8	2.5	10.3	34.5

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	42	0	42	0	274	0	6	1276	461	2017	180	-123
1961	42	0	42	*	282	0	12	1525	439	2258	180	-136
1962	50	0	50	*	297	0	8	1034	412	1752	180	-135
1963	32	0	32	2	321	0	12	856	386	1575	180	536
1964	25	0	25	2	347	0	13	796	624	1780	204	768
1965	22	0	22	2	344	0	14	871	739	1968	265	969
1966	29	0	29	3	375	0	14	76	829	1294	300	1108
1967	26	0	26	3	406	0	16	621	571	1614	329	1330
1968	21	0	21	5	443	0	17	279	583	1321	376	1496
1969	21	0	21	11	416	0	12	200	802	1431	415	1701
1970	15	0	15	13	421	0	14	246	805	1486	475	1900
1971	13	0	13	14	554	0	16	112	784	1466	559	2192
1972	17	0	17	16	431	0	17	444	862	1754	593	2518
1973	9	0	9	12	517	0	23	396	653	1589	689	2901
1974	11	0	11	13	517	0	15	413	690	1635	733	2986
1975	11	0	11	14	490	0	12	415	574	1491	653	2391
1976	9	0	9	14	609	0	17	290	481	1398	748	2826
1977	9	0	9	15	681	0	11	477	577	1746	812	2935
1978	0	0	0	15	801	0	20	354	543	1718	850	3009
1979	0	0	0	16	287	0	22	313	12	634	978	4128
1980	0	0	0	17	574	0	21	258	4	857	725	3016

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	6.7	0.0	6.7	1.9	0.3	5.2	0.0	0.5	*	*	0.0	1.4	*	2.2	9.7	0.0	0.3	-0.2	18.3
1961	12.2	0.0	12.2	1.9	0.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.0	1.2	*	2.4	10.0	0.0	0.3	-0.2	24.2
1962	14.6	0.0	14.6	3.4	0.5	5.4	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.4	10.2	0.0	0.3	-0.2	28.3
1963	12.9	0.0	12.9	2.3	0.6	6.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.1	11.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	28.0
1964	12.1	0.0	12.1	2.2	0.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.3	12.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	27.7
1965	8.7	0.0	8.7	1.8	0.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.3	12.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	23.7
1966	17.3	0.0	17.3	4.2	1.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.6	0.5	*	4.0	14.8	0.0	0.2	0.8	37.3
1967	21.0	0.0	21.0	2.8	0.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	4.5	16.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	41.0
1968	17.7	0.0	17.7	5.0	0.7	10.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	*	5.2	17.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	41.7
1969	13.8	0.0	13.8	21.1	1.0	10.9	0.0	*	0.2	*	0.9	0.2	*	5.4	18.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	54.7
1970	12.1	0.0	12.1	20.1	1.8	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.6	0.5	*	5.9	20.2	0.0	0.3	1.4	54.2
1971	13.4	0.0	13.4	19.6	1.9	12.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	*	1.0	0.2	*	6.6	22.5	0.0	0.4	1.4	57.3
1972	11.5	0.0	11.5	29.1	2.1	9.8	0.0	*	0.3	*	4.4	0.4	0.1	7.1	24.2	0.0	0.4	1.8	67.1
1973	13.1	0.0	13.1	30.4	1.6	10.2	0.0	*	0.2	*	0.6	0.4	*	5.4	18.5	0.0	0.4	1.8	64.2
1974	11.2	0.0	11.2	29.1	1.4	9.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	*	0.5	0.4	0.2	5.6	18.3	0.0	0.4	1.7	60.7
1975	13.7	0.0	13.7	41.0	2.0	12.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	7.5	23.2	0.0	1.7	6.1	85.6
1976	12.1	0.0	12.1	43.5	1.9	18.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	10.7	33.1	0.0	1.7	6.5	96.9
1977	7.9	0.0	7.9	67.9	2.2	20.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	13.0	38.4	0.0	2.0	7.3	123.5
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	2.1	21.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	*	13.8	39.9	0.0	2.1	7.5	144.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.8	1.4	10.9	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	*	9.3	25.5	0.0	1.5	6.3	140.0
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.4	2.0	10.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	*	10.2	24.8	0.0	2.6	10.7	140.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	249	0	249	2	47	897	0	90	4	4	0	228	0	350	1619	0	74	-50
1961	459	0	459	2	84	978	0	33	2	4	0	185	0	382	1667	0	74	-56
1962	549	0	549	3	74	931	0	21	2	3	0	280	0	387	1696	0	74	-56
1963	484	0	484	2	89	1029	0	23	0	3	0	326	0	493	1963	0	74	219
1964	453	0	453	2	119	1210	0	0	1	3	0	150	0	542	2025	0	75	283
1965	327	0	327	2	132	1240	0	0	0	1	82	59	0	545	2060	0	59	214
1966	646	0	646	4	248	1379	0	0	8	1	105	76	0	667	2485	0	63	232
1967	783	0	783	3	125	1549	0	0	1	0	250	73	0	754	2753	0	63	254
1968	659	0	659	5	111	1780	0	1	0	0	160	123	2	849	3027	0	67	267
1969	514	0	514	20	145	1865	0	1	41	1	164	39	1	883	3140	0	76	310
1970	452	0	452	19	272	1922	0	14	60	1	107	73	1	950	3401	0	101	404
1971	492	0	492	19	294	2141	0	14	71	1	193	24	3	1068	3808	0	106	415
1972	429	0	429	28	319	1684	0	8	82	1	829	58	8	1166	4155	0	124	526
1973	489	0	489	30	238	1751	0	8	62	1	114	62	6	874	3116	0	123	520
1974	430	0	430	28	210	1656	0	28	75	1	96	67	36	899	3068	0	124	504
1975	530	0	530	40	298	2065	0	32	130	24	106	32	21	1198	3906	0	485	1775
1976	469	0	469	43	289	3147	0	35	231	27	120	11	29	1739	5628	0	504	1904
1977	312	0	312	67	330	3557	0	43	338	21	124	11	31	2122	6577	0	590	2134
1978	0	0	0	93	311	3629	0	42	356	22	116	89	2	2262	6829	0	619	2192
1979	0	0	0	105	207	1875	0	291	401	23	120	0	0	1555	4472	0	436	1840
1980	0	0	0	100	307	1776	0	19	371	21	111	14	2	1675	4296	0	757	3149

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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

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	*	*	33.2
1962	0.1	0.1	5.3	3.8	17.1	*	0.2	9.1	0.1	35.7	*	*	35.8
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	*	*	78.2
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	*	0.1	84.8
1973	*	0.2	2.0	10.9	42.6	0.0	0.3	14.1	2.1	72.0	*	0.1	72.3
1974	*	0.1	2.3	13.6	43.1	0.0	0.3	15.9	2.1	77.3	*	0.1	77.5
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	*	0.1	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
1980	0.0	0.1	2.3	15.1	53.5	0.0	0.6	17.4	0.0	88.9	*	*	89.0

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	4	*	1687	539	2251	0	3	1516	15	5412	2	-2
1961	2	*	1264	629	2640	0	3	1646	17	6200	3	-2
1962	2	*	1049	652	3144	0	35	1740	20	6640	3	-2
1963	2	*	869	573	3208	0	35	1792	30	6507	2	7
1964	2	*	747	583	3325	0	36	1844	19	6554	2	9
1965	1	*	645	791	3271	0	40	2094	65	6906	2	8
1966	2	*	542	835	4009	0	42	1733	45	7206	2	9
1967	2	*	695	863	4865	0	39	1810	43	8316	2	10
1968	1	*	674	936	5463	0	43	1765	44	8924	3	10
1969	1	*	617	816	6829	0	58	2038	119	10478	3	11
1970	1	17	452	999	6982	0	59	2268	135	10895	3	11
1971	1	17	388	1416	7831	0	48	2539	231	12453	3	11
1972	0	9	387	2223	8260	0	52	2411	244	13576	4	16
1973	0	*	395	1867	7608	0	49	2688	330	12937	4	17
1974	0	*	448	2333	7690	0	47	3036	338	13892	4	18
1975	0	*	448	2104	7590	0	121	3658	498	14419	4	13
1976	0	*	385	2863	7522	0	134	4287	850	16041	4	15
1977	0	*	427	2873	8032	0	94	4244	1150	16820	4	14
1978	0	*	422	2670	8322	0	101	4063	1963	17541	2	8
1979	0	1	426	1720	8218	0	106	4248	309	15027	3	12
1980	0	*	462	2593	9516	0	94	3306	0	15971	3	12

[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.
[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	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2
1980	4.7	0.0	4.7	29.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4

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	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
1980	273	0	273	29	502	0	0	378	880	539	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	3.0	1.7	64.1	0.6	0.2	5.1	127.3	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.2	-14.1	286.0
1961	0.3	159.1	6.1	4.7	18.2	26.3	0.2	3.2	1.6	66.4	0.6	0.2	5.5	133.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.1	-15.7	307.8
1962	6.3	163.5	5.5	8.0	17.6	29.1	0.1	4.1	1.7	71.1	0.7	0.3	5.0	143.1	0.0	30.6	0.0	*	-14.4	329.3
1963	8.5	162.3	5.1	7.8	20.5	29.8	0.1	4.2	1.7	74.1	0.4	3.1	6.2	152.9	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.1	-5.4	348.9
1964	9.1	167.6	4.7	7.1	20.6	31.2	0.2	4.3	1.8	75.9	0.7	3.0	6.2	155.8	0.0	29.9	0.0	*	7.2	369.7
1965	7.0	159.3	4.7	6.5	20.6	29.0	0.2	4.4	1.8	78.0	0.3	2.7	7.6	155.8	0.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	377.0
1966	7.4	167.5	8.3	5.8	23.1	31.3	0.2	3.2	1.9	83.2	0.4	4.2	10.4	172.2	0.0	54.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	407.8
1967	7.2	164.7	8.9	5.0	21.6	37.2	0.2	4.3	1.7	85.4	0.5	4.5	10.9	180.4	0.0	51.9	0.0	0.0	15.7	419.8
1968	8.1	182.0	10.8	4.6	26.8	42.8	0.1	4.4	1.9	93.2	0.7	4.4	10.9	200.6	0.0	58.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	458.4
1969	8.4	201.5	12.6	3.8	27.5	39.6	0.1	4.9	2.0	105.2	1.0	5.5	12.7	214.9	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	501.8
1970	8.7	199.0	18.6	3.2	28.5	35.4	0.9	5.2	2.1	113.2	0.6	5.8	15.4	229.0	0.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	528.5
1971	8.9	219.9	19.3	2.9	30.5	36.0	0.9	5.3	2.0	120.6	4.5	0.2	14.3	236.6	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	561.0
1972	7.6	234.1	23.5	2.8	49.9	37.3	0.6	5.7	2.1	134.3	7.2	0.2	18.6	282.1	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	626.4
1973	10.0	218.8	22.5	2.4	87.1	39.0	0.5	5.5	3.5	146.2	27.0	0.2	20.9	354.8	0.0	73.8	0.0	0.0	25.6	683.1
1974	48.4	197.0	23.9	2.6	64.5	39.0	1.3	5.9	3.3	140.3	43.7	2.2	23.5	350.0	0.0	77.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	690.5
1975	92.9	159.5	13.0	2.1	66.4	38.3	1.2	4.5	2.9	145.5	32.6	2.5	19.3	328.3	0.0	75.3	0.0	0.0	14.6	670.6
1976	141.3	174.6	12.1	1.9	59.3	37.1	2.0	3.7	3.2	152.0	25.8	1.4	19.2	317.7	0.0	78.4	0.0	0.0	-9.3	702.7
1977	183.3	170.6	13.9	2.1	79.9	39.9	3.2	3.8	3.7	161.6	47.0	0.5	25.6	381.2	0.0	68.7	0.0	0.0	-45.3	758.5
1978	162.4	178.8	17.8	2.1	80.6	40.5	2.8	4.5	4.0	170.4	21.5	*	31.2	375.3	0.0	72.4	0.0	0.0	-22.2	766.6
1979	255.4	176.7	19.6	2.1	75.7	43.2	0.6	5.1	4.2	168.6	31.6	*	28.1	378.7	0.0	74.7	0.0	0.0	-73.1	812.4
1980	248.3	170.3	13.7	1.8	65.8	42.2	0.4	4.7	3.7	160.7	6.6	*	28.5	327.9	0.0	101.4	0.0	0.0	-83.4	764.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	760	275	12202	97	28	845	23635	0	2975	0	18	-4120
1961	9	154	918	936	3123	4887	37	794	267	12639	95	28	890	24613	0	2920	0	11	-4616
1962	304	158	823	1579	3015	5394	25	1021	279	13541	116	42	815	26650	0	2903	0	4	-4214
1963	408	157	772	1536	3516	5524	14	1055	278	14108	60	463	998	28325	0	2919	0	9	-1584
1964	438	162	713	1407	3542	5780	27	1083	292	14456	113	455	1011	28879	0	2860	0	3	2110
1965	337	154	708	1288	3534	5348	31	1109	299	14858	41	402	1243	28861	0	4410	0	0	2574
1966	347	162	1253	1155	3974	5765	37	799	311	15848	61	639	1680	31522	0	5191	0	0	1976
1967	344	160	1334	987	3711	6822	43	1125	286	16260	84	684	1757	33093	0	4974	0	0	4593
1968	386	177	1633	905	4607	7848	14	1157	315	17736	113	662	1713	36702	0	5666	0	0	2548
1969	399	195	1897	763	4722	7241	14	1288	338	20023	156	831	1970	39241	0	6030	0	0	4086
1970	406	193	2798	626	4898	6461	165	1385	344	21542	94	881	2383	41577	0	6103	0	0	8170
1971	423	213	2903	577	5242	6579	158	1408	325	22959	723	27	2237	43137	0	6583	0	0	7785
1972	361	228	3541	546	8564	6782	103	1524	348	25557	1139	25	2879	51009	0	6651	0	0	9861
1973	481	214	3385	484	14958	7067	90	1467	571	27825	4288	30	3258	63424	0	7103	0	0	7515
1974	2231	192	3596	506	11067	7066	225	1579	547	26717	6943	337	3626	62209	0	7378	0	0	5282
1975	4378	156	1952	413	11401	6943	213	1209	472	27704	5182	379	3023	58891	0	7240	0	0	4286
1976	6620	171	1821	379	10181	6724	348	1007	524	28935	4108	212	3028	57268	0	7559	0	0	-2720
1977	8366	167	2090	421	13721	7227	561	1039	611	30765	7478	81	4035	68028	0	6581	0	0	-13267
1978	7466	175	2681	416	13829	7318	499	1238	656	32431	3413	5	4925	67412	0	6985	0	0	-6514
1979	11693	173	2956	409	12994	7810	100	1395	687	32091	5027	3	4392	67864	0	7217	0	0	-21428
1980	11574	166	2058	348	11288	7638	73	1291	611	30589	1044	3	4471	59415	0	9795	0	0	-24436

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	30.2	46.4	27.8	64.9	37.3	55.0	117.3	119.6	87.4	-14.1	20.9	52.4	286.0
1961	28.3	48.9	16.1	49.0	63.3	86.5	121.6	123.4	94.2	-15.7	22.7	55.7	307.8
1962	26.1	46.1	14.8	47.6	71.3	102.4	132.0	133.1	99.5	-14.4	24.9	60.2	329.3
1963	27.3	49.4	15.6	51.4	76.4	108.5	138.5	139.6	96.6	-5.4	26.8	64.3	348.9
1964	32.6	57.1	25.7	63.0	69.6	103.6	145.2	146.1	89.5	7.2	28.6	68.1	369.7
1965	29.3	55.2	22.0	56.5	85.0	123.6	140.9	141.7	91.0	8.8	29.4	70.4	377.0
1966	28.3	59.7	20.7	58.1	97.7	139.4	149.9	150.6	104.4	6.7	32.7	78.5	407.8
1967	29.6	63.4	26.5	67.4	87.7	128.3	160.0	160.7	100.4	15.7	34.2	81.8	419.8
1968	30.9	68.5	26.9	70.2	93.1	136.1	183.2	183.6	115.6	8.7	36.6	87.6	458.4
1969	33.0	78.4	28.4	77.9	103.8	152.8	192.2	192.7	130.5	13.9	42.5	101.9	501.8
1970	34.7	85.3	26.3	80.6	113.1	168.7	193.3	193.9	133.2	27.9	47.0	114.1	528.5
1971	37.8	95.6	29.6	91.1	112.0	170.5	203.2	203.7	151.9	26.6	52.0	126.5	561.0
1972	39.8	107.5	31.6	100.7	128.8	194.0	223.7	224.2	168.9	33.6	59.3	143.2	626.4
1973	41.6	120.1	37.6	112.3	138.6	208.4	241.8	242.3	197.7	25.6	65.3	158.1	683.1
1974	37.9	121.7	38.9	118.8	143.1	218.3	231.0	231.6	221.6	18.0	69.2	170.4	690.5
1975	42.4	125.8	37.9	120.8	114.7	195.0	228.2	229.0	232.7	14.6	72.2	175.1	670.6
1976	44.8	129.6	43.0	130.7	123.6	207:2	234.4	235.2	266.3	-9.3	75.5	181.5	702.7
1977	43.4	135.4	42.4	137.6	147.4	232.4	252.2	253.1	318.3	-45.3	79.6	193.5	758.5
1978	35.4	133.4	37.6	132.9	148.1	234.8	264.9	265.5	302.7	-22.2	82.0	198.5	766.6
1979	33.9	142.3	31.9	132.4	169.8	263.7	273.3	274.0	376.6	-73.1	88.9	214.6	812.4
1980	32.4	144.9	31.1	136.9	125.0	218.4	263.7	264.4	395.9	-83.4	91.3	221.2	764.7

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.9	4.6	11.6	46.4
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.3	0.1	2.1	2.4	6.0	14.7	48.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.3	0.1	2.9	3.2	5.9	14.1	46.1
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.3	*	2.9	3.2	6.5	15.6	49.4
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.3	*	3.0	3.4	7.2	17.2	57.1
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.3	*	2.9	3.3	7.6	18.3	55.2
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.4	0.1	2.0	2.4	9.2	22.2	59.7
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.4	0.2	2.8	3.4	10.0	23.8	63.4
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	0.6	*	2.8	3.4	11.1	26.5	68.5
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.6	*	3.0	3.7	13.4	32.1	78.4
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.6	0.4	3.2	4.1	14.8	35.9	85.3
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	0.6	0.3	3.2	4.2	16.8	41.0	95.6
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	1.0	0.2	3.4	4.6	19.9	47.9	107.5
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	1.3	0.2	3.2	4.6	22.9	55.5	120.1
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	1.2	0.5	3.1	4.8	24.2	59.6	121.7
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	1.2	0.4	2.0	3.7	24.4	59.0	125.8
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	1.2	0.9	1.6	3.8	24.9	59.9	129.6
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	1.6	1.1	1.7	4.4	26.8	65.2	135.4
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	1.8	1.0	2.0	4.8	28.6	69.3	133.4
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	1.2	0.3	2.3	3.8	31.7	76.6	142.3
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	*	0.0	2.1	2.1	32.9	79.7	144.9

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	27	48	0	397	446	1355	3389
1961	0	0	0	25	46	12	525	583	1752	4296
1962	0	0	0	22	48	10	718	776	1715	4141
1963	0	0	0	23	44	8	727	778	1912	4584
1964	0	0	0	28	52	8	756	815	2118	5044
1965	0	0	0	25	59	9	726	794	2230	5349
1966	0	0	0	25	67	10	495	573	2707	6510
1967	0	0	0	25	63	32	738	832	2920	6986
1968	0	0	0	27	98	6	737	841	3243	7755
1969	0	0	0	28	108	7	795	910	3914	9394
1970	0	0	0	30	98	68	839	1004	4327	10510
1971	0	0	0	33	111	51	859	1021	4931	12003
1972	0	0	0	34	169	39	906	1114	5818	14039
1973	0	0	0	36	217	35	844	1095	6717	16272
1974	0	0	0	32	209	87	825	1121	7095	17472
1975	0	0	0	38	211	77	542	831	7138	17304
1976	0	0	0	40	210	161	439	810	7299	17543
1977	0	0	0	38	276	200	454	930	7855	19108
1978	0	0	0	30	313	171	555	1038	8392	20320
1979	0	0	0	30	200	61	625	886	9304	22465
1980	0	0	0	30	2	0	578	580	9637	23350

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.6	10.6	26.5	64.9
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.6	*	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.6	9.5	23.4	49.0
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.6	*	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.8	9.6	23.2	47.6
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.6	*	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.9	10.5	25.3	51.4
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.7	*	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.2	11.0	26.3	63.0
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.8	*	0.5	0.7	0.1	2.1	10.2	24.4	56.5
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.9	*	0.4	0.9	0.1	2.2	11.0	26.4	58.1
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.8	*	0.5	0.9	0.1	2.4	12.1	28.9	67.4
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	1.3	*	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.8	12.8	30.5	70.2
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	1.4	*	0.5	0.8	0.4	3.1	14.5	34.9	77.9
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	2.9	15.8	38.5	80.6
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.2	17.9	43.6	91.1
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	2.2	*	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.9	20.2	48.9	100.7
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	2.8	*	0.6	0.9	0.9	5.2	21.8	52.8	112.3
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	5.4	23.1	56.9	118.8
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	4.7	24.2	58.7	120.8
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	2.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.4	5.5	25.8	62.0	130.7
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	3.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.6	7.6	27.7	67.5	137.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	4.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.1	7.6	27.8	67.4	132.9
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	4.5	29.4	71.0	132.4
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	2.9	30.9	74.9	136.9

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	25	108	0	70	88	39	305	3108	7777
1961	0	0	0	14	103	2	93	97	17	312	2793	6849
1962	0	0	0	13	106	2	127	110	16	362	2815	6798
1963	0	0	0	13	98	1	128	140	12	379	3088	7403
1964	0	0	0	23	116	1	133	123	57	431	3232	7697
1965	0	0	0	19	132	2	128	136	17	414	2978	7143
1966	0	0	0	18	151	2	87	162	16	419	3214	7731
1967	0	0	0	23	141	6	130	178	15	470	3535	8458
1968	0	0	0	23	221	1	130	158	31	541	3738	8941
1969	0	0	0	25	243	1	140	151	64	599	4264	10234
1970	0	0	0	23	220	12	148	146	31	557	4644	11280
1971	0	0	0	26	249	9	152	151	47	607	5253	12788
1972	0	0	0	27	379	7	160	156	42	744	5933	14317
1973	0	0	0	32	486	6	149	162	147	950	6393	15488
1974	0	0	0	33	469	16	146	171	176	976	6767	16663
1975	0	0	0	33	473	14	96	177	86	845	7095	17201
1976	0	0	0	37	471	29	78	182	219	978	7555	18159
1977	0	0	0	34	618	36	80	186	408	1330	8130	19778
1978	0	0	0	30	701	31	98	161	337	1329	8156	19749
1979	0	0	0	27	448	11	110	174	79	822	8621	20815
1980	0	0	0	27	279	0	102	179	0	561	9062	21958

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.2	5.5	7.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.2	5.1	22.9	0.0	5.1	12.6	55.0
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.9	6.1	7.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	2.5	0.2	0.2	5.5	23.2	0.0	6.7	16.4	86.5
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	49.7	5.5	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	2.5	0.2	0.3	5.0	21.3	0.0	9.1	22.0	102.4
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.2	5.1	6.2	0.0	*	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.1	3.1	6.2	24.0	0.0	9.4	22.6	108.5
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	46.7	4.7	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	2.3	0.3	3.0	6.2	22.8	0.0	10.1	24.0	103.6
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	56.9	4.7	9.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	2.3	0.1	2.7	7.6	28.0	0.0	11.4	27.3	123.6
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.7	8.3	10.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	2.5	0.2	4.2	10.4	38.0	0.0	12.2	29.4	139.4
1967	*	0.0	*	48.7	8.9	10.0	0.0	*	0.9	0.6	2.8	0.4	4.5	10.9	39.0	0.0	12.0	28.7	128.3
1968	*	0.0	*	55.4	10.8	7.3	0.0	*	1.0	0.6	2.2	0.2	4.4	10.9	37.6	0.1	12.7	30.4	136.1
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	60.3	12.6	7.9	0.0	*	1.3	0.7	2.3	0.3	5.5	12.7	43.3	0.1	14.4	34.6	152.8
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	59.6	18.6	8.1	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.4	0.3	5.8	15.4	53.3	0.1	16.2	39.4	168.7
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	62.5	19.3	10.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.2	14.3	49.2	0.1	17.0	41.5	170.5
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	64.8	23.5	15.1	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.7	2.5	1.0	0.2	18.6	63.5	0.1	19.1	46.0	194.0
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	66.9	22.5	20.3	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.5	0.2	20.9	71.4	0.1	20.4	49.4	208.4
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	66.5	23.9	18.2	0.0	0.7	2.2	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.2	23.5	76.3	0.1	21.7	53.5	218.3
1975	3.1	0.0	3.1	51.9	13.0	17.7	0.2	0.7	2.0	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.5	19.3	59.6	0.1	23.4	56.8	195.0
1976	8.6	0.0	8.6	55.6	12.1	18.7	0.1	0.9	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	19.2	59.2	0.2	24.6	59.1	207.2
1977	20.5	0.0	20.5	51.3	13.9	25.8	0.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.5	0.5	25.6	75.6	*	24.8	60.2	232.4
1978	11.5	0.0	11.5	46.5	17.8	32.1	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	*	31.2	90.0	0.1	25.3	61.4	234.8
1979	47.2	0.0	47.2	45.4	19.6	22.5	0.0	0.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.7	*	28.1	77.0	0.2	27.5	66.4	263.7
1980	16.5	0.0	16.5	38.7	13.7	20.7	0.0	0.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	*	28.5	69.6	0.2	27.3	66.2	218.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	9	0	9	14	835	1253	0	64	268	81	508	27	28	845	3910	0	1481	3705
1961	9	0	9	39	918	1273	0	23	156	79	481	37	28	890	3885	0	1964	4816
1962	10	0	10	48	823	1133	0	13	159	83	479	28	42	815	3575	0	2673	6453
1963	7	0	7	51	772	1057	0	5	179	83	401	18	463	998	3976	0	2767	6635
1964	5	0	5	45	713	833	0	18	174	87	440	46	455	1011	3778	0	2949	7021
1965	4	0	4	55	708	1548	0	21	233	93	432	20	402	1243	4701	0	3331	7988
1966	2	0	2	58	1253	1861	0	25	194	97	471	35	639	1680	6254	0	3587	8627
1967	1	0	1	47	1334	1714	0	6	237	95	526	58	684	1757	6411	0	3512	8404
1968	1	0	1	54	1633	1255	0	7	267	104	425	39	662	1713	6105	9	3720	8896
1969	2	0	2	58	1897	1361	0	6	329	113	444	52	831	1970	7003	11	4229	10150
1970	5	0	5	58	2798	1386	0	85	370	115	456	55	881	2383	8530	13	4751	11541
1971	9	0	9	61	2903	1708	0	97	371	102	455	77	27	2237	7977	9	4997	12163
1972	13	0	13	63	3541	2598	0	57	425	109	470	161	25	2879	10265	13	5593	13496
1973	12	0	12	66	3385	3480	0	49	452	266	454	238	30	3258	11612	11	5972	14467
1974	11	0	11	65	3596	3124	0	122	585	255	477	252	337	3626	12373	7	6368	15681
1975	119	0	119	51	1952	3037	44	122	550	205	440	105	379	3023	9857	14	6868	16650
1976	333	0	333	55	1821	3213	16	159	472	228	376	272	212	3028	9797	16	7203	17314
1977	815	0	815	50	2090	4434	12	325	486	264	373	405	81	4035	12504	3	7255	17649
1978	459	0	459	46	2681	5502	0	298	557	284	369	248	5	4925	14869	11	7428	17986
1979	1882	0	1882	45	2956	3866	0	28	628	297	341	118	3	4392	12629	16	8065	19473
1980	658	0	658	38	2058	3554	0	73	581	264	309	154	3	4471	11468	15	8003	19391

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	252.5	0.2	0.5	274.0
1980	0.0	21.9	1.8	37.6	42.2	0.1	2.1	158.1	0.0	241.8	0.2	0.5	264.4

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	16	1170	1434	4515	24	193	11606	17	18960	194	486
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	112
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	163
1976	0	15	379	4958	6708	18	296	28378	0	40738	71	171
1977	0	15	421	5878	7215	19	347	30205	0	44084	75	182
1978	0	15	416	6350	7318	29	372	31901	0	46386	52	126
1979	0	20	409	6675	7810	32	390	31577	0	46892	62	151
1980	0	21	348	6450	7638	30	347	30100	0	44913	60	145

[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.
[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	72.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	302.7
1979	208.2	0.0	208.2	53.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	30.4	40.9	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	376.6
1980	231.9	0.0	231.9	51.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.4	101.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	395.9

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	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
1980	10916	0	10916	50	1003	0	0	890	1893	9780	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	19.2	11.7	3.2	19.3	3.3	79.0	3.0	*	7.6	148.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	7.9	389.6
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	*	8.0	162.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	7.9	416.9
1963	0.1	260.7	7.5	4.0	15.0	12.8	1.2	20.6	2.6	91.5	5.4	*	8.9	169.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	451.0
1964	0.2	286.9	7.8	3.9	19.6	13.4	2.3	25.5	2.7	93.2	4.7	*	11.9	185.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	19.5	497.5
1965	0.2	286.3	8.6	3.8	16.6	10.9	2.2	22.5	2.8	96.8	2.6	*	10.0	176.9	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	23.8	498.4
1966	0.1	298.9	11.2	3.4	18.8	11.7	4.4	26.3	2.9	98.1	2.4	*	11.7	190.8	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	28.3	534.6
1967	0.1	304.1	11.8	2.8	18.9	13.1	2.7	26.1	2.5	101.6	3.2	*	12.4	195.1	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	53.2	565.3
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	13.9	216.5	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	26.9	606.3
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	15.6	233.9	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	27.3	652.1
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	16.8	250.5	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	15.2	682.2
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	17.2	268.9	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	42.3	674.1
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	22.2	313.1	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	68.4	723.5
1973	2.6	334.6	17.2	1.7	58.0	10.6	6.0	40.4	3.6	141.4	67.4	*	26.5	372.9	0.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	48.8	803.1
1974	3.0	297.3	16.2	1.7	60.1	10.7	4.3	36.9	3.4	141.9	65.2	*	30.2	370.6	4.0	44.6	0.0	0.0	67.7	787.2
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	34.3	360.6	53.7	35.7	0.0	0.0	63.0	777.5
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	35.5	402.0	42.6	21.0	0.0	0.0	105.7	829.0
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	38.9	448.3	54.8	18.7	0.0	0.0	99.7	861.6
1978	28.7	224.4	17.6	1.5	75.8	10.9	6.6	24.8	4.6	160.8	105.3	0.0	41.3	449.2	57.1	25.1	0.0	0.0	83.1	867.6
1979	33.1	255.7	21.3	1.4	85.3	11.3	2.8	28.0	4.8	130.4	70.8	0.0	51.3	407.4	41.2	34.9	0.0	0.0	107.4	879.7
1980	39.4	280.9	18.4	1.5	62.9	11.8	3.2	25.9	4.2	139.1	29.3	0.0	42.1	338.6	83.3	17.5	0.0	0.0	98.1	857.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1329	28536	0	992	0	0	2324
1961	11	208	1036	435	3094	2164	184	5155	528	15661	383	0	1306	29946	0	1395	0	0	1407
1962	6	226	1137	785	2462	2330	125	5276	426	16717	563	2	1402	31225	0	1061	0	0	2301
1963	5	253	1132	802	2576	2389	207	5130	426	17417	865	1	1561	32506	0	493	0	0	4516
1964	7	278	1178	770	3371	2497	399	6355	447	17745	747	3	2140	35652	0	561	0	0	5715
1965	6	277	1293	756	2858	2035	386	5599	468	18437	415	2	1764	34013	0	1080	0	0	6973
1966	4	289	1683	668	3221	2180	782	6565	486	18666	375	6	2024	36656	0	1587	0	0	8285
1967	4	295	1780	559	3238	2434	480	6807	416	19333	505	5	2119	37675	0	1228	0	0	15594
1968	5	322	2000	517	4086	2795	415	8064	457	20522	653	15	2395	41918	0	3005	0	0	7873
1969	0	350	2009	453	4647	2496	773	10081	522	21498	501	23	2741	45743	0	2883	0	0	7994
1970	0	382	2079	375	5474	2149	821	10198	531	22457	1584	25	2929	48623	0	2160	0	0	4465
1971	2	334	2365	352	5489	2236	604	10777	505	23754	2887	15	2979	51964	0	1804	0	0	12399
1972	2	316	2395	357	9413	2128	534	12029	541	25732	3183	15	3813	60139	0	1644	0	0	20058
1973	95	328	2597	337	9949	1965	1065	10790	593	26924	10720	3	4426	69369	0	4252	0	0	14317
1974	116	290	2436	336	10316	1983	751	9905	568	27005	10369	5	4986	68659	361	4271	0	0	19841
1975	36	258	2196	289	9392	1947	688	9467	616	27612	9006	80	5691	66984	4874	3433	0	0	18457
1976	153	249	2363	279	10228	1931	631	9716	684	29095	13071	89	5897	73984	3858	2022	0	0	30986
1977	243	230	2431	294	12446	2054	933	9035	700	29778	17258	71	6400	81399	5085	1791	0	0	29231
1978	1279	221	2655	295	13014	2010	1169	6759	751	30615	16747	0	6732	80747	5220	2421	0	0	24360
1979	1797	251	3208	271	14647	2081	488	7616	786	24833	11261	0	8319	73510	3873	3375	0	0	31474
1980	2144	274	2770	290	10793	2185	571	7050	700	26490	4668	0	6899	62415	7833	1695	0	0	28747

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	46.3	62.3	24.4	38.0	146.6	184.3	104.6	104.9	59.7	7.9	19.3	48.3	389.6
1961	47.6	63.8	25.1	38.9	139.8	174.3	113.7	114.0	59.9	4.8	18.8	46.0	390.9
1962	47.9	66.8	28.1	43.5	150.1	189.1	117.2	117.5	65.7	7.9	21.5	52.0	416.9
1963	51.0	72.2	30.7	47.6	163.6	206.6	124.2	124.5	66.1	15.4	24.0	57.5	451.0
1964	57.4	81.6	32.3	51.0	184.5	234.2	130.4	130.8	73.4	19.5	27.5	65.4	497.5
1965	52.0	79.0	36.4	57.3	175.6	232.2	129.5	129.8	81.1	23.8	30.9	74.1	498.4
1966	71.7	101.6	38.5	61.2	173.6	234.7	136.8	137.1	85.8	28.3	33.5	80.5	534.6
1967	72.7	104.8	42.1	66.4	189.5	254.6	139.3	139.5	68.6	53.2	35.9	85.9	565.3
1968	79.0	116.7	44.8	71.7	195.0	264.2	153.5	153.8	107.1	26.9	39.5	94.5	606.3
1969	85.8	129.8	47.4	77.0	213.3	285.9	159.2	159.4	119.2	27.3	43.1	103.4	652.1
1970	87.6	138.2	46.7	79.1	225.0	299.1	165.5	165.8	142.0	15.2	45.9	111.4	682.2
1971	77.5	133.0	38.0	72.7	219.7	296.4	171.7	171.9	124.9	42.3	48.7	118.5	674.1
1972	78.4	142.3	41.1	78.3	230.9	311.8	190.8	191.1	113.8	68.4	53.4	128.8	723.5
1973	77.5	149.2	44.0	84.2	277.2	362.1	207.4	207.6	148.2	48.8	57.6	139.4	803.1
1974	69.6	141.4	43.0	83.4	267.0	354.4	207.7	207.9	132.2	67.7	57.7	142.1	787.2
1975	70.3	160.9	46.0	96.9	242.1	312.1	207.2	207.6	148.8	63.0	61.9	150.0	777.5
1976	72.3	162.3	47.4	99.2	256.4	353.2	214.0	214.3	133.2	105.7	70.2	168.7	829.0
1977	71.7	175.0	46.4	102.6	254.2	363.6	219.9	220.3	169.6	99.7	78.5	190.9	861.6
1978	64.9	173.7	46.3	105.0	249.0	361.2	227.2	227.6	197.0	83.1	81.9	198.2	867.6
1979	68.9	172.2	45.3	103.2	276.6	403.1	200.9	201.3	180.6	107.4	84.3	203.6	879.7
1980	63.1	182.5	39.0	100.9	241.0	368.8	205.3	205.6	211.4	98.1	90.4	219.1	857.8

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities *within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state* than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	0.1	0.4	11.4	11.9	4.6	11.4	62.3
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.3	0.2	12.2	12.6	4.7	11.5	63.8
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.2	0.1	12.7	13.0	5.5	13.4	66.8
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.1	0.2	12.2	12.5	6.2	15.0	72.2
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	0.3	0.3	14.2	14.8	7.1	17.0	81.6
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.3	0.4	13.7	14.3	8.0	19.1	79.0
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.2	0.6	17.3	18.2	8.8	21.1	101.6
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.2	0.3	17.8	18.2	9.5	22.6	104.8
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.1	0.3	0.5	20.2	21.0	11.1	26.5	116.7
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.3	0.8	24.5	25.7	12.9	31.1	129.8
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	0.4	0.8	24.7	26.0	14.7	35.8	138.2
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	0.4	0.6	26.3	27.3	16.2	39.3	133.0
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	0.9	0.5	28.4	29.8	18.7	45.1	142.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.9	1.3	25.4	27.7	21.0	50.8	149.2
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.2	1.2	0.9	22.3	24.4	20.8	51.1	141.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	0.9	0.7	19.2	20.8	26.4	64.1	160.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	1.1	0.7	20.3	22.0	26.4	63.5	162.3
1977	*	0.0	*	50.0	1.3	1.0	19.4	21.7	30.1	73.2	175.0
1978	*	0.0	*	48.7	1.3	1.3	13.6	16.2	31.8	77.0	173.7
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	2.4	0.4	15.3	18.1	30.2	73.0	172.2
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	48.0	0.9	0.0	14.2	15.1	34.9	84.5	182.5

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	0	0	0	33	24	62	2832	2918	1339	3351
1961	0	0	0	34	46	29	3034	3109	1375	3373
1962	0	0	0	34	41	18	3157	3217	1621	3915
1963	0	0	0	37	24	37	3039	3100	1828	4382
1964	0	0	0	41	49	55	3546	3650	2092	4981
1965	0	0	0	37	43	63	3418	3524	2333	5596
1966	0	0	0	52	31	114	4319	4465	2571	6184
1967	0	0	0	53	36	47	4629	4712	2773	6634
1968	0	0	0	56	44	81	5300	5425	3251	7776
1969	0	0	0	58	59	142	6440	6641	3793	9104
1970	0	0	0	60	69	147	6544	6761	4321	10496
1971	0	0	0	49	69	110	6960	7139	4737	11532
1972	0	0	0	47	151	80	7564	7795	5483	13231
1973	0	0	0	49	157	237	6781	7175	6142	14878
1974	0	0	0	44	207	162	5977	6346	6082	14978
1975	0	0	0	49	157	128	5162	5447	7751	18792
1976	0	0	0	49	187	120	5459	5767	7746	18618
1977	1	0	1	49	225	178	5273	5677	8816	21447
1978	1	0	1	48	218	231	3701	4150	9322	22572
1979	0	0	0	50	409	73	4170	4652	8862	21398
1980	2	0	2	47	151	0	3860	4011	10227	24780

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.1	0.2	2.0	3.7	0.6	6.7	3.9	9.7	38.0
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.2	0.1	2.1	3.8	0.4	6.6	4.0	9.8	38.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.1	0.1	2.2	4.1	0.7	7.3	4.5	10.9	43.5
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.1	0.1	2.2	4.3	0.7	7.3	5.0	11.9	47.6
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.2	0.2	2.5	4.1	0.6	7.6	5.5	13.2	51.0
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.1	0.2	2.4	4.2	0.5	7.6	6.2	14.8	57.3
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.1	0.4	3.1	0.6	0.5	4.7	6.7	16.0	61.2
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.1	0.2	3.1	1.6	0.6	5.6	7.2	17.1	66.4
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	0.1	0.3	3.6	1.0	0.7	5.7	7.9	19.0	71.7
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.2	0.2	0.5	4.3	1.0	0.2	6.2	8.7	20.9	77.0
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.2	0.5	4.4	0.9	0.3	6.3	9.4	22.9	79.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	0.2	0.4	4.6	0.7	0.3	6.2	10.1	24.6	72.7
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.5	0.3	5.0	0.7	1.3	7.8	10.9	26.3	78.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.5	0.8	4.5	0.7	3.0	9.5	11.7	28.4	84.2
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	0.7	0.6	3.9	0.7	5.4	11.2	11.7	28.7	83.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.5	0.4	3.4	0.8	7.0	12.1	14.8	36.0	96.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.6	0.4	3.6	0.8	7.4	12.8	15.2	36.6	99.2
1977	*	0.0	*	34.6	0.7	0.6	3.4	0.8	6.2	11.8	16.4	39.9	102.6
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.2	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.9	6.2	11.1	17.2	41.5	105.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.9	6.0	11.3	16.9	40.9	103.2
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	31.4	0.6	0.7	2.5	0.9	2.8	7.5	18.1	43.8	100.9

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	17	14	38	500	709	102	1363	1137	2846
1961	0	0	0	18	26	18	535	729	59	1368	1172	2875
1962	0	0	0	20	23	11	557	788	112	1492	1318	3183
1963	0	0	0	23	14	23	536	819	104	1496	1457	3493
1964	0	0	0	24	28	34	626	784	97	1569	1622	3862
1965	0	0	0	28	25	39	603	808	87	1561	1805	4329
1966	0	0	0	33	18	70	762	121	77	1048	1955	4702
1967	0	0	0	35	21	29	817	305	99	1270	2100	5025
1968	0	0	0	38	25	50	935	187	113	1311	2329	5570
1969	0	0	0	40	34	87	1137	186	34	1477	2555	6132
1970	0	0	0	39	40	90	1155	181	41	1507	2767	6722
1971	0	0	0	31	39	68	1228	135	41	1511	2961	7207
1972	0	0	0	32	86	49	1335	130	211	1811	3195	7709
1973	0	0	0	34	89	146	1197	131	477	2040	3441	8335
1974	0	0	0	31	118	100	1055	128	854	2254	3418	8416
1975	0	0	0	33	90	79	911	143	1107	2330	4350	10546
1976	0	0	0	34	107	74	963	146	1176	2466	4458	10715
1977	2	0	2	34	128	110	931	143	988	2300	4805	11688
1978	3	0	3	35	124	142	653	178	988	2085	5028	12176
1979	0	0	0	33	233	45	736	180	953	2146	4967	11994
1980	4	0	4	31	111	132	681	162	438	1525	5296	12832

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.4	0.0	0.4	112.1	6.7	6.2	0.0	2.6	5.1	1.6	2.2	2.0	*	7.6	34.1	0.0	10.8	27.0	184.3
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	108.3	6.9	5.6	0.0	0.8	5.4	1.6	2.4	1.2	0.0	7.4	31.2	0.0	10.0	24.5	174.3
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	115.9	7.5	6.8	0.0	0.5	5.3	0.7	2.6	2.5	*	8.0	34.1	0.0	11.4	27.6	189.1
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	128.8	7.5	4.5	0.0	0.8	5.3	0.7	2.7	4.2	*	8.9	34.6	0.0	12.7	30.4	206.6
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	140.7	7.8	7.5	0.0	1.8	7.4	0.7	2.6	3.9	*	11.9	43.6	0.0	14.7	35.0	234.2
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	138.4	8.6	6.2	0.0	1.6	5.4	1.0	2.5	1.8	*	10.0	37.1	0.0	16.7	40.0	232.2
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	130.9	11.2	6.5	0.0	3.4	5.1	1.0	2.3	1.6	*	11.7	42.7	0.0	17.9	43.2	234.7
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	145.4	11.8	7.3	0.0	2.3	4.5	0.9	2.8	2.1	*	12.4	44.0	0.0	19.2	45.9	254.6
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	146.8	13.3	7.7	0.0	1.6	6.1	1.0	1.9	2.4	0.1	13.9	48.0	0.0	20.4	48.8	264.2
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	159.8	13.3	9.2	0.0	3.1	8.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.2	15.6	53.5	0.0	21.3	51.2	285.9
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.1	13.8	11.4	0.0	3.3	8.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.2	16.8	57.9	0.0	21.6	52.5	299.1
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	160.8	15.7	11.0	0.0	2.4	8.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.1	17.2	58.9	0.0	22.3	54.4	296.4
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	155.1	15.9	16.5	0.0	2.3	10.3	1.5	1.3	5.6	0.1	22.2	75.7	0.0	23.7	57.2	311.8
1973	2.6	0.0	2.6	184.3	17.2	18.1	0.0	3.9	9.3	1.6	1.0	12.6	*	26.5	90.3	0.0	24.8	60.1	362.1
1974	3.0	0.0	3.0	165.9	16.2	18.3	0.0	2.8	9.7	1.5	0.7	18.7	*	30.2	98.1	0.0	25.2	62.1	354.4
1975	0.9	0.0	0.9	135.0	14.6	16.1	0.0	2.7	11.6	1.9	0.9	23.5	0.5	34.3	106.2	0.0	20.5	49.6	312.1
1976	4.0	0.0	4.0	142.8	15.7	18.3	0.0	2.5	11.2	2.1	0.6	23.2	0.6	35.5	109.6	0.0	28.5	68.4	353.2
1977	6.0	0.0	6.0	133.1	16.1	25.2	0.0	3.7	9.5	1.6	0.1	19.5	0.5	38.9	115.0	0.0	31.9	77.5	363.6
1978	7.9	0.0	7.9	121.8	17.6	26.4	0.0	4.5	8.1	1.7	0.0	19.6	0.0	41.3	119.3	0.0	32.8	79.4	361.2
1979	8.7	0.0	8.7	127.1	21.3	36.7	0.0	2.1	9.1	1.8	*	18.4	0.0	51.3	140.8	0.0	37.0	89.4	403.1
1980	9.1	0.0	9.1	128.9	18.4	20.6	0.0	2.5	8.4	1.6	0.3	9.1	0.0	42.1	102.9	0.0	37.3	90.5	368.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	13	0	13	108	1002	1073	0	465	1276	269	425	314	1	1329	6153	0	3161	7911
1961	10	0	10	105	1036	970	0	136	1355	262	450	187	0	1306	5701	0	2923	7169
1962	6	0	6	112	1137	1173	0	96	1331	114	493	400	2	1402	6147	0	3345	8077
1963	5	0	5	125	1132	767	0	147	1319	114	507	671	1	1561	6219	0	3716	8910
1964	7	0	7	136	1178	1280	0	310	1852	119	486	625	3	2140	7993	0	4313	10269
1965	6	0	6	134	1293	1059	0	283	1339	163	480	287	2	1764	6670	0	4883	11712
1966	4	0	4	127	1683	1110	0	597	1260	169	433	252	6	2024	7536	0	5259	12648
1967	4	0	4	141	1780	1262	0	404	1163	150	524	326	5	2119	7733	0	5621	13451
1968	5	0	5	142	2000	1320	0	284	1603	165	367	386	15	2395	8535	0	5975	14290
1969	0	0	0	155	2009	1576	0	544	2191	227	295	141	23	2741	9747	0	6254	15012
1970	0	0	0	162	2079	1961	0	584	2194	231	291	191	25	2929	10485	0	6333	15381
1971	2	0	2	156	2365	1883	0	426	2274	229	260	194	15	2979	10626	0	6546	15935
1972	2	0	2	151	2395	2828	0	405	2751	245	250	891	15	3813	13592	0	6949	16768
1973	95	0	95	181	2597	3108	0	682	2493	267	194	2007	3	4426	15776	0	7269	17609
1974	116	0	116	162	2436	3147	0	490	2590	255	125	2981	5	4986	17014	0	7397	18214
1975	36	0	36	132	2196	2771	0	480	3126	308	169	3738	80	5691	18560	0	5994	14533
1976	153	0	153	140	2363	3136	0	438	3007	342	113	3697	89	5897	19080	0	8338	20042
1977	240	0	240	131	2431	4327	0	645	2570	268	11	3110	71	6400	19833	0	9341	22724
1978	316	0	316	120	2655	4527	0	796	2205	288	0	3124	0	6732	20326	0	9614	23279
1979	345	0	345	125	3208	6296	0	370	2485	301	7	2933	0	8319	23919	0	10854	26207
1980	364	0	364	126	2770	3528	0	439	2300	268	51	1441	0	6899	17697	0	10946	26522

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	37.8	10.7	1.1	1.9	140.5	0.1	193.8	0.1	0.2	207.9
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	214.3
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	0.8	2.9	129.5	0.0	188.4	0.1	0.3	201.3
1980	0.0	11.7	1.5	38.8	11.8	0.8	2.6	138.0	0.0	193.6	0.1	0.3	205.6

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	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	6497	1983	283	312	26753	13	36177	20	50
1975	0	12	289	6254	1947	267	308	27299	11	36377	32	78
1976	0	9	279	6497	1931	287	343	28836	0	38173	34	81
1977	0	9	294	6676	2054	261	432	29623	4	39344	35	84
1978	0	11	295	6854	2010	200	464	30437	9	40269	30	72
1979	0	12	271	7301	2081	226	485	24646	0	35010	34	82
1980	0	11	290	6668	2185	209	432	26276	0	36059	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.
[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	25.1	57.1	0.0	0.0	197.0
1979	24.4	0.0	24.4	31.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	46.4	48.7	34.9	41.2	0.0	0.0	180.6
1980	30.2	0.0	30.2	60.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	19.5	17.5	83.3	0.0	0.0	211.4

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
1980	1774	0	1774	59	335	0	0	2789	3124	1695	7833	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	31.8	22.9	710.4	503.3	9.9	68.9	1753.0	*	183.4	0.8	*	15.4	3291.4
1961	60.9	1400.2	65.5	26.6	160.5	157.4	6.1	32.1	22.3	738.7	518.3	10.7	72.8	1810.9	0.1	159.0	2.2	0.0	18.9	3452.1
1962	39.7	1483.4	66.8	38.8	173.7	178.6	5.6	36.4	22.4	770.9	431.4	11.3	74.5	1810.4	0.1	236.3	2.3	0.2	-4.0	3568.5
1963	47.0	1565.7	69.0	37.2	187.7	188.5	5.0	39.3	22.4	822.7	395.4	11.4	89.9	1868.5	2.3	260.9	3.7	0.0	0.3	3748.3
1964	55.1	1751.1	71.7	34.0	204.6	204.1	5.6	38.4	23.5	852.1	419.2	11.7	106.1	1971.1	4.4	230.9	4.5	0.2	21.5	4038.8
1965	66.1	1743.9	67.6	31.4	204.9	225.9	4.6	38.5	27.2	884.2	434.6	11.3	99.4	2029.7	3.2	319 0	4.2	0.7	17.2	4184.1
1966	53.7	1910.2	68.6	27.9	219.2	248.4	4.9	33.9	28.2	939.2	481.9	11.5	108.5	2172.4	1.9	273.2	4.2	1.0	33.9	4450.4
1967	55.6	1972.3	63.9	23.4	222.8	296.7	4.5	37.5	26.8	965.6	451.2	9.6	104.4	2206.5	6.5	368.0	6.9	0.8	25.8	4642.4
1968	58.4	2109.5	70.0	22.3	224.7	341.4	3.4	40.3	29.5	1028.2	460.7	8.8	106.1	2335.4	17.0	282.6	9.4	0.7	76.2	4889.2
1969	61.4	2112.0	77.4	18.5	227.8	345.2	4.6	49.1	23.6	1073.6	462.6	9.5	101.8	2393.7	27.1	422.2	13.3	0.4	71.3	5101.5
1970	64.2	2192.4	69.5	15.2	228.3	336.4	5.7	50.6	24.1	1124.5	411.8	10.7	103.8	2380.5	34.4	399.5	11.3	0.5	179.7	5262.5
1971	52.8	2215.9	72.3	13.8	275.9	354.0	5.9	52.6	24.8	1151.7	505.9	8.6	102.6	2567.9	38.1	408.7	11.9	0.4	212.2	5508.0
1972	49.5	2244.6	73.2	13.4	265.2	359.3	6.5	56.0	26.5	1222.7	528.0	8.0	109.1	2667.9	34.3	329.6	31.5	0.3	258.1	5615.6
1973	68.0	2088.4	76.9	12.8	296.9	355.5	5.2	60.5	29.7	1264.9	761.1	10.4	121.0	2994.9	28.7	402.6	42.6	0.3	160.4	5785.8
1974	59.0	1877.9	72.8	12.4	249.5	340.7	11.6	65.8	28.4	1236.9	662.1	6.2	122.2	2808.6	41.3	484.7	53.2	0.2	226.5	5551.3
1975	58.4	1871.2	82.5	10.0	250.7	352.2	11.5	62.8	22.0	1268.7	715.3	4.8	130.3	2910.7	66.9	417.3	70.2	0.2	382.8	5777.6
1976	69.0	1791.2	88.5	9.3	263.3	345.8	11.2	61.9	24.5	1327.1	855.5	4.9	138.9	3130.9	53.1	240.6	78.2	0.2	548.1	5911.2
1977	75.1	1809.3	94.2	9.8	303.4	358.3	16.0	54.5	29.7	1398.8	1134.4	5.3	150.3	3554.6	87.4	148.7	77.4	0.3	322.6	6075.5
1978	68.4	1593.6	99.2	10.0	343.0	367.6	18.0	62.5	31.9	1461.3	883.9	2.7	167.2	3447.2	83.8	385.5	64.3	0.2	550.3	6193.3
1979	68.5	1850.1	138.5	9.2	386.7	377.4	19.4	70.6	33.4	1415.3	1003.9	4.1	226.9	3685.4	93.2	351.2	83.8	0.1	337.3	6469.6
1980	78.7	1859.5	115.0	3.6	357.1	363.7	12.0	65.3	29.8	1332.1	1019.3	7.3	257.0	3562.2	52.3	423.1	109.7	0.2	347.1	6432.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	7940	3781	135246	80048	1488	11100	310658	0	17045	33	0	4528
1961	2285	1353	9864	5272	27548	28822	1083	8008	3680	140617	82442	1611	11704	320650	5	14928	94	0	5530
1962	1490	1433	10068	7695	29820	32650	996	9064	3687	146755	68620	1698	11960	323011	7	22377	100	23	-1168
1963	1761	1519	10404	7362	32218	34428	886	9789	3685	156616	62889	1724	14525	334525	193	24889	168	0	74
1964	2062	1697	10810	6738	35125	37213	991	9585	3870	162205	66680	1761	17180	352160	367	22075	204	20	6288
1965	2471	1690	10193	6224	35170	40848	817	9609	4482	168322	69132	1699	16079	362576	270	30520	189	64	5042
1966	2005	1849	10332	5521	37632	44851	866	8457	4656	178801	76656	1739	17666	387176	163	26236	188	97	9924
1967	2080	1911	9632	4631	38250	53461	795	9777	4422	183824	71766	1449	16994	395002	563	35277	316	77	7550
1968	2180	2046	10544	4415	38582	61509	599	10554	4857	195741	73283	1320	17140	418546	1505	27175	436	66	22336
1969	2292	2049	11658	3668	39110	61998	809	12899	3894	204387	73576	1430	16484	429913	2458	40418	615	43	20889
1970	2392	2126	10472	3008	39186	60263	1004	13390	3967	214069	65503	1612	16921	429395	3132	38071	525	48	52660
1971	1946	2149	10895	2737	47357	63396	1043	13934	4084	219244	80467	1289	16773	461219	3519	39007	548	40	62198
1972	1836	2186	11026	2652	45529	64277	1145	14898	4373	232758	83978	1202	17935	479773	3175	31755	1453	31	75638
1973	2533	2046	11589	2529	50970	63512	918	16162	4890	240789	121059	1575	20029	534021	2631	38753	1966	25	46997
1974	2258	1834	10977	2457	42832	60923	2039	17629	4683	235468	105314	932	20493	503747	3698	46422	2453	20	66385
1975	2264	1833	12428	1979	43031	62905	2027	16898	3632	241511	113782	718	21811	520722	6071	40103	3246	20	112197
1976	2666	1757	13340	1833	45199	61746	1975	16670	4035	252646	136080	742	23279	557545	4807	23193	3616	19	160652
1977	2990	1772	14197	1935	52090	63977	2813	14813	4904	266288	180436	800	24914	627167	8115	14251	3582	28	94555
1978	2728	1563	14948	1991	58883	65582	3166	17028	5266	278182	140595	401	27737	613778	7659	37206	2978	16	161272
1979	2733	1810	20865	1829	66384	67327	3425	19186	5510	269423	159673	617	37108	651349	8762	33920	3889	9	98871
1980	3142	1811	17329	707	61313	64975	2117	17760	4907	253593	162125	1102	41569	627498	4920	40868	5073	20	101730

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	395.8	574.7	172.4	430.5	812.0	1053.3	1226.8	1232.8	668.9	15.4	195.4	488.9	3291.4
1961	407.1	598.5	176.4	482.0	840.8	1072.3	1293.0	1299.3	716.0	18.9	212.9	522.0	3452.1
1962	450.1	658.0	183.6	509.5	853.3	1071.4	1325.1	1329.6	760.2	-4.0	221.5	534.8	3568.5
1963	450.5	676.5	182.8	522.6	945.0	1181.3	1363.9	1367.9	805.8	0.3	237.2	568.8	3748.3
1964	504.1	754.9	201.3	543.0	1013.3	1307.8	1431.9	1433.2	866.7	21.5	262.7	625.5	4038.8
1965	528.0	803.9	221.6	568.1	978.9	1314.1	1496.8	1497.9	941.6	17.2	282.1	676.6	4184.1
1966	531.3	833.2	235.6	615.2	1023.7	1397.4	1603.7	1604.7	1022.4	33.9	310.2	746.0	4450.4
1967	559.8	892.0	243.9	633.9	1052.4	1452.0	1663.5	1664.4	1097.0	25.8	330.9	791.8	4642.4
1968	554.8	908.8	253.8	679.8	1082.1	1511.8	1787.8	1788.7	1134.5	76.2	356.9	853.7	4889.2
1969	603.4	995.1	269.9	709.2	1100.5	1561.9	1834.5	1835.3	1221.9	71.3	380.3	912.9	5101.5
1970	594.0	1012.6	290.4	765.7	1151.9	1645.3	1838.1	1838.9	1208.4	179.7	404.8	983.2	5262.5
1971	675.4	1133.2	324.1	824.4	1123.3	1638.9	1910.7	1911.6	1262.3	212.2	429.3	1045.1	5508.0
1972	676.8	1157.8	296.8	848.9	1131.8	1672.6	1934.6	1936.2	1317.5	258.1	461.6	1114.0	5615.6
1973	649.3	1157.2	300.8	877.1	1216.3	1765.3	1984.0	1986.1	1475.0	160.4	477.8	1157.5	5785.8
1974	613.2	1115.7	300.5	842.9	1186.7	1692.4	1898.0	1900.2	1326.4	226.5	448.5	1104.4	5551.3
1975	658.1	1175.2	291.0	965.5	1141.0	1679.1	1953.4	1957.9	1351.3	382.8	506.4	1227.7	5777.6
1976	625.1	1156.4	269.1	973.1	1135.5	1707.7	2069.6	2073.9	1263.7	548.1	532.3	1279.5	5911.2
1977	566.4	1111.7	283.6	994.9	1160.4	1759.8	2205.1	2209.1	1537.3	322.6	541.8	1318.1	6075.5
1978	566.6	1142.3	282.3	996.6	1046.4	1651.2	2399.3	2403.2	1348.4	550.3	555.0	1343.7	6193.3
1979	624.0	1234.8	314.3	1045.0	1198.6	1829.0	2356.9	2360.8	1638.5	337.3	578.7	1397.2	6469.6
1980	559.0	1166.4	341.1	1080.9	1204.8	1810.8	2371.1	2374.8	1609.9	347.1	571.7	1385.3	6432.9

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	2.9	0.1	15.2	18.1	51.1	127.8	574.7
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	388.7	2.6	0.3	15.4	18.3	55.4	136.0	598.5
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	430.0	2.3	0.2	17.5	20.0	60.9	147.0	658.0
1963	*	0.0	*	429.1	2.2	0.1	19.0	21.4	66.5	159.5	676.5
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	481.5	2.7	0.1	19.7	22.5	74.2	176.6	754.9
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	504.8	2.5	0.2	20.4	23.1	81.2	194.8	803.9
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	512.6	2.6	0.2	15.8	18.6	88.7	213.3	833.2
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	538.8	2.7	0.3	17.8	20.9	97.9	234.3	892.0
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	533.7	2.6	0.6	17.8	21.0	104.4	249.6	908.8
1969	0.9	0.0	0.9	579.6	2.7	0.8	19.4	22.9	115.2	276.5	995.1
1970	1.0	0.0	1.0	569.7	2.9	0.9	19.5	23.4	122.1	296.5	1012.6
1971	*	0.0	*	650.6	3.4	1.0	20.4	24.8	133.3	324.5	1133.2
1972	*	0.0	*	654.5	3.7	1.1	17.4	22.2	140.9	340.1	1157.8
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	628.0	4.3	0.8	16.2	21.2	148.4	359.5	1157.2
1974	*	0.0	*	593.9	3.1	1.2	15.0	19.3	145.1	357.4	1115.7
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	644.0	2.8	1.2	10.1	14.1	151.0	366.1	1175.2
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	611.0	3.6	1.1	9.4	14.1	156.1	375.2	1156.4
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	552.0	4.2	1.7	8.5	14.4	158.8	386.4	1111.7
1978	*	0.0	*	546.0	4.5	1.9	14.1	20.5	168.3	407.5	1142.3
1979	*	0.0	*	601.4	6.2	0.4	16.0	22.6	178.9	431.9	1234.8
1980	*	0.0	*	543.5	0.5	0.1	14.8	15.4	177.5	430.0	1166.4

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	2	0	2	365	495	15	3778	4288	14975	37470
1961	2	0	2	376	445	50	3835	4329	16249	39849
1962	2	0	2	415	399	36	4368	4803	17841	43078
1963	1	0	1	416	380	24	4747	5151	19493	46738
1964	2	0	2	467	458	25	4918	5401	21735	51754
1965	4	0	4	489	427	31	5091	5550	23800	57079
1966	5	0	5	496	454	29	3927	4411	25988	62500
1967	5	0	5	522	467	60	4638	5164	28695	68664
1968	3	0	3	518	444	108	4668	5220	30591	73164
1969	35	0	35	562	467	145	5091	5703	33766	81046
1970	38	0	38	553	500	166	5161	5826	35777	86897
1971	1	0	1	631	590	176	5402	6168	39068	95102
1972	1	0	1	637	634	203	4621	5458	41310	99681
1973	0	0	0	616	743	133	4314	5190	43496	105367
1974	0	0	0	580	527	219	4011	4757	42533	104736
1975	0	0	0	631	481	211	2708	3400	44257	107296
1976	0	0	0	600	618	203	2523	3344	45751	109968
1977	0	0	0	542	720	308	2305	3333	46555	113253
1978	1	0	1	537	767	340	3854	4962	49321	119424
1979	1	0	1	591	1060	79	4343	5482	52424	126579
1980	1	0	1	531	94	18	4020	4132	52012	126025

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.1	0.0	0.1	112.7	3.8	0.3	2.7	7.3	45.6	59.6	73.7	184.4	430.5
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	116.7	3.4	0.9	2.7	7.0	45.6	59.6	88.5	217.1	482.0
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	128.7	3.1	0.6	3.1	7.2	40.9	54.8	95.4	230.4	509.5
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	129.4	2.9	0.4	3.4	7.4	39.3	53.4	100.0	239.8	522.6
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	146.5	3.5	0.4	3.5	7.8	39.4	54.7	101.1	240.6	543.0
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	168.8	3.3	0.5	3.6	6.8	38.4	52.6	102.0	244.6	568.1
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	176.6	3.5	0.5	2.8	8.5	43.5	58.8	111.5	268.1	615.2
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	190.5	3.6	1.0	3.1	8.1	37.3	53.1	115.0	275.1	633.9
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	195.8	3.4	1.9	3.1	7.4	42.1	57.9	125.6	300.4	679.8
1969	1.7	0.0	1.7	213.3	3.6	2.5	3.4	7.3	38.1	54.9	129.2	310.1	709.2
1970	1.9	0.0	1.9	216.5	3.8	2.9	3.4	7.8	54.2	72.1	138.6	336.7	765.7
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	247.1	4.5	3.1	3.6	7.8	57.9	76.9	145.7	354.6	824.4
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	237.8	4.9	3.5	3.1	7.9	39.6	58.9	161.8	390.3	848.9
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	237.4	5.7	2.3	2.9	8.2	44.3	63.4	168.4	407.9	877.1
1974	*	0.0	*	234.5	4.0	3.8	2.6	8.4	47.0	66.0	156.7	385.8	842.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	245.0	3.7	3.7	1.8	8.5	28.3	46.0	197.0	477.5	965.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.0	4.7	3.5	1.7	10.7	24.4	45.1	206.9	497.2	973.1
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.9	5.5	5.4	1.5	13.4	26.0	51.8	207.2	504.0	994.9
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	225.0	5.9	5.9	2.5	16.1	26.8	57.3	208.8	505.5	996.6
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	263.1	8.1	1.4	2.8	13.1	25.6	51.1	214.0	516.7	1045.0
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	266.1	18.7	1.3	2.6	9.4	42.9	74.9	216.1	523.7	1080.9

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	4	0	4	109	650	46	667	1388	7247	9998	21604	54059
1961	4	0	4	113	584	154	677	1341	7250	10006	25941	63619
1962	4	0	4	124	524	109	771	1370	6503	9277	27967	67530
1963	2	0	2	125	499	73	838	1415	6248	9073	29307	70270
1964	5	0	5	142	601	77	868	1486	6273	9305	29618	70526
1965	7	0	7	164	561	95	898	1297	6107	8958	29888	71682
1966	9	0	9	171	597	89	693	1611	6923	9913	32676	78587
1967	9	0	9	185	613	183	818	1545	5927	9086	33692	80621
1968	6	0	6	190	583	334	824	1404	6693	9837	36809	88037
1969	65	0	65	207	613	445	898	1390	6057	9403	37866	90887
1970	71	0	71	210	656	510	911	1482	8613	12172	40626	98675
1971	2	0	2	240	774	542	953	1477	9216	12963	42697	103936
1972	2	0	2	232	833	623	815	1496	6302	10070	47410	114402
1973	0	0	0	233	976	408	761	1565	7048	10758	49353	119554
1974	1	0	1	229	693	673	708	1604	7483	11161	45917	113070
1975	0	0	0	240	631	650	478	1622	4501	7883	57725	139948
1976	0	0	0	220	812	623	445	2042	3884	7806	60625	145720
1977	0	0	0	228	946	947	407	2554	4131	8985	60726	147726
1978	3	0	3	221	1008	1047	680	3073	4269	10077	61185	148150
1979	2	0	2	258	1392	243	766	2500	4076	8977	62720	151439
1980	3	0	3	260	3210	222	709	1795	6825	12761	63349	153495

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	60.9	60.2	0.0	5.4	13.4	8.8	14.8	67.2	9.9	68.9	309.6	*	68.9	172.4	1053.3
1961	60.5	0.0	60.5	472.1	65.5	62.0	0.0	5.0	13.6	8.6	14.2	55.9	10.7	72.8	308.1	*	67.1	164.5	1072.3
1962	39.4	0.0	39.4	497.7	66.8	60.6	0.0	4.8	15.2	8.7	13.9	60.1	11.3	74.5	316.2	*	63.9	154.2	1071.4
1963	46.7	0.0	46.7	549.5	69.0	64.8	0.0	4.5	16.3	8.7	13.4	70.6	11.4	89.9	348.7	*	69.6	166.8	1181.3
1964	54.7	0.0	54.7	570.5	71.7	77.0	0.0	5.0	14.7	9.2	12.9	79.6	11.7	106.1	388.1	*	87.1	207.4	1307.8
1965	65.6	0.0	65.6	545.7	67.6	75.9	0.0	3.9	14.1	10.4	11.7	73.4	11.3	99.4	367.6	*	98.6	236.5	1314.1
1966	53.1	0.0	53.1	573.7	68.6	83.4	0.0	4.2	15.0	10.8	12.0	82.6	11.5	108.5	396.8	0.0	109.7	263.9	1397.4
1967	55.1	0.0	55.1	625.4	63.9	81.3	0.0	3.1	16.2	10.7	10.1	72.5	9.6	104.4	371.9	0.0	117.8	281.9	1452.0
1968	58.0	0.0	58.0	657.1	70.0	63.1	0.0	0.9	18.9	11.8	9.2	78.2	8.8	106.1	366.9	0.0	126.7	303.1	1511.8
1969	58.7	0.0	58.7	693.6	77.4	50.2	0.0	1.2	25.9	9.0	8.0	65.3	9.5	101.8	348.3	0.0	135.7	325.7	1561.9
1970	61.2	0.0	61.2	732.8	69.5	49.5	0.0	1.9	27.1	9.2	10.2	76.0	10.7	103.8	357.9	*	143.9	349.5	1645.3
1971	52.6	0.0	52.6	718.7	72.3	58.5	0.0	1.8	28.1	9.6	8.1	62.4	8.6	102.6	352.0	0.0	150.1	365.4	1638.9
1972	49.3	0.0	49.3	710.9	73.2	68.6	0.0	1.8	34.9	10.3	7.5	58.2	8.0	109.1	371.6	0.0	158.5	382.4	1672.6
1973	67.9	0.0	67.9	736.3	76.9	80.4	0.0	2.1	40.9	14.2	7.7	58.4	10.4	121.0	412.1	0.0	160.4	388.6	1765.3
1974	58.9	0.0	58.9	730.6	72.8	60.3	0.0	6.5	47.5	13.6	6.8	61.3	6.2	122.2	397.2	0.0	146.1	359.6	1692.4
1975	58.4	0.0	58.4	679.7	82.5	59.8	0.3	6.6	50.4	7.6	7.0	53.7	4.8	130.3	402.9	0.0	157.1	381.0	1679.1
1976	69.0	0.0	69.0	638.1	88.5	63.8	0.1	6.5	50.3	8.4	7.9	59.2	4.9	138.9	428.4	0.0	168.1	404.1	1707.7
1977	75.1	0.0	75.1	640.8	94.2	76.0	0.1	8.8	43.9	12.7	6.0	47.2	5.3	150.3	444.5	0.0	174.6	424.8	1759.8
1978	68.3	0.0	68.3	495.3	99.2	86.4	0.0	10.1	45.3	13.7	5.7	52.7	2.7	167.2	482.8	0.0	176.8	428.1	1651.2
1979	68.4	0.0	68.4	507.7	138.5	119.5	0.0	17.6	51.2	14.3	5.9	44.7	4.1	226.9	622.5	0.0	184.6	445.8	1829.0
1980	78.6	0.0	78.6	497.8	115.0	90.3	0.0	10.6	47.3	12.8	8.9	79.1	7.3	257.0	628.3	0.0	177.0	429.0	1810.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	9177	10343	0	956	3346	1454	2814	10695	1488	11100	51373	0	20190	50520
1961	2269	0	2269	456	9864	10635	0	879	3385	1415	2701	8891	1611	11704	51084	0	19657	48208
1962	1478	0	1478	481	10068	10396	0	851	3798	1441	2638	9609	1698	11960	52458	1	18721	45204
1963	1751	0	1751	533	10404	11125	0	789	4075	1440	2543	11222	1724	14525	57846	0	20387	48881
1964	2047	0	2047	553	10810	13215	0	889	3677	1513	2461	12667	1761	17180	64173	0	25524	60776
1965	2451	0	2451	529	10193	13024	0	692	3505	1709	2224	11667	1699	16079	60793	0	28904	69321
1966	1985	0	1985	555	10332	14324	0	748	3750	1776	2292	13141	1739	17666	65768	0	32165	77356
1967	2061	0	2061	606	9632	13959	0	551	4223	1765	1914	11529	1449	16994	62016	0	34521	82606
1968	2165	0	2165	637	10544	10834	0	157	4963	1939	1748	12441	1320	17140	61086	0	37138	88823
1969	2188	0	2188	673	11658	8622	0	219	6804	1483	1521	10391	1430	16484	58611	0	39766	95448
1970	2280	0	2280	711	10472	8504	0	328	7184	1510	1942	12096	1612	16921	60569	0	42169	102423
1971	1940	0	1940	697	10895	10042	0	325	7438	1587	1542	9929	1289	16773	59820	0	43995	107095
1972	1831	0	1831	692	11026	11784	0	319	9289	1699	1426	9256	1202	17935	63936	0	46441	112062
1973	2532	0	2532	722	11589	13798	0	377	10930	2336	1472	9284	1575	20029	71390	0	47015	113891
1974	2256	0	2256	713	10977	10356	0	1147	12744	2238	1302	9747	932	20493	69935	0	42805	105407
1975	2263	0	2263	666	12428	10262	54	1166	13558	1246	1338	8545	718	21811	71127	0	46053	111651
1976	2665	0	2665	626	13340	10948	20	1149	13543	1384	1496	9419	742	23279	75321	0	49272	118431
1977	2990	0	2990	629	14197	13041	14	1558	11942	2102	1134	7505	800	24914	77206	0	51185	124515
1978	2724	0	2724	487	14948	14824	0	1779	12337	2257	1078	8386	401	27737	83747	0	51812	125456
1979	2730	0	2730	499	20865	20517	0	3103	13901	2362	1118	7103	617	37108	106695	0	54112	130655
1980	3138	0	3138	486	17329	15504	0	1877	12868	2103	1698	12579	1102	41569	106630	0	51886	125720

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	179.3	339.8	0.6	14.8	1221.7	109.8	1878.5	0.6	1.6	1900.2
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	3.0	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	0.6	19.1	1396.3	304.1	2338.7	1.1	2.8	2360.8
1980	0.0	15.6	3.6	242.4	358.2	0.6	17.0	1313.8	420.0	2355.5	1.1	2.6	2374.8

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	24	11	6931	15639	26551	149	2327	131043	38413	221053	501	1252
1961	11	12	5272	15813	28822	111	2265	136574	43406	232264	540	1323
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	823
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	203
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	338
1973	2	20	2529	34760	63317	157	2553	237753	20544	361613	183	443
1974	1	19	2457	30788	60764	167	2445	232563	17471	346655	187	461
1975	0	20	1979	29783	62753	154	2386	238550	20627	356232	386	935
1976	0	16	1833	32374	61380	159	2650	249108	29677	377181	369	888
1977	0	15	1935	35689	62065	160	2802	262600	36245	401495	334	812
1978	0	15	1991	40735	64339	156	3009	274031	50620	434880	329	797
1979	0	18	1829	40748	66363	176	3149	265805	48375	426445	337	814
1980	0	15	707	41608	63998	163	2804	250100	66807	426187	313	758

[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.
[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	0.1	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	358.0	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	385.5	83.8	64.3	0.2	1348.4
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	459.7	15.5	5.5	0.0	629.4	650.4	351.2	93.2	83.8	0.1	1638.5
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	536.4	5.2	5.5	0.0	477.3	488.0	423.1	52.3	109.7	0.2	1609.9

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	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
1980	0	0	0	519	897	977	0	75914	77788	40868	4920	5073	20

[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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	11.7	167.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-16.7	427.4
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	13.4	182.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	-15.8	466.2
1962	82.2	202.3	9.7	4.0	24.3	12.4	1.0	11.5	2.4	93.3	15.6	0.6	13.6	188.3	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	-13.8	469.7
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	15.2	196.4	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	-14.7	489.4
1964	92.9	235.9	10.0	3.6	23.8	15.2	3.1	14.0	2.5	97.3	16.4	0.4	15.5	201.8	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-15.1	526.5
1965	101.7	231.4	9.3	3.0	23.0	19.5	6.3	12.2	2.5	100.5	12.6	0.1	14.5	203.6	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-12.7	533.7
1966	112.8	235.0	10.2	2.8	26.8	24.5	7.1	12.8	2.6	105.8	11.0	0.7	15.9	220.2	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-18.9	559.6
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	19.9	244.1	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	-15.6	588.3
1968	116.6	264.8	14.9	1.6	32.5	36.4	9.0	17.0	2.8	119.1	9.6	1.2	21.9	266.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-14.0	643.1
1969	108.0	280.9	16.3	1.2	32.0	39.1	7.2	17.1	2.5	125.9	13.2	2.0	22.9	279.5	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-8.2	670.5
1970	120.1	291.1	19.1	1.2	30.4	42.5	4.7	16.1	2.6	137.1	9.6	2.2	21.7	287.1	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	-10.5	700.8
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	22.8	302.4	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	-11.3	715.6
1972	123.9	318.1	16.8	1.1	39.5	44.1	3.6	20.3	2.8	157.7	12.5	3.7	24.1	326.2	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	-7.5	773.5
1973	144.6	330.7	20.4	1.3	45.1	43.8	3.2	19.7	2.8	165.6	14.6	2.2	25.9	344.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	-8.1	825.0
1974	140.3	320.4	16.4	1.2	50.7	41.7	1.9	17.0	2.7	161.7	20.0	1.3	28.1	342.7	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-7.0	811.2
1975	161.9	314.2	14.0	1.1	50.0	40.4	1.6	16.9	2.8	167.7	22.6	0.8	28.7	346.6	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	-7.9	830.6
1976	187.7	308.2	16.0	1.2	54.8	43.9	1.4	18.3	3.1	173.1	24.5	0.8	32.7	369.8	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	-12.0	867.0
1977	225.1	287.9	17.1	1.3	56.3	44.8	1.4	17.4	3.9	180.2	22.0	0.3	34.6	379.4	2.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	-23.8	882.3
1978	220.4	272.7	14.5	1.3	58.4	46.8	2.1	20.0	4.2	193.8	25.7	0.2	36.6	403.6	6.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	-14.2	903.0
1979	238.7	298.1	18.3	1.3	71.3	34.4	1.6	22.6	4.4	185.3	7.4	*	30.1	376.6	2.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	-22.5	909.7
1980	248.7	262.8	15.1	1.2	64.5	26.9	2.3	20.8	3.9	180.1	11.2	0.1	41.9	368.0	7.1	17.8	0.0	0.0	-18.3	886.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	2954	378	16247	1819	76	1912	30943	0	970	0	0	-4890
1961	3293	204	1481	678	4463	1703	235	2851	368	16897	2491	54	2171	33392	0	836	0	0	-4626
1962	3395	195	1466	787	4167	2223	169	2861	397	17757	2485	88	2199	34599	0	1016	0	0	-4057
1963	3811	199	1500	701	4575	2334	288	2825	397	18176	2574	141	2462	35972	0	1034	0	0	-4310
1964	3847	229	1513	708	4090	2707	547	3487	417	18524	2607	54	2539	37192	0	1056	0	0	-4430
1965	4242	224	1404	597	3946	3472	1108	3041	416	19141	2005	20	2389	37538	0	938	0	0	-3733
1966	4765	227	1539	546	4602	4358	1251	3181	432	20142	1746	108	2631	40537	0	998	0	0	-5536
1967	4781	232	1594	410	4747	5474	2734	4073	427	20896	1353	159	3291	45158	0	928	0	0	-4576
1968	4960	257	2248	312	5583	6447	1594	4448	469	22664	1526	183	3561	49035	0	944	0	0	-4099
1969	4611	272	2456	241	5490	6927	1275	4482	416	23974	2101	308	3659	51328	0	993	0	0	-2417
1970	5112	282	2882	229	5211	7519	822	4260	423	26104	1531	338	3446	52764	0	1236	0	0	-3079
1971	4611	289	2271	218	6242	7731	638	4599	435	27662	1572	702	3640	55710	0	1585	0	0	-3300
1972	5306	310	2529	226	6784	7800	628	5401	466	30020	1984	558	3840	60235	0	1243	0	0	-2212
1973	6301	324	3067	248	7737	7754	571	5251	456	31522	2317	339	4107	63370	0	1281	0	0	-2368
1974	6492	313	2478	244	8712	7386	327	4566	437	30779	3177	188	4452	62746	0	1415	0	0	-2056
1975	7602	308	2111	228	8590	7145	278	4556	458	31917	3591	120	4548	63542	0	1507	0	0	-2301
1976	9022	302	2418	240	9408	7756	249	4934	509	32947	3903	124	5208	67695	0	1288	0	0	-3531
1977	10693	282	2579	257	9664	7931	255	4734	641	34312	3502	48	5537	69461	225	1072	0	0	-6974
1978	10573	268	2192	262	10023	8283	371	5440	688	36885	4091	31	5839	74103	609	1343	0	0	-4168
1979	11346	292	2750	254	12244	6092	276	6130	720	35268	1179	4	4882	69798	213	1612	0	0	-6606
1980	11974	256	2272	232	11068	4770	413	5674	641	34282	1787	11	6692	67842	667	1717	0	0	-5378

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	66.1	87.3	37.6	58.5	163.1	178.5	102.9	103.2	74.5	-16.7	16.5	41.3	427.4
1961	69.8	92.3	40.5	62.0	181.4	198.3	113.4	113.6	76.9	-15.8	17.7	43.4	466.2
1962	71.5	95.4	42.2	66.7	173.2	188.5	118.8	119.1	77.8	-13.8	18.7	45.2	469.7
1963	69.0	94.9	41.0	69.7	183.5	199.0	125.7	125.9	85.0	-14.7	20.7	49.6	489.4
1964	82.4	110.5	49.2	80.4	188.7	205.3	130.1	130.4	91.2	-15.1	22.5	53.6	526.5
1965	81.5	110.7	51.5	84.2	184.8	203.1	135.5	135.7	93.2	-12.7	23.7	56.8	533.7
1966	97.0	128.3	55.0	92.1	173.1	193.2	145.7	145.9	107.7	-18.9	26.1	62.7	559.6
1967	95.0	128.6	52.4	91.3	192.3	214.6	153.5	153.8	110.6	-15.6	28.0	67.0	588.3
1968	97.9	135.1	59.0	102.6	210.0	233.6	171.6	171.8	118.6	-14.0	30.8	73.8	643.1
1969	100.6	141.6	64.5	112.8	208.5	233.7	182.2	182.4	123.0	-8.2	33.8	81.0	670.5
1970	100.6	145.7	69.5	123.0	209.8	237.1	194.7	194.9	136.7	-10.5	36.8	89.4	700.8
1971	103.5	152.8	73.5	131.8	195.7	225.1	205.7	205.9	148.5	-11.3	40.0	97.3	715.6
1972	109.4	163.8	73.8	137.7	217.2	248.7	223.1	223.4	157.6	-7.5	44.0	106.1	773.5
1973	117.5	178.2	79.5	149.1	231.3	264.3	233.1	233.4	171.6	-8.1	47.8	115.8	825.0
1974	108.1	171.7	76.4	149.1	220.7	260.3	229.7	230.0	183.3	-7.0	50.9	125.4	811.2
1975	114.6	174.6	82.7	155.6	211.7	263.2	236.7	237.1	192.8	-7.9	54.0	130.9	830.6
1976	123.0	185.2	83.2	149.1	216.0	281.6	250.8	251.1	206.1	-12.0	57.0	137.0	867.0
1977	114.8	179.6	80.0	150.7	216.7	289.9	261.9	262.2	232.7	-23.8	60.9	148.0	882.3
1978	110.3	179.7	81.3	156.4	212.3	288.2	278.3	278.6	234.9	-14.2	64.5	156.2	903.0
1979	118.1	192.9	84.9	164.5	201.7	281.7	270.3	270.6	257.3	-22.5	68.8	166.0	909.7
1980	106.9	185.1	76.3	160.9	207.9	288.4	251.3	251.7	262.1	-18.3	71.2	172.5	886.1

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	0.9	0.3	8.4	9.5	6.1	15.2	87.3
1961	2.5	0.0	2.5	57.7	0.9	0.3	8.4	9.6	6.5	16.0	92.3
1962	3.1	0.0	3.1	59.2	0.7	0.2	8.4	9.3	7.0	16.9	95.4
1963	2.5	0.0	2.5	57.1	0.6	0.4	8.3	9.4	7.6	18.2	94.9
1964	2.7	0.0	2.7	68.1	0.4	0.7	10.5	11.6	8.3	19.8	110.5
1965	3.0	0.0	3.0	67.5	0.5	1.6	8.9	11.1	8.6	20.6	110.7
1966	3.2	0.0	3.2	81.8	0.7	1.7	9.6	12.0	9.2	22.1	128.3
1967	2.5	0.0	2.5	77.8	1.2	1.6	11.9	14.7	9.9	23.7	128.6
1968	2.6	0.0	2.6	80.8	1.3	0.9	12.3	14.4	11.0	26.3	135.1
1969	2.9	0.0	2.9	83.6	1.0	0.8	12.3	14.1	12.1	28.9	141.6
1970	2.2	0.0	2.2	85.2	1.0	0.6	11.6	13.2	13.2	32.0	145.7
1971	2.1	0.0	2.1	87.5	1.1	0.4	12.3	13.9	14.4	35.0	152.8
1972	2.1	0.0	2.1	91.6	1.3	0.4	14.1	15.7	15.9	38.4	163.8
1973	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.4	1.4	0.3	13.7	15.4	17.7	43.0	178.2
1974	0.9	0.0	0.9	94.0	1.7	0.2	11.2	13.1	18.4	45.2	171.7
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	101.9	1.6	0.2	10.6	12.4	17.5	42.5	174.6
1976	0.5	0.0	0.5	109.4	1.6	0.2	11.3	13.2	18.3	43.9	185.2
1977	0.7	0.0	0.7	101.8	1.7	0.2	10.4	12.3	18.9	45.9	179.6
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	93.5	1.6	0.2	13.0	14.9	20.3	49.1	179.7
1979	1.9	0.0	1.9	99.5	1.9	0.1	14.7	16.7	21.9	52.8	192.9
1980	0.9	0.0	0.9	91.9	0.5	0.1	13.6	14.1	22.8	55.3	185.1

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	90	0	90	52	147	50	2097	2293	1776	4445
1961	95	0	95	56	153	54	2085	2292	1913	4693
1962	115	0	115	57	120	40	2084	2243	2054	4959
1963	94	0	94	55	108	75	2078	2262	2228	5341
1964	102	0	102	66	68	119	2627	2814	2433	5792
1965	112	0	112	65	90	285	2223	2598	2521	6045
1966	120	0	120	79	114	296	2398	2808	2699	6491
1967	95	0	95	75	203	282	3104	3589	2903	6947
1968	98	0	98	78	217	157	3216	3590	3221	7703
1969	110	0	110	81	171	149	3225	3546	3533	8481
1970	80	0	80	83	168	112	3077	3357	3859	9373
1971	78	0	78	85	196	78	3265	3540	4209	10245
1972	78	0	78	89	215	64	3748	4028	4668	11264
1973	63	0	63	98	243	58	3645	3947	5202	12601
1974	35	0	35	92	286	39	3015	3340	5385	13261
1975	7	0	7	100	276	36	2862	3174	5142	12466
1976	19	0	19	107	280	37	3052	3370	5351	12862
1977	28	0	28	100	284	36	2835	3155	5527	13445
1978	75	0	75	92	282	44	3540	3866	5948	14402
1979	76	0	76	98	328	25	3988	4341	6415	15489
1980	36	0	36	90	78	23	3692	3793	6693	16217

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	4.5	0.0	4.5	29.5	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	3.6	6.0	14.9	58.5
1961	4.7	0.0	4.7	32.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	3.8	6.2	15.3	62.0
1962	5.7	0.0	5.7	33.0	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.5	3.5	7.2	17.3	66.7
1963	4.6	0.0	4.6	32.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	3.7	8.4	20.2	69.7
1964	5.1	0.0	5.1	39.7	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	4.4	9.2	22.0	80.4
1965	5.6	0.0	5.6	40.5	0.4	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.3	5.4	9.6	23.1	84.2
1966	6.0	0.0	6.0	43.4	0.6	2.2	1.7	0.9	0.3	5.7	10.9	26.2	92.1
1967	4.7	0.0	4.7	41.2	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.2	6.5	11.5	27.4	91.3
1968	4.9	0.0	4.9	48.8	1.1	1.2	2.2	0.7	0.3	5.4	12.8	30.7	102.6
1969	5.5	0.0	5.5	53.9	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.7	0.4	5.1	14.2	34.1	112.8
1970	4.0	0.0	4.0	60.9	0.8	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.2	4.6	15.6	37.9	123.0
1971	3.9	0.0	3.9	64.8	0.9	0.6	2.2	0.8	0.3	4.8	17.0	41.4	131.8
1972	3.9	0.0	3.9	64.9	1.0	0.5	2.5	0.7	0.3	5.0	18.7	45.2	137.7
1973	3.1	0.0	3.1	71.2	1.2	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.3	5.2	20.3	49.2	149.1
1974	1.7	0.0	1.7	70.0	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	4.7	21.0	51.8	149.1
1975	0.4	0.0	0.4	77.8	1.3	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	4.5	21.3	51.6	155.6
1976	0.9	0.0	0.9	77.4	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	4.9	19.4	46.6	149.1
1977	1.3	0.0	1.3	74.0	1.4	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.6	4.7	20.6	50.1	150.7
1978	3.5	0.0	3.5	72.6	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.7	5.3	21.9	53.1	156.4
1979	3.5	0.0	3.5	76.2	1.6	0.2	2.6	0.7	0.1	5.2	23.3	56.3	164.5
1980	1.7	0.0	1.7	68.6	2.0	*	2.4	1.6	*	6.1	24.7	59.9	160.9

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	167	0	167	28	122	66	370	133	56	747	1748	4374
1961	177	0	177	31	127	71	368	145	71	782	1826	4478
1962	214	0	214	32	100	52	368	120	78	717	2102	5077
1963	174	0	174	32	90	99	367	122	80	758	2474	5931
1964	190	0	190	38	57	157	464	177	67	921	2703	6436
1965	207	0	207	39	75	376	392	184	48	1075	2819	6762
1966	222	0	222	42	95	391	423	180	47	1136	3191	7675
1967	176	0	176	40	169	373	548	209	35	1334	3361	8043
1968	183	0	183	47	181	208	567	142	41	1138	3759	8991
1969	204	0	204	52	142	197	569	124	58	1090	4166	9999
1970	149	0	149	59	140	148	543	124	38	993	4575	11111
1971	145	0	145	63	163	103	576	154	41	1038	4981	12125
1972	145	0	145	63	179	85	661	134	48	1108	5493	13256
1973	116	0	116	70	202	77	643	154	51	1128	5956	14429
1974	66	0	66	68	238	52	532	112	71	1005	6159	15167
1975	14	0	14	76	229	48	505	109	77	968	6242	15132
1976	35	0	35	76	233	49	539	117	96	1034	5681	13654
1977	53	0	53	73	236	48	500	118	92	994	6036	14683
1978	139	0	139	71	235	58	625	117	111	1144	6429	15568
1979	141	0	141	75	273	33	704	137	13	1160	6835	16504
1980	67	0	67	67	337	6	651	312	3	1310	7245	17555

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	38.7	0.0	38.7	71.8	10.2	10.4	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.6	6.8	9.9	0.5	11.7	52.7	*	4.4	11.0	178.5
1961	43.4	0.0	43.4	81.1	9.8	10.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	6.6	13.6	0.4	13.4	56.9	*	4.9	11.9	198.3
1962	40.3	0.0	40.3	75.1	9.7	10.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.7	7.5	13.7	0.6	13.6	57.8	*	4.5	10.8	188.5
1963	45.8	0.0	45.8	78.6	10.0	9.8	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.7	6.3	14.1	0.9	15.2	59.1	*	4.6	10.9	199.0
1964	44.0	0.0	44.0	87.9	10.0	10.0	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.7	5.8	11.4	0.4	15.5	56.8	*	4.9	11.7	205.3
1965	46.5	0.0	46.5	84.7	9.3	11.6	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.8	5.4	7.8	0.1	14.5	53.6	*	5.4	12.9	203.1
1966	45.5	0.0	45.5	69.4	10.2	12.7	0.0	3.2	1.3	0.8	5.9	7.5	0.7	15.9	58.2	*	5.9	14.2	193.2
1967	40.9	0.0	40.9	80.6	10.6	13.4	0.0	11.8	1.5	1.0	5.9	5.7	1.1	19.9	70.8	*	6.6	15.7	214.6
1968	45.3	0.0	45.3	89.1	14.9	14.2	0.0	7.0	2.3	1.1	5.6	7.4	1.2	21.9	75.6	*	7.0	16.6	233.6
1969	38.0	0.0	38.0	92.0	16.3	13.2	0.0	5.3	2.4	0.8	5.4	10.1	2.0	22.9	78.4	*	7.4	17.8	233.7
1970	44.8	0.0	44.8	90.3	19.1	13.0	0.0	3.2	2.2	0.8	5.4	7.1	2.2	21.7	74.7	*	8.0	19.3	237.1
1971	35.5	0.0	35.5	82.1	15.1	16.7	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.9	5.3	7.5	4.7	22.8	78.1	*	8.5	20.8	225.1
1972	45.2	0.0	45.2	89.8	16.8	16.5	0.0	2.7	3.4	1.0	5.1	8.9	3.7	24.1	82.2	*	9.2	22.2	248.7
1973	46.8	0.0	46.8	96.2	20.4	18.4	0.0	2.5	3.3	0.7	5.1	9.8	2.2	25.9	88.4	*	9.6	23.3	264.3
1974	43.1	0.0	43.1	86.2	16.4	20.1	0.0	1.3	3.5	0.7	5.1	14.9	1.3	28.1	91.4	*	11.4	28.1	260.3
1975	48.3	0.0	48.3	74.7	14.0	19.4	0.0	1.1	4.1	0.9	4.5	15.0	0.8	28.7	88.6	*	15.0	36.5	263.2
1976	43.7	0.0	43.7	71.5	16.0	20.6	0.0	0.9	4.7	1.0	4.6	19.4	0.8	32.7	100.8	*	19.3	46.3	281.6
1977	44.6	0.0	44.6	69.9	17.1	21.2	0.0	1.0	4.9	1.4	5.2	16.6	0.3	34.6	102.2	*	21.3	51.8	289.9
1978	35.5	0.0	35.5	71.2	14.5	20.7	0.0	1.5	4.4	1.6	4.1	22.0	0.2	36.6	105.6	*	22.2	53.8	288.2
1979	40.5	0.0	40.5	78.6	18.3	19.3	0.0	1.2	5.0	1.6	3.8	3.2	*	30.1	82.6	*	23.4	56.6	281.7
1980	43.8	0.0	43.8	61.7	15.1	23.1	0.0	2.2	4.6	1.4	3.6	10.3	0.1	41.9	102.4	*	23.5	57.0	288.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	1448	0	1448	69	1541	1778	0	161	422	98	1286	1575	76	1912	8849	1	1289	3225
1961	1628	0	1628	78	1481	1790	0	110	359	95	1249	2167	54	2171	9477	1	1428	3501
1962	1511	0	1511	73	1466	1727	0	78	371	116	1428	2172	88	2199	9645	1	1311	3166
1963	1714	0	1714	76	1500	1691	0	113	340	116	1195	2246	141	2462	9804	1	1337	3205
1964	1644	0	1644	85	1513	1720	0	272	350	121	1102	1814	54	2539	9485	1	1440	3429
1965	1736	0	1736	82	1404	1998	0	447	381	130	1029	1235	20	2389	9032	1	1576	3780
1966	1699	0	1699	67	1539	2177	0	565	330	135	1122	1187	108	2631	9793	1	1732	4166
1967	1530	0	1530	78	1594	2308	0	2079	387	167	1122	904	159	3291	12012	1	1922	4599
1968	1692	0	1692	86	2248	2444	0	1229	599	184	1072	1172	183	3561	12690	1	2039	4876
1969	1418	0	1418	89	2456	2269	0	928	621	134	1028	1607	308	3659	13011	1	2174	5217
1970	1668	0	1668	88	2882	2227	0	561	582	137	1036	1125	338	3446	12334	1	2334	5669
1971	1309	0	1309	80	2271	2860	0	456	689	149	1017	1197	702	3640	12981	1	2503	6092
1972	1678	0	1678	87	2529	2828	0	479	898	160	976	1422	558	3840	13689	1	2699	6512
1973	1742	0	1742	94	3067	3158	0	435	873	121	975	1563	339	4107	14638	1	2824	6841
1974	1650	0	1650	84	2478	3448	0	235	942	116	963	2369	188	4452	15192	1	3349	8247
1975	1870	0	1870	73	2111	3336	0	193	1115	156	860	2393	120	4548	14832	1	4407	10684
1976	1688	0	1688	70	2418	3538	0	163	1267	173	879	3081	124	5208	16849	1	5646	13571
1977	1774	0	1774	69	2579	3634	0	171	1329	238	983	2639	48	5537	17159	1	6245	15192
1978	1415	0	1415	70	2192	3553	0	270	1212	256	774	3503	31	5839	17628	1	6506	15753
1979	1614	0	1614	77	2750	3310	0	218	1366	268	730	508	4	4882	14036	1	6871	16590
1980	1748	0	1748	60	2272	3965	0	384	1264	238	695	1643	11	6692	17165	1	6900	16719

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	251.1
1977	*	6.9	1.3	31.0	44.8	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	46.8	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	*	263.1	0.1	0.3	270.6
1980	0.0	7.7	1.2	38.0	26.9	0.2	2.4	174.8	0.0	243.6	0.1	0.3	251.7

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	61
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	84
1976	0	7	240	4790	7756	76	336	31950	147	45296	28	67
1977	0	7	257	5319	7931	70	402	33211	104	47295	28	68
1978	0	5	262	5583	8283	64	432	35995	119	50736	25	60
1979	0	7	254	7495	6092	72	452	34401	3	48769	32	77
1980	0	8	232	6524	4770	66	402	33275	0	45269	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.
[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	13.9	6.7	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	16.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	257.3
1980	202.4	0.0	202.4	33.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	17.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	262.1

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	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
1980	10124	0	10124	32	164	0	0	141	305	1716	667	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	4.2	2.1	100.3	92.3	*	27.7	389.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	-2.6	523.0
1961	108.2	31.4	6.5	0.5	135.8	6.1	11.1	4.2	2.1	102.5	92.4	*	29.3	390.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	-2.2	531.7
1962	112.1	33.4	8.0	0.4	135.2	6.6	9.6	4.8	3.2	107.3	100.2	0.0	32.1	407.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	-3.1	552.8
1963	117.6	35.9	6.7	0.5	133.8	6.7	8.0	5.5	3.2	111.3	102.3	*	35.1	412.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	-4.0	565.0
1964	121.0	38.7	5.9	0.5	119.2	6.5	7.1	5.8	3.4	114.6	124.3	0.0	44.9	432.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-2.4	592.2
1965	128.9	42.1	8.8	0.5	123.0	7.9	7.4	5.3	3.4	119.3	107.8	0.0	39.1	422.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-3.6	592.0
1966	136.3	49.3	7.9	0.5	117.1	8.6	5.2	5.6	3.5	126.0	130.8	0.0	45.2	450.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	-4.6	634.0
1967	109.7	51.4	7.0	0.4	119.5	9.5	4.5	5.5	2.9	128.9	161.5	0.0	46.1	485.8	6.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	-7.4	649.6
1968	82.4	54.9	8.0	0.5	126.9	13.1	4.1	6.2	3.2	137.4	178.4	0.0	45.5	523.3	33.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	-26.2	672.0
1969	58.9	59.3	8.5	0.4	132.1	14.8	4.2	6.9	3.4	142.9	206.8	0.0	45.8	565.6	40.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	-37.7	690.7
1970	48.1	62.5	6.8	0.4	140.7	16.3	4.4	6.6	3.5	150.4	226.7	0.0	45.7	601.4	39.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	-36.9	718.2
1971	35.9	63.3	8.1	0.4	140.4	12.3	4.4	6.7	2.9	155.2	217.3	0.1	40.0	587.6	84.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	-70.1	705.1
1972	3.8	65.7	9.6	0.4	142.3	15.8	5.1	7.5	3.1	161.8	255.9	*	41.4	643.0	83.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	-61.4	740.6
1973	2.2	63.9	10.4	0.4	145.4	14.1	3.4	7.6	3.3	166.0	271.5	*	44.5	666.6	46.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	-15.7	768.5
1974	6.2	67.9	7.3	0.4	131.0	13.7	3.1	7.5	3.2	165.5	242.3	*	40.8	614.8	89.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	-46.7	735.7
1975	0.9	65.3	8.4	0.4	126.6	12.2	3.3	7.8	2.4	167.2	203.7	*	41.2	573.1	89.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	-20.7	713.3
1976	0.8	67.1	7.4	0.4	138.0	11.1	4.1	8.4	2.7	171.4	205.4	*	50.8	599.6	136.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	-35.2	772.4
1977	0.8	65.3	6.1	0.5	135.1	12.3	2.9	8.4	2.8	174.0	202.3	*	53.2	597.6	141.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	-30.7	779.4
1978	0.5	66.2	7.6	0.4	134.0	11.9	2.7	7.6	3.0	174.5	228.4	*	62.5	632.5	151.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	-42.9	811.7
1979	0.9	69.2	5.6	0.4	163.9	13.4	2.1	8.5	3.1	165.4	171.3	*	43.7	577.5	135.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	-12.0	775.4
1980	0.3	74.3	4.2	0.4	129.3	11.1	2.8	7.9	2.8	158.7	177.4	0.0	50.3	544.7	125.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	-9.4	738.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1044	350	19098	14684	0	4316	67353	0	424	0	0	-753
1961	4100	30	972	93	23316	1079	1961	1054	341	19513	14702	0	4557	67588	0	367	0	0	-656
1962	4237	32	1206	84	23204	1171	1692	1185	528	20422	15942	0	4979	70413	0	295	0	0	-909
1963	4457	35	1006	101	22879	1183	1412	1371	528	21192	16272	0	5504	71448	0	278	0	0	-1166
1964	4627	38	896	97	20456	1147	1243	1441	554	21823	19775	0	7055	74488	0	269	0	0	-718
1965	4966	41	1326	98	21114	1393	1308	1312	563	22720	17153	0	6145	73131	0	187	0	0	-1046
1966	5280	48	1191	94	20100	1523	909	1385	584	23993	20808	0	7140	77727	0	253	0	0	-1351
1967	4270	50	1057	83	20508	1680	800	1442	478	24532	25681	0	7229	83490	524	394	0	0	-2168
1968	3228	53	1211	91	21784	2313	721	1622	525	26166	28380	0	7095	89908	3004	358	0	0	-7671
1969	2405	57	1280	84	22672	2611	738	1804	559	27195	32896	0	7071	96910	3639	425	0	0	-11051
1970	2029	61	1019	77	24146	2880	778	1747	569	28639	36057	0	7093	103005	3604	329	0	0	-10807
1971	1525	61	1216	70	24100	2173	780	1768	478	29541	34564	8	6211	100909	7767	391	0	0	-20537
1972	159	64	1454	73	24426	2793	902	1982	512	30806	40706	4	6374	110031	7777	538	0	0	-17998
1973	88	63	1566	80	24958	2495	591	2038	548	31594	43180	4	6868	113922	4303	447	0	0	-4612
1974	257	66	1095	77	22495	2419	554	2003	525	31504	38546	4	6295	105517	7970	428	0	0	-13686
1975	36	64	1262	75	21733	2160	588	2091	396	31823	32395	0	6327	98849	8135	493	0	0	-6073
1976	32	66	1119	72	23684	1956	728	2268	440	32626	32665	0	7859	103417	12330	383	0	0	-10328
1977	33	64	915	97	23200	2171	511	2295	455	33119	32183	0	8243	103191	13174	431	0	0	-8988
1978	23	65	1138	87	22996	2106	483	2058	489	33225	36325	0	9598	108504	13863	359	0	0	-12575
1979	36	68	846	81	28138	2372	372	2319	511	31492	27243	0	6831	100206	12706	461	0	0	-3530
1980	15	73	630	77	22194	1963	491	2146	455	30205	28214	0	7864	94239	11835	256	0	0	-2754

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	120.9	153.5	41.7	63.3	156.4	190.3	115.6	115.8	90.8	-2.6	25.2	63.1	523.0
1961	119.4	153.7	41.3	64.4	154.7	189.5	123.9	124.1	94.6	-2.2	26.8	65.6	531.7
1962	117.7	153.4	41.0	66.2	166.5	203.6	129.4	129.6	101.4	-3.1	28.8	69.5	552.8
1963	116.5	154.8	41.5	69.0	168.8	207.7	133.3	133.5	108.8	-4.0	30.9	74.0	565.0
1964	107.2	147.9	40.1	70.2	196.2	237.9	136.0	136.2	115.1	-2.4	33.3	79.3	592.2
1965	112.2	156.4	39.4	72.5	179.2	224.0	138.9	139.1	125.9	-3.6	36.0	86.3	592.0
1966	106.5	155.0	40.0	76.6	202.4	252.6	149.7	149.8	140.1	-4.6	39.8	95.7	634.0
1967	107.6	161.5	40.7	80.6	200.1	252.4	154.9	155.1	153.7	-7.4	43.1	103.2	649.6
1968	112.3	171.7	44.7	88.9	187.1	243.3	168.0	168.2	186.1	-26.2	47.1	112.8	672.0
1969	115.7	182.2	45.8	93.9	180.2	240.2	174.2	174.4	212.5	-37.7	51.4	123.4	690.7
1970	121.2	196.0	49.3	103.6	176.7	236.3	182.2	182.3	225.7	-36.9	55.1	133.7	718.2
1971	120.1	200.2	49.2	109.0	153.5	211.8	183.9	184.1	268.5	-70.1	57.8	140.6	705.1
1972	125.4	210.4	51.7	117.0	157.1	218.9	194.1	194.2	273.8	-61.4	62.2	150.2	740.6
1973	120.6	209.8	50.2	121.8	170.3	236.2	200.5	200.7	242.5	-15.7	66.3	160.5	768.5
1974	116.2	205.9	48.3	117.8	150.8	214.2	197.6	197.8	269.5	-46.7	64.3	158.5	735.7
1975	110.9	198.0	46.2	116.2	144.0	203.0	196.0	196.1	236.9	-20.7	63.1	153.0	713.3
1976	120.4	211.5	51.3	123.9	173.9	235.8	201.1	201.2	260.9	-35.2	66.3	159.4	772.4
1977	116.6	209.8	50.7	126.8	174.4	239.1	203.5	203.7	264.8	-30.7	68.2	165.9	779.4
1978	117.0	211.3	52.0	130.3	197.2	264.8	205.3	205.4	283.2	-42.9	70.2	170.0	811.7
1979	138.6	233.8	56.0	136.1	140.6	211.1	194.3	194.4	257.9	-12.0	72.0	173.9	775.4
1980	115.1	211.1	46.9	129.0	143.9	213.3	185.0	185.1	257.0	-9.4	72.3	175.3	738.5

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	91.4	8.5	2.5	102.4	9.3	23.3	153.5
1961	0.6	1.1	1.7	18.4	88.9	7.9	2.5	99.3	9.9	24.4	153.7
1962	0.6	0.8	1.4	19.4	87.2	6.9	2.8	96.9	10.5	25.3	153.4
1963	0.4	0.7	1.1	20.2	85.4	6.9	2.9	95.2	11.3	27.0	154.8
1964	0.2	0.6	0.8	21.4	75.8	6.0	3.2	84.9	12.0	28.7	147.9
1965	0.1	0.5	0.6	22.9	79.6	6.2	2.8	88.7	13.0	31.2	156.4
1966	0.1	0.3	0.4	25.7	73.5	4.1	2.8	80.4	14.2	34.3	155.0
1967	0.1	0.3	0.4	27.0	74.1	3.3	2.8	80.2	15.9	38.0	161.5
1968	*	0.2	0.2	27.3	78.6	3.2	2.9	84.8	17.5	41.9	171.7
1969	*	0.1	0.1	29.9	79.1	3.1	3.4	85.6	19.6	47.0	182.2
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.2	82.9	3.0	3.0	88.9	21.8	53.0	196.0
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.9	81.2	3.0	2.9	87.1	23.3	56.8	200.2
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	33.8	84.7	3.6	3.2	91.5	24.9	60.1	210.4
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.9	84.3	2.4	2.9	89.6	26.1	63.2	209.8
1974	*	0.1	0.1	34.2	77.4	1.7	2.8	81.9	25.9	63.8	205.9
1975	0.0	*	*	32.8	73.6	1.7	2.9	78.1	25.4	61.6	198.0
1976	0.0	*	*	32.9	83.0	1.6	2.9	87.5	26.8	64.3	211.5
1977	0.0	*	*	31.7	80.6	1.4	3.0	84.9	27.2	66.1	209.8
1978	0.0	*	*	32.3	80.8	1.2	2.7	84.6	27.6	66.7	211.3
1979	0.0	*	*	31.8	102.6	1.1	3.0	106.7	27.9	67.3	233.8
1980	*	0.1	0.1	32.8	78.1	1.3	2.8	82.2	28.0	67.9	211.1

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	29	48	77	16	15691	1507	625	17823	2724	6816
1961	21	45	66	18	15266	1400	619	17285	2914	7146
1962	23	31	54	19	14976	1215	705	16895	3070	7413
1963	16	28	44	20	14663	1224	713	16600	3302	7918
1964	8	25	33	21	13005	1062	785	14853	3530	8404
1965	4	22	26	22	13673	1101	692	15465	3812	9142
1966	4	14	18	25	12626	717	693	14037	4175	10041
1967	4	11	15	26	12727	580	733	14041	4658	11146
1968	0	9	10	26	13498	567	769	14835	5137	12286
1969	0	5	5	29	13571	550	898	15019	5739	13774
1970	0	5	5	31	14229	526	801	15556	6396	15536
1971	0	4	4	32	13945	521	778	15244	6834	16637
1972	0	2	2	33	14541	639	855	16035	7305	17627
1973	0	2	2	30	14475	424	777	15676	7641	18509
1974	0	2	3	33	13286	308	749	14343	7589	18688
1975	0	2	2	32	12634	291	768	13693	7449	18060
1976	0	1	1	32	14250	276	785	15311	7842	18850
1977	0	1	1	31	13831	239	809	14879	7960	19363
1978	0	2	2	32	13869	209	728	14806	8079	19562
1979	0	1	1	31	17608	201	821	18630	8175	19739
1980	0	3	4	32	13406	233	760	14399	8218	19912

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.4	0.8	2.2	3.3	29.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	5.4	36.2	6.2	15.4	63.3
1961	1.0	0.7	1.8	4.2	28.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.3	35.3	6.7	16.4	64.4
1962	1.1	0.5	1.6	4.1	28.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	5.8	35.2	7.4	17.8	66.2
1963	0.8	0.4	1.2	5.7	27.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	5.7	34.6	8.1	19.4	69.0
1964	0.4	0.4	0.8	6.4	24.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	7.2	33.0	8.9	21.2	70.2
1965	0.2	0.4	0.5	5.9	25.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	5.9	32.9	9.7	23.4	72.5
1966	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.6	23.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	7.0	31.9	10.8	25.9	76.6
1967	0.2	0.2	0.4	8.4	24.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	6.8	31.9	11.8	28.2	80.6
1968	*	0.1	0.2	11.6	25.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	6.3	33.0	13.0	31.2	88.9
1969	*	0.1	0.1	12.8	25.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	6.1	32.9	14.1	33.9	93.9
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.9	26.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	6.2	34.3	15.8	38.4	103.6
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.6	26.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	5.0	32.6	17.4	42.4	109.0
1972	0.0	*	*	17.5	27.5	0.1	0.6	0.8	5.2	34.2	19.1	46.2	117.0
1973	0.0	*	*	15.7	27.4	0.1	0.5	1.1	5.4	34.5	20.9	50.7	121.8
1974	*	*	0.1	16.6	25.1	0.1	0.5	1.2	4.7	31.6	20.1	49.5	117.8
1975	0.0	*	*	16.2	23.9	0.1	0.5	1.3	4.2	30.0	20.4	49.5	116.2
1976	0.0	*	*	17.0	27.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	5.5	34.3	21.3	51.2	123.9
1977	0.0	*	*	17.1	26.2	*	0.5	1.3	5.5	33.5	22.2	53.9	126.8
1978	0.0	*	*	17.2	26.2	*	0.5	1.4	6.6	34.7	22.9	55.4	130.3
1979	0.0	*	*	17.1	33.3	*	0.5	1.3	3.6	38.9	23.5	56.6	136.1
1980	*	0.1	0.1	20.6	16.8	*	0.5	1.4	7.4	26.2	24.0	58.1	129.0

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	54	32	86	3	5097	52	110	62	866	6188	1809	4526
1961	39	30	69	4	4959	49	109	83	842	6042	1956	4798
1962	43	21	64	4	4865	42	124	72	916	6019	2166	5231
1963	29	19	48	6	4763	43	126	73	908	5913	2374	5693
1964	15	17	32	6	4225	37	139	73	1146	5619	2610	6215
1965	7	15	22	6	4442	38	122	76	943	5621	2857	6852
1966	8	9	17	7	4102	25	122	80	1112	5440	3151	7578
1967	7	8	15	8	4135	20	129	78	1087	5449	3448	8251
1968	1	6	7	11	4385	20	136	85	1007	5633	3817	9130
1969	1	3	4	12	4409	19	158	89	964	5640	4140	9936
1970	0	3	3	15	4622	18	141	97	993	5872	4636	11260
1971	0	3	3	16	4530	18	137	97	803	5585	5107	12433
1972	0	2	2	17	4724	22	151	150	819	5867	5612	13543
1973	0	1	1	15	4702	15	137	206	859	5920	6128	14845
1974	1	2	2	16	4316	11	132	230	740	5430	5887	14497
1975	0	1	1	16	4104	10	136	240	675	5164	5989	14519
1976	0	1	1	17	4629	10	139	243	869	5889	6248	15018
1977	0	1	1	17	4493	8	143	249	873	5766	6495	15800
1978	0	1	1	17	4505	7	129	259	1053	5953	6708	16242
1979	0	1	1	17	5720	7	145	256	576	6704	6874	16598
1980	1	2	3	20	2892	7	134	275	1173	4481	7028	17029

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	23.2	0.8	24.0	7.5	7.2	9.8	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.3	74.7	*	27.7	124.6	0.3	9.7	24.2	190.3
1961	21.9	0.7	22.7	7.8	6.5	9.4	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.5	1.5	72.5	*	29.3	123.9	0.3	10.1	24.7	189.5
1962	19.9	0.6	20.4	9.3	8.0	10.1	0.0	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	78.9	0.0	32.1	136.3	0.4	10.9	26.3	203.6
1963	22.2	0.6	22.8	9.5	6.7	10.1	0.0	0.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	78.2	*	35.1	136.2	0.3	11.4	27.4	207.7
1964	20.6	0.6	21.2	10.4	5.9	8.6	0.0	0.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	98.9	0.0	44.9	164.3	0.3	12.3	29.3	237.9
1965	21.0	0.5	21.5	12.8	8.8	9.1	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	81.6	0.0	39.1	144.8	0.1	13.2	31.6	224.0
1966	21.2	0.3	21.5	15.4	7.9	9.7	0.0	0.9	2.3	1.9	1.4	95.9	0.0	45.2	165.4	0.1	14.7	35.4	252.6
1967	20.3	0.3	20.6	15.2	7.0	11.2	0.0	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.0	94.0	0.0	46.1	164.2	0.1	15.4	36.9	252.4
1968	14.0	0.2	14.3	15.5	8.0	10.3	0.0	0.8	2.7	1.7	1.1	87.2	0.0	45.5	157.3	*	16.5	39.6	243.3
1969	7.2	0.1	7.3	16.1	8.5	12.2	0.0	1.0	2.8	2.0	1.1	88.4	0.0	45.8	156.6	0.1	17.7	42.4	240.2
1970	3.7	0.1	3.8	15.1	6.8	11.5	0.0	1.3	3.0	2.0	1.4	86.0	0.0	45.7	157.7	*	17.4	42.2	236.3
1971	2.5	0.1	2.5	13.8	8.1	12.1	0.0	1.4	3.2	1.5	1.1	69.7	0.1	40.0	137.1	0.1	17.0	41.3	211.8
1972	1.5	*	1.6	14.4	9.6	10.8	0.0	1.4	3.6	1.6	0.9	71.6	*	41.4	141.0	*	18.1	43.7	218.9
1973	1.4	*	1.4	17.2	10.4	13.9	0.0	0.9	4.2	2.0	0.5	75.3	*	44.5	151.6	0.1	19.3	46.6	236.2
1974	1.6	*	1.7	16.5	7.3	12.0	0.0	1.3	4.1	1.9	0.4	64.7	*	40.8	132.6	0.1	18.3	45.1	214.2
1975	0.7	*	0.7	15.9	8.4	11.0	0.4	1.6	4.4	1.2	0.2	59.0	*	41.2	127.4	0.1	17.2	41.8	203.0
1976	0.4	*	0.5	16.7	7.4	13.4	0.1	2.5	4.9	1.3	0.5	75.6	*	50.8	156.7	0.1	18.2	43.7	235.8
1977	0.5	*	0.5	16.5	6.1	14.1	0.1	1.5	4.9	1.3	0.6	75.7	*	53.2	157.4	0.1	18.9	45.9	239.1
1978	*	0.1	0.1	16.7	7.6	11.5	0.0	1.5	4.4	1.4	0.4	91.3	*	62.5	180.4	0.1	19.7	47.8	264.8
1979	0.6	*	0.6	20.1	5.6	12.0	0.0	0.9	4.9	1.4	0.4	51.0	*	43.7	119.8	0.1	20.6	49.8	211.1
1980	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.8	4.2	18.8	0.0	1.4	4.5	1.3	0.3	42.1	0.0	50.3	122.9	0.1	20.3	49.1	213.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	869	33	902	7	1088	1689	0	354	308	93	240	11889	0	4316	19975	26	2837	7098
1961	823	30	853	8	972	1616	0	512	324	90	284	11535	0	4557	19890	27	2956	7250
1962	746	23	769	9	1206	1735	0	435	354	278	297	12556	0	4979	21838	41	3187	7694
1963	833	24	857	9	1006	1735	0	146	530	277	287	12435	0	5504	21920	32	3350	8032
1964	771	26	797	10	896	1479	0	144	515	291	242	15730	0	7055	26353	25	3610	8595
1965	784	23	806	12	1326	1564	0	169	495	308	245	12982	0	6145	23234	9	3862	9261
1966	791	14	806	15	1191	1672	0	167	565	320	272	15255	0	7140	26580	8	4320	10389
1967	760	13	773	15	1057	1917	0	199	575	258	188	14956	0	7229	26380	5	4515	10804
1968	523	11	534	15	1211	1773	0	134	713	283	213	13864	0	7095	25286	4	4849	11598
1969	269	5	275	16	1280	2090	0	169	741	325	202	13264	0	7071	25142	7	5177	12426
1970	137	5	142	15	1019	1967	0	234	795	331	269	13681	0	7093	25389	3	5094	12372
1971	90	3	94	13	1216	2079	0	241	843	249	210	11094	8	6211	22151	6	4977	12114
1972	57	2	59	14	1454	1861	0	241	965	267	172	11387	4	6374	22725	4	5312	12817
1973	52	2	53	17	1566	2383	0	152	1111	329	86	11982	4	6868	24479	6	5643	13669
1974	62	2	64	16	1095	2063	0	236	1108	315	74	10292	4	6295	21482	7	5371	13225
1975	25	2	27	16	1262	1897	62	287	1177	200	36	9384	0	6327	20631	7	5050	12243
1976	16	2	18	16	1119	2297	23	443	1333	222	101	12031	0	7859	25427	7	5333	12818
1977	18	2	20	16	915	2415	17	264	1331	208	110	12042	0	8243	25545	6	5525	13441
1978	1	2	3	16	1138	1966	0	266	1186	223	82	14519	0	9598	28978	7	5785	14008
1979	22	1	23	20	846	2055	0	164	1336	234	69	8106	0	6831	19641	6	6044	14593
1980	0	4	4	20	630	3220	0	251	1237	208	66	6696	0	7864	20172	6	5944	14402

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	14.7	12.7	*	1.3	163.9	4.6	197.6	*	0.1	197.8
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	0.1	1.7	163.7	0.3	194.3	*	0.1	194.4
1980	0.0	0.1	0.4	15.0	10.8	0.1	1.5	156.9	0.3	184.9	*	0.1	185.1

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	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	1582	1171	2	251	20053	962	24195	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	2530	2237	13	210	31199	732	36999	12	30
1975	0	*	75	2333	1987	10	196	31547	598	36746	11	26
1976	0	*	72	2453	1911	11	217	32283	735	37682	11	26
1977	0	*	97	2399	2114	12	247	32761	550	38181	11	27
1978	0	*	87	2597	2091	15	266	32884	548	38487	9	22
1979	0	*	81	2663	2217	17	278	31167	50	36473	11	26
1980	0	*	77	2568	1911	15	247	29864	53	34735	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.
[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)	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	151.7	0.0	0.0	283.2
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	116.4	117.8	4.7	135.2	0.0	0.0	257.9
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	127.6	128.5	2.6	125.9	0.0	0.0	257.0

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	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
1980	0	0	0	*	108	52	0	20292	20452	250	11835	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1.6	0.7	22.4	38.8	*	7.2	104.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.1	134.0
1961	22.0	9.7	1.1	1.3	14.9	9.5	5.1	1.8	0.7	24.6	31.7	*	6.8	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	126.8
1962	23.5	15.0	1.3	2.7	18.1	10.2	5.5	2.0	0.7	24.8	29.9	*	7.5	102.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.5	137.7
1963	27.3	16.9	1.5	2.8	20.2	10.6	5.3	2.2	0.7	26.0	29.6	*	8.4	107.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.0	147.5
1964	29.9	17.6	2.9	2.7	19.0	11.0	4.1	2.4	0.7	25.5	28.0	*	8.9	105.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.8	147.9
1965	29.5	18.5	3.8	2.6	19.3	9.1	4.7	2.4	0.7	26.4	34.2	*	10.4	113.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.7	158.8
1966	39.1	19.7	4.0	2.2	19.4	9.8	4.7	2.5	0.7	27.9	34.1	0.0	10.7	115.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.2	167.5
1967	41.1	21.7	3.9	1.7	19.6	10.5	3.6	2.8	0.6	28.3	24.6	0.0	8.7	104.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.7	160.7
1968	44.6	24.8	4.2	1.6	22.9	12.3	3.4	2.9	0.7	29.9	27.3	0.0	9.1	114.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-3.3	180.4
1969	42.0	26.7	3.7	1.3	23.9	10.9	3.0	3.3	0.6	31.4	37.0	0.0	10.4	125.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.9	192.3
1970	37.5	27.2	3.4	1.0	25.1	9.2	2.5	3.3	0.7	32.8	41.4	0.0	11.0	137.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4	197.1
1971	37.0	27.3	4.3	0.8	25.3	8.9	2.4	3.2	0.7	33.4	38.9	0.0	11.0	135.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8	197.1
1972	23.7	24.7	3.7	0.8	25.0	8.3	2.4	3.6	0.7	35.4	60.6	0.0	12.1	157.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	208.1
1973	21.2	23.4	3.0	0.6	25.5	7.6	2.0	3.7	0.7	37.5	82.5	0.0	14.8	181.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.7	224.7
1974	21.4	20.9	4.1	0.8	25.1	7.7	1.8	3.8	0.6	36.8	79.4	*	12.5	175.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12.2	205.8
1975	23.0	19.0	4.3	0.4	26.1	7.2	1.6	4.2	0.5	37.1	64.4	*	12.3	159.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.9	195.7
1976	20.3	19.6	3.3	0.4	26.9	7.3	1.6	4.3	0.6	38.8	71.2	*	12.2	168.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	203.3
1977	17.8	16.1	1.9	0.4	29.7	7.7	1.1	4.0	0.8	38.5	72.5	0.0	12.7	171.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.5	202.0
1978	22.1	21.0	1.4	0.4	28.2	7.4	0.9	4.3	0.9	38.5	71.5	0.0	10.9	167.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.7	200.5
1979	24.1	25.5	2.7	0.3	21.7	7.5	1.8	4.8	0.9	36.8	69.6	0.0	13.6	162.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	207.0
1980	28.5	30.6	2.3	0.3	21.6	8.0	1.7	4.5	0.8	34.7	81.1	0.0	14.5	172.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.4	227.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	396	111	4258	6179	0	1135	18104	0	0	0	0	-609
1961	874	9	171	265	2550	1765	907	450	108	4691	5038	0	1081	17027	0	0	0	0	-717
1962	926	14	198	534	3111	1908	974	503	109	4712	4752	1	1197	17999	0	0	0	0	-1036
1963	1076	16	233	547	3470	1970	936	558	109	4958	4711	1	1338	18831	0	0	0	0	-1185
1964	1168	17	430	529	3270	2043	717	604	114	4846	4457	1	1431	18440	0	0	0	0	-1397
1965	1127	18	571	513	3314	1698	825	593	112	5029	5436	0	1655	19747	0	0	0	0	-795
1966	1512	19	595	427	3333	1823	829	626	116	5304	5431	0	1709	20194	0	0	0	0	-2112
1967	1566	21	587	344	3371	1954	636	730	101	5395	3918	0	1398	18435	0	0	0	0	-1952
1968	1721	24	637	315	3924	2280	595	767	111	5694	4349	0	1453	20125	0	0	0	0	-980
1969	1651	26	561	256	4097	2022	523	874	106	5983	5888	0	1646	21955	0	0	0	0	-559
1970	1555	26	518	188	4309	1701	437	875	108	6248	6581	0	1738	23944	0	0	0	0	-1585
1971	1505	26	655	163	4345	1656	425	858	112	6352	6194	0	1740	23598	0	0	0	0	-819
1972	951	24	560	153	4298	1553	416	952	120	6737	9640	0	1898	27177	0	0	0	0	556
1973	859	23	454	127	4382	1415	361	980	111	7142	13117	0	2320	31029	0	0	0	0	-499
1974	885	20	625	154	4310	1433	311	1006	106	7005	12632	1	1967	30082	0	0	0	0	-3585
1975	939	19	653	84	4487	1350	277	1130	82	7069	10239	0	1953	27560	0	0	0	0	-1716
1976	816	19	501	70	4615	1352	290	1151	91	7395	11332	0	1946	29067	0	0	0	0	-1473
1977	739	16	285	81	5094	1426	191	1077	139	7333	11524	0	2049	29590	0	0	0	0	-1018
1978	903	21	210	72	4840	1383	166	1166	149	7326	11376	0	1813	28932	0	0	0	0	-2840
1979	975	25	412	53	3724	1396	316	1313	156	6999	11073	0	2226	28103	0	0	0	0	-1474
1980	1144	30	350	60	3706	1482	301	1216	139	6614	12895	0	2353	29586	0	0	0	0	-1287

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	18.9	24.9	16.7	21.0	35.1	45.4	42.6	42.6	22.6	-2.1	5.9	14.7	134.0
1961	17.9	24.2	14.3	19.0	31.4	40.9	42.7	42.7	22.9	-2.4	5.9	14.6	126.8
1962	20.0	26.6	15.3	20.0	38.5	49.3	41.8	41.8	25.6	-3.5	6.5	15.6	137.7
1963	21.9	29.0	16.8	21.9	41.1	53.9	42.7	42.7	29.1	-4.0	7.4	17.7	147.5
1964	19.8	27.5	16.2	21.9	41.1	55.5	43.0	43.0	32.5	-4.8	8.2	19.5	147.9
1965	20.4	28.9	18.9	25.1	46.1	62.0	42.9	42.9	33.3	-2.7	9.0	21.6	158.8
1966	21.2	30.7	19.5	26.4	47.4	66.6	43.7	43.7	42.8	-7.2	10.4	25.1	167.5
1967	21.6	31.7	15.9	23.3	40.7	61.3	44.3	44.3	44.9	-6.7	11.3	27.0	160.7
1968	23.4	34.6	15.7	24.4	44.5	71.0	50.3	50.3	49.8	-3.3	13.7	32.8	180.4
1969	23.6	35.7	17.8	27.2	49.2	78.0	51.3	51.3	52.4	-1.9	14.8	35.6	192.3
1970	23.8	37.4	19.2	29.5	51.4	80.9	49.2	49.2	59.0	-5.4	15.6	38.0	197.1
1971	24.2	38.8	19.1	30.4	50.3	79.3	48.6	48.6	57.7	-2.8	16.0	38.9	197.1
1972	25.0	40.1	19.8	32.5	52.3	83.4	52.0	52.1	57.1	1.9	17.3	41.7	208.1
1973	22.7	39.6	21.0	35.2	61.7	94.1	55.8	55.8	65.2	-1.7	18.6	44.9	224.7
1974	21.4	37.7	16.0	29.3	50.4	83.2	55.6	55.7	74.6	-12.2	18.0	44.4	205.8
1975	20.5	39.6	15.5	31.1	45.8	71.2	53.8	53.8	66.0	-5.9	17.6	42.6	195.7
1976	22.3	42.2	17.2	33.0	44.8	71.3	56.7	56.8	67.3	-5.0	18.3	44.0	203.3
1977	21.2	42.1	18.0	34.5	42.9	69.6	55.8	55.8	67.6	-3.5	18.7	45.5	202.0
1978	19.8	41.1	15.7	32.4	43.3	71.6	55.3	55.3	76.0	-9.7	19.4	46.9	200.5
1979	18.5	39.7	17.5	34.9	49.7	79.9	52.5	52.5	73.8	-5.0	20.1	48.6	207.0
1980	17.6	39.4	34.4	52.1	53.3	81.8	53.7	53.8	72.4	-4.4	19.9	48.1	227.0

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	8.8	4.6	0.7	14.1	1.7	4.2	24.9
1961	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.4	7.8	4.0	0.9	12.7	1.8	4.5	24.2
1962	0.0	0.6	0.6	4.8	9.2	4.5	0.9	14.6	1.9	4.7	26.6
1963	0.0	0.5	0.5	5.2	10.6	4.5	1.2	16.3	2.1	5.0	29.0
1964	0.0	0.4	0.4	5.4	9.7	3.0	1.3	14.0	2.3	5.4	27.5
1965	0.0	0.3	0.3	5.9	9.6	3.4	1.2	14.2	2.5	6.0	28.9
1966	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.4	9.5	3.8	1.4	14.6	2.8	6.7	30.7
1967	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.1	9.8	2.9	1.6	14.3	3.0	7.2	31.7
1968	0.0	0.3	0.3	7.3	11.5	2.7	1.6	15.8	3.3	7.9	34.6
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.7	11.5	2.5	1.7	15.7	3.6	8.6	35.7
1970	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.1	11.9	2.1	1.6	15.5	4.0	9.7	37.4
1971	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.4	12.0	2.1	1.5	15.6	4.3	10.4	38.8
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.6	12.8	1.9	1.6	16.2	4.5	10.7	40.1
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.7	11.8	1.7	1.4	14.9	4.9	11.9	39.6
1974	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.6	11.0	1.4	1.4	13.8	4.7	11.6	37.7
1975	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1	10.6	1.2	1.5	13.3	5.6	13.6	39.6
1976	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.5	11.8	1.3	1.6	14.7	5.9	14.1	42.2
1977	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.3	11.5	0.9	1.4	13.7	6.1	14.9	42.1
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.6	10.2	0.7	1.3	12.2	6.2	15.0	41.1
1979	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1	8.5	1.5	1.4	11.4	6.2	15.0	39.7
1980	*	*	*	7.1	7.6	1.6	1.3	10.5	6.4	15.4	39.4

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	0	36	36	4	1516	807	176	2499	496	1242
1961	0	31	31	4	1346	707	219	2272	538	1320
1962	0	24	24	5	1580	791	235	2605	565	1364
1963	0	21	21	5	1820	795	287	2902	609	1461
1964	0	17	17	5	1666	532	321	2519	665	1584
1965	0	13	13	6	1653	604	288	2546	729	1748
1966	0	11	11	6	1623	662	339	2624	815	1959
1967	0	10	10	7	1677	517	410	2603	879	2103
1968	0	12	12	7	1979	483	413	2876	969	2317
1969	0	6	6	7	1971	437	457	2865	1051	2523
1970	0	7	7	8	2036	365	415	2816	1169	2839
1971	0	7	7	8	2067	362	391	2820	1248	3039
1972	0	6	6	8	2194	335	414	2943	1304	3148
1973	0	4	4	8	2033	298	376	2706	1444	3497
1974	0	4	4	7	1894	243	370	2507	1377	3391
1975	0	3	3	7	1820	215	394	2429	1640	3976
1976	0	3	3	7	2030	223	442	2695	1716	4124
1977	0	3	3	7	1973	150	379	2502	1790	4355
1978	0	3	3	7	1748	132	342	2222	1821	4409
1979	0	2	2	7	1453	263	385	2101	1816	4385
1980	0	1	1	7	1310	275	357	1942	1866	4521

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	11.3	15.6	1.2	3.1	21.0
1961	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	9.3	13.1	1.3	3.3	19.0
1962	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	9.6	14.0	1.4	3.3	20.0
1963	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	10.4	15.4	1.5	3.6	21.9
1964	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	10.4	14.9	1.7	3.9	21.9
1965	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	12.9	17.3	1.8	4.4	25.1
1966	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	13.3	17.8	2.0	4.9	26.4
1967	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	9.2	13.7	2.2	5.2	23.3
1968	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	4.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	8.2	13.4	2.6	6.1	24.4
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	9.9	15.1	2.8	6.7	27.2
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	10.9	16.2	3.0	7.3	29.5
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	10.6	15.9	3.3	8.0	30.4
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	10.9	16.4	3.7	9.0	32.5
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	12.7	17.8	4.1	10.0	35.2
1974	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.8	12.7	3.8	9.5	29.3
1975	0.0	*	*	3.0	4.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.8	12.5	4.5	11.0	31.1
1976	0.0	*	*	3.1	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	8.8	14.1	4.6	11.1	33.0
1977	0.0	*	*	2.9	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.1	15.1	4.8	11.7	34.5
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	8.2	12.6	4.9	11.8	32.4
1979	0.0	*	*	2.9	3.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	10.7	14.6	5.1	12.3	34.9
1980	*	*	*	3.3	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	26.9	31.1	5.2	12.5	52.1

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	24	24	1	584	114	31	12	1803	2544	360	900
1961	0	21	21	1	519	100	39	12	1478	2147	394	967
1962	0	16	16	1	609	111	41	20	1519	2300	404	977
1963	0	14	14	1	701	112	51	13	1656	2532	442	1060
1964	0	11	11	1	642	75	57	18	1649	2440	486	1156
1965	0	9	9	1	637	85	51	11	2049	2834	534	1282
1966	0	7	7	2	626	93	60	18	2111	2908	593	1427
1967	0	7	7	2	646	73	72	18	1463	2272	638	1527
1968	0	8	8	2	763	68	73	20	1302	2226	753	1801
1969	0	4	4	3	760	61	81	25	1568	2494	814	1954
1970	0	5	5	3	785	51	73	24	1733	2666	887	2154
1971	0	5	5	3	797	51	69	25	1688	2629	963	2343
1972	0	4	4	3	846	47	73	19	1729	2713	1091	2633
1973	0	3	3	3	784	42	66	20	2015	2927	1209	2928
1974	0	2	2	3	730	34	65	24	1246	2100	1126	2772
1975	0	2	2	3	701	30	70	32	1238	2071	1330	3224
1976	0	2	2	3	782	31	78	38	1405	2335	1354	3254
1977	0	2	2	3	760	21	67	35	1607	2491	1410	3429
1978	0	2	2	3	674	19	60	36	1301	2089	1433	3469
1979	0	2	2	3	560	37	68	38	1696	2399	1489	3595
1980	1	1	1	3	631	9	63	45	4274	5022	1511	3662

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	18.3	*	7.2	32.3	0.0	2.9	7.4	45.4
1961	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	15.6	*	6.8	28.8	0.0	2.8	6.7	40.9
1962	0.7	0.4	1.1	5.5	1.3	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.6	15.8	*	7.5	31.8	0.0	3.2	7.6	49.3
1963	1.0	0.4	1.4	7.2	1.5	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	16.2	*	8.4	32.5	0.0	3.8	9.0	53.9
1964	1.0	0.4	1.4	7.1	2.9	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	14.2	*	8.9	32.6	0.0	4.3	10.1	55.5
1965	0.8	0.3	1.1	6.6	3.8	4.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	17.2	*	10.4	38.4	0.0	4.7	11.2	62.0
1966	0.8	0.3	1.0	7.3	4.0	4.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.7	17.8	0.0	10.7	39.1	0.0	5.6	13.6	66.6
1967	0.6	0.3	0.9	8.6	3.9	4.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	12.4	0.0	8.7	31.1	0.0	6.1	14.6	61.3
1968	0.9	0.3	1.2	11.7	4.2	4.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.7	11.5	0.0	9.1	31.6	*	7.8	18.7	71.0
1969	1.0	0.2	1.2	12.3	3.7	4.9	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	14.4	0.0	10.4	35.7	0.0	8.5	20.3	78.0
1970	0.9	0.2	1.0	12.4	3.4	4.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.5	16.6	0.0	11.0	37.9	0.0	8.6	20.9	80.9
1971	0.7	0.1	0.8	11.6	4.3	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	15.2	0.0	11.0	37.8	0.0	8.4	20.5	79.3
1972	0.6	0.1	0.7	10.4	3.7	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.5	17.7	0.0	12.1	41.2	0.0	9.1	22.0	83.4
1973	0.8	0.1	0.9	10.2	3.0	5.1	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	24.8	0.0	14.8	50.6	0.0	9.5	23.0	94.1
1974	0.6	0.1	0.7	9.1	4.1	4.9	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.5	16.0	*	12.5	40.6	0.0	9.5	23.3	83.2
1975	0.6	0.1	0.7	7.1	4.3	6.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	12.1	*	12.3	38.0	0.0	7.4	18.0	71.2
1976	0.5	0.1	0.6	6.5	3.3	5.6	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.3	13.5	*	12.2	37.6	0.0	7.8	18.8	71.3
1977	0.6	0.1	0.7	4.6	1.9	6.4	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.3	13.5	0.0	12.7	37.7	0.0	7.8	18.9	69.6
1978	2.8	0.1	2.9	8.8	1.4	4.9	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.5	0.2	10.8	0.0	10.9	31.6	0.0	8.3	20.0	71.6
1979	2.0	0.1	2.0	10.2	2.7	3.9	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.5	0.2	13.2	0.0	13.6	37.4	0.0	8.9	21.4	79.9
1980	5.0	*	5.0	12.9	2.3	3.6	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.2	11.4	0.0	14.5	35.4	0.0	8.3	20.2	81.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	28	25	53	1	229	492	0	45	187	37	202	2916	0	1135	5254	0	863	2159
1961	27	21	48	1	171	487	0	101	192	36	176	2473	0	1081	4717	0	806	1978
1962	26	18	44	5	198	686	0	71	226	46	314	2512	1	1197	5251	0	924	2231
1963	37	18	55	7	233	613	0	29	219	46	274	2577	1	1338	5330	0	1106	2652
1964	36	17	53	7	430	692	0	110	224	49	154	2254	1	1431	5344	0	1248	2972
1965	30	14	44	6	571	716	0	136	252	40	143	2743	0	1655	6257	0	1373	3292
1966	29	11	40	7	595	745	0	74	226	42	138	2834	0	1709	6363	0	1652	3974
1967	23	12	35	8	587	683	0	46	247	40	130	1971	0	1398	5102	0	1783	4267
1968	32	13	45	11	637	757	0	44	279	44	131	1834	0	1453	5180	0	2291	5479
1969	38	7	45	12	561	837	0	25	332	41	117	2295	0	1646	5853	0	2481	5954
1970	32	7	39	12	518	793	0	20	381	41	92	2637	0	1738	6223	0	2527	6138
1971	24	6	30	11	655	862	0	12	390	41	94	2411	0	1740	6205	0	2474	6022
1972	23	5	27	10	560	861	0	34	455	44	95	2818	0	1898	6765	0	2667	6437
1973	30	3	33	10	454	877	0	21	530	46	74	3949	0	2320	8270	0	2782	6738
1974	23	3	26	9	625	838	0	34	562	44	96	2547	1	1967	6713	0	2777	6839
1975	23	3	26	7	653	1052	0	32	651	31	63	1932	0	1953	6368	0	2176	5276
1976	21	4	25	6	501	963	0	35	618	34	58	2141	0	1946	6296	0	2287	5498
1977	25	3	28	4	285	1100	0	19	617	75	51	2153	0	2049	6351	0	2274	5531
1978	112	4	116	9	210	849	0	16	748	81	47	1710	0	1813	5475	0	2423	5867
1979	78	3	81	10	412	674	0	16	843	85	46	2098	0	2226	6400	0	2597	6271
1980	198	1	199	13	350	613	0	17	780	75	35	1812	0	2353	6036	0	2439	5910

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	55.2	*	*	55.3
1979	0.0	*	0.3	4.4	7.5	0.1	0.4	36.3	3.4	52.5	*	*	52.5
1980	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.6	8.0	0.1	0.4	34.3	5.1	53.7	*	*	53.8

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	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	1352	13	57	7299	1074	10490	3	7
1977	0	0	81	664	1426	13	64	7246	851	10344	3	7
1978	0	*	72	675	1383	15	68	7243	795	10252	2	6
1979	0	*	53	758	1396	17	71	6915	547	9758	3	7
1980	0	*	60	959	1482	16	64	6533	814	9927	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.
[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
1980	23.5	0.0	23.5	7.2	1.1	0.0	2.8	37.7	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.4

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	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
1980	942	0	942	7	193	0	470	5995	6658	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	2.2	62.3	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	18.7	123.0
1961	26.7	13.7	0.1	•	16.0	•	0.8	•	0.7	25.8	12.4	0.0	2.0	57.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.1	120.5
1962	23.5	14.7	0.1	•	16.8	•	0.8	•	0.6	26.4	14.0	0.0	2.2	61.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.4	122.6
1963	19.6	15.4	0.1	•	16.7	•	0.8	•	0.6	26.6	15.9	0.0	2.7	63.4	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	25.9	124.5
1964	19.0	16.4	0.1	•	17.3	•	0.5	•	0.6	27.5	24.5	0.0	4.2	74.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.2	137.4
1965	14.4	17.5	0.1	•	20.5	•	0.6	•	0.4	28.5	41.8	0.0	7.0	98.9	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	35.3	166.2
1966	24.5	17.8	0.1	•	19.5	•	0.3	•	0.4	29.3	43.7	0.0	7.4	100.9	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	33.5	176.7
1967	23.2	22.1	0.1	•	19.7	•	0.4	•	0.5	28.9	52.1	0.0	8.9	110.6	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	36.3	192.2
1968	24.2	23.2	0.1	•	20.6	•	0.3	•	0.5	29.5	57.3	0.0	8.3	116.7	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	25.8	189.9
1969	33.4	25.5	0.1	•	25.5	0.1	0.2	•	0.3	29.7	63.1	0.0	8.7	127.7	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	18.3	204.9
1970	29.4	26.8	0.1	•	28.7	•	0.3	•	0.3	29.9	70.1	0.0	9.4	138.9	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	20.5	215.6
1971	16.4	28.1	0.1	•	22.3	•	0.5	•	0.3	29.8	67.6	0.0	8.8	129.5	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	35.8	209.8
1972	13.4	29.3	0.1	•	19.3	•	0.2	•	0.4	29.6	67.0	0.0	6.6	123.3	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	29.3	195.3
1973	15.0	28.4	0.2	•	20.2	•	0.2	•	0.3	31.4	70.4	0.0	5.9	128.6	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	28.8	200.7
1974	12.9	27.9	0.2	•	20.4	•	0.4	•	0.3	29.9	46.8	0.0	4.1	102.0	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	33.7	176.5
1975	10.0	26.4	0.1	•	18.1	•	0.6	•	0.4	30.2	26.7	0.0	2.9	79.0	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	52.9	168.4
1976	5.9	29.2	0.1	•	22.0	•	0.6	•	0.4	28.9	23.9	0.0	2.2	78.2	0.0	•	0.0	0.0	54.9	168.3
1977	4.2	26.3	0.1	•	23.3	•	1.5	•	0.4	27.4	31.4	0.0	3.0	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	168.8
1978	2.1	26.6	0.2	•	36.1	•	1.5	•	0.4	26.9	14.1	0.0	2.8	81.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	160.5
1979	3.0	30.2	0.1	•	25.5	•	1.7	•	0.4	23.9	4.8	0.0	2.2	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	153.2
1980	3.4	27.0	0.1	•	20.1	1.9	1.5	•	0.4	20.4	2.7	0.0	2.1	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	152.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	342	10944	0	3	0	0	5495
1961	1000	13	14	0	2740	1	147	2	117	4916	1975	0	311	10224	0	5	0	0	6485
1962	880	14	15	0	2891	1	144	2	97	5021	2232	0	342	10746	0	6	0	0	6853
1963	739	15	16	0	2869	1	139	2	97	5061	2535	0	423	11143	0	4	0	0	7592
1964	720	16	17	0	2968	1	85	3	102	5227	3900	0	651	12955	0	5	0	0	7980
1965	543	17	20	0	3516	1	104	2	71	5418	6650	0	1092	16874	0	3	0	0	10356
1966	930	17	18	0	3355	1	59	3	73	5571	6952	0	1165	17198	0	2	0	0	9531
1967	878	21	18	0	3378	2	79	3	76	5503	8283	0	1380	18723	0	2	0	0	10634
1968	922	22	16	0	3531	2	58	3	84	5611	9121	0	1279	19704	0	1	0	0	7561
1969	1263	25	15	0	4377	11	41	3	55	5656	10034	0	1319	21512	0	0	0	0	5366
1970	1122	26	17	0	4934	1	46	4	56	5688	11148	0	1436	23329	0	1	0	0	6008
1971	622	27	18	0	3834	2	89	4	54	5674	10748	0	1335	21758	0	1	0	0	10497
1972	504	29	19	0	3314	4	36	5	58	5636	10656	0	996	20723	0	1	0	0	8593
1973	565	28	23	0	3462	2	33	5	53	5976	11200	0	888	21642	0	1	0	0	8445
1974	508	27	23	0	3497	1	69	4	51	5699	7437	0	610	17391	0	1	0	0	9878
1975	391	26	20	0	3112	1	110	4	60	5748	4239	0	436	13730	0	1	0	0	15505
1976	230	29	20	0	3781	1	112	5	67	5500	3802	0	340	13628	0	1	0	0	16079
1977	168	26	21	0	4003	2	272	5	61	5215	4989	0	457	15024	0	0	0	0	15001
1978	85	26	24	0	6204	2	258	5	65	5124	2235	0	431	14348	0	0	0	0	14628
1979	119	30	21	0	4385	4	298	6	68	4544	767	0	352	10446	0	0	0	0	17977
1980	136	26	16	0	3453	331	268	5	61	3881	436	0	341	8792	0	0	0	0	21187

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	18.9	27.7	22.3	32.3	22.3	34.7	28.2	28.3	12.6	18.7	9.0	22.4	123.0
1961	18.1	27.7	20.0	30.3	20.3	33.5	28.9	29.0	11.0	22.1	9.6	23.5	120.5
1962	18.8	28.4	21.8	32.1	19.3	32.7	29.3	29.4	10.0	23.4	9.8	23.6	122.6
1963	19.1	29.5	23.3	34.2	16.7	31.3	29.4	29.5	10.0	25.9	10.6	25.4	124.5
1964	19.3	30.6	28.3	40.2	19.3	35.5	30.9	31.0	12.4	27.2	11.7	27.9	137.4
1965	19.8	32.4	39.3	52.8	29.7	47.3	33.6	33.7	8.5	35.3	12.9	30.9	166.2
1966	19.6	33.2	40.5	54.7	36.1	54.9	33.8	33.9	13.2	33.5	13.7	33.0	176.7
1967	21.7	36.4	48.6	64.0	39.0	59.3	32.5	32.6	14.1	36.3	14.9	35.5	192.2
1968	22.9	38.8	48.0	64.0	33.0	54.0	32.9	33.0	27.3	25.8	15.7	37.5	189.9
1969	23.2	41.0	49.3	67.0	41.0	64.1	32.7	32.8	40.3	18.3	17.2	41.4	204.9
1970	24.3	43.2	52.6	71.0	43.8	68.5	32.9	32.9	41.5	20.5	18.1	43.9	215.6
1971	22.4	42.3	49.1	68.6	38.8	65.6	33.3	33.3	30.4	35.8	19.3	46.9	209.8
1972	22.4	42.2	43.1	62.7	31.2	56.8	33.6	33.6	35.6	29.3	19.0	45.9	195.3
1973	22.2	44.5	40.7	62.1	28.1	55.6	38.6	38.6	42.4	28.8	20.8	50.4	200.7
1974	21.1	41.8	32.4	51.8	18.3	43.2	39.7	39.7	31.4	33.7	18.8	46.3	176.5
1975	20.3	42.5	25.3	48.2	16.2	40.6	37.0	37.1	16.7	52.9	20.3	49.3	168.4
1976	21.4	43.2	25.5	47.7	12.5	39.3	38.0	38.0	16.1	54.9	20.8	50.1	168.3
1977	19.3	42.7	23.8	45.9	13.3	42.9	37.3	37.3	24.0	51.2	21.9	53.3	168.8
1978	20.0	42.7	22.4	43.8	10.5	39.1	34.8	34.9	22.8	49.9	21.3	51.5	160.5
1979	18.3	41.2	20.9	42.6	9.6	40.2	29.2	29.3	13.8	61.3	22.0	53.2	153.2
1980	18.8	44.7	19.1	42.5	6.4	38.6	26.2	26.3	9.3	72.3	23.8	57.8	152.0

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	7.8	0.4	*	8.2	2.5	6.3	27.7
1961	1.3	0.3	1.6	9.4	6.7	0.4	*	7.0	2.8	6.8	27.7
1962	1.4	0.2	1.6	10.0	6.9	0.3	*	7.2	2.8	6.8	28.4
1963	1.3	0.3	1.6	10.3	6.8	0.4	*	7.2	3.0	7.3	29.5
1964	1.1	0.2	1.4	10.8	6.9	0.2	*	7.1	3.4	8.0	30.6
1965	1.0	0.2	1.1	11.1	7.2	0.2	*	7.5	3.7	8.9	32.4
1966	0.9	0.1	1.1	11.2	7.2	0.1	*	7.3	4.0	9.6	33.2
1967	0.8	0.1	0.9	12.7	7.9	0.2	*	8.1	4.3	10.3	36.4
1968	0.7	0.1	0.8	13.0	8.9	0.1	*	9.1	4.7	11.2	38.8
1969	0.7	*	0.8	13.9	8.4	0.1	*	8.6	5.2	12.6	41.0
1970	0.4	0.1	0.4	14.3	9.4	0.1	*	9.6	5.5	13.4	43.2
1971	0.3	*	0.3	14.5	7.3	0.3	*	7.6	5.8	14.1	42.3
1972	0.2	0.1	0.3	14.6	7.4	0.1	*	7.5	5.8	14.0	42.2
1973	0.2	*	0.3	14.1	7.6	0.1	*	7.7	6.5	15.8	44.5
1974	0.3	*	0.4	13.6	7.1	*	*	7.2	6.0	14.7	41.8
1975	0.1	*	0.2	13.4	6.6	*	*	6.6	6.5	15.7	42.5
1976	0.2	*	0.3	14.3	6.8	*	*	6.8	6.4	15.4	43.2
1977	0.0	*	*	12.6	6.6	*	*	6.6	6.8	16.6	42.7
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	6.4	*	*	6.5	6.6	16.1	42.7
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	4.8	*	*	4.9	6.7	16.2	41.2
1980	1.0	0.0	1.0	13.4	4.3	*	*	4.4	7.6	18.3	44.7

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	47	16	62	9	1342	67	1	1410	736	1842
1961	49	13	62	9	1146	65	1	1212	811	1988
1962	52	10	62	10	1176	57	1	1234	823	1986
1963	49	12	61	10	1168	68	1	1237	891	2138
1964	42	10	52	10	1188	36	1	1225	982	2338
1965	36	7	43	11	1243	43	1	1288	1092	2618
1966	35	5	40	11	1234	19	1	1254	1172	2819
1967	29	4	33	12	1363	35	1	1399	1261	3019
1968	26	4	30	13	1535	23	1	1559	1378	3296
1969	27	2	29	14	1450	18	1	1469	1534	3682
1970	14	2	16	14	1621	21	1	1643	1619	3932
1971	11	2	12	14	1259	44	1	1304	1703	4146
1972	8	2	11	14	1266	15	1	1283	1700	4101
1973	9	2	11	14	1311	15	1	1328	1912	4632
1974	12	1	14	13	1226	9	1	1236	1750	4309
1975	5	1	6	13	1132	7	1	1141	1902	4612
1976	9	1	10	14	1168	4	2	1174	1878	4514
1977	0	1	1	12	1129	3	1	1134	1999	4863
1978	0	0	0	13	1107	3	1	1111	1943	4705
1979	0	0	0	13	831	2	2	835	1963	4740
1980	39	0	39	13	746	5	1	752	2218	5374

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.3	0.3	2.6	3.7	6.3	0.2	*	0.4	9.0	16.0	2.9	7.2	32.3
1961	2.4	0.2	2.6	4.1	5.4	0.2	*	0.4	7.3	13.3	3.0	7.3	30.3
1962	2.6	0.2	2.7	4.5	5.5	0.2	*	0.6	8.3	14.6	3.0	7.3	32.1
1963	2.5	0.2	2.6	4.9	5.5	0.2	*	0.6	9.5	15.8	3.2	7.7	34.2
1964	2.1	0.2	2.2	5.3	5.6	0.1	*	0.4	14.6	20.8	3.5	8.4	40.2
1965	1.8	0.1	1.9	6.0	5.8	0.1	*	0.4	25.0	31.4	3.9	9.5	52.8
1966	1.8	0.1	1.8	6.2	5.8	0.1	*	0.4	26.2	32.4	4.2	10.1	54.7
1967	1.4	0.1	1.5	9.0	6.4	0.1	*	0.4	31.2	38.1	4.5	10.9	64.0
1968	1.3	0.1	1.3	9.7	7.2	0.1	*	0.4	29.2	36.9	4.7	11.4	64.0
1969	1.4	*	1.4	11.1	6.8	*	*	0.4	29.6	36.9	5.2	12.5	67.0
1970	0.7	*	0.7	12.0	7.6	0.1	*	0.3	31.9	39.9	5.4	13.0	71.0
1971	0.5	*	0.6	13.1	5.9	0.1	*	0.4	29.0	35.4	5.7	13.8	68.6
1972	0.4	*	0.5	14.0	5.9	*	*	0.4	22.3	28.7	5.7	13.8	62.7
1973	0.4	*	0.5	13.6	6.2	*	*	0.4	20.0	26.6	6.3	15.1	62.1
1974	0.6	*	0.6	13.7	5.8	*	*	0.4	11.9	18.1	5.6	13.8	51.8
1975	0.3	*	0.3	12.5	5.3	*	*	0.4	6.8	12.5	6.7	16.2	48.2
1976	0.4	*	0.5	14.5	5.5	*	*	0.4	4.6	10.5	6.5	15.7	47.7
1977	0.0	*	*	13.2	5.3	*	*	0.4	4.8	10.6	6.4	15.6	45.9
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	5.2	*	*	0.4	4.2	9.8	6.2	15.1	43.8
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	3.9	*	*	0.4	0.5	4.8	6.4	15.3	42.6
1980	1.8	0.0	1.8	13.0	3.8	*	*	0.2	0.2	4.2	6.8	16.6	42.5

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	87	10	97	4	1082	34	0	84	1436	2635	842	2107
1961	91	9	100	4	924	32	0	85	1159	2201	871	2137
1962	97	6	103	4	949	29	0	120	1320	2417	880	2125
1963	92	8	100	5	941	34	0	118	1507	2601	941	2257
1964	78	7	85	5	958	18	0	83	2329	3389	1031	2456
1965	67	4	72	6	1002	22	0	78	3983	5084	1157	2776
1966	65	3	69	6	995	9	0	70	4168	5242	1227	2951
1967	54	3	57	9	1099	17	0	69	4964	6150	1329	3181
1968	48	3	51	9	1238	12	0	73	4648	5971	1391	3327
1969	51	1	52	11	1169	9	0	72	4716	5966	1522	3654
1970	26	1	27	12	1307	10	0	65	5070	6452	1568	3810
1971	20	1	21	13	1015	22	0	77	4613	5727	1663	4047
1972	16	2	17	14	1021	8	0	84	3539	4652	1681	4056
1973	17	1	18	13	1057	8	0	78	3183	4325	1833	4440
1974	23	1	24	13	988	4	0	78	1891	2962	1643	4047
1975	10	1	11	12	913	4	0	78	1081	2076	1962	4757
1976	17	1	18	14	942	2	0	77	729	1751	1916	4606
1977	0	1	1	13	911	2	0	75	771	1759	1883	4580
1978	0	0	0	12	892	2	0	72	674	1640	1831	4434
1979	0	0	0	16	670	1	0	69	82	822	1862	4495
1980	73	0	73	13	644	1	0	40	37	722	2005	4859

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	12.0	0.3	12.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.2	9.9	0.0	3.5	8.8	34.7
1961	11.5	0.2	11.7	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	4.8	0.0	2.0	8.5	0.0	3.8	9.4	33.5
1962	9.6	0.2	9.7	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	5.5	0.0	2.2	9.4	0.0	3.9	9.5	32.7
1963	5.7	0.2	6.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.0	6.3	0.0	2.7	10.5	0.0	4.3	10.3	31.3
1964	3.5	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.0	9.6	0.0	4.2	15.3	0.0	4.8	11.5	35.5
1965	3.3	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	*	0.1	0.0	16.7	0.0	7.0	25.9	0.0	5.2	12.4	47.3
1966	8.5	0.1	8.6	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	*	0.1	0.0	17.3	0.0	7.4	27.2	0.0	5.5	13.3	54.9
1967	6.8	0.1	6.9	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.2	*	0.1	0.0	20.6	0.0	8.9	31.7	0.0	6.0	14.3	59.3
1968	3.6	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.0	19.1	0.0	8.3	28.8	0.0	6.2	14.8	54.0
1969	10.8	*	10.8	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	19.3	0.0	8.7	29.8	0.0	6.8	16.3	64.1
1970	10.8	*	10.8	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	20.7	0.0	9.4	32.5	0.0	7.2	17.5	68.5
1971	8.2	*	8.2	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	8.8	30.2	0.0	7.8	18.9	65.6
1972	8.0	*	8.0	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	6.6	22.6	0.0	7.5	18.1	56.8
1973	7.3	*	7.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	13.0	0.0	5.9	20.2	0.0	8.0	19.4	55.6
1974	4.4	*	4.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	*	*	0.0	7.8	0.0	4.1	13.2	0.0	7.2	17.7	43.2
1975	6.7	*	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	*	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.9	9.0	0.0	7.1	17.3	40.6
1976	5.1	*	5.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	*	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.2	6.9	0.0	7.9	19.0	39.3
1977	4.1	*	4.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.5	*	*	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.0	8.8	0.0	8.6	21.0	42.9
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.4	*	*	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	8.0	0.0	8.4	20.2	39.1
1979	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.7	*	*	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	6.0	0.0	9.0	21.6	40.2
1980	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.5	*	*	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	5.2	0.0	9.4	22.8	38.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	450	11	461	*	11	216	0	61	1	8	0	944	0	342	1583	0	1036	2593
1961	431	9	440	*	14	213	0	50	1	8	0	761	0	311	1359	0	1120	2747
1962	359	7	366	*	15	206	0	59	1	7	0	872	0	342	1501	0	1153	2785
1963	215	10	225	*	16	202	0	37	1	7	0	997	0	423	1683	0	1259	3019
1964	131	11	141	*	17	189	0	32	2	7	0	1534	0	651	2432	0	1409	3356
1965	124	7	131	*	20	316	0	39	1	11	0	2649	0	1092	4128	0	1520	3645
1966	317	5	322	*	18	352	0	31	1	12	0	2759	0	1165	4339	0	1616	3885
1967	254	4	258	*	18	321	0	26	1	9	0	3281	0	1380	5037	0	1757	4203
1968	136	4	140	*	16	192	0	23	2	10	0	3035	0	1279	4557	0	1817	4346
1969	402	2	404	*	15	269	0	15	2	3	0	3068	0	1319	4692	0	1988	4772
1970	401	2	403	*	17	377	0	15	2	3	0	3289	0	1436	5138	0	2108	5121
1971	301	1	302	*	18	349	0	22	2	0	0	3033	0	1335	4760	0	2281	5552
1972	296	2	298	1	19	223	0	13	3	0	0	2297	0	996	3550	0	2194	5294
1973	273	1	275	1	23	175	0	11	3	1	0	2066	0	888	3166	0	2347	5685
1974	169	1	171	1	23	155	0	56	3	1	0	1235	0	610	2082	0	2110	5195
1975	261	1	262	*	20	147	0	99	2	14	0	705	0	436	1423	0	2088	5063
1976	198	2	200	*	20	133	0	105	3	16	0	482	0	340	1099	0	2311	5554
1977	163	1	165	*	21	155	0	267	3	7	0	507	0	457	1417	0	2530	6154
1978	85	0	85	*	24	142	0	253	3	8	0	441	0	431	1302	0	2451	5935
1979	119	0	119	1	21	280	0	295	4	8	0	53	0	352	1013	0	2624	6336
1980	23	0	23	1	16	191	0	262	3	7	0	54	0	341	874	0	2757	6680

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	*	*	*	4.8	*	*	0.3	29.5	5.0	39.6	*	*	39.7
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
1980	0.0	*	*	3.4	1.9	*	0.3	20.2	0.4	26.2	*	*	26.3

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	819	1	0	50	5621	802	7293	4	11
1975	0	*	0	800	1	0	46	5670	360	6878	5	12
1976	0	*	0	1052	1	0	51	5423	481	7009	5	12
1977	0	*	0	1196	2	0	54	5140	467	6858	5	11
1978	0	*	0	858	2	0	58	5052	462	6432	4	9
1979	0	*	0	856	4	0	60	4475	50	5446	4	10
1980	0	*	0	584	331	0	54	3841	59	4869	6	14

[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.
[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
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3

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	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
1980	0	0	0	0	1288	0	0	286	1574	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	20.2	5.5	241.5	185.1	0.0	33.5	653.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-4.6	822.2
1961	36.3	148.9	20.1	18.9	54.8	55.3	21.4	20.3	5.4	244.0	207.1	*	36.5	683.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-9.5	862.3
1962	39.6	162.8	20.9	21.0	62.1	68.1	23.2	22.1	5.7	255.9	231.8	0.0	39.4	750.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	955.3
1963	43.3	180.3	23.1	20.6	63.4	75.8	26.9	24.6	5.7	265.5	230.7	*	43.4	779.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	-4.3	1001.9
1964	46.7	188.0	24.3	18.2	64.8	83.2	25.1	26.0	6.0	272.9	247.0	*	47.8	815.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1057.9
1965	55.2	190.7	23.3	16.7	71.5	94.6	25.2	23.3	6.2	285.8	277.0	0.0	45.4	869.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	-2.4	1115.7
1966	70.2	219.3	26.7	14.9	80.7	95.0	27.5	23.2	6.4	297.6	266.9	0.0	42.6	881.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1173.6
1967	96.2	232.7	27.6	13.7	78.9	113.7	18.7	22.5	5.5	312.7	247.4	0.1	39.1	879.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	1210.9
1968	103.2	282.0	26.9	12.9	86.3	131.5	19.5	25.0	6.1	342.3	254.4	*	40.9	945.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	-2.5	1331.1
1969	104.1	321.6	27.3	10.1	86.9	139.1	19.8	28.7	6.5	370.2	279.7	*	42.2	1010.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	-1.2	1437.7
1970	116.7	347.3	27.0	10.8	91.4	130.7	20.7	30.4	6.6	400.6	346.8	*	48.6	1113.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	-13.1	1567.8
1971	117.1	347.2	32.6	9.2	96.3	144.4	19.9	29.3	7.3	426.5	392.4	*	50.4	1208.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	-6.5	1668.7
1972	123.6	307.0	33.9	7.8	113.1	158.3	15.0	30.6	7.8	473.3	479.9	*	53.9	1373.7	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	-12.5	1795.0
1973	152.6	318.4	39.0	7.9	131.7	154.3	11.9	32.5	9.0	522.4	521.0	*	60.2	1489.9	51.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	-18.6	1995.7
1974	146.5	296.2	38.8	8.2	131.4	130.1	6.4	28.6	8.6	515.5	474.3	0.2	57.9	1400.2	87.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	-2.6	1930.9
1975	133.3	286.5	24.3	7.9	134.3	133.0	5.0	28.7	7.2	528.4	495.9	*	52.3	1417.0	92.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	1933.3
1976	141.8	295.0	22.8	7.3	141.4	139.5	9.0	31.0	8.0	546.1	579.5	*	61.9	1546.5	95.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	-20.6	2061.0
1977	160.1	309.5	29.1	6.3	164.4	151.9	7.1	33.6	8.5	566.2	536.4	*	76.6	1580.3	189.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	-10.4	2231.0
1978	176.0	326.3	33.1	6.7	168.5	156.2	6.8	31.0	9.2	595.1	573.2	*	80.0	1659.9	173.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	-1.2	2336.3
1979	203.1	353.1	32.2	6.0	162.4	169.5	6.8	35.0	9.6	584.2	620.6	*	87.5	1713.9	163.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	-2.1	2434.3
1980	228.2	325.8	29.8	6.1	166.8	195.5	5.4	32.4	8.5	574.0	609.5	*	117.0	1745.2	178.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	44.3	2523.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	5034	911	45982	29447	0	5259	116242	0	278	0	0	-1344
1961	1495	144	3028	3744	9416	10125	3771	5054	887	46450	32942	6	5725	121147	0	263	0	0	-2789
1962	1638	157	3144	4160	10659	12426	4096	5521	937	48721	36867	0	6170	132701	0	237	0	0	33
1963	1782	175	3483	4087	10889	13781	4749	6141	937	50543	36695	1	6859	138164	0	265	0	0	-1248
1964	1947	182	3665	3600	11119	15099	4430	6473	984	51959	39280	4	7604	144215	0	290	0	0	1464
1965	2323	185	3506	3318	12281	17032	4449	5811	1014	54404	44061	0	7238	153112	0	298	0	0	-698
1966	3012	212	4017	2948	13856	17117	4858	5779	1054	56659	42448	0	6866	155601	0	290	0	0	-61
1967	4174	226	4155	2712	13550	20456	3297	5859	913	59537	39350	8	6269	156106	0	286	0	0	-275
1968	4481	274	4060	2552	14818	23655	3447	6544	1003	65167	40468	3	6501	168218	0	242	0	0	-747
1969	4532	312	4112	1998	14912	24925	3490	7538	1069	70470	44486	4	6648	179652	0	274	0	0	-353
1970	5131	337	4069	2146	15697	23382	3657	8051	1089	76256	55169	7	7636	197160	0	292	0	0	-3837
1971	5124	337	4916	1818	16525	25812	3517	7765	1203	81185	62414	3	7853	213010	0	253	0	0	-1893
1972	5464	299	5112	1536	19420	28244	2654	8142	1288	90105	76325	2	8332	241160	66	238	0	0	-3666
1973	6641	311	5872	1557	22612	27498	2103	8678	1486	99440	82873	2	9295	261416	4681	234	0	0	-5462
1974	6399	290	5843	1619	22558	23248	1134	7679	1423	98142	75440	31	8885	246002	7877	251	0	0	-754
1975	5777	280	3658	1568	23058	23736	879	7724	1189	100593	78885	1	8061	249354	8370	234	0	0	535
1976	6087	289	3442	1447	24268	24875	1579	8362	1321	103961	92171	2	9611	271040	8648	259	0	0	-6043
1977	6912	302	4391	1258	28225	27076	1258	9140	1408	107781	85323	2	11864	277725	17557	243	0	0	-3062
1978	7449	318	4994	1326	28920	27829	1202	8449	1512	113292	91175	1	12372	291071	15810	228	0	0	-356
1979	8529	344	4859	1192	27878	30167	1191	9520	1582	111222	98717	1	13480	299808	15391	241	0	0	-606
1980	9587	317	4487	1214	28643	34784	952	8812	1409	109279	96950	0	17891	304422	16737	215	0	0	12975

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	41.5	128.2	51.8	117.5	187.0	234.3	341.0	342.1	205.4	-4.6	57.3	143.5	822.2
1961	43.8	137.8	51.4	121.9	199.0	249.7	351.7	352.9	226.0	-9.5	62.7	153.8	862.3
1962	44.6	151.1	54.3	133.4	218.6	274.6	394.7	396.2	243.1	0.1	71.2	172.0	955.3
1963	51.2	168.6	55.8	141.7	226.5	287.7	402.6	403.9	270.2	-4.3	78.3	187.6	1001.9
1964	51.9	182.7	56.3	152.8	234.2	299.5	421.3	422.9	289.2	5.0	87.0	207.2	1057.9
1965	47.5	189.9	51.5	158.4	244.8	319.6	446.1	447.8	328.2	-2.4	95.9	229.9	1115.7
1966	48.9	212.7	41.3	158.4	248.3	335.4	465.4	467.1	370.0	-0.2	108.6	261.2	1173.6
1967	42.5	220.6	52.1	182.1	223.8	318.9	487.5	489.2	405.8	-0.9	119.3	285.5	1210.9
1968	47.1	258.4	51.2	195.7	232.5	334.8	540.6	542.1	462.2	-2.5	135.5	324.1	1331.1
1969	49.9	299.2	53.2	219.8	238.5	340.9	575.8	577.8	521.6	-1.2	153.0	367.3	1437.7
1970	56.2	344.1	60.7	248.7	263.0	372.5	600.4	602.4	600.6	-13.1	171.3	416.2	1567.8
1971	53.7	372.8	59.1	270.3	274.1	389.4	634.3	636.3	654.0	-6.5	188.6	459.0	1668.7
1972	49.6	404.1	56.0	291.4	274.1	397.8	699.8	701.8	728.1	-12.5	209.7	505.9	1795.0
1973	53.8	465.3	59.5	322.1	305.8	441.7	765.2	766.7	830.1	-18.6	237.1	574.4	1995.7
1974	45.3	451.1	53.6	336.2	284.9	410.7	731.7	732.9	817.9	-2.6	235.5	579.9	1930.9
1975	45.0	451.1	64.1	330.7	253.6	408.9	741.6	742.7	827.2	1.8	242.1	586.9	1933.3
1976	51.5	469.8	77.7	351.9	298.7	464.2	774.0	775.1	879.7	-20.6	252.4	606.7	2061.0
1977	53.7	509.9	82.9	371.6	336.5	519.9	828.5	829.6	939.9	-10.4	270.8	658.7	2231.0
1978	55.1	543.6	76.2	374.0	341.5	543.2	874.6	875.6	990.1	-1.2	289.0	699.8	2336.3
1979	52.5	544.4	77.3	383.4	370.3	580.2	925.0	926.3	1011.2	-2.1	295.6	713.6	2434.3
1980	48.3	570.9	62.5	381.3	409.8	627.0	943.1	944.5	1015.8	44.3	309.7	750.4	2523.8

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	3.2	17.9	13.9	34.9	24.8	62.0	128.2
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	3.6	17.6	13.9	35.1	27.2	66.8	137.8
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.1	18.7	15.0	37.8	31.2	75.3	151.1
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	4.4	22.4	16.9	43.6	34.6	82.9	168.6
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	4.0	18.1	18.0	40.2	38.7	92.1	182.7
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	5.7	17.0	16.4	39.1	41.9	100.5	189.9
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	6.7	17.6	15.8	40.2	48.1	115.7	212.7
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	6.7	10.7	15.4	32.8	52.5	125.6	220.6
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	6.0	12.0	17.5	35.4	62.3	149.0	258.4
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	5.1	12.5	20.3	37.9	73.3	176.0	299.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	5.9	13.7	21.5	41.1	84.0	203.9	344.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	5.9	13.4	20.8	40.1	92.9	226.1	372.8
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	5.4	9.8	21.3	36.4	103.9	250.7	404.1
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	6.4	8.2	22.6	37.2	120.2	291.3	465.3
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	5.7	5.2	19.4	30.2	117.2	288.6	451.1
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	6.2	4.1	19.2	29.5	118.6	287.5	451.1
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	6.9	6.8	20.7	34.3	122.9	295.4	469.8
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	7.1	5.9	22.1	35.1	132.9	323.3	509.9
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	7.2	5.5	20.4	33.2	142.8	345.7	543.6
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	6.1	5.5	23.1	34.7	144.0	347.8	544.4
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.5	7.0	4.4	21.3	32.7	152.7	369.9	570.9

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	6	547	3150	3459	7156	7258	18160
1961	0	0	0	8	610	3108	3463	7181	7984	19580
1962	0	0	0	7	698	3290	3749	7736	9141	22071
1963	0	0	0	7	751	3954	4203	8907	10129	24285
1964	0	0	0	11	694	3193	4490	8377	11340	27002
1965	0	0	0	8	978	3001	4092	8071	12283	29459
1966	0	0	0	8	1153	3112	3947	8212	14103	33919
1967	0	0	0	9	1155	1884	4014	7053	15382	36807
1968	0	0	0	11	1031	2114	4572	7717	18257	43664
1969	0	0	0	12	879	2196	5345	8419	21489	51579
1970	0	0	0	15	1009	2414	5691	9114	24610	59774
1971	0	0	0	13	1012	2370	5503	8885	27225	66273
1972	0	0	0	13	927	1722	5654	8302	30444	73461
1973	0	0	0	16	1097	1446	6025	8567	35238	85363
1974	0	0	0	15	971	909	5195	7074	34345	84574
1975	0	0	0	15	1070	724	5157	6951	34756	84262
1976	0	0	0	17	1180	1195	5566	7941	36022	86583
1977	0	0	0	18	1225	1047	5999	8271	38955	94764
1978	0	0	0	22	1242	978	5560	7779	41847	101327
1979	0	0	0	18	1052	974	6265	8291	42218	101937
1980	4	0	4	15	1209	774	5799	7782	44746	108420

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	6.5	1.0	2.4	21.4	13.3	44.6	18.8	47.0	117.5
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.2	1.0	2.5	20.4	13.3	44.4	20.4	50.1	121.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	8.2	1.0	2.7	17.1	14.4	43.5	23.2	56.0	133.4
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	8.9	1.2	3.0	15.9	12.9	41.9	25.3	60.7	141.7
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	8.2	1.0	3.2	13.9	11.3	37.6	28.5	68.0	152.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	11.6	0.9	2.9	13.0	10.0	38.3	31.5	75.5	158.4
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	13.6	1.0	2.8	3.9	6.2	27.5	34.4	82.7	158.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	13.7	0.6	2.7	5.9	6.1	28.9	38.3	91.6	182.1
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	12.2	0.7	3.1	6.4	6.3	28.7	42.6	101.9	195.7
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	10.4	0.7	3.6	6.8	6.2	27.7	49.0	117.6	219.8
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	11.9	0.8	3.8	7.3	9.2	32.9	54.8	133.2	248.7
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	12.0	0.7	3.7	7.7	8.7	32.8	61.5	149.7	270.3
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	11.0	0.5	3.8	5.8	11.1	32.1	69.0	166.4	291.4
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	13.0	0.5	4.0	5.1	12.2	34.7	76.7	185.9	322.1
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	11.5	0.3	3.4	4.6	10.7	30.6	81.6	200.9	336.2
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	12.7	0.2	3.4	5.5	10.1	31.8	77.8	188.7	330.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	13.9	0.4	3.6	5.7	13.6	37.3	80.6	193.6	351.9
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	14.5	0.3	3.9	6.0	16.2	40.9	84.1	204.6	371.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	14.7	0.3	3.6	6.3	15.4	40.3	87.0	210.7	374.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	12.4	0.3	4.1	6.9	16.3	40.0	89.6	216.4	383.4
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	30.9	11.2	0.2	3.8	7.0	9.3	31.4	93.1	225.7	381.3

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	7	1111	175	610	4071	2115	8081	5501	13765
1961	0	0	0	7	1238	172	611	3890	2115	8027	5987	14683
1962	0	0	0	10	1416	182	662	3261	2294	7815	6793	16402
1963	0	0	0	13	1523	219	742	3029	2054	7567	7416	17781
1964	0	0	0	18	1409	177	792	2646	1796	6820	8366	19921
1965	0	0	0	13	1985	166	722	2466	1584	6923	9221	22116
1966	0	0	0	13	2340	173	696	746	990	4945	10077	24236
1967	0	0	0	23	2343	104	708	1114	973	5243	11225	26860
1968	0	0	0	22	2093	117	807	1222	1005	5244	12482	29854
1969	0	0	0	25	1783	122	943	1289	993	5130	14365	34480
1970	0	0	0	27	2048	134	1004	1382	1464	6032	16069	39028
1971	0	0	0	25	2054	131	971	1468	1385	6010	18026	43880
1972	0	0	0	23	1881	95	998	1100	1762	5837	20216	48782
1973	0	0	0	24	2226	80	1063	974	1937	6280	22487	54474
1974	0	0	0	23	1971	50	917	882	1709	5529	23915	58889
1975	0	0	0	32	2172	40	910	1038	1599	5759	22813	55307
1976	0	0	0	40	2394	66	982	1077	2169	6689	23609	56746
1977	0	0	0	41	2486	58	1059	1141	2579	7322	24646	59954
1978	0	0	0	35	2520	54	981	1191	2455	7201	25505	61756
1979	0	0	0	37	2135	54	1106	1305	2595	7195	26272	63434
1980	7	0	7	30	1917	28	1023	1340	1479	5787	27297	66140

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	21.9	17.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	1.4	0.9	68.1	0.0	33.5	150.5	0.0	13.5	33.8	234.3
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	20.1	18.3	0.0	2.8	3.7	1.4	1.1	70.7	*	36.5	154.6	0.0	14.7	36.0	249.7
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	20.9	21.3	0.0	3.5	4.1	1.8	1.0	75.1	0.0	39.4	167.2	0.0	16.4	39.6	274.6
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	23.1	22.1	0.0	3.3	4.4	1.8	1.2	69.1	*	43.4	168.3	0.0	18.0	43.2	287.7
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	24.3	20.6	0.0	6.0	4.4	1.9	1.2	68.5	*	47.8	174.7	0.0	19.3	46.0	299.5
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	23.3	26.0	0.0	7.3	3.7	1.8	0.9	59.7	0.0	45.4	168.0	0.0	22.0	52.8	319.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.7	26.7	29.0	0.0	8.9	4.2	1.8	1.1	41.2	0.0	42.6	155.6	0.0	25.6	61.5	335.1
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.6	27.6	27.4	0.0	7.4	4.0	1.9	0.6	31.2	0.1	39.1	139.2	0.0	28.0	67.1	318.9
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2	26.9	26.8	0.0	6.9	4.2	2.0	0.6	33.1	*	40.9	141.3	0.0	30.2	72.1	334.8
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	27.3	26.6	0.0	6.6	4.5	2.5	0.8	34.0	*	42.2	144.5	0.0	30.1	72.3	340.9
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.3	27.0	26.2	0.0	6.3	4.8	2.5	1.1	51.1	*	48.6	167.6	0.0	32.0	77.6	372.5
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.3	32.6	26.7	0.0	5.8	4.6	3.2	0.6	48.9	*	50.4	172.8	0.0	33.6	81.8	389.4
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	33.9	26.9	0.0	4.7	5.3	3.4	0.6	54.9	*	53.9	183.6	0.0	36.2	87.5	397.8
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.7	39.0	32.2	0.0	3.3	5.6	4.6	0.5	59.7	*	60.2	205.1	0.0	39.7	96.2	441.7
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.6	38.8	28.0	0.0	1.0	5.6	4.4	0.5	52.0	0.2	57.9	188.3	0.0	36.3	89.5	410.7
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	91.5	24.3	26.8	0.1	0.7	5.9	3.4	0.5	47.7	*	52.3	161.6	0.0	45.4	110.0	408.9
1976	0.5	0.0	0.5	107.1	22.8	27.3	*	1.8	6.5	3.8	0.5	66.4	*	61.9	191.1	0.0	48.6	116.9	464.2
1977	3.3	0.0	3.3	106.5	29.1	31.4	*	0.9	7.4	3.7	0.5	77.0	*	76.6	226.6	0.0	53.4	130.0	519.9
1978	6.6	0.0	6.6	103.8	33.1	32.3	0.0	1.0	6.8	3.9	0.4	73.5	*	80.0	231.1	0.0	58.9	142.7	543.2
1979	9.4	0.0	9.4	120.8	32.2	29.0	0.0	0.9	7.7	4.1	0.4	78.3	*	87.5	240.0	0.0	61.5	148.4	580.2
1980	19.8	0.0	19.8	104.0	29.8	41.0	0.0	0.9	7.1	3.7	0.5	86.1	*	117.0	286.0	0.0	63.5	153.8	627.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	0	0	0	35	3304	2985	0	638	908	237	180	10828	0	5259	24338	0	3963	9917
1961	0	0	0	43	3028	3148	0	491	915	231	205	11238	6	5725	24986	0	4307	10563
1962	0	0	0	50	3144	3661	0	624	1027	298	196	11945	0	6170	27065	0	4809	11613
1963	0	0	0	56	3483	3786	0	575	1107	298	221	10987	1	6859	27317	0	5279	12657
1964	0	0	0	58	3665	3530	0	1060	1104	313	221	10902	4	7604	28402	0	5659	13475
1965	0	0	0	74	3506	4458	0	1281	923	291	179	9490	0	7238	27366	0	6449	15466
1966	0	0	0	90	4017	4987	0	1574	1045	302	218	6554	0	6866	25563	0	7500	18036
1967	0	0	0	82	4155	4704	0	1308	1054	306	110	4964	8	6269	22878	0	8213	19653
1968	0	0	0	88	4060	4600	0	1216	1088	336	108	5257	3	6501	23170	0	8839	21141
1969	0	0	0	91	4112	4561	0	1173	1173	412	143	5413	4	6648	23638	0	8828	21188
1970	0	0	0	92	4069	4491	0	1109	1269	420	202	8131	7	7636	27334	0	9365	22746
1971	0	0	0	98	4916	4585	0	1016	1212	522	121	7782	3	7853	28007	0	9844	23964
1972	0	0	0	88	5112	4621	0	837	1404	559	112	8725	2	8332	29703	0	10622	25631
1973	0	0	0	99	5872	5520	0	577	1507	756	103	9498	2	9295	33130	0	11640	28197
1974	0	0	0	91	5843	4798	0	175	1489	724	98	8277	31	8885	30321	0	10651	26229
1975	19	0	19	90	3658	4609	14	115	1591	567	92	7579	1	8061	26288	0	13294	32230
1976	19	0	19	105	3442	4690	5	318	1749	630	92	10557	2	9611	31095	0	14252	34256
1977	132	0	132	105	4391	5388	4	153	2018	604	88	12254	2	11864	36765	0	15660	38097
1978	265	0	265	102	4994	5547	0	170	1850	648	81	11690	1	12372	37354	0	17273	41824
1979	374	0	374	119	4859	4971	0	163	2085	678	69	12453	1	13480	38759	0	18019	43507
1980	792	0	792	102	4487	7044	0	150	1930	604	86	13700	0	17891	45892	0	18598	45063

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	489.2
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	60.5	129.9	0.3	4.2	510.4	15.0	728.5	0.4	0.9	732.9
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	775.1
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	921.1	0.4	0.9	926.3
1980	0.0	3.8	6.1	92.9	195.5	0.2	4.9	566.6	73.2	939.3	0.4	1.0	944.5

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	1	4205	3940	8964	57	674	41731	3751	63323	85	212
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	313
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	328
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	356
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	403
1973	0	4	1557	10480	27448	84	729	98363	2683	141344	126	306
1974	0	3	1619	10387	23207	79	698	97162	2384	135536	105	258
1975	0	2	1568	9912	23697	67	622	99463	2274	137603	91	222
1976	0	2	1447	10502	24870	65	691	102792	3149	143517	94	227
1977	0	1	1258	14059	27072	64	804	106552	3597	153407	96	234
1978	0	1	1326	15510	27829	57	864	112019	4174	161780	86	207
1979	0	4	1192	15586	30167	65	904	109847	11456	169217	112	271
1980	0	4	1214	15940	34784	60	805	107853	11636	172292	125	304

[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.
[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	173.0	0.0	0.0	990.1
1979	193.8	0.0	193.8	173.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	454.0	478.1	2.5	163.8	0.0	0.0	1011.2
1980	208.1	0.0	208.1	171.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	440.9	455.7	2.2	178.1	0.0	0.0	1015.8

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	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
1980	8785	0	8785	166	2533	0	0	70135	72668	215	16737	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	15.6	5.0	172.0	41.0	0.0	21.3	324.8	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	27.2	655.4
1961	91.7	186.3	19.6	2.1	30.8	12.0	8.5	15.1	4.8	173.3	32.1	0.0	22.0	320.5	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	36.9	659.8
1962	88.4	199.4	29.9	3.8	36.4	12.4	7.4	17.5	4.9	184.3	33.1	0.0	25.7	355.3	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	724.7
1963	116.6	193.4	30.2	3.9	40.5	12.6	7.6	18.3	4.9	190.4	35.6	*	29.4	373.5	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	46.0	760.2
1964	124.8	213.3	26.4	3.6	40.8	12.9	7.0	19.5	5.1	196.9	44.2	*	32.9	389.4	0.0	45.1	0.0	0.0	40.0	812.6
1965	153.4	218.1	26.6	4.4	49.8	11.0	7.4	19.6	5.9	208.7	52.1	*	39.1	424.6	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	47.1	876.9
1966	178.4	241.0	25.9	4.1	57.7	19.8	6.9	20.1	6.1	218.0	47.0	0.0	38.8	444.3	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.0	54.9	953.4
1967	167.3	262.5	26.9	4.1	66.4	39.6	5.5	17.7	5.3	228.0	51.9	0.0	43.2	488.5	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	68.4	1025.3
1968	196.2	291.9	25.7	3.7	70.1	48.5	2.9	19.2	5.8	249.4	54.8	0.0	44.1	524.3	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	68.4	1113.5
1969	204.2	321.2	22.0	2.8	73.0	55.1	2.4	24.3	6.1	268.0	56.7	0.0	45.9	556.4	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	75.7	1190.1
1970	194.7	342.8	26.0	2.5	74.5	58.4	2.6	25.0	6.2	284.1	64.5	0.0	46.5	590.3	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	94.0	1248.2
1971	221.4	353.2	26.4	2.5	85.3	65.4	3.1	25.4	7.0	303.6	65.9	0.2	47.5	632.3	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	71.6	1313.1
1972	262.9	340.1	30.1	2.2	96.1	65.3	2.5	26.5	7.5	327.2	81.5	0.0	53.1	691.9	0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	67.9	1397.9
1973	273.0	355.2	32.4	2.1	119.3	79.3	1.9	27.3	8.0	346.7	87.3	0.0	56.3	760.6	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	86.0	1518.8
1974	285.0	338.2	30.2	2.0	121.4	66.7	1.7	24.7	7.7	341.6	84.6	0.2	55.3	736.0	0.5	38.2	0.0	0.0	59.9	1457.8
1975	312.0	333.3	27.9	1.8	98.6	71.7	1.4	27.0	6.8	344.3	61.8	*	49.4	690.7	34.1	45.1	0.0	0.0	33.6	1448.8
1976	347.6	266.3	29.6	1.8	130.9	73.8	2.0	30.0	7.6	359.3	77.1	*	57.9	769.9	45.7	46.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	1504.0
1977	416.5	269.8	35.4	1.8	131.4	78.7	2.4	30.4	7.6	369.0	79.6	0.0	66.9	803.1	40.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	16.3	1587.7
1978	435.7	282.8	41.3	1.8	114.4	84.7	2.1	28.3	8.1	381.1	75.4	0.0	67.1	804.4	46.8	38.9	0.0	0.0	23.5	1632.1
1979	470.3	318.0	34.2	1.7	107.8	95.0	2.7	32.0	8.5	365.5	84.1	0.0	70.1	801.5	54.2	45.9	0.0	0.0	-7.0	1682.9
1980	524.1	322.8	31.8	1.6	114.8	91.3	3.1	29.6	7.6	344.1	53.5	*	73.6	751.2	89.8	45.8	0.0	0.0	-50.4	1683.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	3895	819	32749	6517	0	3451	59347	0	2306	0	0	7985
1961	3589	180	2961	425	5296	2234	1503	3770	798	32986	5101	0	3537	58609	0	2289	0	0	10829
1962	3443	193	4502	751	6246	2310	1311	4357	804	35091	5260	0	4106	64738	0	2561	0	0	15965
1963	4624	188	4553	773	6961	2348	1338	4566	804	36247	5667	0	4702	67959	0	2935	0	0	13474
1964	4976	207	3980	715	7004	2404	1239	4874	844	37484	7023	0	5313	70880	0	4310	0	0	11726
1965	6093	211	4007	880	8544	2044	1297	4888	967	39733	8288	0	6277	76927	0	3234	0	0	13802
1966	7157	233	3904	812	9914	3598	1221	5000	1005	41496	7478	0	6252	80679	0	3341	0	0	16081
1967	6761	254	4050	810	11404	7105	966	4604	876	43399	8255	0	6908	88377	0	3704	0	0	20049
1968	7914	283	3873	737	12033	8692	519	5020	962	47480	8709	0	6990	95015	0	3148	0	0	20060
1969	8266	312	3321	556	12539	9842	418	6381	1004	51025	9012	0	7253	101351	0	3116	0	0	22201
1970	8115	333	3916	492	12783	10401	457	6621	1023	54083	10255	0	7344	107374	0	2519	0	0	27551
1971	9417	343	3973	496	14638	11639	542	6738	1154	57799	10488	29	7493	114987	0	3302	0	0	20985
1972	11095	331	4537	431	16492	11613	446	7057	1236	62286	12960	0	8286	125342	0	3386	0	0	19896
1973	11340	348	4875	420	20478	14082	329	7296	1323	65993	13888	0	8828	137512	0	4232	0	0	25213
1974	12008	330	4545	399	20835	11856	296	6623	1267	65032	13454	32	8641	132980	44	3654	0	0	17546
1975	13094	327	4197	361	16922	12728	246	7275	1126	65542	9831	1	7788	126016	3093	4334	0	0	9838
1976	14576	261	4456	355	22480	13083	344	8090	1250	68396	12257	1	9223	139935	4134	4432	0	0	8396
1977	17525	265	5331	361	22550	13964	415	8261	1249	70250	12666	0	10577	145624	3713	4032	0	0	4790
1978	18306	278	6217	359	19641	15018	376	7719	1341	72555	11988	0	10585	145798	4277	3755	0	0	6887
1979	19754	312	5151	336	18511	16827	473	8697	1403	69572	13375	0	11114	145460	5095	4431	0	0	-2040
1980	21979	315	4795	325	19708	16193	552	8051	1250	65506	8511	0	11678	136569	8436	4423	0	0	-14759

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	74.9	128.3	41.2	74.5	189.4	245.7	206.7	206.9	116.0	27.2	40.9	102.4	655.4
1961	75.6	130.5	39.4	74.6	191.7	248.9	205.7	205.9	110.5	36.9	42.7	104.8	659.8
1962	77.9	138.4	44.3	83.6	214.7	278.5	223.9	224.2	109.4	54.5	48.0	115.9	724.7
1963	82.7	147.8	43.1	85.1	222.6	289.0	238.0	238.2	127.9	46.0	51.2	122.7	760.2
1964	89.3	161.9	42.7	89.1	243.6	313.4	247.9	248.2	149.0	40.0	55.9	133.1	812.6
1965	87.4	167.8	43.9	96.6	277.8	357.8	254.5	254.7	166.2	47.1	62.8	150.6	876.9
1966	96.9	185.8	41.2	98.8	294.0	387.1	281.5	281.7	184.9	54.9	70.4	169.3	953.4
1967	99.2	194.2	43.9	106.6	308.9	408.6	315.8	316.0	189.0	68.4	75.9	181.6	1025.3
1968	102.9	215.5	49.5	122.4	313.7	424.4	351.0	351.2	227.9	68.4	87.4	209.0	1113.5
1969	109.5	237.9	52.6	136.4	320.4	439.8	375.8	376.0	255.9	75.7	97.5	234.1	1190.1
1970	109.1	255.1	51.8	147.2	319.5	446.5	399.3	399.5	274.5	94.0	107.5	261.1	1248.2
1971	110.4	263.9	55.4	158.5	323.2	460.1	430.5	430.7	322.0	71.6	114.6	279.0	1313.1
1972	106.9	267.5	58.8	172.0	351.0	498.9	459.4	459.5	353.8	67.9	123.6	298.2	1397.9
1973	106.6	286.3	61.2	185.9	380.8	541.2	505.2	505.4	378.8	86.0	135.8	329.0	1518.8
1974	94.3	272.6	56.8	182.8	354.2	516.9	485.2	485.4	407.4	59.9	134.9	332.3	1457.8
1975	105.8	298.0	61.2	192.1	311.8	473.8	484.6	484.8	451.9	33.6	141.8	343.7	1448.8
1976	107.3	303.7	61.3	204.4	315.1	490.0	505.7	506.0	485.9	28.6	151.2	363.3	1504.0
1977	119.5	337.5	69.5	222.2	318.0	502.3	525.4	525.7	538.9	16.3	161.8	393.5	1587.7
1978	114.9	339.3	72.0	205.1	324.9	541.1	546.5	546.7	550.3	23.5	167.7	406.1	1632.1
1979	111.8	325.8	74.8	206.7	361.2	583.8	566.4	566.7	575.7	-7.0	166.6	402.2	1682.9
1980	111.9	345.9	67.1	206.7	358.6	582.8	547.5	547.8	648.4	-50.4	174.7	423.4	1683.2

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	0.8	3.6	9.1	13.5	15.2	38.2	128.3
1961	2.9	0.0	2.9	59.0	0.8	3.7	9.3	13.7	15.9	39.0	130.5
1962	3.2	0.0	3.2	60.8	0.9	3.0	10.1	13.9	17.7	42.8	138.4
1963	2.6	0.0	2.6	65.4	0.8	3.3	10.6	14.7	19.2	46.0	147.8
1964	2.3	0.0	2.3	72.2	0.8	2.7	11.3	14.8	21.5	51.1	161.9
1965	1.8	0.0	1.8	69.3	1.2	2.6	12.4	16.2	23.7	56.8	167.8
1966	2.1	0.0	2.1	77.9	1.4	2.4	13.1	16.9	26.1	62.8	185.8
1967	1.5	0.0	1.5	82.9	1.8	1.9	11.1	14.8	28.0	67.0	194.2
1968	1.7	0.0	1.7	86.7	1.6	0.7	12.3	14.5	33.2	79.4	215.5
1969	1.5	0.0	1.5	90.6	1.5	0.5	15.5	17.4	37.7	90.6	237.9
1970	1.2	0.0	1.2	90.1	1.5	0.7	15.7	17.9	42.6	103.4	255.1
1971	0.8	0.0	0.8	91.1	1.8	0.8	16.0	18.6	44.7	108.8	263.9
1972	0.6	0.0	0.6	87.6	2.1	0.5	16.2	18.8	47.0	113.5	267.5
1973	0.7	0.0	0.7	87.9	2.1	0.4	15.4	18.0	52.5	127.1	286.3
1974	0.5	0.0	0.5	78.0	1.9	0.3	13.5	15.7	51.5	126.9	272.6
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	88.9	1.7	0.2	14.5	16.4	56.2	136.1	298.0
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	88.0	2.9	0.2	16.0	19.1	57.7	138.6	303.7
1977	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.2	2.4	0.4	16.2	19.0	63.5	154.5	337.5
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	97.9	1.8	0.3	14.8	16.8	65.6	158.8	339.3
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	92.7	1.7	0.4	16.7	18.9	62.7	151.3	325.8
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	92.4	3.3	0.5	15.4	19.3	68.4	165.6	345.9

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	134	0	134	56	131	633	2279	3043	4469	11183
1961	107	0	107	57	130	645	2323	3098	4657	11422
1962	119	0	119	59	153	525	2507	3185	5191	12535
1963	98	0	98	63	129	575	2653	3357	5620	13474
1964	88	0	88	70	134	482	2808	3424	6292	14982
1965	68	0	68	67	212	460	3090	3762	6936	16634
1966	78	0	78	75	244	425	3259	3928	7653	18405
1967	58	0	58	80	307	335	2887	3529	8202	19627
1968	64	0	64	84	266	117	3226	3608	9732	23277
1969	55	0	55	88	254	82	4075	4410	11062	26552
1970	44	0	44	87	250	121	4159	4530	12474	30298
1971	28	0	28	88	306	150	4229	4684	13099	31886
1972	21	0	21	85	358	97	4304	4759	13786	33265
1973	27	0	27	86	364	76	4123	4564	15383	37264
1974	20	0	20	76	325	48	3627	4000	15098	37179
1975	18	0	18	87	291	34	3896	4222	16457	39898
1976	9	0	9	86	495	34	4323	4852	16904	40630
1977	14	0	14	98	412	68	4409	4889	18610	45272
1978	7	0	7	96	308	47	4029	4384	19218	46534
1979	9	0	9	91	299	77	4539	4915	18367	44348
1980	8	0	8	90	575	91	4202	4868	20033	48540

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	6.6	0.0	6.6	22.1	2.2	1.2	1.6	7.1	0.4	12.4	9.5	23.8	74.5
1961	5.3	0.0	5.3	22.7	2.2	1.2	1.6	6.2	0.3	11.5	10.2	25.0	74.6
1962	5.9	0.0	5.9	26.1	2.5	1.0	1.8	6.7	0.3	12.3	11.5	27.8	83.6
1963	4.9	0.0	4.9	26.9	2.1	1.1	1.9	6.0	0.3	11.4	12.4	29.7	85.1
1964	4.4	0.0	4.4	27.5	2.2	0.9	2.0	5.3	0.4	10.8	13.7	32.7	89.1
1965	3.4	0.0	3.4	26.9	3.5	0.8	2.2	6.6	0.5	13.7	15.5	37.2	96.6
1966	3.9	0.0	3.9	28.2	4.0	0.8	2.3	1.6	0.4	9.2	16.9	40.7	98.8
1967	2.9	0.0	2.9	31.2	5.1	0.6	2.0	1.7	0.5	9.9	18.5	44.2	106.6
1968	3.2	0.0	3.2	37.2	4.4	0.2	2.2	1.8	0.6	9.2	21.5	51.4	122.4
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	40.2	4.2	0.2	2.7	1.9	0.6	9.6	24.6	59.1	136.4
1970	2.2	0.0	2.2	39.9	4.1	0.2	2.8	1.8	0.7	9.7	27.8	67.6	147.2
1971	1.4	0.0	1.4	43.2	5.1	0.3	2.8	1.9	0.7	10.8	30.0	73.1	158.5
1972	1.0	0.0	1.0	46.2	5.9	0.2	2.9	1.9	0.7	11.6	33.2	80.0	172.0
1973	1.3	0.0	1.3	48.2	6.0	0.1	2.7	2.0	0.8	11.7	36.4	88.3	185.9
1974	1.0	0.0	1.0	45.4	5.4	0.1	2.4	1.9	0.7	10.5	36.4	89.6	182.8
1975	0.9	0.0	0.9	50.4	4.8	0.1	2.6	2.0	0.5	9.9	38.2	92.7	192.1
1976	0.4	0.0	0.4	47.2	8.2	0.1	2.8	2.0	0.6	13.7	42.0	101.0	204.4
1977	0.6	0.0	0.6	56.3	6.8	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.6	12.5	44.5	108.2	222.2
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	61.2	5.1	0.1	2.6	2.1	0.6	10.5	38.9	94.2	205.1
1979	0.4	0.0	0.4	63.6	5.0	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.6	10.8	38.6	93.3	206.7
1980	0.4	0.0	0.4	60.2	1.8	0.1	2.7	1.9	0.1	6.6	40.8	98.8	206.7

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	249	0	249	21	372	206	402	1352	58	2391	2788	6976
1961	199	0	199	22	370	209	410	1182	45	2215	2984	7317
1962	220	0	220	25	436	171	442	1283	45	2377	3378	8155
1963	182	0	182	26	368	187	468	1134	55	2211	3627	8697
1964	163	0	163	27	383	157	495	1013	67	2114	4022	9577
1965	125	0	125	26	604	149	545	1263	81	2643	4542	10893
1966	145	0	145	27	695	138	575	310	67	1785	4955	11916
1967	108	0	108	30	875	109	510	319	86	1899	5409	12943
1968	119	0	119	36	759	38	569	346	93	1805	6297	15060
1969	103	0	103	39	723	26	719	356	103	1928	7220	17331
1970	82	0	82	39	712	39	734	349	108	1943	8157	19813
1971	53	0	53	42	873	49	746	366	104	2138	8798	21417
1972	39	0	39	45	1020	31	760	362	115	2288	9720	23454
1973	50	0	50	47	1038	25	728	382	122	2295	10679	25868
1974	38	0	38	44	926	16	640	357	115	2053	10664	26259
1975	33	0	33	49	831	11	688	372	82	1983	11205	27165
1976	17	0	17	46	1412	11	763	381	88	2655	12317	29606
1977	26	0	26	55	1175	22	778	393	102	2469	13040	31723
1978	13	0	13	60	878	15	711	398	91	2093	11396	27594
1979	17	0	17	62	853	25	801	406	97	2182	11320	27331
1980	15	0	15	59	314	12	742	363	10	1441	11953	28961

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	14.2	0.0	14.2	78.6	16.5	12.0	0.0	4.1	4.7	1.8	4.9	30.7	0.0	21.3	95.9	0.7	16.1	40.2	245.7
1961	13.9	0.0	13.9	83.9	19.6	14.5	0.0	3.7	3.9	1.7	4.1	23.7	0.0	22.0	93.2	0.6	16.6	40.6	248.9
1962	13.4	0.0	13.4	91.5	29.9	15.4	0.0	3.5	5.4	1.8	4.4	23.2	0.0	25.7	109.1	0.7	18.7	45.1	278.5
1963	14.4	0.0	14.4	93.5	30.2	12.0	0.0	3.3	5.5	1.8	3.6	28.3	*	29.4	114.0	0.7	19.5	46.9	289.0
1964	16.5	0.0	16.5	106.1	26.4	12.0	0.0	3.4	6.0	1.9	3.1	34.7	*	32.9	120.3	0.7	20.6	49.2	313.4
1965	16.3	0.0	16.3	116.1	26.6	20.6	0.0	3.9	4.9	2.3	3.2	44.1	*	39.1	144.7	0.7	23.6	56.5	357.8
1966	22.2	0.0	22.2	129.3	25.9	24.8	0.0	3.7	4.6	2.4	2.0	39.5	0.0	38.8	141.7	0.7	27.3	65.7	387.1
1967	21.5	0.0	21.5	132.9	26.9	29.0	0.0	3.0	4.5	2.3	1.5	43.4	0.0	43.2	153.8	0.7	29.4	70.3	408.6
1968	15.9	0.0	15.9	144.5	25.7	25.2	0.0	2.1	4.6	2.5	1.2	47.2	0.0	44.1	152.7	0.6	32.6	78.0	424.4
1969	15.1	0.0	15.1	147.4	22.0	25.8	0.0	1.8	5.9	2.8	1.0	52.0	0.0	45.9	157.2	0.7	35.1	84.3	439.8
1970	13.1	0.0	13.1	145.3	26.0	23.4	0.0	1.7	6.4	2.9	0.7	53.1	0.0	46.5	160.5	0.6	37.0	89.9	446.5
1971	13.0	0.0	13.0	146.6	26.4	25.4	0.0	1.9	6.5	3.4	0.5	51.1	0.2	47.5	163.0	0.6	39.8	97.0	460.1
1972	11.0	0.0	11.0	158.7	30.1	27.5	0.0	1.8	7.3	3.6	0.5	56.8	0.0	53.1	180.7	0.6	43.3	104.5	498.9
1973	11.0	0.0	11.0	177.6	32.4	27.2	0.0	1.3	9.0	4.2	0.4	60.9	0.0	56.3	191.7	0.6	46.9	113.5	541.2
1974	8.0	0.0	8.0	165.8	30.2	23.3	0.0	1.3	8.6	4.0	0.4	56.5	0.2	55.3	179.9	0.5	47.0	115.7	516.9
1975	10.0	0.0	10.0	148.4	27.9	20.2	0.0	1.1	9.8	3.7	0.3	40.4	*	49.4	152.9	0.6	47.3	114.7	473.8
1976	13.1	0.0	13.1	122.8	29.6	30.9	0.0	1.7	11.0	4.1	0.2	43.2	*	57.9	178.6	0.6	51.4	123.5	490.0
1977	15.8	0.0	15.8	104.0	35.4	28.4	0.0	1.8	11.1	3.8	0.2	50.1	0.0	66.9	197.7	0.5	53.7	130.6	502.3
1978	16.4	0.0	16.4	114.1	41.3	24.2	0.0	1.8	10.7	4.1	0.2	44.5	0.0	67.1	193.8	0.6	63.2	153.0	541.1
1979	13.9	0.0	13.9	154.4	34.2	21.3	0.0	2.1	12.0	4.3	0.2	48.1	0.0	70.1	192.2	0.6	65.2	157.4	583.8
1980	19.2	0.0	19.2	158.9	31.8	23.2	0.0	2.5	11.1	3.8	0.1	33.8	*	73.6	180.0	0.6	65.5	158.7	582.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	533	0	533	76	2482	2061	0	715	1168	289	923	4884	0	3451	15974	63	4713	11793
1961	522	0	522	81	2961	2481	0	648	984	281	772	3772	0	3537	15437	61	4858	11914
1962	502	0	502	88	4502	2636	0	615	1337	292	837	3684	0	4106	18010	64	5476	13222
1963	541	0	541	91	4553	2052	0	576	1371	292	683	4497	0	4702	18726	64	5729	13737
1964	618	0	618	103	3980	2056	0	601	1488	307	588	5512	0	5313	19844	63	6052	14410
1965	607	0	607	113	4007	3544	0	687	1215	384	610	7009	0	6277	23734	64	6903	16555
1966	830	0	830	125	3904	4254	0	659	1140	399	386	6284	0	6252	23278	68	8012	19269
1967	806	0	806	129	4050	4978	0	523	1179	382	291	6899	0	6908	25209	69	8609	20600
1968	595	0	595	140	3873	4331	0	365	1194	419	237	7504	0	6990	24914	60	9564	22874
1969	564	0	564	143	3321	4422	0	310	1552	465	192	8274	0	7253	25788	63	10292	24702
1970	490	0	490	141	3916	4011	0	296	1684	474	124	8439	0	7344	26287	58	10853	26359
1971	479	0	479	142	3973	4369	0	344	1722	562	102	8131	29	7493	26724	55	11678	28428
1972	410	0	410	155	4537	4716	0	318	1949	602	96	9035	0	8286	29539	56	12694	30631
1973	410	0	410	174	4875	4678	0	228	2397	697	82	9681	0	8828	31465	55	13733	33267
1974	308	0	308	162	4545	3998	0	232	2311	667	74	8988	32	8641	29489	49	13775	33920
1975	387	0	387	145	4197	3470	0	200	2650	610	60	6421	1	7788	25396	56	13866	33616
1976	508	0	508	120	4456	5312	0	300	2959	678	45	6867	1	9223	29840	57	15060	36199
1977	629	0	629	102	5331	4877	0	325	3027	632	44	7963	0	10577	32776	49	15734	38274
1978	656	0	656	112	6217	4151	0	313	2903	678	30	7082	0	10585	31959	53	18520	44844
1979	556	0	556	152	5151	3655	0	371	3271	710	35	7647	0	11114	31954	56	19107	46134
1980	764	0	764	155	4795	3975	0	449	3028	632	26	5372	0	11678	29955	54	19195	46509

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	64.4	66.7	0.2	3.6	339.4	4.0	480.3	0.1	0.1	485.4
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	0.3	4.2	363.1	22.0	562.2	0.1	0.2	566.7
1980	0.0	7.6	1.6	82.0	91.3	0.3	3.7	342.1	18.9	539.9	0.1	0.2	547.8

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	9	4	482	2647	2187	46	530	30474	1536	37902	20	51
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	11051	11856	45	600	64602	636	89188	15	37
1975	0	4	361	10079	12728	42	516	65110	439	89275	22	52
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	56
1978	0	3	359	12041	15018	76	663	72127	495	100779	20	48
1979	0	4	336	13029	16827	86	694	69131	3492	103594	24	59
1980	0	7	325	14070	16193	79	618	65116	3001	99403	28	69

[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.
[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	38.4	46.8	0.0	0.0	550.3
1979	455.7	0.0	455.7	3.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	13.4	17.4	45.3	54.2	0.0	0.0	575.7
1980	504.4	0.0	504.4	3.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.3	45.2	89.8	0.0	0.0	648.4

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	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
1980	21191	0	21191	4	774	0	0	128	902	4369	8436	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	3.2	115.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	115.3
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	4.8	136.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	136.3
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	4.9	124.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.1
1963	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.1	8.0	38.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	22.4	43.7	*	5.2	128.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.1
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	5.8	137.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	139.1
1965	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.4	9.3	46.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	22.9	49.3	*	6.4	144.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	145.6
1966	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.3	7.8	57.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	22.6	49.7	*	6.6	153.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	*	0.0	154.8
1967	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.6	6.8	72.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	23.8	55.9	*	8.1	174.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	175.7
1968	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.8	8.1	82.9	0.2	1.1	0.6	25.6	61.1	*	7.5	192.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	193.9
1969	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.0	9.2	83.6	0.2	3.5	0.4	27.2	62.8	*	7.5	199.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	200.6
1970	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.3	9.9	84.0	0.9	3.5	0.4	29.9	63.9	*	7.9	205.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	206.5
1971	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.1	9.9	95.6	0.5	3.6	0.5	30.8	66.8	*	6.8	218.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	219.7
1972	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.9	9.4	95.1	0.3	3.6	0.5	32.6	71.1	*	7.9	224.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	225.7
1973	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.7	10.7	96.3	0.2	3.5	0.5	34.7	72.8	*	7.7	230.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	231.6
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	7.7	218.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	219.9
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	8.2	220.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	221.6
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	7.9	223.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	224.6
1977	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	20.4	85.7	1.0	3.2	0.6	38.9	78.7	*	8.3	240.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	241.2
1978	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	18.9	85.8	0.8	2.6	0.6	40.1	80.4	*	8.2	240.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	241.4
1979	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.0	34.7	87.9	0.2	2.9	0.6	39.4	79.2	*	10.2	258.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	258.9
1980	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	34.7	80.9	0.1	2.7	0.6	38.0	83.2	*	13.9	257.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	258.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]
	Thousand Short Tons	Billion Cubic Feet	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 Barrels												Million Kilowatt-Hours				
1960	0	0	29	2571	898	5154	91	112	38	5453	5704	0	507	20557	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	210	2892	1674	5703	69	140	37	5955	6716	0	748	24144	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	183	1962	1648	5688	55	172	91	4580	6684	0	762	21825	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	169	1611	1373	7052	49	232	91	4256	6945	0	833	22611	0	23	0	0	0
1964	0	0	211	1292	1776	7847	50	257	95	4117	7511	10	925	24091	0	115	0	0	0
1965	0	0	300	1260	1590	8411	49	219	94	4358	7845	6	1013	25146	0	105	0	0	0
1966	0	0	258	1247	1345	10299	37	242	98	4295	7910	1	1048	26780	0	112	0	2	0
1967	0	0	210	903	1174	12957	33	285	85	4528	8892	1	1277	30346	0	108	0	0	0
1968	0	0	258	745	1383	14899	27	298	94	4883	9712	3	1176	33476	0	94	0	30	0
1969	0	0	275	598	1573	14984	29	912	70	5177	9989	3	1222	34831	0	100	0	29	0
1970	0	0	373	452	1695	15010	153	938	71	5691	10162	4	1266	35816	0	108	0	24	0
1971	0	0	284	412	1706	17070	80	963	79	5872	10631	4	1088	38190	0	89	0	15	0
1972	0	0	321	384	1622	16961	52	945	85	6202	11316	3	1250	39143	0	91	0	18	0
1973	0	0	328	335	1839	17153	41	942	85	6608	11580	4	1215	40130	0	95	0	22	0
1974	0	0	244	319	1897	15544	75	966	81	6543	11219	12	1224	38127	0	92	0	30	0
1975	0	0	364	233	2512	15392	76	872	104	6766	10776	15	1305	38414	0	89	0	25	0
1976	0	0	388	198	2370	14568	129	1036	116	7029	11778	13	1260	38884	0	93	0	29	0
1977	0	0	328	224	3501	15265	169	877	94	7406	12512	4	1304	41683	0	86	0	26	0
1978	0	0	289	220	3246	15276	146	702	101	7639	12796	3	1266	41684	0	84	0	0	0
1979	0	0	262	196	5957	15647	40	791	106	7506	12599	2	1597	44703	0	90	0	0	0
1980	0	0	282	257	5962	14428	9	732	94	7231	13234	3	2128	44360	0	86	0	0	0

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	0.2	8.4	11.9	16.5	14.3	24.6	65.7	65.7	23.2	0.0	7.1	16.1	115.3
1961	0.3	8.9	14.1	19.0	20.2	31.0	77.4	77.4	24.4	0.0	7.1	17.3	136.3
1962	0.4	9.5	5.9	11.1	20.7	32.2	71.3	71.4	25.8	0.0	7.1	18.7	124.1
1963	0.4	10.1	3.9	9.5	20.3	32.6	76.8	76.9	27.6	0.0	7.1	20.5	129.1
1964	0.4	10.8	2.8	8.8	22.0	35.8	83.6	83.7	30.2	0.0	7.8	22.4	139.1
1965	0.5	11.5	2.9	9.2	24.5	38.6	86.2	86.2	31.6	0.0	8.4	23.2	145.6
1966	0.5	11.1	1.4	7.5	24.9	38.6	97.6	97.7	30.4	0.0	9.0	21.4	154.8
1967	0.7	12.3	1.3	8.1	29.8	43.2	112.0	112.0	31.9	0.0	9.3	22.6	175.7
1968	0.8	13.0	1.6	8.8	26.8	42.2	129.9	129.9	34.9	0.0	10.7	24.2	193.9
1969	1.6	14.9	2.0	9.8	26.6	44.2	131.7	131.7	38.7	0.0	11.8	27.0	200.6
1970	1.7	16.4	2.7	11.5	28.0	47.7	130.8	130.9	43.3	0.0	12.9	30.4	206.5
1971	2.0	17.8	2.1	11.3	23.9	46.4	144.0	144.1	47.7	0.0	14.3	33.4	219.7
1972	1.8	19.3	1.9	12.4	27.5	52.5	141.5	141.5	53.0	0.0	15.6	37.3	225.7
1973	1.9	20.1	1.9	13.5	26.9	52.8	145.2	145.2	55.7	0.0	16.7	39.0	231.6
1974	1.8	20.4	1.5	13.3	25.8	53.1	133.0	133.1	57.8	0.0	17.6	40.2	219.9
1975	1.2	19.6	1.6	13.8	26.0	54.1	134.0	134.1	58.8	0.0	18.1	40.7	221.6
1976	1.9	21.0	2.0	15.1	25.0	54.4	134.1	134.1	61.6	0.0	19.1	42.6	224.6
1977	1.9	22.6	2.4	17.4	25.3	57.6	143.6	143.7	67.9	0.0	19.8	48.2	241.2
1978	1.8	21.2	2.4	17.0	24.3	55.2	147.9	148.0	65.0	0.0	20.3	44.7	241.4
1979	2.1	22.1	2.5	17.8	28.7	60.6	158.3	158.3	67.3	0.0	21.2	46.1	258.9
1980	1.9	22.2	3.1	19.2	34.6	68.1	148.5	148.6	69.9	0.0	21.6	48.3	258.1

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	*	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.5	5.7	8.4
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	6.1	8.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.5	6.6	9.5
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.5	7.2	10.1
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.7	7.7	10.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.9	8.1	11.5
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.1	7.4	11.1
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.4	8.3	12.3
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	0.8	3.8	8.5	13.0
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.6	1.6	4.1	9.3	14.9
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.7	1.7	4.4	10.3	16.4
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	2.0	2.0	4.7	11.1	17.8
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.8	1.8	5.2	12.3	19.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	1.9	5.5	12.8	20.1
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.8	1.8	5.6	12.9	20.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.2	1.2	5.7	12.8	19.6
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	1.9	5.9	13.2	21.0
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	1.9	6.0	14.6	22.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.8	1.8	6.1	13.3	21.2
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	2.1	2.1	6.3	13.7	22.1
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	1.9	6.3	14.1	22.2

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	58	732	1665
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	76	732	1780
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	732	1930
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	98	732	2119
1964	0	0	0	0	1	0	102	103	788	2265
1965	0	0	0	0	1	0	113	114	861	2388
1966	0	0	0	0	1	0	129	129	915	2173
1967	0	0	0	0	1	0	172	173	993	2420
1968	0	0	0	0	1	0	196	197	1101	2497
1969	0	0	0	0	1	0	414	415	1187	2723
1970	0	0	0	0	1	0	447	448	1285	3031
1971	0	0	0	0	1	0	526	527	1391	3251
1972	0	0	0	0	1	0	480	481	1511	3604
1973	0	0	0	0	1	0	496	497	1599	3739
1974	0	0	0	0	1	0	480	481	1655	3793
1975	0	0	0	0	1	0	320	321	1663	3738
1976	0	0	0	0	1	0	503	504	1736	3878
1977	0	0	0	0	1	0	528	529	1760	4286
1978	0	0	0	0	1	0	497	498	1779	3908
1979	0	0	0	0	2	0	560	562	1846	4024
1980	0	0	0	0	1	0	519	520	1841	4120

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	*	11.2	0.3	11.9	1.4	3.2	16.5
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	13.2	0.3	14.1	1.4	3.5	19.0
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.1	0.2	5.9	1.4	3.8	11.1
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.2	3.9	1.4	4.1	9.5
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.2	2.8	1.5	4.5	8.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.2	2.9	1.7	4.6	9.2
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.8	4.3	7.5
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.0	4.8	8.1
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.6	2.2	5.0	8.8
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	2.0	2.4	5.4	9.8
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	2.7	2.6	6.2	11.5
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.1	2.8	6.5	11.3
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.9	3.1	7.4	12.4
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.9	3.5	8.1	13.5
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	3.6	8.2	13.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.6	3.8	8.5	13.8
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.0	4.0	9.0	15.1
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.3	10.6	17.4
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.6	10.1	17.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	*	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.5	4.8	10.5	17.8
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.1	5.0	11.1	19.2

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	0	49	23	10	2123	40	2245	418	952
1961	0	0	0	0	56	43	13	2511	43	2667	418	1017
1962	0	0	0	0	52	41	18	966	36	1113	418	1103
1963	0	0	0	0	59	35	17	588	35	734	418	1212
1964	0	0	0	0	67	46	18	354	34	519	454	1304
1965	0	0	0	0	71	39	20	372	31	533	491	1362
1966	0	0	0	0	80	34	23	75	33	245	534	1267
1967	0	0	0	0	73	33	30	78	29	243	578	1408
1968	0	0	0	0	90	21	35	104	36	286	647	1467
1969	0	0	0	0	123	24	73	121	38	379	692	1586
1970	0	0	0	0	174	87	79	133	37	510	768	1812
1971	0	0	0	0	142	47	93	80	31	392	815	1906
1972	0	0	0	0	128	35	85	83	32	363	913	2177
1973	0	0	0	0	125	25	88	96	32	366	1014	2371
1974	0	0	0	0	91	36	85	63	24	299	1049	2404
1975	0	0	0	0	82	45	57	98	16	297	1106	2486
1976	0	0	0	0	91	93	89	93	23	388	1184	2645
1977	0	0	0	0	119	121	93	96	32	460	1274	3103
1978	0	0	0	0	122	108	88	101	31	449	1341	2946
1979	0	0	0	0	259	6	99	100	16	480	1410	3074
1980	0	0	0	0	396	0	92	54	25	566	1459	3265

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.5	0.0	3.2	14.3	0.0	3.2	7.2	24.6
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	9.5	0.0	4.8	20.2	0.0	3.2	7.7	31.0
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	10.4	0.0	4.9	20.7	0.0	3.2	8.3	32.2
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	10.0	*	5.2	20.3	0.0	3.2	9.1	32.6
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.0	0.0	*	0.5	0.1	0.4	9.8	0.1	5.8	21.1	0.9	3.6	10.2	35.8
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	10.6	*	6.4	23.6	0.9	3.7	10.4	38.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.8	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.4	11.0	*	6.6	24.0	0.9	4.1	9.6	38.6
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	14.8	*	8.1	28.9	0.9	3.9	9.5	43.2
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	12.4	*	7.5	26.1	0.7	4.7	10.7	42.2
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.3	0.0	*	1.6	*	0.3	10.0	*	7.5	25.8	0.8	5.3	12.2	44.2
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	*	0.3	10.5	*	7.9	27.1	0.9	5.9	13.8	47.7
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	8.9	*	6.8	23.2	0.7	6.8	15.8	46.4
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.4	11.0	*	7.9	26.8	0.7	7.4	17.6	52.5
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	10.3	*	7.7	26.1	0.8	7.8	18.2	52.8
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	10.2	0.1	7.7	25.0	0.8	8.3	19.1	53.1
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.4	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	8.7	0.1	8.2	25.2	0.7	8.7	19.5	54.1
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.3	8.3	0.1	7.9	24.2	0.7	9.1	20.3	54.4
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	8.9	*	8.3	24.6	0.7	9.4	22.9	57.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	7.5	*	8.2	23.6	0.7	9.7	21.3	55.2
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	5.7	*	10.2	28.0	0.7	10.0	21.9	60.6
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	9.4	*	13.9	33.9	0.7	10.3	23.1	68.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	0	29	565	0	68	43	18	82	1033	0	507	2346	0	926	2107
1961	0	0	0	0	210	617	0	27	50	18	91	1507	0	748	3267	0	926	2253
1962	0	0	0	0	183	564	0	14	53	22	97	1648	0	762	3345	0	926	2443
1963	0	0	0	0	169	484	0	14	117	22	88	1588	0	833	3316	0	926	2681
1964	0	0	0	0	211	508	0	4	135	23	80	1559	10	925	3456	87	1041	2992
1965	0	0	0	0	300	636	0	10	83	21	76	1686	6	1013	3831	83	1096	3041
1966	0	0	0	0	258	658	0	3	88	22	73	1752	1	1048	3903	85	1189	2825
1967	0	0	0	0	210	644	0	0	77	21	76	2354	1	1277	4661	85	1146	2792
1968	0	0	0	0	258	625	0	6	63	23	61	1977	3	1176	4191	71	1380	3128
1969	0	0	0	0	275	777	0	5	416	4	55	1590	3	1222	4346	76	1564	3587
1970	0	0	0	0	373	701	0	66	401	4	49	1668	4	1266	4532	86	1720	4058
1971	0	0	0	0	284	643	0	33	337	20	60	1411	4	1088	3880	69	1979	4626
1972	0	0	0	0	321	646	0	17	371	21	77	1751	3	1250	4458	69	2160	5153
1973	0	0	0	0	328	698	0	16	350	21	61	1630	4	1215	4332	75	2277	5323
1974	0	0	0	0	244	561	0	39	392	20	68	1617	12	1224	4179	74	2438	5587
1975	0	0	0	0	364	588	0	31	486	30	53	1384	15	1305	4256	71	2538	5705
1976	0	0	0	0	388	539	0	36	437	33	54	1318	13	1260	4077	71	2664	5949
1977	0	0	0	0	328	626	0	48	249	20	53	1409	4	1304	4041	66	2757	6714
1978	0	0	0	0	289	844	0	38	106	21	60	1197	3	1266	3824	63	2835	6228
1979	0	0	0	0	262	1594	0	34	120	22	48	914	2	1597	4593	69	2940	6409
1980	0	0	0	0	282	1363	0	9	111	20	49	1494	3	2128	5458	67	3028	6776

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	5.2	87.2	*	0.4	33.7	5.0	133.0	*	*	133.1
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	*	0.5	38.6	7.9	158.3	*	*	158.3
1980	0.0	0.0	1.3	19.3	80.9	*	0.5	37.4	9.1	148.5	*	*	148.6

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	0	2571	252	5154	1	19	3247	963	12208	4	8
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	10
1963	0	0	1611	765	7052	0	68	3581	1024	14101	3	9
1964	0	0	1292	1127	7847	2	72	3683	1224	15247	4	11
1965	0	0	1260	846	8411	2	73	3910	1177	15679	4	11
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	9
1968	0	0	745	630	14899	4	71	4717	2270	23335	3	7
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	7
1971	0	0	412	820	17070	7	60	5732	1755	25857	3	7
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	897	15544	10	61	6412	788	24032	3	7
1975	0	0	233	811	15392	9	74	6615	1042	24176	3	7
1976	0	0	198	1227	14568	7	83	6883	1191	24157	3	7
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	6
1979	0	0	196	3824	15647	12	84	7358	1262	28382	3	7
1980	0	0	257	3316	14428	11	74	7129	1444	26659	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.
[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
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	64.6	69.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.9

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	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
1980	0	0	0	0	886	0	0	10271	11157	20	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	6.9	81.2	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	189.1
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	8.3	86.6	0.0	59.6	0.0	0.0	13.4	203.2
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	8.8	90.9	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	11.6	212.5
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	9.4	89.7	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	16.0	214.3
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	11.0	96.1	0.0	65.8	0.0	0.0	18.4	232.5
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	10.4	98.2	0.0	69.4	0.0	0.0	16.5	236.8
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	10.0	99.3	0.0	71.1	0.0	0.0	22.1	246.4
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	14.7	120.3	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	30.9	273.5
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	16.4	128.2	0.0	70.1	0.0	0.0	44.0	296.0
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	15.0	121.9	0.0	65.6	0.0	0.0	52.8	294.2
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	13.5	119.1	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	48.5	299.2
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	13.7	121.6	0.0	78.3	0.0	0.0	50.3	316.5
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	13.9	127.9	0.0	81.4	0.0	0.0	57.4	337.5
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	14.6	131.8	0.0	86.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	342.1
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	15.9	135.6	0.0	101.1	0.0	0.0	51.2	356.1
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	18.5	143.5	0.0	106.9	0.0	0.0	39.2	366.7
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	18.7	148.9	0.0	107.6	0.0	0.0	46.0	369.2
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	20.2	154.5	0.0	70.4	0.0	0.0	87.1	373.5
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	22.6	166.1	0.0	102.3	0.0	0.0	49.0	377.5
1979	15.8	55.2	5.4	0.8	44.5	6.4	0.7	5.6	1.2	63.8	7.8	0.1	17.4	153.8	0.0	94.9	0.0	0.0	67.5	387.2
1980	13.3	50.2	5.1	0.8	32.8	6.9	0.0	5.2	1.1	58.2	3.9	0.2	16.9	131.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	61.6	354.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1154	14752	0	6165	0	0	78
1961	707	24	435	235	4057	1009	404	504	143	7023	426	60	1374	15671	0	5595	0	0	3914
1962	754	26	732	382	4223	1087	271	526	142	7259	222	133	1440	16417	0	5982	0	0	3413
1963	690	27	490	387	4103	1107	275	534	142	7268	260	138	1567	16271	0	5979	0	0	4702
1964	762	31	416	369	4518	1148	401	648	149	7368	431	121	1845	17415	0	6292	0	0	5381
1965	661	34	669	327	4811	966	521	560	160	7583	352	42	1738	17727	0	6640	0	0	4831
1966	621	36	636	293	4846	1029	498	617	166	7961	212	45	1693	17996	0	6827	0	0	6484
1967	560	34	533	255	7334	1136	469	940	142	8225	140	108	2460	21741	0	6897	0	0	9061
1968	487	39	513	233	7761	1328	508	1065	156	8466	206	180	2715	23131	0	6745	0	0	12887
1969	419	41	946	208	5844	1194	390	1090	149	9040	402	268	2423	21953	0	6279	0	0	15469
1970	347	47	853	181	5597	1049	230	1057	151	9684	276	294	2177	21550	0	7075	0	0	14219
1971	538	50	727	166	5702	1100	231	1171	153	10020	276	310	2232	22089	0	7468	0	0	14745
1972	470	57	973	167	5866	1072	305	1406	164	10565	246	255	2229	23248	0	7842	0	0	16823
1973	479	56	960	171	6297	1021	299	1195	180	11043	243	152	2348	23907	0	8277	0	0	15818
1974	531	53	788	163	6876	1064	224	1235	173	10691	597	149	2543	24503	0	9685	0	0	14999
1975	598	60	782	133	7378	1023	145	1184	163	11288	703	98	2950	25848	0	10274	0	0	11497
1976	724	47	776	141	7346	1055	195	1274	181	12035	803	91	2993	26890	0	10372	0	0	13472
1977	600	46	849	144	7980	1061	197	1208	182	12247	697	42	3246	27851	0	6749	0	0	25536
1978	608	44	908	165	8362	1123	191	1348	195	12941	1003	47	3634	29917	0	9871	0	0	14356
1979	629	54	812	158	7637	1165	125	1518	204	12154	1235	21	2840	27870	0	9165	0	0	19796
1980	531	49	769	159	5636	1264	0	1406	182	11078	614	28	2755	23891	0	9507	0	0	18058

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	11.7	29.2	13.5	27.7	54.0	88.1	43.3	44.1	66.3	0.3	19.0	47.6	189.1
1961	12.2	30.0	15.0	31.3	60.5	98.2	42.5	43.6	59.6	13.4	21.1	51.8	203.2
1962	12.6	31.2	15.7	33.8	63.8	101.4	45.5	46.1	63.2	11.6	21.9	52.9	212.5
1963	12.8	31.8	14.7	33.7	63.2	103.4	45.0	45.5	62.7	16.0	23.2	55.5	214.3
1964	14.5	34.2	15.3	35.1	72.1	116.2	46.4	47.0	65.8	18.4	24.9	59.3	232.5
1965	13.9	34.5	16.1	31.0	70.4	120.7	50.5	50.5	69.4	16.5	25.3	60.6	236.8
1966	14.0	35.3	15.2	35.3	69.2	120.9	54.8	54.8	71.1	22.1	27.4	65.8	246.4
1967	20.0	42.2	15.5	36.0	79.7	139.9	55.4	55.5	71.9	30.9	30.3	72.5	273.5
1968	20.7	44.4	16.9	38.5	87.2	156.1	57.1	57.2	70.2	44.0	33.7	80.5	296.0
1969	17.7	43.1	15.3	39.3	81.5	150.6	61.1	61.2	65.7	52.8	34.8	83.6	294.2
1970	17.2	44.8	12.4	36.8	80.6	151.4	66.3	66.3	74.3	48.5	35.8	87.0	299.2
1971	19.4	49.9	17.0	43.4	82.8	154.4	68.7	68.7	78.3	50.3	37.4	91.1	316.5
1972	21.2	54.3	18.0	46.1	86.1	163.5	73.5	73.6	81.4	57.4	40.7	98.1	337.5
1973	20.1	56.3	17.1	47.9	89.8	162.7	75.1	75.2	86.0	54.0	40.9	99.1	342.1
1974	19.5	59.0	14.8	49.4	92.8	171.2	76.4	76.4	101.5	51.2	44.1	108.6	356.1
1975	24.2	69.5	18.9	60.1	98.3	158.0	79.0	79.1	107.0	39.2	42.7	103.5	366.7
1976	22.8	71.2	15.9	59.6	92.5	154.0	84.3	84.4	107.7	46.0	45.1	108.5	369.2
1977	22.0	74.2	15.6	64.1	89.6	147.2	88.0	88.0	71.1	87.1	46.1	112.2	373.5
1978	18.7	71.2	12.9	56.9	101.7	156.4	92.9	93.0	102.3	49.0	44.2	107.1	377.5
1979	18.4	77.2	12.5	63.0	93.9	147.5	99.4	99.4	95.4	67.5	47.7	115.2	387.2
1980	14.2	71.8	13.1	59.5	84.0	140.1	83.2	83.2	98.5	61.6	46.8	113.3	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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	3.8	0.0	1.3	5.1	5.0	12.5	29.2
1961	4.1	0.0	4.1	2.7	4.1	0.0	1.3	5.3	5.2	12.7	30.0
1962	4.2	0.0	4.2	3.3	3.8	0.0	1.3	5.1	5.4	13.2	31.2
1963	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.7	3.9	0.0	1.3	5.2	5.6	13.4	31.8
1964	3.7	0.0	3.7	4.9	4.3	0.0	1.6	5.9	5.8	13.9	34.2
1965	3.3	0.0	3.3	5.0	4.1	0.0	1.4	5.5	6.1	14.6	34.5
1966	3.3	0.0	3.3	5.7	3.5	0.0	1.5	5.1	6.2	15.0	35.3
1967	3.5	0.0	3.5	6.4	7.8	0.0	2.3	10.1	6.5	15.6	42.2
1968	2.8	0.0	2.8	6.7	8.5	0.0	2.7	11.2	7.0	16.7	44.4
1969	2.5	0.0	2.5	7.2	5.3	0.0	2.7	8.0	7.5	17.9	43.1
1970	1.7	0.0	1.7	8.0	4.9	0.0	2.7	7.6	8.0	19.5	44.8
1971	2.8	0.0	2.8	8.7	4.9	0.0	3.0	7.9	8.9	21.6	49.9
1972	1.8	0.0	1.8	11.2	4.8	0.0	3.5	8.2	9.7	23.4	54.3
1973	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.1	4.9	0.0	3.0	8.0	10.6	25.6	56.3
1974	1.7	0.0	1.7	9.9	5.0	0.0	2.9	7.9	11.4	28.1	59.0
1975	1.7	0.0	1.7	14.4	5.5	0.0	2.6	8.2	13.2	32.0	69.5
1976	1.9	0.0	1.9	12.7	5.4	0.0	2.8	8.2	14.2	34.2	71.2
1977	2.0	0.0	2.0	12.0	5.5	0.0	2.6	8.1	15.2	37.0	74.2
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	7.9	6.1	0.0	2.7	8.8	15.4	37.2	71.2
1979	1.4	0.0	1.4	8.9	5.1	0.0	3.0	8.1	17.2	41.6	77.2
1980	1.0	0.0	1.0	7.6	2.8	0.0	2.8	5.6	16.8	40.8	71.8

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	166	0	166	2	655	0	314	969	1463	3661
1961	152	0	152	3	696	0	320	1017	1519	3725
1962	159	0	159	3	653	0	322	975	1597	3856
1963	147	0	147	4	664	0	324	988	1638	3927
1964	138	0	138	5	736	0	400	1136	1708	4067
1965	123	0	123	5	709	0	348	1057	1779	4266
1966	124	0	124	5	609	0	379	988	1831	4404
1967	131	0	131	6	1335	0	608	1943	1917	4586
1968	103	0	103	7	1454	0	703	2157	2049	4901
1969	95	0	95	7	903	0	721	1624	2186	5246
1970	63	0	63	8	836	0	710	1546	2354	5719
1971	104	0	104	8	838	0	789	1627	2602	6333
1972	66	0	66	11	822	0	919	1741	2845	6865
1973	74	0	74	10	846	0	813	1660	3100	7511
1974	65	0	65	10	854	0	786	1641	3346	8240
1975	66	0	66	14	948	0	712	1660	3870	9383
1976	73	0	73	13	928	0	745	1673	4169	10020
1977	78	0	78	12	943	0	697	1640	4456	10841
1978	77	0	77	8	1053	0	724	1778	4502	10901
1979	55	0	55	9	881	0	816	1697	5048	12189
1980	41	0	41	7	483	0	755	1238	4936	11960

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	8.2	0.0	8.2	2.9	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	4.1	10.2	27.7
1961	7.5	0.0	7.5	3.3	1.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	4.7	11.6	31.3
1962	7.9	0.0	7.9	4.5	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.3	5.3	12.7	33.8
1963	7.3	0.0	7.3	4.0	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.4	5.6	13.4	33.7
1964	6.9	0.0	6.9	4.2	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.2	5.9	14.0	35.1
1965	6.1	0.0	6.1	5.2	1.4	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.8	4.4	10.5	31.0
1966	6.1	0.0	6.1	4.8	1.2	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.3	5.9	14.2	35.3
1967	6.5	0.0	6.5	5.1	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.9	6.0	14.4	36.0
1968	5.1	0.0	5.1	6.6	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	5.2	6.4	15.2	38.5
1969	4.7	0.0	4.7	6.8	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.8	7.0	16.9	39.3
1970	3.2	0.0	3.2	6.0	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.2	7.1	17.3	36.8
1971	5.2	0.0	5.2	8.5	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.3	7.7	18.8	43.4
1972	3.3	0.0	3.3	11.0	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.7	8.2	19.9	46.1
1973	3.7	0.0	3.7	9.6	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.8	9.0	21.8	47.9
1974	3.1	0.0	3.1	8.2	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.4	10.0	24.6	49.4
1975	3.2	0.0	3.2	12.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.3	12.0	29.2	60.1
1976	3.5	0.0	3.5	8.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.5	12.8	30.8	59.6
1977	3.6	0.0	3.6	8.6	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.4	14.1	34.3	64.1
1978	3.6	0.0	3.6	5.6	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.7	12.9	31.2	56.9
1979	2.6	0.0	2.6	7.0	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.9	14.8	35.7	63.0
1980	1.9	0.0	1.9	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.1	5.3	13.5	32.8	59.5

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	307	0	307	3	230	102	55	44	0	431	1193	2986
1961	283	0	283	3	244	401	57	45	0	746	1385	3396
1962	296	0	296	4	229	265	57	49	0	601	1547	3736
1963	274	0	274	4	233	268	57	49	0	607	1638	3928
1964	256	0	256	4	258	378	71	51	0	759	1720	4096
1965	228	0	228	5	249	500	61	52	0	862	1285	3083
1966	229	0	229	5	214	442	67	55	0	777	1733	4168
1967	244	0	244	5	468	78	107	56	0	710	1769	4232
1968	191	0	191	6	510	254	124	59	0	946	1864	4459
1969	176	0	176	7	317	194	127	62	0	700	2066	4959
1970	118	0	118	6	293	116	125	65	0	600	2084	5063
1971	192	0	192	8	294	118	139	68	0	619	2258	5497
1972	122	0	122	11	288	180	162	68	0	698	2418	5834
1973	137	0	137	9	297	207	144	74	0	722	2637	6387
1974	120	0	120	8	300	132	139	82	0	652	2930	7214
1975	123	0	123	12	333	81	126	90	0	629	3527	8550
1976	136	0	136	9	326	110	132	93	0	660	3757	9031
1977	144	0	144	8	331	99	123	93	0	646	4138	10066
1978	144	0	144	6	369	95	128	96	0	689	3773	9136
1979	102	0	102	7	309	17	144	96	0	566	4333	10463
1980	76	0	76	6	217	0	133	100	488	938	3969	9618

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	5.8	0.0	5.8	17.1	2.7	14.7	0.0	*	0.3	0.1	4.8	1.0	0.6	6.9	31.1	*	9.7	24.3	88.1
1961	7.2	0.0	7.2	18.2	2.9	15.7	0.0	*	0.5	0.1	4.5	2.7	0.4	8.3	35.1	*	10.9	26.8	98.2
1962	7.9	0.0	7.9	18.6	4.9	15.8	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	4.7	1.4	0.9	8.8	37.2	*	11.0	26.6	101.4
1963	7.2	0.0	7.2	19.5	3.3	15.9	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	4.6	1.6	0.9	9.4	36.5	*	11.8	28.4	103.4
1964	9.8	0.0	9.8	22.0	2.8	17.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	4.4	2.7	0.8	11.0	40.2	*	13.1	31.1	116.2
1965	8.3	0.0	8.3	23.6	4.4	16.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	4.5	1.9	0.3	10.4	38.5	*	14.8	35.5	120.7
1966	7.1	0.0	7.1	25.3	4.2	15.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	4.7	1.3	0.3	10.0	36.7	*	15.2	36.6	120.9
1967	5.0	0.0	5.0	22.4	3.5	25.3	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.2	3.9	0.9	0.7	14.7	52.3	*	17.7	42.4	139.9
1968	5.2	0.0	5.2	25.4	3.4	28.1	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.2	3.8	1.2	1.2	16.4	56.7	*	20.3	48.5	156.1
1969	4.0	0.0	4.0	26.3	6.3	19.6	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	4.0	2.5	1.8	15.0	51.3	0.0	20.3	48.8	150.6
1970	4.4	0.0	4.4	29.7	5.7	18.7	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	3.3	1.7	2.0	13.5	46.4	0.0	20.6	50.2	151.4
1971	6.6	0.0	6.6	29.2	4.8	18.7	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	4.3	1.7	2.1	13.7	47.1	0.0	20.8	50.7	154.4
1972	7.6	0.0	7.6	31.1	6.5	18.8	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	13.9	47.3	0.0	22.7	54.8	163.5
1973	7.2	0.0	7.2	32.9	6.4	19.6	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	4.9	1.5	1.0	14.6	49.6	0.0	21.3	51.6	162.7
1974	9.0	0.0	9.0	32.1	5.2	20.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	3.6	3.8	1.0	15.9	51.6	0.0	22.7	55.8	171.2
1975	10.6	0.0	10.6	30.5	5.2	22.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	4.2	4.4	0.7	18.5	57.2	0.0	17.4	42.3	158.0
1976	13.3	0.0	13.3	21.6	5.1	23.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.8	5.0	0.6	18.7	57.6	0.0	18.1	43.5	154.0
1977	9.5	0.0	9.5	20.4	5.6	23.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.3	3.5	4.4	0.3	20.2	59.7	0.0	16.8	40.8	147.2
1978	9.7	0.0	9.7	26.9	6.0	24.3	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.3	3.1	6.3	0.3	22.6	65.2	0.0	16.0	38.7	156.4
1979	11.8	0.0	11.8	34.2	5.4	17.5	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.3	2.4	2.1	0.1	17.4	47.8	0.0	15.7	37.9	147.5
1980	10.4	0.0	10.4	32.4	5.1	12.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3	3.4	0.8	0.2	16.9	41.3	0.0	16.4	39.7	140.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	216	0	216	17	407	2520	0	5	81	19	918	152	84	1154	5341	0	2849	7129
1961	270	0	270	18	435	2699	0	3	122	19	862	423	60	1374	5997	1	3201	7850
1962	298	0	298	18	732	2716	0	6	140	26	902	222	133	1440	6317	1	3228	7793
1963	268	0	268	19	490	2735	0	7	146	26	871	260	138	1567	6241	0	3469	8317
1964	366	0	366	21	416	3012	0	23	171	27	846	431	121	1845	6891	0	3825	9108
1965	309	0	309	23	669	2773	0	21	149	32	851	297	42	1738	6570	0	4340	10408
1966	267	0	267	24	636	2570	0	56	170	33	887	212	45	1693	6301	0	4456	10717
1967	185	0	185	22	533	4346	0	391	221	30	750	140	108	2460	8979	0	5196	12433
1968	193	0	193	25	513	4826	0	255	235	33	725	195	180	2715	9677	0	5947	14223
1969	148	0	148	25	946	3368	0	196	236	32	753	395	268	2423	8616	0	5956	14296
1970	166	0	166	29	853	3204	0	114	217	32	626	274	294	2177	7792	0	6052	14698
1971	242	0	242	28	727	3208	0	113	238	32	822	276	310	2232	7959	0	6110	14872
1972	281	0	281	30	973	3227	0	125	317	34	542	246	255	2220	7948	0	6654	16056
1973	268	0	268	32	960	3365	0	92	231	38	940	243	152	2348	8368	0	6246	15131
1974	346	0	346	31	788	3493	0	92	302	37	678	597	149	2543	8679	0	6643	16357
1975	409	0	409	30	782	3839	0	64	338	44	801	703	98	2950	9620	0	5112	12394
1976	515	0	515	21	776	3956	0	85	390	49	541	803	91	2993	9683	0	5303	12745
1977	378	0	378	20	849	4045	0	97	378	44	661	697	42	3246	10059	0	4916	11959
1978	387	0	387	26	908	4166	0	96	486	47	585	1003	47	3634	10973	0	4683	11339
1979	472	0	472	34	812	3006	0	108	548	49	454	327	21	2840	8166	0	4603	11114
1980	414	0	414	32	769	2199	0	0	507	44	639	126	28	2755	7068	0	4798	11626

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	12.7	5.8	*	0.8	52.2	0.0	72.3	*	*	76.4
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
1980	0.0	4.3	0.8	15.9	6.9	*	0.8	54.3	0.0	78.9	*	*	83.2

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	*	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	2179	1064	8	136	9932	0	13482	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	10	155	11604	908	17435	4	9
1980	0	4	159	2737	1264	9	138	10339	0	14647	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.
[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	*	102.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.4
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5

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	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
1980	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	9507	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[3]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	55.1	16.2	404.5	165.4	8.3	91.4	1090.1	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-61.2	2523.5
1961	934.8	576.6	38.7	9.9	247.4	30.7	29.0	55.0	15.8	411.4	163.6	7.0	97.3	1105.7	6.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	-55.0	2570.3
1962	954.2	624.0	40.8	2.6	242.0	41.6	28.4	60.1	16.0	428.4	154.9	9.4	98.2	1122.5	13.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-41.9	2674.7
1963	949.9	660.9	40.0	2.0	241.0	51.4	32.3	64.2	16.0	438.3	161.0	8.4	111.7	1166.3	11.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	-40.2	2749.7
1964	979.7	738.8	51.0	1.6	243.1	55.3	29.8	61.8	16.8	444.1	134.1	7.9	117.9	1163.4	11.7	1.9	0.0	*	-41.2	2854.3
1965	1052.5	780.9	55.4	1.5	239.5	67.8	30.3	68.0	15.9	462.0	142.8	9.3	120.4	1212.8	11.4	1.8	0.0	*	-28.4	3031.1
1966	1113.3	868.6	66.2	1.2	228.7	69.8	23.7	76.9	16.5	486.1	136.3	6.8	119.7	1231.9	16.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	-39.3	3192.7
1967	1069.7	978.7	63.9	3.2	229.0	94.3	18.8	82.4	16.8	496.1	150.0	9.1	128.2	1291.8	9.3	1.9	0.0	*	-24.3	3327.2
1968	1043.6	1025.2	79.0	2.2	249.7	112.6	19.2	87.7	18.4	529.0	151.5	8.1	146.3	1403.7	10.4	1.7	0.0	*	-12.7	3472.0
1969	1051.4	1119.0	72.1	1.2	259.2	119.8	19.7	99.4	19.4	543.1	159.9	10.7	154.5	1459.0	9.1	1.8	0.0	*	22.8	3663.2
1970	957.6	1210.3	72.2	0.9	259.3	127.3	20.3	97.2	19.7	562.5	179.9	11.8	149.5	1500.7	27.6	1.7	0.0	*	14.2	3712.1
1971	879.1	1267.4	66.9	0.8	288.1	135.1	18.3	98.7	19.5	568.9	149.1	8.6	136.4	1490.6	47.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	43.7	3729.7
1972	882.3	1239.9	64.9	0.6	313.9	156.8	24.5	111.4	20.9	598.1	186.0	7.7	150.7	1635.5	141.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	20.6	3920.8
1973	910.4	1173.2	74.0	0.5	310.4	164.0	25.4	115.0	23.1	625.3	181.0	8.6	158.6	1686.1	218.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	3991.4
1974	896.8	1176.9	64.7	0.5	309.5	141.7	18.6	119.3	22.2	608.4	179.3	6.6	163.3	1634.0	218.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	3937.3
1975	856.2	1117.2	65.1	0.3	300.6	140.2	14.9	119.2	18.9	623.2	169.4	2.7	168.8	1623.4	245.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	-9.0	3834.9
1976	873.3	1197.7	63.7	0.3	339.9	144.4	8.3	135.8	21.0	644.6	148.7	1.9	172.7	1681.4	292.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	-54.2	3991.9
1977	869.5	1189.4	72.0	0.4	337.1	153.5	8.1	133.3	21.0	655.3	167.2	1.4	185.4	1734.7	307.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	-24.4	4078.1
1978	851.4	1194.1	73.7	0.1	355.8	153.2	10.4	132.7	22.6	685.7	189.3	3.2	194.8	1821.7	360.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	-52.2	4176.5
1979	852.3	1163.8	70.3	0.1	287.5	137.5	5.2	150.0	23.7	625.7	174.3	1.3	191.0	1666.5	292.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	8.0	3984.1
1980	853.1	1116.1	52.2	0.6	214.5	110.9	3.4	138.6	21.1	572.9	178.5	1.5	213.1	1507.4	295.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	16.1	3789.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	41385	4165	5369	13742	2672	77013	26312	1254	15278	196028	254	185	0	0	-17939
1961	38868	557	5831	1964	42468	5444	5111	13701	2601	78319	26020	1060	16257	198774	528	197	0	0	-16121
1962	39658	603	6152	523	41548	7377	5012	14974	2644	81555	24638	1411	16435	202267	1193	189	0	0	-12276
1963	39586	641	6032	391	41373	9101	5692	16008	2643	83431	25601	1269	18855	210395	934	177	0	0	-11788
1964	41070	716	7684	313	41740	9795	5255	15400	2775	84550	21332	1184	20065	210093	983	178	0	4	-12061
1965	44329	757	8344	301	41115	11994	5337	16942	2616	87944	22719	1407	20462	219182	965	175	0	3	-8323
1966	47180	841	9972	244	39255	12345	4175	19181	2718	92547	21674	1032	20470	223613	1407	173	0	0	-11514
1967	45734	948	9630	641	39315	16674	3313	21480	2766	94434	23862	1374	21918	235408	807	180	0	2	-7122
1968	44964	994	11898	433	42865	19909	3388	22979	3038	100712	24091	1227	24884	255425	919	166	0	1	-3724
1969	45170	1085	10864	245	44496	21169	3472	26130	3195	103385	25435	1612	26229	266233	825	171	0	0	6680
1970	42033	1174	10877	179	44515	22475	3583	25734	3255	107087	28618	1774	25488	273584	2514	166	0	0	4152
1971	39080	1229	10089	158	49467	23861	3234	26169	3221	108304	23708	1303	23593	273107	4374	136	0	0	12814
1972	39674	1207	9774	125	53895	27680	4317	29627	3450	113860	29581	1159	25792	299259	13067	150	0	0	6023
1973	41461	1150	11152	105	53292	28952	4485	30709	3813	119028	28795	1303	27263	308898	20051	129	0	0	508
1974	41301	1149	9746	92	53139	25026	3274	31987	3652	115828	28521	989	28345	300599	19592	124	0	0	2833
1975	40148	1095	9812	62	51605	24757	2622	32099	3120	118638	26948	401	29185	299249	22315	122	0	0	-2632
1976	40755	1175	9605	54	58346	25503	1456	36598	3466	122716	23659	288	30753	312442	26455	130	0	0	-15873
1977	40742	1167	10853	73	57874	27103	1424	36242	3470	124746	26598	217	33000	321601	28547	129	0	0	-7147
1978	40002	1175	11100	26	61088	27050	1841	36175	3727	130532	30111	484	34674	336808	32926	129	0	0	-15289
1979	40221	1143	10595	15	49349	24284	920	40760	3900	119113	27717	197	34874	311724	27463	130	0	0	2332
1980	40232	1090	7864	117	36818	19596	606	37730	3473	109062	28394	229	38790	282680	27742	138	0	0	4711

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	418.3	537.4	245.1	365.8	962.1	1126.1	491.8	494.3	467.5	-61.2	116.0	290.3	2523.5
1961	435.5	562.8	241.3	374.9	975.5	1134.0	496.0	498.6	476.9	-55.0	122.2	299.7	2570.3
1962	463.8	597.5	255.1	400.4	994.1	1163.5	510.5	513.3	493.1	-41.9	132.1	319.1	2674.7
1963	463.5	605.7	244.2	397.5	1015.6	1197.5	546.4	549.1	520.3	-40.2	141.3	338.8	2749.7
1964	477.9	631.5	251.3	414.1	1048.0	1245.6	560.5	563.2	557.7	-41.2	152.8	363.8	2854.3
1965	505.9	670.2	280.0	455.3	1097.4	1314.3	588.5	591.2	587.8	-28.4	164.6	394.8	3031.1
1966	517.3	700.6	313.1	511.9	1120.2	1351.6	625.7	628.6	655.7	-39.3	181.0	435.3	3192.7
1967	537.1	730.0	325.7	539.1	1149.3	1385.1	670.0	672.9	669.4	-24.3	190.1	455.0	3327.2
1968	544.1	761.2	310.6	540.0	1186.2	1445.1	722.9	725.6	721.0	-12.7	208.8	499.5	3472.0
1969	588.4	826.8	327.5	572.6	1224.8	1508.4	752.8	755.4	746.9	22.8	226.4	543.3	3663.2
1970	584.1	847.7	317.0	579.9	1196.5	1496.6	785.2	787.9	815.1	14.2	241.8	587.4	3712.1
1971	606.9	887.9	314.1	589.9	1130.5	1445.1	804.2	806.8	830.4	43.7	254.5	619.6	3729.7
1972	633.6	930.1	320.8	609.1	1154.4	1501.7	877.4	880.0	914.0	20.6	273.8	660.7	3920.8
1973	579.7	897.0	305.5	618.0	1179.0	1559.3	914.4	917.1	1011.2	1.7	296.0	716.9	3991.4
1974	592.1	909.7	304.9	618.8	1152.0	1533.3	872.7	875.6	1005.9	9.7	293.3	722.2	3937.3
1975	606.7	914.7	297.1	625.4	1062.1	1416.5	875.1	878.2	1002.8	-9.0	290.2	703.6	3834.9
1976	650.4	956.0	330.8	671.0	1075.7	1449.4	912.3	915.5	1076.8	-54.2	300.5	722.2	3991.9
1977	655.6	985.4	322.4	681.7	1075.1	1470.9	936.9	940.1	1112.5	-24.4	317.0	771.1	4078.1
1978	660.5	1000.2	334.8	712.1	1076.6	1494.6	966.9	969.6	1189.8	-52.2	332.5	805.1	4176.5
1979	595.9	937.1	299.6	675.7	1025.1	1444.6	923.5	926.7	1132.0	8.0	333.9	806.1	3984.1
1980	548.1	897.6	276.8	645.8	1014.8	1425.4	817.2	820.3	1116.2	16.1	330.8	801.5	3789.2

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	84.9	11.6	20.8	117.4	34.0	85.1	537.4
1961	51.5	0.7	52.3	260.5	89.8	13.1	19.9	122.7	36.9	90.4	562.8
1962	54.6	0.8	55.4	286.3	87.0	13.4	21.7	122.2	39.2	94.5	597.5
1963	46.2	0.7	46.9	298.5	80.2	14.4	23.3	118.0	41.9	100.4	605.7
1964	39.5	0.9	40.4	325.0	78.9	13.5	20.0	112.5	45.4	108.2	631.5
1965	36.9	1.0	37.9	352.9	76.8	14.3	24.0	115.0	48.4	116.0	670.2
1966	39.8	0.9	40.7	366.0	71.6	10.5	28.6	110.6	53.8	129.4	700.6
1967	35.6	0.9	36.5	394.5	70.5	4.7	30.9	106.1	56.9	136.0	730.0
1968	27.6	1.0	28.6	404.5	73.2	6.8	31.0	111.0	64.0	153.1	761.2
1969	28.1	0.7	28.8	447.5	70.8	7.2	34.1	112.1	70.1	168.3	826.8
1970	20.6	0.9	21.5	452.8	69.7	7.6	32.5	109.8	76.9	186.7	847.7
1971	18.7	0.4	19.1	477.0	71.0	6.9	32.9	110.9	81.8	199.1	887.9
1972	12.8	0.4	13.2	501.0	73.3	9.7	36.4	119.4	86.9	209.6	930.1
1973	9.3	0.6	9.9	454.6	69.8	10.3	35.0	115.1	92.7	224.6	897.0
1974	9.5	0.6	10.1	472.8	67.8	8.0	33.3	109.2	91.7	225.8	909.7
1975	6.9	0.3	7.2	488.2	70.4	6.9	34.0	111.3	90.0	218.1	914.7
1976	8.3	0.4	8.8	517.6	84.3	3.2	36.5	124.0	89.8	215.8	956.0
1977	7.0	0.4	7.4	529.9	81.4	2.6	34.3	118.3	96.1	233.7	985.4
1978	7.3	0.4	7.7	528.9	86.2	4.2	33.6	124.0	99.3	240.4	1000.2
1979	2.9	0.3	3.2	504.5	47.9	2.4	38.0	88.2	99.9	241.3	937.1
1980	1.4	0.3	1.7	490.0	20.4	0.9	35.1	56.4	102.1	247.4	897.6

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	2229	47	2276	232	14579	2052	5193	21824	9969	24945
1961	1934	29	1963	252	15410	2302	4963	22675	10809	26508
1962	2048	32	2080	277	14940	2369	5410	22718	11475	27707
1963	1732	30	1762	290	13773	2548	5815	22137	12267	29412
1964	1479	36	1515	315	13553	2390	4979	20921	13315	31705
1965	1380	42	1422	342	13177	2518	5984	21679	14173	33991
1966	1488	37	1525	354	12291	1844	7125	21261	15775	37938
1967	1332	38	1371	382	12103	828	8047	20978	16663	39873
1968	1032	42	1074	392	12568	1197	8111	21876	18765	44881
1969	1047	30	1077	434	12157	1275	8962	22395	20546	49316
1970	768	39	807	439	11971	1336	8606	21913	22533	54729
1971	690	17	707	463	12195	1214	8732	22141	23977	58367
1972	473	18	491	488	12583	1716	9675	23973	25462	61439
1973	348	23	371	446	11989	1809	9350	23148	27179	65839
1974	364	25	389	462	11637	1419	8938	21994	26880	66190
1975	268	13	281	479	12082	1225	9145	22452	26366	63923
1976	323	19	342	508	14479	571	9828	24878	26308	63235
1977	278	18	296	520	13978	464	9317	23758	28157	68495
1978	291	16	307	521	14799	740	9153	24692	29096	70452
1979	115	12	127	496	8226	419	10314	18959	29288	70717
1980	55	14	70	478	3496	161	9547	13204	29930	72520

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	110.5	0.8	111.3	48.9	26.8	0.4	3.7	1.9	52.1	84.9	34.5	86.2	365.8
1961	95.7	0.5	96.2	59.9	28.3	0.5	3.5	2.0	50.8	85.2	38.7	94.9	374.9
1962	101.3	0.5	101.9	70.8	27.4	0.5	3.8	2.3	48.4	82.5	42.6	102.8	400.4
1963	85.9	0.5	86.3	77.2	25.3	0.6	4.1	2.4	48.3	80.6	45.1	108.2	397.5
1964	73.4	0.6	74.0	105.6	24.9	0.5	3.5	2.3	40.6	71.8	48.1	114.6	414.1
1965	68.6	0.7	69.3	133.1	24.2	0.5	4.2	2.4	46.1	77.6	51.6	123.8	455.3
1966	74.0	0.6	74.5	166.4	22.6	0.4	5.0	2.4	41.7	72.1	58.4	140.4	511.9
1967	66.2	0.6	66.8	180.9	22.2	0.2	5.4	2.5	47.6	78.0	62.9	150.5	539.1
1968	51.3	0.7	52.0	180.0	23.1	0.3	5.5	2.7	47.1	78.6	67.6	161.8	540.0
1969	52.1	0.5	52.6	194.9	22.3	0.3	6.0	2.8	48.6	80.0	72.1	173.0	572.6
1970	38.3	0.6	38.9	199.4	22.0	0.3	5.7	2.8	47.8	78.7	76.7	186.2	579.9
1971	34.7	0.3	35.0	216.9	22.4	0.3	5.8	2.8	30.8	62.1	80.3	195.5	589.9
1972	23.7	0.3	23.9	230.5	23.1	0.4	6.4	2.9	33.6	66.3	84.5	203.8	609.1
1973	17.3	0.4	17.7	222.9	22.0	0.4	6.2	3.2	33.1	64.9	91.3	221.2	618.0
1974	17.7	0.4	18.1	221.3	21.4	0.3	5.9	3.1	34.9	65.6	90.6	223.2	618.8
1975	12.8	0.2	13.0	220.0	22.2	0.3	6.0	3.6	32.1	64.1	95.9	232.4	625.4
1976	15.5	0.3	15.8	251.3	26.6	0.1	6.4	3.7	26.7	63.6	99.9	240.2	671.0
1977	13.0	0.3	13.3	248.3	25.7	0.1	6.0	3.9	25.1	60.8	104.7	254.6	681.7
1978	13.5	0.3	13.8	255.9	27.2	0.2	5.9	4.1	27.7	65.1	110.3	267.0	712.1
1979	5.4	0.2	5.6	241.5	15.1	0.1	6.7	4.3	26.3	52.6	110.2	266.0	675.7
1980	2.6	0.2	2.8	233.7	12.2	0.1	6.2	5.3	16.6	40.3	107.8	261.2	645.8

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	4139	31	4170	47	4597	78	916	353	8294	14239	10099	25270
1961	3591	19	3610	58	4859	88	876	388	8083	14294	11337	27804
1962	3803	22	3825	68	4711	90	955	435	7695	13887	12473	30117
1963	3216	20	3236	75	4343	97	1026	450	7681	13598	13224	31707
1964	2747	24	2771	102	4274	91	879	435	6452	12131	14105	33586
1965	2563	28	2591	129	4155	96	1056	465	7341	13113	15123	36271
1966	2763	25	2787	161	3876	70	1257	465	6627	12295	17112	41155
1967	2475	25	2500	175	3817	32	1420	484	7571	13323	18438	44119
1968	1917	28	1945	175	3963	46	1431	509	7496	13446	19826	47419
1969	1945	20	1965	189	3834	49	1582	526	7736	13726	21124	50703
1970	1427	26	1453	193	3775	51	1519	533	7611	13488	22470	54576
1971	1281	11	1292	210	3846	46	1541	539	4900	10872	23538	57296
1972	879	12	891	224	3968	66	1707	543	5342	11625	24754	59731
1973	646	15	661	219	3781	69	1650	607	5262	11369	26762	64830
1974	676	17	693	216	3670	54	1577	599	5546	11446	26562	65408
1975	497	9	506	216	3810	47	1614	678	5101	11249	28096	68116
1976	599	13	612	247	4566	22	1734	712	4254	11288	29293	70410
1977	517	12	529	244	4408	18	1644	742	3989	10800	30678	74628
1978	540	11	550	252	4667	28	1615	788	4404	11502	32322	78263
1979	214	8	222	237	2594	16	1820	823	4190	9443	32283	77949
1980	103	10	113	228	2090	16	1685	1008	2638	7436	31598	76562

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	357.8	0.8	358.6	192.7	39.7	76.1	0.0	18.4	29.7	8.1	33.6	105.3	8.3	91.4	410.6	0.2	46.8	117.1	1126.1
1961	352.2	0.5	352.7	210.7	38.7	78.1	0.0	15.4	30.7	7.9	31.1	105.6	7.0	97.3	411.9	0.2	45.9	112.5	1134.0
1962	362.6	0.6	363.2	213.8	40.8	75.1	0.0	14.5	33.7	8.3	35.2	101.7	9.4	98.2	416.9	0.2	49.6	119.8	1163.5
1963	357.0	0.6	357.6	224.6	40.0	70.7	0.0	17.3	35.9	8.3	33.0	107.7	8.4	111.7	433.2	0.2	53.5	128.3	1197.5
1964	372.5	0.9	373.4	243.5	51.0	70.7	0.0	15.7	37.5	8.7	31.6	89.9	7.9	117.9	430.9	0.2	58.4	139.1	1245.6
1965	405.6	1.0	406.7	245.4	55.4	70.5	0.0	15.4	39.0	8.0	33.9	93.3	9.3	120.4	445.2	0.2	63.8	153.1	1314.3
1966	405.8	0.9	406.7	275.7	66.2	68.9	0.0	12.8	42.5	8.3	25.8	86.5	6.8	119.7	437.6	0.2	67.9	163.4	1351.6
1967	355.7	1.0	356.7	336.0	63.9	66.0	0.0	13.9	45.2	9.3	24.5	96.2	9.1	128.2	456.3	0.2	69.5	166.4	1385.1
1968	331.8	1.1	332.9	347.3	79.0	70.6	0.0	12.2	50.4	10.2	31.9	97.2	8.1	146.3	505.8	0.2	76.3	182.6	1445.1
1969	324.6	0.8	325.3	370.1	72.1	74.7	0.0	12.2	58.2	12.0	29.1	105.4	10.7	154.5	528.9	0.2	83.4	200.2	1508.4
1970	287.0	0.9	287.9	392.7	72.2	63.1	0.0	12.5	58.1	12.2	31.6	104.7	11.8	149.5	515.7	0.2	87.5	212.5	1496.6
1971	242.2	0.3	242.5	419.7	66.9	68.1	0.0	11.2	59.1	11.9	33.7	72.0	8.6	136.4	468.0	0.2	91.6	223.0	1445.1
1972	230.9	0.3	231.2	409.7	64.9	67.8	0.0	14.4	67.8	12.8	21.2	106.1	7.7	150.7	513.3	0.2	101.7	245.5	1501.7
1973	204.8	0.4	205.3	433.3	74.0	64.9	0.0	14.8	73.1	13.1	27.9	105.3	8.6	158.6	540.2	0.2	111.1	269.2	1559.3
1974	200.9	0.5	201.5	419.5	64.7	60.6	0.0	10.2	79.3	12.5	27.2	106.6	6.6	163.3	530.9	0.2	110.1	271.1	1533.3
1975	180.2	0.4	180.5	359.4	65.1	63.3	1.6	7.7	78.6	10.1	22.5	101.7	2.7	168.8	522.0	0.2	103.5	250.9	1416.5
1976	161.3	0.6	161.9	380.6	63.7	72.4	0.6	4.9	92.1	11.2	24.1	89.3	1.9	172.7	533.0	0.2	109.8	263.9	1449.4
1977	149.0	0.6	149.6	376.9	72.0	71.2	0.4	5.3	92.2	11.9	21.2	87.3	1.4	185.4	548.4	0.2	115.3	280.5	1470.9
1978	140.7	0.5	141.3	372.5	73.7	76.2	0.0	6.1	92.5	12.7	16.6	86.8	3.2	194.8	562.7	0.2	122.2	295.8	1494.6
1979	134.2	0.4	134.6	366.4	70.3	51.5	0.0	2.7	104.5	13.3	14.9	74.4	1.3	191.0	524.0	0.2	122.8	296.6	1444.6
1980	135.5	0.4	135.9	357.7	52.2	45.5	0.0	2.4	96.6	11.9	18.4	79.4	1.5	213.1	521.0	0.2	120.0	290.7	1425.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	13400	32	13432	186	5989	13059	0	3239	7412	1340	6392	16749	1254	15278	70712	19	13722	34335
1961	13210	19	13230	204	5831	13409	0	2721	7654	1304	5919	16802	1060	16257	70957	20	13448	32981
1962	13607	24	13631	207	6152	12893	0	2552	8392	1372	6704	16177	1411	16435	72087	19	14540	35108
1963	13370	26	13395	218	6032	12145	0	3047	8953	1371	6282	17138	1269	18855	75092	22	15689	37617
1964	13937	37	13974	236	7684	12138	0	2774	9348	1440	6014	14300	1184	20065	74948	22	17126	40780
1965	15152	43	15196	238	8344	12095	0	2723	9726	1321	6452	14837	1407	20462	77366	17	18708	44869
1966	15158	40	15198	267	9972	11835	0	2260	10599	1372	4908	13762	1032	20470	76209	19	19913	47891
1967	13297	45	13342	326	9630	11334	0	2453	11767	1533	4672	15306	1374	21918	79988	19	20376	48757
1968	12385	47	12432	337	11898	12121	0	2145	13191	1684	6080	15456	1227	24884	88686	20	22377	53519
1969	12106	33	12139	359	10864	12816	0	2148	15308	1979	5543	16763	1612	26229	93262	18	24444	58673
1970	10695	37	10732	381	10877	10828	0	2196	15378	2015	6017	16658	1774	25488	91233	20	25647	62293
1971	8930	14	8944	407	10089	11685	0	1973	15673	1968	6416	11445	1303	23593	84146	19	26854	65369
1972	8575	14	8588	399	9774	11645	0	2536	18024	2108	4038	16871	1159	25792	91946	17	29820	71955
1973	7632	17	7649	425	11152	11147	0	2607	19504	2152	5302	16747	1303	27263	97178	16	32568	78894
1974	7693	22	7715	410	9746	10396	0	1801	21257	2061	5179	16955	989	28345	96727	18	32272	79468
1975	6981	15	6996	352	9812	10866	277	1351	21148	1668	4290	16176	401	29185	95174	19	30330	73531
1976	6233	26	6259	374	9605	12428	102	863	24830	1853	4583	14198	288	30753	99504	18	32183	77355
1977	5931	22	5953	370	10853	12227	74	943	25075	1957	4033	13885	217	33000	102264	21	33796	82214
1978	5614	21	5635	367	11100	13083	0	1073	25211	2102	3163	13802	484	34674	104693	17	35802	86690
1979	5354	15	5369	360	10595	8833	0	485	28407	2200	2846	11834	197	34874	100271	18	36003	86930
1980	5405	19	5424	349	7864	7806	0	429	26295	1959	3505	12623	229	38790	99500	17	35158	85188

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	124.9	137.1	0.8	9.7	578.1	2.1	853.1	0.8	2.1	875.6
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	915.5
1977	*	19.5	0.4	126.1	149.9	0.8	9.2	630.2	0.9	917.4	0.9	2.3	940.1
1978	0.0	13.5	0.1	127.5	149.4	0.7	9.9	664.9	0.9	953.4	0.8	1.9	969.6
1979	0.0	18.8	0.1	150.8	134.3	0.8	10.3	606.4	1.9	904.7	0.9	2.2	926.7
1980	0.0	14.9	0.6	130.8	110.0	0.7	9.2	549.2	1.8	802.3	0.9	2.2	820.3

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	527
1961	61	10	1964	8572	5444	208	1297	72012	1042	90538	217	533
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	554
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	569
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	21442	24215	216	1591	110050	328	157934	246	605
1975	1	14	62	19988	23982	192	1452	113671	221	159568	263	638
1976	1	17	54	21506	24870	205	1612	117420	272	165939	274	660
1977	0	19	73	21645	26468	206	1513	119971	141	170018	273	664
1978	0	13	26	21893	26378	195	1625	126582	140	176838	234	567
1979	0	19	15	25896	23720	219	1700	115445	302	167297	272	656
1980	0	15	117	22456	19440	203	1514	104550	280	148560	263	638

[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.
[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	360.2	0.0	0.0	1189.8
1979	709.0	0.0	709.0	32.6	22.1	3.2	0.0	71.6	96.9	1.2	292.2	0.0	0.0	1132.0
1980	712.6	0.0	712.6	19.8	5.7	0.9	0.0	80.8	87.3	1.3	295.2	0.0	0.0	1116.2

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	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	32	3800	564	0	11391	15755	112	27463	0	0
1980	34611	0	34611	19	970	156	0	12853	13979	121	27742	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	22.7	7.2	226.0	82.3	0.8	49.7	587.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-108.8	1519.9
1961	823.1	248.3	22.2	2.5	149.0	8.1	21.3	21.8	7.0	225.1	76.2	1.3	53.0	587.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-110.9	1549.0
1962	804.7	281.8	22.4	3.4	150.6	9.3	24.7	23.8	7.7	233.7	67.2	1.3	51.1	595.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-112.6	1570.0
1963	838.3	307.0	27.8	3.3	150.9	10.2	22.4	26.8	7.7	238.5	67.7	1.1	59.7	616.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-117.7	1644.3
1964	884.5	344.4	27.5	3.2	150.9	10.7	21.3	21.3	8.1	240.6	71.8	1.3	64.5	621.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-123.0	1727.5
1965	928.2	369.3	27.7	3.8	151.3	10.5	19.5	26.1	8.8	250.1	81.0	0.7	67.8	647.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-129.9	1816.0
1966	1000.9	413.1	23.1	3.2	151.1	10.8	17.3	30.4	9.2	263.8	75.5	0.4	67.0	656.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-131.3	1940.6
1967	963.1	448.5	30.2	2.5	152.5	13.2	11.5	32.0	8.2	267.7	71.4	0.3	67.6	657.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	-98.2	1975.4
1968	992.9	468.1	34.7	2.4	159.6	15.4	12.9	34.4	9.0	286.1	72.5	0.7	75.4	703.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	-103.1	2066.4
1969	1027.2	547.4	26.4	1.9	171.8	14.9	13.8	35.3	9.4	297.9	59.8	1.2	70.3	702.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	-111.3	2172.1
1970	1045.1	562.3	39.7	1.6	171.0	14.5	12.1	33.1	9.6	309.4	61.3	0.8	71.7	726.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	-94.8	2244.2
1971	980.1	584.6	49.4	1.5	178.7	15.3	11.9	33.5	9.9	316.5	76.7	3.0	81.0	778.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	-70.8	2276.7
1972	1094.1	592.5	44.1	1.3	199.4	16.0	12.4	38.3	10.6	333.4	90.1	2.4	85.5	834.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	-47.7	2477.6
1973	1130.6	553.2	54.4	1.3	200.1	16.2	8.5	39.0	12.5	347.1	97.7	2.8	93.1	876.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	-51.9	2513.3
1974	1050.2	544.6	53.6	1.4	201.1	14.7	6.0	41.0	12.0	337.8	101.1	1.2	99.3	872.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	-12.1	2460.0
1975	1085.2	487.0	39.6	1.1	194.1	14.8	4.8	45.0	9.7	339.6	88.3	0.7	93.9	831.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	2410.5
1976	1080.9	433.3	35.5	1.3	210.8	15.1	7.5	53.0	10.8	353.7	120.6	0.1	110.5	919.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	2453.9
1977	1107.5	405.8	40.8	1.3	221.4	15.4	7.0	59.6	10.8	354.3	122.3	0.1	124.0	957.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	40.6	2514.9
1978	1074.6	448.1	55.8	1.5	228.8	14.9	7.7	51.0	11.6	370.8	119.5	0.2	132.5	994.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	51.1	2571.8
1979	1170.1	513.3	50.9	1.3	212.1	15.5	4.5	57.6	12.2	343.4	109.4	*	131.3	938.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	18.4	2644.6
1980	1145.1	501.0	34.2	1.3	179.2	13.6	3.7	53.3	10.8	316.2	92.1	0.1	120.7	825.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	-34.3	2441.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	5658	1181	43029	13093	113	8053	105004	0	100	0	0	-31884
1961	33044	240	3351	487	25590	1488	3752	5429	1149	42848	12114	202	8551	104953	0	107	0	0	-32491
1962	32486	272	3378	668	25860	1714	4358	5939	1269	44480	10685	200	8272	106823	0	75	0	0	-32987
1963	33849	298	4193	657	25904	1872	3952	6672	1269	45411	10764	162	9726	110581	0	52	0	0	-34485
1964	35657	334	4144	640	25912	1958	3751	5306	1333	45801	11422	200	10536	111002	0	45	0	0	-36055
1965	37584	358	4173	757	25969	1906	3444	6516	1458	47605	12884	110	11064	115887	0	94	0	0	-38063
1966	40555	400	4229	643	25937	1972	3058	7573	1515	50228	12016	63	11016	118250	0	95	0	0	-38490
1967	39243	435	4546	496	26184	2396	2029	8340	1349	50968	11357	39	11049	118753	0	469	0	0	-28783
1968	40652	454	5226	473	27400	2792	2282	9006	1482	54468	11529	104	12252	127014	0	524	0	0	-30207
1969	42155	531	3982	379	29492	2698	2429	9265	1554	56702	9511	175	11299	127485	0	591	0	0	-32627
1970	43027	545	5977	311	29362	2612	2130	8769	1583	58906	9757	124	11353	131139	0	495	0	0	-27797
1971	40731	567	7450	296	30670	2755	2090	8881	1627	60253	12194	458	12653	139501	0	431	0	0	-20738
1972	45388	577	6647	258	34235	2871	2184	10176	1742	63465	14326	369	13274	149748	0	385	0	0	-13987
1973	47387	542	8198	256	34353	2898	1506	10410	2064	66082	15536	415	14447	156794	0	480	0	0	-15214
1974	44871	532	8083	274	34516	2633	1051	10987	1976	64300	16078	175	15468	156156	0	445	0	0	-3545
1975	46899	477	5963	217	33314	2653	841	12104	1604	64640	14052	104	14841	150334	0	444	0	0	674
1976	46709	425	5350	256	36193	2714	1324	14290	1782	67324	19188	15	17823	166259	0	479	0	0	4606
1977	48439	398	6146	262	38006	2773	1233	16216	1787	67441	19447	13	20267	173591	0	374	0	0	11908
1978	47139	441	8405	305	39278	2673	1364	13898	1919	70588	19004	23	21230	178687	0	361	0	0	14982
1979	50993	504	7674	258	36406	2778	799	15660	2008	65370	17401	5	21177	169536	0	438	0	0	5382
1980	50301	489	5155	250	30762	2441	659	14496	1788	60192	14644	10	19615	150012	0	474	0	0	-10053

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	178.4	254.5	87.7	122.0	780.1	878.4	264.6	265.0	317.9	-108.8	59.7	149.4	1519.9
1961	186.1	265.6	87.9	124.1	796.0	898.4	260.7	260.9	329.2	-110.9	63.3	155.1	1549.0
1962	199.2	282.6	91.0	130.3	769.2	881.9	275.0	275.2	348.3	-112.6	69.0	166.7	1570.0
1963	198.7	286.0	91.0	132.8	822.6	942.9	282.4	282.6	367.4	-117.7	73.5	176.2	1644.3
1964	199.9	292.7	89.2	134.1	883.7	1013.0	287.6	287.8	390.1	-123.0	79.0	188.1	1727.5
1965	205.8	306.1	93.4	142.5	927.2	1070.5	296.8	296.9	422.7	-129.9	86.2	206.7	1816.0
1966	215.6	325.8	99.6	153.4	984.3	1145.5	315.7	315.9	456.7	-131.3	95.5	229.8	1940.6
1967	227.9	346.2	105.9	163.3	966.8	1138.9	326.7	326.9	446.2	-98.2	102.6	245.4	1975.4
1968	239.3	369.7	108.3	171.6	993.6	1182.8	342.2	342.3	486.1	-103.1	112.9	270.1	2066.4
1969	251.7	396.3	114.8	184.5	1022.5	1231.6	359.6	359.6	534.8	-111.3	124.5	298.9	2172.1
1970	251.7	409.5	120.6	196.8	1049.7	1259.8	378.0	378.1	538.9	-94.8	129.5	314.6	2244.2
1971	258.7	427.1	125.6	207.5	1030.7	1250.7	391.4	391.4	541.2	-70.8	137.0	333.4	2276.7
1972	273.0	451.6	137.0	225.9	1136.8	1376.2	423.9	423.9	554.6	-47.7	148.5	358.3	2477.6
1973	249.4	440.3	122.3	217.8	1145.0	1414.8	440.3	440.3	608.3	-51.9	162.6	393.8	2513.3
1974	246.8	442.2	121.2	217.8	1092.5	1371.0	428.9	429.0	582.7	-12.1	164.8	405.8	2460.0
1975	252.4	443.7	120.2	225.9	1000.3	1312.0	428.6	428.9	606.7	2.3	177.8	431.1	2410.5
1976	249.1	442.8	120.9	231.5	984.8	1334.4	444.9	445.3	638.5	15.7	192.2	462.0	2453.9
1977	245.1	456.5	113.5	230.8	1003.7	1375.6	451.8	452.1	660.2	40.6	204.2	496.6	2514.9
1978	260.0	473.2	117.4	228.6	1033.5	1406.9	462.8	463.0	647.0	51.1	204.1	494.1	2571.8
1979	251.8	465.2	113.3	231.4	1091.2	1477.4	470.3	470.6	699.7	18.4	210.3	507.7	2644.6
1980	228.5	453.4	108.0	229.4	956.9	1315.8	442.9	443.2	739.9	-34.3	206.1	499.5	2441.8

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	47.3	19.1	13.6	80.0	21.7	54.4	254.5
1961	18.4	0.0	18.4	87.5	49.8	17.0	13.4	80.2	23.0	56.5	265.6
1962	18.1	0.0	18.1	98.4	50.1	17.8	14.8	82.7	24.4	59.0	282.6
1963	15.2	0.0	15.2	102.0	49.1	15.8	16.5	81.4	25.7	61.7	286.0
1964	11.2	0.0	11.2	111.5	49.5	15.2	12.5	77.2	27.4	65.3	292.7
1965	10.1	0.0	10.1	118.0	47.5	14.2	16.0	77.7	29.5	70.8	306.1
1966	10.9	0.5	11.3	126.5	45.9	13.3	18.6	77.8	32.4	77.8	325.8
1967	9.4	1.0	10.3	144.0	46.9	7.1	19.6	73.6	34.9	83.4	346.2
1968	8.3	1.1	9.5	150.5	48.2	10.6	20.5	79.3	38.4	92.0	369.7
1969	6.0	0.5	6.5	161.6	47.8	11.7	24.1	83.7	42.5	102.1	396.3
1970	6.6	0.6	7.2	163.6	46.7	10.4	23.8	81.0	46.0	111.8	409.5
1971	6.4	0.4	6.8	167.8	49.7	10.2	24.1	84.0	49.0	119.4	427.1
1972	7.6	0.3	8.0	173.8	53.0	10.9	27.3	91.2	52.3	126.3	451.6
1973	4.5	0.4	4.9	158.1	52.6	7.5	26.3	86.4	55.8	135.1	440.3
1974	4.9	0.3	5.1	161.9	49.5	5.1	25.1	79.7	56.4	139.0	442.2
1975	8.1	0.2	8.3	166.1	49.1	4.1	24.8	78.0	55.9	135.5	443.7
1976	5.6	0.1	5.7	155.8	55.7	6.4	25.5	87.6	56.9	136.7	442.8
1977	3.5	0.1	3.6	154.5	55.8	6.0	25.2	86.9	61.6	149.8	456.5
1978	1.6	0.1	1.6	171.2	56.9	6.6	23.7	87.3	62.3	150.9	473.2
1979	1.3	*	1.4	176.3	44.3	3.0	26.8	74.2	62.5	150.9	465.2
1980	2.0	*	2.0	167.6	31.3	2.8	24.8	58.9	65.7	159.2	453.4

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	740	0	740	76	8119	3370	3390	14879	6371	15942
1961	689	0	689	85	8545	3005	3341	14892	6748	16550
1962	680	0	680	95	8599	3134	3693	15426	7160	17288
1963	569	0	569	99	8437	2785	4112	15334	7537	18071
1964	419	0	419	108	8505	2684	3105	14294	8042	19150
1965	378	0	378	114	8160	2498	3990	14648	8651	20749
1966	406	20	426	122	7878	2349	4627	14854	9482	22804
1967	350	42	392	140	8046	1259	5105	14411	10218	24452
1968	311	49	360	146	8277	1875	5363	15515	11268	26949
1969	223	23	246	157	8209	2069	6339	16617	12463	29914
1970	245	25	270	159	8021	1837	6304	16162	13488	32761
1971	236	19	255	163	8535	1800	6391	16726	14372	34984
1972	283	15	298	169	9096	1928	7257	18281	15335	37003
1973	168	15	182	155	9032	1321	7023	17376	16351	39608
1974	187	11	198	158	8504	901	6722	16127	16543	40736
1975	315	7	322	163	8436	717	6665	15818	16375	39700
1976	218	4	222	153	9568	1123	6881	17572	16673	40077
1977	141	3	144	152	9576	1054	6846	17477	18048	43904
1978	62	2	64	168	9776	1166	6463	17405	18262	44219
1979	54	1	55	173	7613	535	7283	15431	18316	44225
1980	80	0	80	164	5373	492	6741	12606	19262	46672

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	36.7	0.0	36.7	20.7	16.4	1.9	2.4	0.9	8.7	30.3	9.8	24.5	122.0
1961	34.1	0.0	34.1	24.8	17.3	1.7	2.4	0.8	6.8	29.0	10.5	25.7	124.1
1962	33.7	0.0	33.7	28.7	17.4	1.7	2.6	0.9	5.9	28.6	11.5	27.8	130.3
1963	28.2	0.0	28.2	33.5	17.1	1.5	2.9	0.8	6.9	29.3	12.3	29.5	132.8
1964	20.8	0.0	20.8	38.7	17.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	8.0	29.7	13.3	31.6	134.1
1965	18.8	0.0	18.8	43.6	16.5	1.4	2.8	0.9	9.4	31.0	14.4	34.6	142.5
1966	20.2	0.3	20.5	49.5	16.0	1.3	3.3	0.8	8.2	29.6	15.8	38.0	153.4
1967	17.4	0.6	18.0	60.1	16.3	0.7	3.5	0.7	6.6	27.8	16.9	40.5	163.3
1968	15.5	0.8	16.2	62.5	16.8	1.0	3.6	0.8	7.4	29.5	18.7	44.7	171.6
1969	11.1	0.3	11.5	74.7	16.6	1.1	4.3	1.0	5.6	28.7	20.5	49.2	184.5
1970	12.2	0.4	12.6	80.0	16.2	1.0	4.2	1.3	5.3	28.1	22.2	54.0	196.8
1971	11.9	0.3	12.2	80.4	17.3	1.0	4.3	1.1	9.4	33.1	23.8	58.0	207.5
1972	14.2	0.2	14.4	87.6	18.4	1.1	4.8	1.2	9.5	35.0	26.0	62.8	225.9
1973	8.4	0.2	8.6	78.4	18.3	0.7	4.6	1.1	10.5	35.3	27.9	67.6	217.8
1974	9.1	0.2	9.2	77.7	17.2	0.5	4.4	0.8	11.3	34.2	27.9	68.7	217.8
1975	15.1	0.1	15.2	71.9	17.1	0.4	4.4	0.6	10.6	33.1	30.9	74.8	225.9
1976	10.5	0.1	10.5	68.8	19.4	0.6	4.5	0.7	16.4	41.6	32.5	78.1	231.5
1977	6.6	0.1	6.6	64.4	19.4	0.6	4.4	1.3	16.7	42.5	34.2	83.1	230.8
1978	2.9	*	2.9	71.2	19.8	0.6	4.2	0.8	17.8	43.2	32.5	78.8	228.6
1979	2.5	*	2.5	75.6	15.4	0.3	4.7	0.7	14.0	35.2	34.6	83.5	231.4
1980	3.7	*	3.7	71.7	11.5	0.2	4.4	1.2	15.3	32.5	35.5	85.9	229.4

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	1373	0	1373	20	2823	328	598	166	1387	5302	2874	7191
1961	1279	0	1279	24	2971	292	590	156	1088	5097	3074	7540
1962	1264	0	1264	28	2990	305	652	168	944	5058	3374	8147
1963	1058	0	1058	32	2934	271	726	158	1098	5187	3604	8642
1964	777	0	777	38	2957	261	548	159	1274	5199	3887	9257
1965	702	0	702	42	2837	243	704	170	1497	5451	4229	10143
1966	754	13	767	48	2739	228	816	160	1308	5251	4631	11139
1967	650	28	678	58	2798	122	901	137	1051	5008	4956	11858
1968	577	33	610	61	2878	182	946	146	1170	5322	5474	13092
1969	415	15	430	72	2854	201	1119	200	894	5268	6008	14422
1970	455	17	472	78	2789	179	1112	251	842	5173	6513	15820
1971	438	13	451	78	2968	175	1128	219	1491	5981	6986	17004
1972	526	10	536	85	3163	187	1281	228	1516	6375	7627	18404
1973	311	10	321	77	3140	128	1239	219	1667	6394	8181	19818
1974	347	7	354	76	2957	88	1186	147	1799	6177	8182	20147
1975	584	5	589	71	2933	70	1176	120	1692	5991	9046	21931
1976	405	2	408	67	3327	109	1214	124	2613	7387	9527	22900
1977	262	2	264	63	3330	102	1208	254	2659	7554	10009	24349
1978	116	1	117	70	3399	113	1141	144	2836	7633	9533	23084
1979	100	1	101	74	2647	52	1285	139	2231	6354	10135	24472
1980	148	0	148	70	1976	31	1190	223	2436	5856	10396	25189

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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 Hydro-power	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	450.8	0.0	450.8	106.1	21.0	56.3	0.0	1.1	6.6	3.0	14.6	70.2	0.8	49.7	223.2	*	28.1	70.2	878.4
1961	451.0	0.0	451.0	120.8	22.2	57.2	0.0	2.6	5.9	2.9	13.6	65.6	1.3	53.0	224.2	*	29.7	72.8	898.4
1962	418.5	0.0	418.5	133.8	22.4	56.7	0.0	5.2	6.2	3.7	14.3	55.9	1.3	51.1	216.9	0.0	33.0	79.7	881.9
1963	444.4	0.0	444.4	146.7	27.8	57.5	0.0	5.1	7.2	3.7	14.3	55.1	1.1	59.7	231.5	0.0	35.4	84.9	942.9
1964	477.3	0.0	477.3	170.6	27.5	56.3	0.0	4.6	6.5	3.8	13.6	57.6	1.3	64.5	235.7	0.0	38.2	91.1	1013.0
1965	490.7	0.0	490.7	165.7	27.7	57.0	0.0	4.0	7.2	5.1	14.0	67.3	0.7	67.8	250.8	0.0	42.2	101.1	1070.5
1966	529.1	0.5	529.6	209.9	28.1	56.7	0.0	2.7	8.4	5.3	12.7	63.5	0.4	67.0	244.8	0.0	47.3	113.9	1145.5
1967	507.5	1.2	508.7	217.5	30.2	55.5	0.0	3.7	8.8	4.7	10.1	59.8	0.3	67.6	240.6	0.0	50.7	121.4	1138.9
1968	493.3	1.3	494.6	238.3	34.7	60.5	0.0	1.3	10.1	5.2	11.7	61.2	0.7	75.4	260.8	0.0	55.8	133.4	1182.8
1969	503.2	0.6	503.8	278.1	26.4	64.8	0.0	0.9	6.7	5.8	14.6	50.0	1.2	70.3	240.6	0.0	61.5	147.6	1231.6
1970	525.0	0.6	525.6	276.8	39.7	59.3	0.0	0.6	4.9	5.9	11.8	52.6	0.8	71.7	247.4	0.0	61.3	148.8	1259.8
1971	461.3	0.4	461.7	291.2	49.4	60.7	0.0	0.7	5.0	6.2	8.8	63.0	3.0	81.0	277.7	0.0	64.1	156.0	1250.7
1972	546.3	0.3	546.6	299.1	44.1	60.7	0.0	0.4	6.0	6.6	8.5	76.9	2.4	85.5	291.2	0.0	70.1	169.2	1376.2
1973	534.3	0.3	534.6	293.2	54.4	60.0	0.0	0.3	7.8	8.1	7.7	82.8	2.8	93.1	317.1	0.0	78.9	191.0	1414.8
1974	491.5	0.2	491.8	277.9	53.6	53.9	0.0	0.4	11.3	7.8	8.1	87.4	1.2	99.3	322.9	0.0	80.4	198.0	1371.0
1975	481.8	0.2	482.0	227.9	39.6	53.0	0.0	0.3	15.7	5.1	6.6	75.6	0.7	93.9	290.4	0.0	91.0	220.7	1312.0
1976	443.2	0.1	443.3	200.4	35.5	57.7	0.0	0.5	22.8	5.7	6.0	102.2	0.1	110.5	341.1	0.0	102.7	246.9	1334.4
1977	455.9	0.1	456.0	181.0	40.8	57.0	0.0	0.4	29.8	6.6	4.4	103.6	0.1	124.0	366.7	0.0	108.3	263.5	1375.6
1978	453.3	0.1	453.4	197.5	55.8	57.7	0.0	0.5	22.9	7.1	5.7	100.3	0.2	132.5	382.6	0.0	109.1	264.3	1406.9
1979	482.2	*	482.2	248.6	50.9	43.5	0.0	1.2	25.9	7.5	5.5	94.5	*	131.3	360.4	0.0	113.1	273.1	1477.4
1980	411.2	*	411.2	250.6	34.2	29.3	0.0	0.8	23.9	6.6	3.9	75.5	0.1	120.7	295.1	0.0	104.9	254.1	1315.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydro-power	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	16883	0	16883	102	3164	9666	0	202	1637	489	2776	11172	113	8053	37271	0	8226	20584
1961	16915	0	16915	117	3351	9812	0	455	1465	476	2582	10429	202	8551	37323	1	8695	21324
1962	15704	0	15704	129	3378	9737	0	920	1557	604	2714	8899	200	8272	36281	0	9676	23363
1963	16643	0	16643	142	4193	9878	0	896	1795	604	2721	8761	162	9726	38735	0	10381	24890
1964	17858	0	17858	165	4144	9673	0	806	1618	634	2588	9155	200	10536	39355	0	11208	26689
1965	18330	0	18330	180	4173	9783	0	703	1793	843	2661	10703	110	11064	41833	0	12360	29642
1966	19766	21	19787	203	4229	9740	0	480	2092	876	2424	10094	63	11016	41013	0	13876	33371
1967	18972	50	19022	211	4546	9530	0	647	2293	780	1920	9516	39	11049	40322	0	14870	35582
1968	18414	55	18469	231	5226	10387	0	225	2650	857	2235	9731	104	12252	43668	0	16347	39097
1969	18769	25	18794	270	3982	11128	0	159	1753	956	2771	7954	175	11299	40176	0	18022	43258
1970	19561	24	19585	268	5977	10173	0	115	1310	974	2238	8374	124	11353	40636	0	17952	43603
1971	17011	15	17026	282	7450	10421	0	115	1315	1019	1681	10015	458	12653	45128	0	18782	45720
1972	20286	11	20297	291	6647	10428	0	69	1588	1091	1622	12234	369	13274	47323	0	20555	49599
1973	19909	11	19920	287	8198	10304	0	57	2090	1339	1470	13174	415	14447	51494	0	23112	55989
1974	18818	10	18828	271	8083	9248	0	62	3026	1282	1540	13902	175	15468	52785	0	23572	58045
1975	18668	8	18676	223	5963	9096	0	55	4214	842	1263	12020	104	14841	48398	0	26675	64670
1976	17132	5	17137	197	5350	9911	0	92	6141	935	1149	16250	15	17823	57666	0	30102	72354
1977	18142	4	18147	178	6146	9785	0	76	8109	1096	835	16480	13	20267	62806	0	31751	77238
1978	18083	3	18086	194	8405	9901	0	85	6245	1177	1078	15957	23	21230	64099	0	31988	77454
1979	19240	2	19242	244	7674	7467	0	212	7036	1231	1048	15038	5	21177	60887	0	33153	80049
1980	16407	1	16408	245	5155	5030	0	136	6513	1096	752	12008	10	19615	50315	0	30730	74459

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	64.6	14.7	0.2	4.2	328.9	1.9	415.8	*	0.1	429.0
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
1980	0.0	9.1	1.3	102.2	13.6	0.2	4.2	311.1	1.3	433.7	0.1	0.2	443.2

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	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	11091	2633	53	694	62613	295	77653	6	15
1975	3	10	217	10927	2653	49	763	63257	340	78206	26	62
1976	1	5	256	11843	2714	54	847	66051	325	82090	28	68
1977	1	5	262	12940	2750	53	692	66353	308	83357	27	65
1978	0	5	305	12186	2673	50	743	69366	211	85534	22	52
1979	0	10	258	17291	2744	56	777	64184	132	85442	28	67
1980	0	9	250	17548	2441	52	692	59217	200	80400	27	66

[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.
[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	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	647.0
1979	684.0	0.0	684.0	2.9	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	699.7
1980	728.2	0.0	728.2	2.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	739.9

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	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
1980	33664	0	33664	2	835	0	0	0	835	474	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	20.2	4.3	152.8	6.5	1.3	25.0	304.2	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.3	-7.7	622.8
1961	110.4	211.8	15.8	1.0	58.8	1.0	13.3	20.1	4.2	153.0	6.6	1.1	26.7	301.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.2	-7.8	625.8
1962	122.1	221.0	15.7	1.0	64.5	1.1	11.8	23.7	4.4	154.5	5.5	1.0	27.0	310.3	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.1	-8.6	654.8
1963	122.9	225.8	14.0	0.9	64.6	1.2	13.1	26.0	4.4	158.2	5.9	1.4	30.6	320.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.2	2.3	679.5
1964	117.7	251.4	15.8	1.0	64.1	1.3	12.1	24.9	4.6	156.6	6.5	1.0	32.9	320.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.3	6.6	703.9
1965	132.3	255.4	16.2	1.0	64.6	1.2	8.6	30.0	4.2	160.2	3.3	0.9	33.2	323.5	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.3	10.3	731.6
1966	131.4	247.4	16.9	1.2	72.2	1.5	7.2	34.1	4.4	169.7	5.5	0.6	38.2	351.6	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.4	-4.0	735.9
1967	126.5	281.6	16.0	1.1	73.7	2.5	5.0	40.5	3.9	176.8	3.1	0.7	39.6	363.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.4	2.4	782.2
1968	125.5	306.7	16.2	0.9	82.7	3.5	3.5	41.9	4.3	182.0	2.8	0.6	39.5	377.7	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.3	-0.1	820.1
1969	133.5	328.2	16.8	0.8	80.5	4.1	3.4	46.0	4.2	186.1	2.5	1.2	40.2	385.8	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.3	5.8	862.6
1970	138.2	359.5	17.9	0.8	79.7	4.0	2.8	41.9	4.2	187.5	2.6	1.4	39.7	382.6	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.4	4.0	894.5
1971	131.3	355.3	19.5	0.8	83.0	3.6	2.1	42.3	3.5	196.1	2.6	1.2	38.0	392.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.5	15.3	904.6
1972	151.3	353.8	18.8	0.8	87.2	4.0	2.9	47.3	3.8	201.7	2.0	0.9	37.9	407.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.5	20.3	943.6
1973	156.0	372.2	16.6	0.4	90.1	3.9	3.1	47.8	4.6	221.2	4.3	0.7	39.4	432.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.5	31.8	1001.9
1974	134.6	376.3	16.0	0.8	85.9	4.1	2.0	50.2	4.4	204.1	3.9	1.0	40.4	412.9	14.8	9.3	0.0	0.4	41.5	989.7
1975	134.0	353.0	14.4	0.8	83.0	4.6	1.2	50.9	4.0	205.1	2.5	0.8	41.1	408.5	25.2	9.1	0.0	0.4	48.0	978.2
1976	173.0	317.4	16.0	0.9	88.9	5.6	1.2	69.2	4.4	214.0	3.7	0.2	47.6	451.7	27.4	6.7	0.0	0.4	43.2	1019.8
1977	190.0	285.7	16.2	0.9	93.2	5.8	1.2	65.9	4.3	216.6	4.8	0.7	50.5	460.2	31.1	8.1	0.0	0.2	51.0	1026.3
1978	208.2	242.2	17.7	0.9	97.2	6.5	1.1	57.9	4.6	215.0	3.8	1.1	50.4	456.4	13.2	9.6	0.0	0.1	76.1	1005.8
1979	226.9	296.9	20.8	0.9	122.2	6.2	2.6	65.4	4.9	202.2	5.6	0.1	63.6	494.8	30.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	52.6	1111.2
1980	239.6	276.1	11.0	0.8	91.6	4.9	1.0	60.4	4.3	185.9	2.3	0.3	61.4	424.0	27.3	9.8	0.0	0.3	45.4	1022.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	5044	713	29081	1038	197	4276	56278	0	881	0	25	-2263
1961	4555	205	2387	197	10094	184	2351	5005	694	29133	1043	163	4552	55803	0	897	0	21	-2288
1962	5078	214	2371	197	11072	210	2090	5914	720	29413	869	152	4610	57615	0	931	0	12	-2525
1963	5105	219	2107	184	11093	221	2306	6494	720	30123	932	214	5309	59702	0	758	0	16	676
1964	4879	244	2379	199	11010	234	2142	6201	756	29810	1030	147	5722	59630	0	690	0	28	1921
1965	5516	248	2440	197	11098	217	1523	7488	698	30506	525	128	5790	60609	0	928	0	30	3006
1966	5494	239	2547	245	12398	282	1262	8503	725	32308	880	91	6708	65949	0	867	0	39	-1162
1967	5304	273	2411	211	12652	453	888	10562	640	33666	499	106	6949	69039	0	806	0	36	712
1968	5327	297	2446	173	14195	631	609	10982	703	34638	440	86	6921	71826	0	951	0	33	-19
1969	5757	318	2534	160	13827	728	594	12088	687	35428	393	185	7039	73662	0	866	0	31	1692
1970	6043	349	2698	155	13680	711	490	11099	700	35702	408	216	6928	72787	0	935	0	38	1160
1971	5816	345	2941	160	14242	640	372	11201	585	37328	411	179	6604	74663	0	913	0	46	4495
1972	6846	345	2832	152	14976	716	506	12580	626	38404	325	138	6607	77863	0	993	0	45	5952
1973	6968	365	2495	76	15467	698	541	12771	751	42104	679	112	6970	82664	0	906	0	46	9317
1974	6151	368	2418	165	14751	736	357	13445	719	38847	628	149	7272	79489	1330	891	0	34	12151
1975	6228	346	2168	158	14249	818	214	13712	655	39043	405	126	7450	78999	2291	879	0	40	14064
1976	8142	311	2406	186	15257	998	215	18655	728	40738	588	33	9237	89041	2479	645	0	35	12648
1977	9110	280	2442	181	16006	1039	203	17925	713	41237	764	112	9773	90395	2888	780	0	22	14938
1978	10107	238	2671	185	16687	1164	202	15771	766	40927	599	172	9540	88685	1209	930	0	8	22306
1979	11363	292	3134	179	20987	1101	460	17770	801	38501	896	20	11888	95768	2889	898	0	0	15410
1980	12325	270	1660	159	15728	878	171	16449	714	35394	367	39	11848	83406	2563	946	0	29	13306

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	109.1	153.6	55.4	76.9	210.9	242.9	149.2	149.4	105.8	-7.7	28.0	70.1	622.8
1961	110.7	157.1	55.3	78.6	212.2	244.4	145.6	145.7	109.8	-7.8	29.5	72.5	625.8
1962	118.6	167.0	59.3	85.1	217.7	250.7	151.8	151.9	115.9	-8.6	31.4	75.9	654.8
1963	118.4	169.8	56.8	84.7	232.3	267.6	157.4	157.5	112.3	2.3	33.7	80.9	679.5
1964	117.9	172.6	56.6	86.3	245.8	285.2	159.7	159.8	117.3	6.6	36.6	87.2	703.9
1965	124.5	183.0	59.5	91.8	253.7	296.8	159.8	159.9	123.8	10.3	39.4	94.6	731.6
1966	126.2	179.1	63.1	95.1	246.7	292.6	168.7	169.0	135.2	-4.0	38.5	92.7	735.9
1967	131.7	187.8	65.1	98.8	268.3	317.5	177.8	178.1	136.9	2.4	41.1	98.3	782.2
1968	133.9	196.8	66.5	103.3	271.4	324.1	195.6	195.9	152.8	-0.1	45.0	107.7	820.1
1969	140.2	208.8	70.6	110.0	278.9	337.2	206.3	206.6	160.8	5.8	49.0	117.6	862.6
1970	141.5	217.3	73.8	116.3	288.2	350.7	209.9	210.2	177.1	4.0	52.8	128.2	894.5
1971	135.1	215.4	74.2	119.8	273.2	339.5	229.7	230.0	177.1	15.3	56.0	136.4	904.6
1972	143.4	228.1	76.9	125.3	277.7	351.8	238.1	238.4	187.1	20.3	60.8	146.7	943.6
1973	135.7	225.0	78.2	129.4	309.9	392.1	255.2	255.4	191.1	31.8	65.1	157.8	1001.9
1974	132.8	224.9	79.2	131.9	302.1	387.2	245.4	245.7	188.8	41.5	66.5	163.7	989.7
1975	133.8	231.2	81.6	141.2	280.8	358.2	247.3	247.6	186.7	48.0	68.5	166.1	978.2
1976	129.6	227.4	81.3	142.5	307.3	392.8	256.7	257.0	201.6	43.2	71.9	172.9	1019.8
1977	125.5	229.1	79.1	142.9	299.9	394.0	260.0	260.3	210.8	51.0	76.3	185.5	1026.3
1978	119.7	232.1	70.2	136.7	277.4	377.8	258.9	259.1	203.5	76.1	81.7	197.9	1005.8
1979	146.3	259.3	84.9	152.8	337.0	440.1	258.7	258.9	231.8	52.6	83.3	201.1	1111.2
1980	125.4	242.6	64.3	128.2	304.2	413.0	238.3	238.5	244.9	45.4	84.8	205.5	1022.5

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	13.8	13.0	13.3	40.1	12.7	31.8	153.6
1961	7.2	0.0	7.2	63.7	14.6	12.0	13.2	39.9	13.4	32.9	157.1
1962	7.5	0.0	7.5	70.1	14.7	10.7	15.6	41.0	14.2	34.2	167.0
1963	6.2	0.0	6.2	70.2	13.5	11.7	16.7	42.0	15.1	36.3	169.8
1964	4.5	0.0	4.5	74.0	13.0	10.8	15.5	39.4	16.2	38.5	172.6
1965	4.6	0.0	4.6	79.7	13.7	7.5	19.0	40.2	17.2	41.3	183.0
1966	4.1	0.0	4.1	81.1	14.4	4.9	21.6	40.9	15.5	37.4	179.1
1967	3.1	0.0	3.1	84.2	15.0	2.6	26.9	44.4	16.5	39.6	187.8
1968	2.2	0.0	2.2	87.6	15.1	2.6	26.4	44.1	18.5	44.4	196.8
1969	2.1	0.0	2.1	94.0	13.5	2.3	28.2	44.0	20.2	48.5	208.8
1970	1.7	0.0	1.7	99.2	13.0	1.8	25.8	40.6	22.1	53.7	217.3
1971	1.1	0.0	1.1	95.1	11.7	1.4	25.8	38.9	23.4	56.9	215.4
1972	0.7	0.0	0.7	99.1	13.2	2.0	28.5	43.6	24.8	59.9	228.1
1973	0.7	0.0	0.7	93.1	12.5	2.1	27.2	41.8	26.1	63.2	225.0
1974	1.0	0.0	1.0	94.1	11.1	1.2	25.3	37.6	26.6	65.5	224.9
1975	1.3	0.0	1.3	96.3	10.2	0.8	25.3	36.3	28.4	69.0	231.2
1976	0.5	0.0	0.5	91.4	10.6	0.7	26.5	37.7	28.7	69.1	227.4
1977	0.6	0.0	0.6	88.6	11.0	0.8	24.5	36.2	30.2	73.5	229.1
1978	2.2	0.0	2.2	82.2	12.3	0.8	22.3	35.3	32.9	79.6	232.1
1979	2.8	0.2	2.9	97.7	19.1	1.4	25.2	45.7	33.1	79.9	259.3
1980	0.8	0.2	1.0	87.0	13.8	0.3	23.3	37.4	34.2	83.0	242.6

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	319	0	319	58	2370	2301	3312	7983	3720	9308
1961	269	0	269	62	2513	2117	3298	7928	3937	9656
1962	283	0	283	68	2529	1881	3884	8294	4157	10037
1963	234	0	234	68	2320	2063	4175	8558	4433	10628
1964	169	0	169	72	2240	1906	3874	8020	4742	11291
1965	171	0	171	77	2351	1327	4738	8416	5044	12096
1966	154	0	154	79	2477	857	5385	8719	4554	10953
1967	116	0	116	82	2579	450	6996	10026	4845	11593
1968	82	0	82	85	2596	452	6925	9973	5436	13001
1969	79	0	79	91	2320	399	7418	10136	5920	14210
1970	62	0	62	96	2231	325	6818	9373	6480	15739
1971	42	0	42	92	2001	247	6844	9092	6854	16683
1972	26	0	26	96	2266	344	7568	10178	7276	17558
1973	26	0	26	91	2152	369	7260	9781	7651	18534
1974	40	0	40	92	1905	213	6778	8896	7798	19202
1975	49	0	49	94	1758	138	6799	8696	8338	20214
1976	21	0	21	90	1812	124	7129	9064	8422	20244
1977	25	0	25	87	1890	134	6654	8678	8852	21533
1978	86	0	86	81	2107	135	6078	8319	9634	23327
1979	111	6	117	96	3274	245	6848	10367	9701	23423
1980	33	8	40	85	2377	47	6339	8763	10038	24322

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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 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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	15.8	0.0	15.8	28.8	5.5	0.5	2.3	0.9	1.5	10.8	6.1	15.4	76.9
1961	13.3	0.0	13.3	31.2	5.9	0.5	2.3	1.0	1.2	10.8	6.8	16.6	78.6
1962	14.0	0.0	14.0	34.2	5.9	0.4	2.7	1.0	1.1	11.1	7.6	18.2	85.1
1963	11.6	0.0	11.6	34.2	5.4	0.5	3.0	1.0	1.2	11.0	8.2	19.7	84.7
1964	8.4	0.0	8.4	37.5	5.2	0.4	2.7	1.0	1.4	10.8	8.8	20.9	86.3
1965	8.5	0.0	8.5	39.9	5.5	0.3	3.4	1.0	0.8	11.0	9.5	22.8	91.8
1966	7.7	0.0	7.7	43.2	5.8	0.2	3.8	1.1	1.4	12.3	9.4	22.6	95.1
1967	5.8	0.0	5.8	46.6	6.0	0.1	4.7	1.2	0.7	12.7	10.0	23.8	98.8
1968	4.1	0.0	4.1	49.5	6.1	0.1	4.7	1.6	0.5	12.9	10.9	26.0	103.3
1969	3.9	0.0	3.9	54.3	5.4	0.1	5.0	1.4	0.5	12.4	11.6	27.8	110.0
1970	3.1	0.0	3.1	59.0	5.2	0.1	4.5	1.4	0.4	11.7	12.4	30.1	116.3
1971	2.1	0.0	2.1	61.0	4.7	0.1	4.6	1.4	0.4	11.2	13.3	32.3	119.8
1972	1.3	0.0	1.3	63.3	5.3	0.1	5.0	1.5	0.5	12.3	14.2	34.2	125.3
1973	1.3	0.0	1.3	64.6	5.0	0.1	4.8	1.6	0.8	12.3	14.9	36.2	129.4
1974	1.9	0.0	1.9	65.6	4.4	*	4.5	1.6	1.1	11.6	15.2	37.5	131.9
1975	2.3	0.0	2.3	68.3	4.1	*	4.5	1.7	0.7	11.0	17.4	42.2	141.2
1976	1.0	0.0	1.0	66.0	4.2	*	4.7	4.4	1.1	14.3	18.0	43.2	142.5
1977	1.2	0.0	1.2	61.7	4.4	*	4.3	6.2	1.3	16.2	18.6	45.2	142.9
1978	4.0	0.0	4.0	50.0	4.9	*	3.9	6.3	1.1	16.2	19.4	47.1	136.7
1979	5.2	0.1	5.3	59.4	7.6	0.1	4.4	6.7	1.5	20.3	19.9	48.0	152.8
1980	1.5	0.1	1.6	51.8	4.4	*	4.1	1.8	0.5	10.8	18.7	45.3	128.2

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	592	0	592	28	950	94	585	176	231	2035	1798	4500
1961	499	0	499	30	1007	86	582	182	185	2042	1980	4856
1962	525	0	525	33	1014	77	685	186	173	2134	2213	5344
1963	434	0	434	33	930	84	737	182	190	2123	2404	5765
1964	313	0	313	36	898	78	684	187	216	2062	2571	6121
1965	318	0	318	39	942	54	836	192	133	2158	2788	6685
1966	286	0	286	42	993	35	950	204	227	2409	2753	6622
1967	216	0	216	45	1034	18	1235	226	109	2621	2917	6980
1968	152	0	152	48	1040	18	1222	295	80	2656	3185	7618
1969	147	0	147	53	930	16	1309	270	72	2597	3395	8149
1970	116	0	116	57	894	13	1203	271	65	2447	3631	8820
1971	77	0	77	59	802	10	1208	275	70	2365	3888	9464
1972	48	0	48	62	908	14	1335	285	73	2616	4154	10023
1973	49	0	49	63	862	15	1281	304	126	2588	4381	10614
1974	74	0	74	64	763	9	1196	307	172	2447	4468	11002
1975	90	0	90	67	705	6	1200	323	118	2351	5097	12357
1976	39	0	39	65	726	5	1258	830	167	2987	5266	12658
1977	47	0	47	61	757	5	1174	1180	205	3322	5447	13249
1978	159	0	159	49	844	5	1073	1190	170	3283	5697	13794
1979	206	4	211	58	1312	10	1209	1267	239	4037	5828	14073
1980	61	5	66	51	748	5	1119	350	79	2300	5478	13272

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	53.6	0.0	53.6	44.9	15.8	29.9	0.0	1.1	4.5	1.2	30.1	3.6	1.3	25.0	112.5	*	9.1	22.9	242.9
1961	50.0	0.0	50.0	49.2	15.8	29.8	0.0	0.8	4.5	1.2	29.9	3.2	1.1	26.7	113.0	*	9.3	22.9	244.4
1962	52.7	0.0	52.7	50.3	15.7	31.9	0.0	0.7	5.3	1.4	28.7	2.8	1.0	27.0	114.7	*	9.7	23.3	250.7
1963	56.1	0.0	56.1	57.4	14.0	29.9	0.0	0.9	6.2	1.4	31.2	3.1	1.4	30.6	118.8	*	10.4	24.9	267.6
1964	54.0	0.0	54.0	71.3	15.8	29.7	0.0	0.9	6.5	1.5	28.6	3.6	1.0	32.9	120.4	*	11.7	27.7	285.2
1965	60.5	0.0	60.5	70.4	16.2	32.7	0.0	0.8	7.6	1.3	28.0	2.2	0.9	33.2	122.8	*	12.7	30.4	296.8
1966	59.1	0.0	59.1	47.9	16.9	36.4	0.0	2.1	8.5	1.4	31.9	3.6	0.6	38.2	139.7	*	13.5	32.5	292.6
1967	53.2	0.0	53.2	74.2	16.0	37.5	0.0	2.4	8.8	1.4	32.8	1.8	0.7	39.6	140.9	*	14.5	34.7	317.5
1968	49.7	0.0	49.7	85.2	16.2	38.1	0.0	0.8	10.7	1.5	27.4	1.7	0.6	39.5	136.4	*	15.5	37.2	324.1
1969	48.7	0.0	48.7	92.5	16.8	36.0	0.0	1.0	12.6	1.3	27.0	1.5	1.2	40.2	137.7	*	17.1	41.1	337.2
1970	49.2	0.0	49.2	102.0	17.9	34.3	0.0	0.9	11.5	1.3	28.3	1.6	1.4	39.7	137.0	*	18.2	44.2	350.7
1971	37.4	0.0	37.4	105.3	19.5	33.7	0.0	0.7	11.8	1.1	23.1	1.4	1.2	38.0	130.5	*	19.3	47.0	339.5
1972	40.2	0.0	40.2	108.4	18.8	31.8	0.0	0.8	13.7	1.2	22.8	1.1	0.9	37.9	129.1	*	21.7	52.4	351.8
1973	41.3	0.0	41.3	134.3	16.6	31.9	0.0	0.9	15.7	1.5	25.7	1.9	0.7	39.4	134.3	*	24.0	58.1	392.1
1974	34.4	0.0	34.4	136.4	16.0	28.7	0.0	0.8	20.3	1.4	20.1	2.6	1.0	40.4	131.3	*	24.6	60.5	387.2
1975	29.8	0.0	29.8	123.9	14.4	26.5	0.0	0.4	21.1	0.9	19.9	1.8	0.8	41.1	127.0	*	22.6	54.8	358.2
1976	35.8	0.0	35.8	124.7	16.0	26.3	0.0	0.5	38.0	1.0	14.6	2.5	0.2	47.6	146.8	*	25.1	60.4	392.8
1977	36.3	0.0	36.3	114.3	16.2	27.1	0.0	0.4	37.1	1.2	12.7	3.4	0.7	50.5	149.3	*	27.4	66.6	394.0
1978	35.3	0.0	35.3	96.6	17.7	30.4	0.0	0.4	31.6	1.2	10.0	2.7	1.1	50.4	145.5	*	29.4	71.1	377.8
1979	41.9	0.2	42.1	120.3	20.8	38.6	0.0	1.2	35.7	1.3	9.1	4.1	0.1	63.6	174.6	*	30.2	73.0	440.1
1980	36.5	0.2	36.7	117.3	11.0	27.2	0.0	0.7	33.0	1.2	13.7	1.7	0.3	61.4	150.2	*	31.8	77.0	413.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2007	0	2007	43	2381	5125	0	192	1131	196	5722	571	197	4276	19792	2	2676	6697
1961	1877	0	1877	48	2387	5119	0	147	1113	191	5693	504	163	4552	19869	2	2733	6702
1962	1976	0	1976	49	2371	5485	0	132	1327	236	5467	439	152	4610	20219	1	2831	6835
1963	2100	0	2100	56	2107	5141	0	159	1555	236	5932	490	214	5309	21144	2	3042	7295
1964	2022	0	2022	69	2379	5091	0	158	1619	248	5442	567	147	5722	21374	2	3415	8131
1965	2259	0	2259	68	2440	5616	0	142	1884	218	5324	348	128	5790	21891	2	3719	8919
1966	2206	0	2206	46	2547	6252	0	369	2131	227	6070	580	91	6708	24975	2	3958	9519
1967	1991	0	1991	72	2411	6439	0	420	2283	226	6237	290	106	6949	25360	1	4247	10163
1968	1856	0	1856	83	2446	6549	0	139	2798	249	5211	268	86	6921	24668	2	4553	10889
1969	1815	0	1815	90	2534	6185	0	178	3314	216	5138	238	185	7039	25027	2	5021	12053
1970	1832	0	1832	99	2698	5880	0	152	3053	220	5391	260	216	6928	24797	1	5338	12965
1971	1379	0	1379	102	2941	5783	0	115	3124	188	4402	216	179	6604	23552	1	5658	13773
1972	1494	0	1494	106	2832	5458	0	148	3653	202	4341	174	138	6607	23552	1	6361	15348
1973	1540	0	1540	132	2495	5472	0	157	4202	245	4889	302	112	6970	24844	1	7034	17040
1974	1317	0	1317	133	2418	4927	0	135	5447	234	3825	410	149	7272	24817	1	7199	17727
1975	1154	0	1154	121	2168	4556	0	70	5692	155	3791	287	126	7450	24295	1	6626	16065
1976	1384	0	1384	122	2406	4511	0	86	10252	172	2788	402	33	9237	29888	1	7367	17706
1977	1445	0	1445	112	2442	4655	0	64	10080	192	2423	546	112	9773	30287	1	8029	19533
1978	1409	0	1409	95	2671	5220	0	62	8602	206	1911	422	172	9540	28805	1	8603	20831
1979	1672	8	1680	118	3134	6629	0	205	9693	215	1739	657	20	11888	34180	1	8855	21381
1980	1457	10	1466	115	1660	4676	0	119	8972	192	2612	274	39	11848	30392	1	9318	22578

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	37.4	4.1	0.1	2.9	182.4	0.0	227.8	0.1	0.2	245.7
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
1980	0.0	13.0	0.8	45.9	4.9	0.1	3.2	170.4	0.0	225.3	0.1	0.2	238.5

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	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	6426	736	25	485	34716	0	42553	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	59
1977	0	7	181	7758	1039	16	521	37633	13	47162	24	57
1978	0	5	185	7585	1164	18	560	37826	7	47346	20	49
1979	0	11	179	8674	1101	21	586	35494	0	46055	24	57
1980	0	13	159	7888	878	19	522	32432	0	41898	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.
[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	9.6	13.2	0.0	0.1	203.5
1979	176.6	0.0	176.6	8.6	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.6	9.3	30.7	0.0	0.0	231.8
1980	200.2	0.0	200.2	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	9.8	27.3	0.0	0.3	244.9

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	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
1980	10745	0	10745	7	39	0	0	14	53	945	2563	0	29

[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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	21.6	4.5	122.9	14.4	0.1	19.0	235.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-13.4	612.6
1961	14.6	364.0	17.3	1.3	30.4	5.2	3.1	22.2	4.4	124.4	9.1	0.7	19.0	237.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-16.2	599.6
1962	15.6	373.7	19.8	2.1	30.7	5.6	2.4	24.3	4.2	129.3	9.6	0.3	19.8	248.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-16.1	621.5
1963	17.6	380.7	18.6	2.2	32.7	5.8	2.2	25.8	4.2	130.9	9.8	0.3	21.3	253.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-19.4	633.0
1964	15.6	406.3	19.7	2.2	32.1	6.7	2.2	22.6	4.4	129.1	7.1	*	21.8	248.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-19.7	650.3
1965	15.9	457.2	20.1	2.3	31.0	5.7	10.3	24.9	4.7	132.8	6.8	0.2	22.5	261.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-17.1	717.3
1966	14.3	500.0	19.0	2.1	36.2	6.2	5.4	24.0	4.8	135.9	6.2	*	23.4	263.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-18.7	758.9
1967	12.7	465.4	15.6	1.8	34.5	8.8	3.0	25.7	4.3	139.3	8.0	*	23.8	264.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-26.7	716.3
1968	13.1	511.9	13.2	1.7	38.9	9.6	3.3	28.4	4.7	146.6	10.2	*	24.8	281.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-18.9	787.4
1969	10.2	564.2	13.5	1.4	37.8	9.3	3.3	31.1	3.9	149.9	9.0	*	24.3	283.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-25.7	832.3
1970	11.3	593.5	14.5	1.4	44.0	8.6	1.7	28.4	4.0	151.5	7.8	*	23.2	285.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-23.5	866.5
1971	11.3	625.8	16.9	1.3	48.9	8.4	1.0	27.4	4.5	153.1	5.2	*	24.4	291.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-23.5	904.9
1972	13.0	645.1	15.8	1.1	53.4	8.0	0.9	28.9	4.8	163.2	12.4	*	28.0	316.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-21.3	953.3
1973	25.4	617.3	17.4	1.0	60.2	7.7	0.8	29.4	5.7	164.3	17.9	*	30.7	335.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-20.2	957.5
1974	39.9	600.8	16.5	1.1	64.5	7.7	0.6	29.2	5.4	162.8	16.7	1.7	32.3	338.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-22.9	956.5
1975	62.6	509.5	13.3	0.9	66.0	7.2	0.6	30.9	4.7	168.1	37.4	1.0	35.0	365.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-19.6	917.6
1976	73.6	525.5	15.4	1.1	69.8	6.8	1.4	34.9	5.2	177.8	40.3	0.2	39.8	392.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-20.9	970.9
1977	90.1	517.8	17.1	1.2	72.7	7.8	1.9	35.0	6.1	174.8	39.7	0.2	45.3	401.7	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-26.8	982.8
1978	137.3	529.8	22.2	1.0	83.4	8.7	1.2	31.0	6.6	176.0	42.0	0.2	51.0	423.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-46.3	1044.2
1979	148.4	596.6	21.0	1.2	112.3	11.2	4.5	35.1	6.9	167.5	31.5	0.0	60.7	451.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	-42.0	1155.0
1980	192.9	501.1	20.0	1.1	83.6	14.4	2.8	32.4	6.1	155.4	6.7	0.0	49.0	371.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-34.4	1031.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	5374	737	23404	2285	15	3232	44004	0	20	0	0	-3937
1961	571	352	2606	267	5213	975	539	5539	717	23688	1448	112	3206	44311	0	16	0	0	-4760
1962	624	361	2988	416	5266	1048	431	6056	690	24624	1526	46	3323	46412	0	15	0	0	-4720
1963	709	369	2810	433	5605	1078	388	6432	690	24926	1566	49	3633	47611	0	17	0	0	-5679
1964	621	394	2975	438	5508	1248	386	5645	724	24576	1123	3	3730	46357	0	13	0	0	-5777
1965	639	443	3034	452	5329	1058	1813	6198	770	25288	1076	28	3836	48880	0	13	0	0	-5018
1966	574	484	2860	408	6219	1152	944	5979	799	25877	988	1	4018	49244	0	13	0	0	-5481
1967	513	451	2348	347	5929	1612	528	6706	711	26514	1276	1	4119	50091	0	9	0	0	-7823
1968	534	497	1983	345	6671	1751	578	7431	781	27903	1622	1	4299	53365	0	10	0	0	-5548
1969	415	547	2042	285	6488	1691	584	8165	643	28534	1437	4	4215	54086	0	6	0	0	-7545
1970	455	576	2184	269	7559	1566	306	7521	655	28850	1247	5	3970	54130	0	7	0	0	-6900
1971	458	607	2554	248	8401	1530	183	7264	738	29138	827	0	4153	55036	0	7	0	0	-6890
1972	526	628	2384	226	9167	1456	150	7699	790	31075	1974	0	4683	59604	0	5	0	0	-6255
1973	1182	604	2627	200	10330	1403	137	7842	933	31273	2847	1	5138	62731	0	3	0	0	-5930
1974	1953	587	2484	216	11080	1408	114	7828	894	31000	2660	258	5431	63372	0	7	0	0	-6718
1975	3103	499	2006	176	11328	1310	100	8317	773	32005	5945	156	5898	68018	0	5	0	0	-5751
1976	3589	515	2315	225	11986	1230	238	9398	859	33850	6416	28	6841	73386	0	5	0	0	-6136
1977	4678	507	2572	242	12479	1417	333	9520	1011	33273	6307	24	7770	74949	0	3	0	0	-7865
1978	7471	519	3352	204	14317	1570	210	8461	1085	33496	6686	26	8518	77929	0	5	0	0	-13561
1979	7878	584	3164	240	19281	2009	798	9534	1136	31885	5006	0	10165	83216	0	4	0	0	-12303
1980	10376	488	3019	209	14359	2580	492	8825	1011	29584	1063	0	8336	69478	0	8	0	0	-10081

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	92.5	120.7	48.5	68.9	215.5	250.5	172.3	172.6	97.3	-13.4	23.9	59.9	612.6
1961	104.8	133.8	28.4	49.5	202.5	239.0	177.0	177.3	103.2	-16.2	25.2	61.8	599.6
1962	106.4	138.1	34.3	59.1	211.4	248.3	175.6	175.9	109.8	-16.1	27.4	66.3	621.5
1963	102.8	137.8	33.1	60.0	199.5	240.4	194.5	194.7	122.5	-19.4	30.3	72.8	633.0
1964	104.6	141.3	43.5	72.0	214.4	258.4	178.4	178.6	129.1	-19.7	32.4	77.1	650.3
1965	113.3	151.0	46.7	76.6	246.9	292.2	197.3	197.5	130.2	-17.1	33.3	79.8	717.3
1966	109.0	150.3	39.1	71.6	277.9	325.9	210.8	211.1	140.7	-18.7	35.8	86.2	758.9
1967	104.7	146.7	43.5	77.5	226.9	275.9	216.0	216.2	151.8	-26.7	36.9	88.3	716.3
1968	111.0	159.8	53.3	91.1	255.6	306.7	229.7	229.9	156.8	-18.9	40.6	97.2	787.4
1969	117.2	172.7	61.6	103.4	264.7	317.3	238.7	238.9	175.8	-25.7	44.1	106.0	832.3
1970	119.6	182.2	59.9	106.1	272.8	326.0	252.1	252.3	185.7	-23.5	47.3	114.9	866.5
1971	119.9	185.0	63.3	112.4	294.9	349.5	257.8	258.0	192.5	-23.5	49.2	119.8	904.9
1972	122.6	192.1	68.9	121.3	309.0	365.9	273.9	274.0	200.3	-21.3	52.4	126.5	953.3
1973	117.2	192.8	59.7	114.9	318.4	379.8	269.9	270.0	212.5	-20.2	56.2	136.1	957.5
1974	113.0	191.3	60.4	116.1	313.6	376.6	272.4	272.6	220.0	-22.9	56.9	140.2	956.5
1975	118.2	184.7	58.7	124.0	265.9	338.5	270.1	270.3	224.4	-19.6	59.8	145.0	917.6
1976	122.5	189.4	65.4	132.9	298.7	374.0	274.3	274.6	230.9	-20.9	61.7	148.3	970.9
1977	115.6	185.4	60.0	131.3	316.5	396.8	268.9	269.2	248.7	-26.8	64.6	157.2	982.8
1978	118.5	195.2	73.0	148.6	326.8	413.4	286.8	287.0	285.4	-46.3	69.9	169.3	1044.2
1979	126.2	199.5	72.5	147.5	426.9	517.6	290.1	290.4	281.2	-42.0	70.1	169.2	1155.0
1980	104.6	188.5	66.9	146.1	323.6	415.2	281.1	281.4	289.5	-34.4	74.5	180.6	1031.2

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	0.3	1.7	13.8	15.9	8.1	20.1	120.7
1961	0.4	0.0	0.4	87.3	0.4	1.9	14.7	17.1	8.4	20.6	133.8
1962	0.4	0.0	0.4	88.4	0.4	1.3	15.9	17.6	9.3	22.4	138.1
1963	0.3	0.0	0.3	84.6	0.4	1.2	16.4	17.9	10.3	24.7	137.8
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	88.8	0.3	1.0	14.3	15.6	10.8	25.8	141.3
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	89.6	0.3	7.3	16.0	23.6	11.1	26.6	151.0
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	90.5	0.4	3.2	14.8	18.4	12.1	29.2	150.3
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	87.6	0.4	0.8	15.8	17.0	12.4	29.6	146.7
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	92.1	0.4	1.0	17.3	18.7	14.4	34.4	159.8
1969	0.2	0.0	0.2	97.2	0.4	0.9	18.5	19.7	16.3	39.2	172.7
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.3	0.3	0.7	18.2	19.2	18.2	44.3	182.2
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	101.7	0.3	0.4	17.5	18.1	18.9	46.1	185.0
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	103.4	0.4	0.4	18.2	19.1	20.4	49.1	192.1
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.4	0.5	0.4	17.8	18.8	22.1	53.5	192.8
1974	*	0.0	*	95.6	0.5	0.4	16.5	17.4	22.6	55.7	191.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.3	0.5	0.3	17.0	17.8	19.4	47.1	184.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.3	0.9	0.9	17.4	19.3	19.6	47.2	189.4
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.9	1.2	17.0	19.2	20.3	49.5	185.4
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	101.0	1.0	0.7	15.6	17.3	22.4	54.3	195.2
1979	0.3	0.0	0.3	104.3	2.2	1.9	17.6	21.7	21.5	51.8	199.5
1980	*	0.0	*	87.3	0.9	*	16.3	17.2	24.5	59.4	188.5

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	22	0	22	73	52	303	3447	3803	2360	5904
1961	15	0	15	84	77	341	3668	4086	2464	6043
1962	16	0	16	85	76	223	3964	4263	2722	6573
1963	11	0	11	82	62	210	4078	4351	3023	7248
1964	8	0	8	86	50	180	3567	3796	3178	7567
1965	6	0	6	87	50	1285	3988	5324	3251	7797
1966	5	0	5	88	68	560	3698	4327	3555	8550
1967	3	0	3	85	70	138	4112	4320	3627	8679
1968	3	0	3	89	73	177	4536	4786	4214	10080
1969	7	0	7	94	60	166	4850	5076	4784	11484
1970	4	0	4	97	53	116	4819	4988	5348	12990
1971	3	0	3	99	51	64	4632	4747	5554	13519
1972	4	0	4	101	76	76	4835	4987	5966	14395
1973	2	0	2	96	85	77	4759	4921	6469	15670
1974	1	0	1	93	85	64	4426	4575	6629	16325
1975	0	0	0	98	94	60	4563	4717	5695	13806
1976	0	0	0	101	159	161	4695	5014	5758	13840
1977	0	0	0	95	156	218	4634	5008	5964	14508
1978	6	0	6	99	179	119	4253	4551	6571	15911
1979	10	0	10	102	373	329	4792	5494	6290	15187
1980	2	0	2	85	149	5	4436	4590	7189	17419

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	0.0	1.1	42.6	0.7	0.5	2.4	0.9	0.3	4.8	5.8	14.6	68.9
1961	0.7	0.0	0.7	22.5	1.0	0.6	2.6	0.9	0.1	5.1	6.1	15.0	49.5
1962	0.8	0.0	0.8	28.3	1.0	0.4	2.8	1.0	0.1	5.2	7.3	17.5	59.1
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	27.4	0.8	0.3	2.9	1.0	0.1	5.1	7.9	19.0	60.0
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	38.6	0.6	0.3	2.5	1.0	0.1	4.5	8.4	20.1	72.0
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.7	0.6	2.1	2.8	1.1	0.1	6.7	8.8	21.1	76.6
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	33.3	0.9	0.9	2.6	1.0	0.1	5.5	9.6	23.0	71.6
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	38.3	0.9	0.2	2.8	1.0	0.1	5.1	10.0	24.0	77.5
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	47.7	0.9	0.3	3.1	1.0	0.1	5.4	11.2	26.7	91.1
1969	0.4	0.0	0.4	55.7	0.8	0.3	3.3	1.1	0.1	5.5	12.3	29.6	103.4
1970	0.2	0.0	0.2	54.3	0.7	0.2	3.2	1.1	0.2	5.4	13.5	32.8	106.1
1971	0.2	0.0	0.2	58.0	0.6	0.1	3.1	1.2	0.1	5.1	14.3	34.8	112.4
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	62.9	1.0	0.1	3.2	1.2	0.2	5.7	15.4	37.1	121.3
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.7	1.1	0.1	3.1	1.3	0.2	5.9	16.1	39.1	114.9
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	54.7	1.1	0.1	2.9	1.3	0.1	5.6	16.1	39.6	116.1
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	1.2	0.1	3.0	1.4	0.2	5.9	19.1	46.3	124.0
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.4	2.0	0.3	3.1	1.4	0.2	7.0	19.8	47.7	132.9
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	2.0	0.4	3.0	1.5	0.4	7.2	20.8	50.6	131.3
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	65.6	2.3	0.2	2.8	1.5	0.5	7.2	22.1	53.5	148.6
1979	0.5	0.0	0.5	62.0	4.7	0.5	3.1	1.3	0.3	9.9	22.0	53.1	147.5
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	60.3	2.1	0.1	2.9	1.5	0.0	6.5	23.1	56.1	146.1

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	40	0	40	41	113	87	608	176	47	1032	1704	4265
1961	28	0	28	22	167	97	647	178	12	1101	1794	4400
1962	29	0	29	27	164	64	700	182	22	1131	2130	5143
1963	20	0	20	27	134	60	720	187	21	1121	2324	5573
1964	14	0	14	37	108	51	629	183	16	987	2470	5880
1965	11	0	11	38	109	367	704	202	18	1400	2580	6188
1966	8	0	8	32	148	160	653	198	16	1175	2800	6734
1967	6	0	6	37	152	39	726	198	18	1134	2935	7023
1968	6	0	6	46	157	51	801	200	21	1229	3268	7816
1969	13	0	13	54	130	47	856	201	22	1256	3608	8661
1970	7	0	7	53	115	33	850	215	34	1248	3952	9599
1971	6	0	6	56	110	18	817	221	22	1188	4193	10207
1972	7	0	7	61	164	22	853	236	29	1304	4506	10872
1973	4	0	4	53	184	22	840	255	31	1332	4729	11457
1974	3	0	3	53	185	18	781	255	22	1261	4713	11606
1975	0	0	0	52	203	17	805	268	38	1331	5593	13560
1976	0	0	0	57	343	46	828	269	34	1520	5812	13971
1977	0	0	0	52	337	62	818	279	57	1554	6095	14827
1978	10	0	10	65	387	34	751	282	77	1530	6480	15690
1979	19	0	19	61	807	94	846	243	51	2040	6445	15561
1980	3	0	3	59	358	10	783	279	0	1430	6783	16435

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	4.5	0.0	4.5	125.7	14.5	8.2	0.0	1.7	4.7	1.4	23.6	12.0	0.1	19.0	85.3	0.0	10.0	25.0	250.5
1961	5.0	0.0	5.0	117.2	17.3	8.2	0.0	0.6	4.3	1.4	21.5	7.3	0.7	19.0	80.3	0.0	10.6	25.9	239.0
1962	5.3	0.0	5.3	122.3	19.8	8.9	0.0	0.8	4.9	1.3	20.6	7.5	0.3	19.8	83.9	0.0	10.8	26.1	248.3
1963	5.6	0.0	5.6	111.4	18.6	7.7	0.0	0.7	5.8	1.3	19.7	7.1	0.3	21.3	82.5	0.0	12.0	28.8	240.4
1964	5.0	0.0	5.0	129.7	19.7	7.8	0.0	0.9	5.2	1.3	18.1	4.9	*	21.8	79.7	0.0	13.0	31.0	258.4
1965	3.8	0.0	3.8	160.0	20.1	9.1	0.0	0.9	5.4	1.8	18.4	4.7	0.2	22.5	83.0	0.0	13.3	31.9	292.2
1966	4.3	0.0	4.3	188.2	19.0	12.0	0.0	1.3	5.8	1.9	17.0	5.1	*	23.4	85.4	0.0	14.1	33.9	325.9
1967	2.8	0.0	2.8	139.5	15.6	11.9	0.0	2.0	6.4	1.5	16.5	7.0	*	23.8	84.6	0.0	14.4	34.5	275.9
1968	1.8	0.0	1.8	168.1	13.2	12.8	0.0	2.0	7.2	1.6	15.8	8.3	*	24.8	85.7	0.0	15.1	36.0	306.7
1969	2.0	0.0	2.0	179.7	13.5	11.0	0.0	2.1	8.6	1.2	14.6	7.7	*	24.3	83.1	0.0	15.5	37.1	317.3
1970	2.7	0.0	2.7	190.2	14.5	14.6	0.0	0.9	6.4	1.3	14.6	4.4	*	23.2	79.9	0.0	15.5	37.7	326.0
1971	2.2	0.0	2.2	208.8	16.9	16.6	0.0	0.6	6.3	1.4	14.7	2.9	*	24.4	83.8	0.0	15.9	38.7	349.5
1972	2.4	0.0	2.4	211.2	15.8	18.9	0.0	0.3	7.0	1.5	13.9	9.9	*	28.0	95.3	0.0	16.7	40.2	365.9
1973	3.5	0.0	3.5	210.4	17.4	21.5	0.0	0.2	7.8	1.9	14.5	10.4	*	30.7	104.5	0.0	17.9	43.4	379.8
1974	3.8	0.0	3.8	204.9	16.5	21.5	0.0	0.2	9.2	1.9	13.2	8.6	1.7	32.3	104.9	0.0	18.2	44.8	376.6
1975	3.1	0.0	3.1	154.6	13.3	20.1	0.0	0.1	10.4	1.5	12.6	14.1	1.0	35.0	108.2	0.0	21.2	51.4	338.5
1976	2.1	0.0	2.1	173.8	15.4	27.2	0.0	0.2	13.8	1.7	11.1	13.4	0.2	39.8	122.7	0.0	22.1	53.2	374.0
1977	4.2	0.0	4.2	178.5	17.1	26.8	0.0	0.3	14.5	2.5	11.8	15.5	0.2	45.3	133.9	0.0	23.4	57.0	396.8
1978	2.7	0.0	2.7	176.9	22.2	30.2	0.0	0.3	12.2	2.7	9.3	19.1	0.2	51.0	147.2	0.0	25.3	61.3	413.4
1979	5.5	0.0	5.5	255.0	21.0	40.9	0.0	2.1	13.8	2.8	8.9	16.4	0.0	60.7	166.5	0.0	26.5	64.1	517.6
1980	8.4	0.0	8.4	195.4	20.0	20.2	0.0	2.7	12.8	2.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	49.0	119.8	0.0	26.8	64.9	415.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	170	0	170	121	2183	1414	0	306	1168	230	4498	1914	15	3232	14961	0	2932	7337
1961	187	0	187	113	2606	1415	0	101	1083	224	4084	1163	112	3206	13995	0	3099	7600
1962	199	0	199	118	2988	1527	0	144	1223	206	3921	1197	46	3323	14575	0	3166	7645
1963	210	0	210	108	2810	1326	0	117	1442	206	3756	1129	49	3633	14468	0	3524	8450
1964	187	0	187	126	2975	1341	0	154	1289	217	3451	773	3	3730	13933	0	3816	9087
1965	143	0	143	155	3034	1556	0	160	1343	303	3502	743	28	3836	14505	0	3902	9359
1966	162	0	162	182	2860	2055	0	223	1434	315	3240	812	1	4018	14959	0	4128	9928
1967	105	0	105	135	2348	2040	0	350	1669	243	3140	1119	1	4119	15030	0	4230	10123
1968	67	0	67	163	1983	2205	0	351	1893	267	3012	1312	1	4299	15323	0	4414	10556
1969	73	0	73	174	2042	1894	0	370	2255	203	2781	1221	4	4215	14985	0	4529	10870
1970	100	0	100	184	2184	2514	0	157	1698	207	2777	699	5	3970	14211	0	4548	11048
1971	81	0	81	203	2554	2852	0	101	1664	230	2797	461	0	4153	14812	0	4661	11346
1972	90	0	90	206	2384	3249	0	52	1853	246	2649	1578	0	4683	16693	0	4886	11790
1973	131	0	131	206	2627	3698	0	33	2085	321	2753	1652	1	5138	18313	0	5254	12728
1974	144	0	144	200	2484	3693	0	32	2457	307	2507	1365	258	5431	18534	0	5328	13120
1975	120	0	120	152	2006	3446	0	23	2806	253	2406	2240	156	5898	19234	0	6214	15066
1976	82	0	82	171	2315	4669	0	32	3723	282	2110	2134	28	6841	22134	0	6488	15595
1977	165	0	165	175	2572	4609	0	53	3934	408	2248	2462	24	7770	24080	0	6862	16694
1978	106	0	106	174	3352	5185	0	57	3336	438	1762	3045	26	8518	25719	0	7418	17962
1979	219	0	219	250	3164	7017	0	375	3759	458	1686	2603	0	10165	29227	0	7778	18780
1980	337	0	337	191	3019	3460	0	477	3479	408	1198	1006	0	8336	21383	0	7845	19008

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	34.4	7.7	0.6	3.6	148.3	0.3	196.0	0.1	0.1	272.6
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	0.5	4.1	157.4	0.2	235.6	0.1	0.2	290.4
1980	0.0	53.6	1.1	60.3	14.4	0.5	3.7	147.6	*	227.5	0.1	0.2	281.4

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	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	5900	1408	164	586	28238	51	36563	15	37
1975	0	69	176	5754	1310	143	520	29331	17	37251	21	50
1976	0	63	225	5614	1230	151	578	31471	21	39290	22	52
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	137	677	29956	26	43522	22	54
1980	0	52	209	10349	2580	127	603	28107	2	41977	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.
[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
1980	184.3	0.0	184.3	104.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	289.5

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	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	117	607	0	0	2326	2933	4	0	0	0
1980	10034	0	10034	101	43	0	0	55	98	8	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	13.5	3.3	116.7	2.1	0.2	9.6	197.9	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	133.9	796.3
1961	284.4	156.3	9.9	3.0	25.9	3.2	7.0	13.8	3.2	118.4	1.8	0.4	10.6	197.3	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	128.9	794.0
1962	284.4	163.8	11.2	4.4	34.1	4.6	7.5	15.3	4.1	126.1	2.4	0.5	12.6	222.7	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	112.1	812.4
1963	366.0	171.2	13.6	3.0	32.2	5.1	7.2	17.5	4.1	130.1	2.9	0.3	14.0	229.9	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	71.8	863.3
1964	398.3	180.5	9.8	3.1	33.3	5.7	6.9	18.0	4.3	131.9	3.5	0.4	14.1	230.9	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	27.8	862.9
1965	413.4	177.4	13.6	2.8	32.5	7.2	13.5	18.9	4.6	138.9	3.7	0.4	17.3	253.4	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	875.1
1966	426.5	153.6	14.0	2.5	40.6	9.4	17.4	20.2	4.8	141.8	4.5	0.4	19.6	275.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	-2.9	878.9
1967	434.6	198.6	15.7	1.8	39.7	13.2	16.5	21.1	4.4	149.9	5.7	*	21.4	289.5	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	-30.7	930.6
1968	445.6	202.9	18.0	1.1	42.6	15.6	21.4	25.1	4.9	159.7	5.3	0.4	23.2	317.5	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	-3.9	992.6
1969	474.2	242.2	20.1	1.1	45.8	17.1	19.8	29.2	5.0	167.1	6.6	0.5	25.6	338.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	-28.6	1053.7
1970	533.2	255.7	19.9	1.1	47.8	17.4	17.5	29.5	5.1	176.3	6.7	0.6	24.3	346.2	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	-88.3	1080.1
1971	557.8	251.9	20.6	0.7	45.3	15.1	15.8	30.3	5.5	187.6	4.2	*	24.1	349.4	0.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	-101.7	1094.4
1972	591.1	262.1	20.0	0.6	55.2	12.4	12.8	34.9	5.9	197.3	7.3	*	27.1	373.6	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	-92.3	1173.6
1973	580.4	250.4	24.1	0.6	60.9	13.4	12.2	37.5	7.0	206.8	6.9	*	30.4	399.7	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	-64.8	1205.4
1974	599.6	233.5	16.8	0.6	59.3	11.5	10.6	36.3	6.7	207.7	13.1	0.3	32.0	394.9	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	-66.6	1196.9
1975	558.0	211.7	17.1	0.6	62.7	12.1	8.9	33.6	6.4	214.4	13.4	0.3	34.7	404.1	0.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	1242.5
1976	616.4	250.6	17.7	0.6	79.0	12.1	8.7	34.6	7.1	225.0	15.3	*	39.2	439.2	0.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	22.0	1361.0
1977	613.0	223.7	18.6	0.5	98.1	12.4	8.0	35.2	6.4	230.8	17.0	*	49.1	476.2	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	44.0	1391.5
1978	617.5	216.3	19.6	0.5	109.6	14.4	7.8	37.2	6.9	236.0	15.8	*	52.4	500.1	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1366.7
1979	611.1	222.6	19.6	0.7	123.1	14.6	20.1	42.1	7.2	223.6	7.7	0.0	53.5	512.3	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	22.4	1409.2
1980	632.8	207.2	13.4	0.5	132.9	16.2	16.5	38.9	6.4	209.2	6.4	0.0	58.2	498.5	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	-11.2	1357.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	3373	544	22224	326	28	1693	37138	0	2633	0	0	39254
1961	11689	151	1495	596	4448	584	1240	3452	529	22542	281	62	1868	37097	0	2545	0	0	37784
1962	11682	158	1686	862	5848	832	1326	3815	669	24012	387	73	2212	41723	0	2775	0	0	32867
1963	14933	166	2049	592	5526	922	1276	4359	669	24761	460	50	2468	43132	0	2328	0	0	21039
1964	16425	175	1472	620	5719	1025	1224	4479	702	25102	557	59	2597	43556	0	2415	0	0	8155
1965	17212	172	2049	546	5579	1293	2375	4703	755	26445	589	63	3096	47494	0	2464	0	0	1517
1966	17791	149	2103	489	6965	1676	3069	5037	785	26992	712	66	3485	51379	0	2565	0	0	-852
1967	18339	192	2373	361	6809	2359	2904	5492	729	28543	908	3	3798	54279	0	3697	0	0	-9004
1968	18850	197	2714	224	7316	2780	3779	6582	801	30407	848	64	4126	59639	0	2927	0	0	-1142
1969	20292	235	3036	216	7865	3045	3497	7662	827	31814	1042	76	4501	63580	0	2678	0	0	-8382
1970	23342	248	3005	215	8209	3098	3094	7805	842	33563	1061	85	4295	65271	0	3174	0	0	-25888
1971	24675	244	3110	132	7776	2683	2781	8043	911	35718	674	5	4298	66130	0	3536	0	0	-29819
1972	26341	255	3015	122	9471	2215	2257	9271	975	37567	1159	3	4853	70907	0	3770	0	0	-27056
1973	25868	245	3625	118	10457	2374	2152	10008	1161	39362	1094	1	5393	75744	0	3823	0	0	-18997
1974	27148	228	2525	121	10176	2042	1878	9726	1112	39541	2084	51	5697	74953	0	3398	0	0	-19505
1975	25371	208	2574	114	10760	2145	1577	9034	1048	40816	2127	48	6023	76266	0	3463	0	0	9590
1976	27689	246	2664	118	13566	2143	1529	9334	1164	42834	2426	7	6789	82573	0	3159	0	0	6444
1977	27475	220	2799	102	16838	2209	1416	9574	1056	43935	2706	0	8451	89085	0	3313	0	0	12906
1978	27580	213	2958	97	18809	2549	1378	10147	1134	44928	2506	0	9115	93622	0	3182	0	0	-71
1979	26761	219	2956	130	21141	2593	3545	11433	1187	42570	1230	0	9499	96284	0	3940	0	0	6561
1980	27360	202	2021	102	22812	2866	2912	10583	1057	39829	1014	0	10348	93543	0	2940	0	0	-3293

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	83.6	116.6	42.3	60.7	181.8	466.4	152.0	152.7	202.7	133.9	96.1	240.5	796.3
1961	79.3	113.2	49.2	68.0	183.1	460.8	151.3	152.1	202.1	128.9	95.9	235.2	794.0
1962	81.6	116.7	51.4	71.1	195.9	459.5	164.3	165.1	207.0	112.1	93.5	225.7	812.4
1963	86.1	122.8	50.2	70.9	224.1	492.1	176.7	177.4	254.4	71.8	96.0	230.2	863.3
1964	84.9	125.1	42.0	64.3	232.8	488.8	184.0	184.7	291.4	27.8	94.4	224.8	862.9
1965	87.7	131.4	42.4	66.7	245.8	488.1	188.1	188.9	305.8	5.2	91.5	219.5	875.1
1966	81.6	130.2	38.1	64.6	244.1	479.7	203.6	204.4	314.4	-2.9	91.5	220.0	878.9
1967	96.7	148.5	50.6	79.1	260.1	488.6	213.6	214.4	340.2	-30.7	91.2	218.3	930.6
1968	108.7	172.6	56.2	88.3	251.5	499.0	232.0	232.7	348.0	-3.9	101.5	242.7	992.6
1969	118.6	191.9	63.0	98.6	271.2	514.9	247.6	248.3	381.8	-28.6	103.9	249.3	1053.7
1970	120.7	202.5	63.5	103.4	271.7	512.5	261.1	261.8	451.4	-88.3	105.9	257.2	1080.1
1971	115.9	204.4	59.9	102.6	262.6	521.1	265.6	266.3	492.1	-101.7	113.7	276.7	1094.4
1972	114.9	197.3	58.6	107.1	274.2	584.7	283.9	284.6	534.4	-92.3	129.5	312.6	1173.6
1973	109.9	203.1	62.6	116.0	267.6	589.8	295.7	296.4	534.4	-64.8	137.2	332.4	1205.4
1974	104.8	200.6	59.4	121.2	274.1	588.4	286.0	286.7	539.3	-66.6	136.5	336.2	1196.9
1975	105.8	217.8	54.3	129.4	245.1	607.3	287.2	288.0	517.4	32.7	160.6	389.5	1242.5
1976	123.8	240.3	76.0	155.1	253.4	662.7	302.0	302.8	583.8	22.0	178.0	427.8	1361.0
1977	125.1	259.6	75.4	162.7	257.7	660.0	308.3	309.2	580.9	44.0	182.1	442.9	1391.5
1978	113.9	254.3	71.2	160.4	274.4	619.1	332.2	332.9	575.3	-0.2	168.1	406.9	1366.7
1979	118.6	258.1	70.1	161.8	291.8	647.1	341.3	342.2	565.1	22.4	172.1	415.4	1409.2
1980	108.6	261.3	67.9	165.3	276.0	606.3	323.8	324.8	592.6	-11.2	169.9	411.6	1357.7

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	1.4	5.1	5.6	12.0	9.4	23.6	116.6
1961	7.5	0.0	7.5	61.0	1.5	4.0	5.3	10.8	9.8	24.1	113.2
1962	6.1	0.0	6.1	64.1	1.6	4.1	5.8	11.4	10.3	24.8	116.7
1963	7.0	0.0	7.0	66.7	1.3	4.4	6.8	12.5	10.8	25.9	122.8
1964	5.3	0.0	5.3	68.4	1.0	4.4	5.7	11.2	11.9	28.3	125.1
1965	4.2	0.0	4.2	66.1	1.6	9.4	6.4	17.4	12.8	30.8	131.4
1966	5.2	0.0	5.2	56.1	1.9	11.0	7.4	20.3	14.3	34.3	130.2
1967	4.4	0.0	4.4	71.8	2.0	10.4	8.2	20.6	15.3	36.5	148.5
1968	4.7	0.0	4.7	78.2	2.1	13.7	10.1	25.9	18.8	45.0	172.6
1969	4.9	0.0	4.9	86.4	2.1	12.9	12.3	27.3	21.6	51.7	191.9
1970	4.8	0.0	4.8	89.2	2.3	11.8	12.7	26.8	23.8	57.9	202.5
1971	3.4	0.0	3.4	86.8	2.1	10.7	12.9	25.7	25.8	62.7	204.4
1972	2.9	0.0	2.9	88.2	1.9	7.9	14.0	23.8	24.2	58.3	197.3
1973	3.1	0.0	3.1	81.8	2.2	7.5	15.3	25.0	27.2	66.0	203.1
1974	3.3	0.0	3.3	78.0	2.2	7.3	14.1	23.5	27.7	68.1	200.6
1975	2.5	0.0	2.5	80.7	2.5	6.1	13.9	22.5	32.7	79.3	217.8
1976	2.6	0.0	2.6	98.2	3.8	4.7	14.4	23.0	34.2	82.3	240.3
1977	4.4	0.0	4.4	96.4	5.4	4.5	14.4	24.3	39.2	95.3	259.6
1978	4.6	0.0	4.6	85.8	5.0	4.2	14.4	23.5	41.0	99.4	254.3
1979	6.5	0.5	6.9	78.8	4.8	11.8	16.3	32.8	40.9	98.6	258.1
1980	2.3	0.5	2.9	76.0	4.8	9.9	15.0	29.7	44.6	108.1	261.3

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	237	0	237	63	233	897	1396	2526	2760	6907
1961	282	0	282	59	257	708	1312	2277	2878	7057
1962	227	0	227	62	276	716	1434	2426	3015	7280
1963	260	0	260	65	216	780	1704	2699	3166	7590
1964	198	0	198	66	178	782	1424	2384	3485	8298
1965	157	0	157	64	279	1653	1593	3525	3763	9024
1966	193	0	193	54	325	1938	1857	4120	4184	10062
1967	163	0	163	70	347	1843	2125	4315	4473	10703
1968	174	0	174	76	354	2418	2650	5423	5520	13202
1969	184	0	184	84	355	2280	3230	5865	6318	15164
1970	179	0	179	86	403	2077	3352	5832	6987	16971
1971	126	0	126	84	355	1884	3432	5672	7547	18371
1972	107	0	107	86	333	1387	3719	5439	7079	17082
1973	117	0	117	80	377	1314	4086	5778	7982	19337
1974	126	0	126	76	382	1279	3769	5430	8109	19967
1975	99	0	99	79	431	1073	3740	5244	9586	23240
1976	102	0	102	96	658	836	3890	5384	10034	24119
1977	175	0	175	95	927	797	3912	5635	11479	27924
1978	185	0	185	84	852	733	3921	5506	12027	29122
1979	259	18	277	77	817	2075	4417	7309	11974	28912
1980	94	22	116	74	816	1751	4089	6656	13075	31681

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	11.8	0.0	11.8	18.9	2.8	1.0	1.0	6.8	*	11.6	5.2	13.1	60.7
1961	14.0	0.0	14.0	23.8	3.1	0.8	0.9	6.7	*	11.5	5.4	13.3	68.0
1962	11.2	0.0	11.2	25.2	3.3	0.8	1.0	9.7	*	14.9	5.8	13.9	71.1
1963	12.9	0.0	12.9	26.2	2.6	0.9	1.2	6.4	*	11.1	6.1	14.6	70.9
1964	9.8	0.0	9.8	21.6	2.2	0.9	1.0	6.5	*	10.6	6.6	15.7	64.3
1965	7.8	0.0	7.8	22.0	3.4	1.8	1.1	6.1	*	12.5	7.2	17.2	66.7
1966	9.6	0.0	9.6	19.7	3.9	2.2	1.3	1.4	0.1	8.9	7.8	18.7	64.6
1967	8.1	0.0	8.1	33.3	4.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.1	9.2	8.4	20.1	79.1
1968	8.7	0.0	8.7	37.2	4.3	2.7	1.8	1.5	0.1	10.3	9.4	22.6	88.3
1969	9.2	0.0	9.2	43.2	4.3	2.5	2.2	1.6	0.1	10.7	10.4	25.1	98.6
1970	8.9	0.0	8.9	43.8	4.9	2.3	2.2	1.4	0.1	10.9	11.6	28.2	103.4
1971	6.3	0.0	6.3	43.7	4.3	2.1	2.3	1.2	*	9.9	12.4	30.2	102.6
1972	5.3	0.0	5.3	44.0	4.0	1.5	2.5	1.2	*	9.2	14.2	34.3	107.1
1973	5.8	0.0	5.8	46.7	4.6	1.5	2.7	1.3	*	10.0	15.6	37.8	116.0
1974	6.1	0.0	6.1	43.3	4.6	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.1	9.9	17.9	44.0	121.2
1975	4.7	0.0	4.7	39.3	5.2	1.2	2.5	1.4	*	10.3	21.9	53.1	129.4
1976	4.9	0.0	4.9	58.3	7.9	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.1	12.8	23.3	55.9	155.1
1977	8.2	0.0	8.2	51.1	11.2	0.9	2.5	1.4	0.1	16.1	25.4	61.9	162.7
1978	8.6	0.0	8.6	47.4	10.3	0.8	2.5	1.5	0.1	15.2	26.1	63.1	160.4
1979	12.1	0.3	12.4	41.2	9.9	2.3	2.9	1.4	0.1	16.5	26.9	64.9	161.8
1980	4.4	0.3	4.7	40.3	15.3	3.5	2.7	1.3	0.1	22.9	28.5	69.0	165.3

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	440	0	440	18	483	176	246	1299	4	2209	1536	3843
1961	524	0	524	23	532	139	232	1269	1	2173	1590	3900
1962	422	0	422	24	572	141	253	1846	4	2816	1691	4084
1963	483	0	483	25	447	153	301	1223	5	2129	1785	4281
1964	368	0	368	21	370	154	251	1238	7	2019	1934	4605
1965	292	0	292	21	577	325	281	1170	8	2361	2100	5037
1966	358	0	358	19	673	381	328	272	10	1664	2281	5485
1967	302	0	302	32	719	362	375	273	10	1739	2460	5887
1968	324	0	324	36	734	475	468	286	10	1973	2770	6624
1969	341	0	341	42	736	448	570	300	13	2067	3061	7348
1970	332	0	332	42	835	408	591	263	11	2109	3404	8268
1971	233	0	233	42	736	371	606	236	5	1954	3641	8864
1972	198	0	198	43	690	273	656	224	3	1847	4165	10050
1973	217	0	217	46	782	258	721	241	4	2007	4578	11090
1974	234	0	234	42	791	252	665	249	13	1970	5238	12898
1975	183	0	183	38	893	211	660	275	8	2046	6423	15572
1976	189	0	189	57	1364	164	687	247	16	2478	6816	16383
1977	325	0	325	50	1921	157	690	261	19	3048	7456	18138
1978	344	0	344	47	1765	144	692	280	14	2895	7638	18495
1979	481	12	493	41	1693	408	780	257	12	3150	7876	19016
1980	174	15	189	39	2620	622	722	250	19	4233	8344	20219

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	90.7	0.0	90.7	47.7	9.6	9.0	0.0	2.9	6.8	0.8	2.5	1.8	0.2	9.6	43.3	0.0	81.3	203.3	466.4
1961	89.5	0.0	89.5	48.8	9.9	9.5	0.0	2.2	7.6	0.8	2.3	1.5	0.4	10.6	44.9	0.0	80.4	197.3	460.8
1962	90.7	0.0	90.7	51.6	11.2	10.7	0.0	2.7	8.4	1.7	3.7	2.1	0.5	12.6	53.6	0.0	77.2	186.4	459.5
1963	117.1	0.0	117.1	52.7	13.6	8.8	0.0	1.9	9.3	1.7	2.2	2.4	0.3	14.0	54.3	0.0	78.9	189.2	492.1
1964	117.9	0.0	117.9	63.3	9.8	7.5	0.0	1.6	11.1	1.8	2.4	3.1	0.4	14.1	51.7	0.0	75.7	180.3	488.8
1965	121.5	0.0	121.5	60.3	13.6	11.6	0.0	2.3	11.3	2.1	2.2	3.3	0.4	17.3	64.1	0.0	71.3	171.0	488.1
1966	124.7	0.0	124.7	47.8	14.0	13.9	0.0	4.3	11.3	2.2	1.8	4.1	0.4	19.6	71.6	0.0	69.2	166.4	479.7
1967	120.8	0.0	120.8	63.2	15.7	15.0	0.0	4.0	11.4	2.3	1.9	4.5	*	21.4	76.2	0.0	67.3	161.1	488.6
1968	115.6	0.0	115.6	55.6	18.0	12.0	0.0	5.0	13.1	2.6	1.8	4.2	0.4	23.2	80.3	0.0	73.0	174.5	499.0
1969	113.5	0.0	113.5	70.0	20.1	12.8	0.0	4.4	14.5	2.8	1.4	5.4	0.5	25.6	87.6	0.0	71.7	172.0	514.9
1970	110.8	0.0	110.8	77.2	19.9	12.1	0.0	3.4	14.5	2.9	1.1	4.9	0.6	24.3	83.7	0.0	70.2	170.6	512.5
1971	103.8	0.0	103.8	76.0	20.6	13.3	0.0	3.0	15.0	3.1	1.4	2.2	*	24.1	82.8	0.0	75.3	183.2	521.1
1972	100.2	0.0	100.2	81.7	20.0	13.9	0.0	3.4	18.3	3.4	1.1	5.1	*	27.1	92.3	0.0	91.0	219.5	584.7
1973	85.9	0.0	85.9	78.2	24.1	15.4	0.0	3.3	19.4	3.8	1.2	6.1	*	30.4	103.5	0.0	94.2	228.1	589.8
1974	93.6	0.0	93.6	76.5	16.8	16.8	0.0	2.0	19.6	3.6	1.1	11.8	0.3	32.0	103.9	0.0	90.8	223.5	588.4
1975	70.3	0.0	70.3	67.4	17.1	19.0	0.0	1.7	17.1	3.1	1.0	13.3	0.3	34.7	107.4	0.0	105.8	256.5	607.3
1976	59.6	0.0	59.6	73.0	17.7	23.9	0.0	3.0	17.6	3.5	0.8	15.1	*	39.2	120.8	0.0	120.2	289.0	662.7
1977	56.5	0.0	56.5	55.9	18.6	35.8	0.0	2.6	18.2	3.3	0.8	16.9	*	49.1	145.3	0.0	117.2	285.1	660.0
1978	64.6	0.0	64.6	58.5	19.6	36.4	0.0	2.8	20.2	3.5	0.6	15.7	*	52.4	151.3	0.0	100.7	244.0	619.1
1979	69.1	0.6	69.6	75.3	19.6	33.3	0.0	6.0	22.8	3.7	0.5	7.3	0.0	53.5	146.8	0.0	104.1	251.3	647.1
1980	65.7	0.7	66.4	67.4	13.4	37.3	0.0	3.1	21.1	3.3	0.5	5.4	0.0	58.2	142.2	0.0	96.5	233.8	606.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	3398	0	3398	46	1453	1538	0	512	1706	138	478	288	28	1693	7835	0	23818	59596
1961	3356	0	3356	47	1495	1629	0	393	1887	135	446	237	62	1868	8151	0	23574	57815
1962	3404	0	3404	50	1686	1836	0	469	2105	277	705	340	73	2212	9702	0	22620	54618
1963	4385	0	4385	51	2049	1519	0	343	2328	277	411	383	50	2468	9829	0	23125	55446
1964	4409	0	4409	61	1472	1283	0	288	2774	290	451	486	59	2597	9700	0	22188	52832
1965	4537	0	4537	58	2049	1990	0	397	2809	346	426	528	63	3096	11704	0	20893	50107
1966	4660	0	4660	46	2103	2391	0	750	2828	360	344	648	66	3485	12974	0	20283	48781
1967	4515	0	4515	61	2373	2568	0	699	2963	384	355	717	3	3798	13861	0	19735	47223
1968	4315	0	4315	54	2714	2056	0	885	3426	422	345	667	64	4126	14705	0	21386	51150
1969	4235	0	4235	68	3036	2206	0	770	3822	465	272	857	76	4501	16003	0	21007	50422
1970	4127	0	4127	75	3005	2076	0	608	3838	474	209	784	85	4295	15375	0	20586	50000
1971	3827	0	3827	74	3110	2284	0	526	3981	517	260	349	5	4298	15330	0	22062	53704
1972	3721	0	3721	80	3015	2380	0	598	4869	554	210	819	3	4853	17299	0	26662	64336
1973	3199	0	3199	77	3625	2641	0	579	5170	623	224	966	1	5393	19223	0	27594	66845
1974	3583	0	3583	75	2525	2882	0	347	5261	597	201	1881	51	5697	19443	0	26606	65517
1975	2722	0	2722	66	2574	3265	0	293	4607	518	195	2117	48	6023	19640	0	31006	75170
1976	2304	0	2304	72	2664	4103	0	529	4731	576	159	2409	7	6789	21967	0	35242	84709
1977	2249	0	2249	55	2799	6154	0	462	4945	538	153	2686	0	8451	26189	0	34347	83554
1978	2578	0	2578	58	2958	6255	0	500	5510	578	114	2491	0	9115	27522	0	29528	71498
1979	2756	23	2778	74	2956	5719	0	1062	6208	605	96	1166	0	9499	27311	0	30500	73643
1980	2622	28	2650	66	2021	6403	0	539	5747	539	89	859	0	10348	26544	0	28280	68522

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	35.2	11.5	0.1	3.1	205.3	*	255.8	0.2	0.5	286.7
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
1980	0.0	21.4	0.5	74.2	16.2	0.1	3.1	207.4	0.9	302.4	0.3	0.7	324.8

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	60	19	546	2603	506	24	405	20446	35	24564	54	136
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	6036	2042	31	515	39091	2	47837	63	155
1975	0	24	114	6063	2145	26	530	40347	2	49227	66	160
1976	0	21	118	7175	2143	26	588	42427	1	52478	71	170
1977	0	19	102	7558	2209	26	518	43520	1	53934	77	187
1978	0	23	97	9693	2549	25	556	44535	1	57455	64	154
1979	0	26	130	12708	2593	28	582	42217	52	58309	78	189
1980	0	21	102	12736	2866	26	518	39490	136	55874	82	198

[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.
[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	261.9	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	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	575.3
1979	522.2	0.0	522.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	565.1
1980	558.9	0.0	558.9	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	592.6

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	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	3536	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	24473	0	24473	1	244	0	0	0	244	3182	0	0	0
1979	23187	0	23187	1	204	0	0	0	204	3940	0	0	0
1980	24383	0	24383	2	237	0	0	0	237	2940	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	81.5	7.6	123.4	54.9	*	34.9	407.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.8	1404.5
1961	0.0	1064.6	12.5	4.3	52.9	18.8	2.2	87.2	7.4	125.0	54.2	*	37.8	402.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.0	1461.1
1962	0.0	1050.3	14.3	5.7	56.3	24.0	1.6	95.5	9.2	130.2	41.1	0.1	41.1	419.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1473.3
1963	0.0	1124.4	14.9	5.6	56.8	27.1	2.9	102.1	9.2	133.4	41.9	0.1	49.7	443.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1568.9
1964	0.0	1180.8	14.5	5.4	56.6	28.8	4.3	115.0	9.7	138.4	45.7	0.1	59.2	477.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1660.3
1965	0.0	1145.4	16.8	5.3	48.9	32.8	4.6	117.0	9.0	148.1	48.8	0.1	57.2	488.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1637.4
1966	0.0	1242.0	15.2	4.6	53.3	34.1	10.6	122.3	9.3	152.5	43.3	*	61.9	507.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6	1743.6
1967	0.0	1439.0	15.6	3.9	45.1	29.0	10.2	123.4	8.1	158.4	65.6	0.1	63.9	523.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	1970.6
1968	0.0	1568.7	14.1	3.6	57.5	32.2	10.4	141.7	8.9	169.0	63.3	0.1	74.3	575.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	2160.1
1969	0.0	1817.6	14.1	3.0	62.5	33.3	14.5	166.8	9.5	175.0	72.3	0.1	88.8	639.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-14.0	2443.5
1970	0.0	1897.9	14.6	2.4	68.7	31.7	14.2	168.5	9.6	183.1	70.9	0.1	89.8	653.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	2551.3
1971	0.0	1942.3	15.0	2.3	78.0	31.8	10.9	173.7	8.6	188.4	52.7	0.1	91.4	652.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.4	2588.8
1972	0.0	1992.1	15.2	2.1	102.8	31.5	11.9	209.7	9.2	204.7	54.5	0.1	110.6	752.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	2762.3
1973	0.0	2051.5	16.4	2.0	143.7	31.9	19.1	215.8	10.8	216.0	106.6	0.1	121.9	884.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	2963.4
1974	0.0	2055.9	21.6	1.9	144.3	43.3	16.3	208.9	10.4	217.2	160.1	0.1	135.1	959.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.7	3069.7
1975	0.0	1826.5	18.5	1.6	129.0	33.0	13.7	184.5	11.1	226.9	178.5	0.2	131.8	928.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	2772.9
1976	0.0	2084.0	14.9	1.4	135.9	27.4	12.7	186.2	12.3	243.1	240.9	0.1	138.5	1013.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	3105.2
1977	1.9	2236.0	14.1	1.5	187.8	29.1	16.9	184.6	12.1	253.8	330.2	0.2	167.6	1198.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	3452.0
1978	4.4	2291.8	17.5	1.2	193.3	30.4	18.5	186.9	13.0	263.0	341.1	0.1	180.1	1245.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	3568.2
1979	3.0	2020.4	18.0	1.2	189.8	40.9	18.1	211.2	13.6	257.8	376.2	0.1	234.1	1361.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.2	3462.7
1980	2.8	1841.3	12.8	1.3	136.4	47.5	32.4	195.2	12.1	247.7	391.3	0.1	252.2	1329.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.5	3306.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	20331	1259	23496	8738	3	7266	79199	0	0	0	0	-1997
1961	0	1029	1889	850	9084	3456	396	21752	1226	23801	8626	5	7956	79040	0	0	0	0	-1769
1962	0	1015	2150	1136	9666	4382	289	23806	1522	24781	6532	12	8638	82914	0	0	0	0	1162
1963	0	1091	2238	1116	9751	4927	512	25445	1521	25398	6658	8	10518	88094	0	0	0	0	272
1964	0	1144	2183	1065	9725	5234	750	28674	1598	26355	7266	8	12746	95603	0	0	0	0	527
1965	0	1110	2530	1057	8397	5915	803	29182	1483	28189	7759	9	12379	97703	0	0	0	0	1025
1966	0	1202	2298	907	9148	6146	1866	30489	1540	29031	6886	7	13455	101774	0	0	0	0	-1640
1967	0	1394	2347	770	7742	5256	1799	32156	1340	30154	10438	8	14320	106331	0	0	0	0	2452
1968	0	1521	2119	711	9874	5839	1833	37102	1472	32178	10075	9	16704	117915	0	0	0	0	4808
1969	0	1763	2130	588	10737	6010	2561	43834	1561	33315	11499	11	19770	132018	0	0	0	0	-4106
1970	0	1841	2198	470	11796	5710	2509	44584	1590	34850	11270	12	20124	135114	0	0	0	0	-42
1971	0	1884	2263	452	13384	5741	1928	46054	1414	35861	8384	9	20560	136050	0	0	0	0	-1882
1972	0	1940	2295	422	17645	5676	2090	55779	1514	38974	8667	22	24856	157941	0	0	0	0	5205
1973	0	2010	2471	389	24677	5734	3364	57621	1785	41112	16952	18	26996	181119	0	0	0	0	8093
1974	0	2008	3251	385	24766	7737	2870	56004	1709	41354	25466	17	29220	192780	0	0	0	0	16044
1975	0	1789	2789	315	22139	5914	2418	49670	1826	43192	28393	23	28176	184857	0	0	0	0	5194
1976	0	2044	2247	278	23324	4918	2242	50176	2029	46286	38317	18	29591	199427	0	0	0	0	2279
1977	77	2191	2130	295	32238	5222	2975	50217	1998	48322	52527	37	34776	230737	0	0	0	0	4688
1978	176	2249	2643	240	33185	5461	3264	50946	2145	50064	54252	13	37360	239573	0	0	0	0	7833
1979	118	1978	2713	246	32581	7304	3187	57404	2245	49078	59842	12	47289	261900	0	0	0	0	22926
1980	113	1794	1928	259	23422	8481	5711	53136	1999	47157	62242	18	51211	255565	0	0	0	0	39124

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	64.1	100.2	45.6	75.1	921.8	973.5	255.2	255.8	124.6	-6.8	33.6	84.2	1404.5
1961	66.3	102.5	46.3	83.9	972.8	1022.9	250.9	251.7	130.9	-6.0	36.2	88.7	1461.1
1962	67.8	113.0	38.6	80.8	968.6	1025.3	253.3	254.2	141.1	4.0	42.5	102.6	1473.3
1963	72.1	121.0	41.3	88.3	1038.2	1094.1	264.4	265.5	151.9	0.9	45.0	107.9	1568.9
1964	80.2	134.5	44.4	94.2	1089.2	1150.1	280.4	281.5	164.3	1.8	49.1	117.0	1660.3
1965	71.8	131.6	39.6	95.2	1033.6	1102.1	307.3	308.5	181.6	3.5	54.5	130.6	1637.4
1966	77.6	146.1	37.0	98.4	1100.2	1181.0	316.9	318.2	217.4	-5.6	62.2	149.6	1743.6
1967	84.2	158.4	61.1	131.6	1247.9	1340.8	338.4	339.7	230.7	8.4	70.5	168.6	1970.6
1968	89.4	176.1	68.9	148.7	1366.7	1476.7	357.1	358.5	261.5	16.4	81.9	196.0	2160.1
1969	97.2	196.0	69.5	159.3	1579.7	1702.7	384.0	385.4	327.0	-14.0	92.1	221.0	2443.5
1970	99.2	208.4	86.9	184.1	1630.7	1766.9	390.6	391.9	344.1	-0.1	100.3	243.7	2551.3
1971	93.4	212.0	82.3	188.9	1652.6	1798.6	388.0	389.4	378.9	-6.4	108.5	264.0	2588.8
1972	96.6	232.4	82.9	200.3	1741.1	1904.7	423.6	424.9	400.3	17.8	122.5	295.6	2762.3
1973	105.4	249.0	82.4	211.2	1855.8	2030.9	470.8	472.3	421.4	27.6	131.2	317.8	2963.4
1974	103.7	246.9	84.1	216.6	1912.3	2097.7	507.0	508.5	407.9	54.7	133.6	329.1	3069.7
1975	106.1	245.4	78.3	184.7	1656.6	1831.5	509.9	511.3	404.3	17.7	123.2	298.8	2772.9
1976	104.7	249.5	77.7	192.5	1913.3	2114.5	547.1	548.6	454.7	7.8	135.9	326.6	3105.2
1977	104.3	271.5	95.2	224.8	2147.4	2372.6	581.2	583.0	507.8	16.0	152.6	371.2	3452.0
1978	90.1	270.5	116.5	256.0	2203.0	2445.2	594.9	596.5	536.9	26.7	164.7	398.9	3568.2
1979	97.2	277.8	215.1	356.9	1984.8	2247.4	578.7	580.6	508.6	78.2	171.9	415.0	3462.7
1980	81.8	278.3	133.4	281.1	1829.3	2100.7	644.8	646.7	484.1	133.5	180.4	437.1	3306.8

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	*	6.3	6.4	10.3	25.7	100.2
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	0.1	*	7.0	7.1	10.5	25.8	102.5
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.1	*	7.6	7.6	13.3	32.0	113.0
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.6	0.1	*	7.5	7.6	14.4	34.5	121.0
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9	*	0.1	7.2	7.3	16.1	38.3	134.5
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	*	0.1	8.7	8.8	17.6	42.2	131.6
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	*	0.2	8.3	8.5	20.1	48.3	146.1
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	*	0.1	7.4	7.5	21.9	52.3	158.4
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	*	0.1	9.1	9.2	25.6	61.2	176.1
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	*	0.1	11.5	11.7	29.1	69.8	196.0
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.8	*	0.1	10.2	10.4	31.8	77.4	208.4
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	*	0.1	11.0	11.1	34.5	84.0	212.0
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.1	*	0.1	11.4	11.5	39.8	96.0	232.4
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	*	0.2	10.3	10.5	42.0	101.6	249.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	0.1	0.1	9.5	9.7	41.4	101.8	246.9
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.1	0.1	7.7	7.9	40.7	98.6	245.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.1	0.1	7.2	7.4	42.6	102.3	249.5
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	0.1	0.2	7.9	8.2	48.7	118.5	271.5
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.1	0.2	6.5	6.9	52.7	127.6	270.5
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.4	0.2	0.2	7.4	7.8	52.9	127.7	277.8
1980	*	0.0	*	74.8	*	0.0	6.8	6.9	57.4	139.2	278.3

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	0	0	56	12	7	1567	1586	3014	7543
1961	0	0	0	57	10	3	1755	1769	3080	7554
1962	0	0	0	58	10	3	1888	1900	3885	9380
1963	0	0	0	63	10	8	1860	1878	4219	10115
1964	0	0	0	71	8	10	1787	1805	4712	11219
1965	0	0	0	61	6	14	2157	2177	5161	12378
1966	0	0	0	67	5	28	2070	2103	5890	14166
1967	0	0	0	74	3	9	1925	1937	6407	15332
1968	0	0	0	78	4	14	2385	2403	7494	17924
1969	0	0	0	83	5	18	3029	3052	8519	20449
1970	0	0	0	86	6	20	2706	2732	9334	22671
1971	0	0	0	80	5	10	2908	2924	10119	24631
1972	0	0	0	83	7	11	3028	3046	11662	28141
1973	0	0	0	93	9	31	2741	2780	12298	29791
1974	0	0	0	92	10	24	2535	2570	12121	29849
1975	0	0	0	96	10	21	2086	2117	11923	28907
1976	0	0	0	95	16	15	1940	1971	12473	29980
1977	0	0	0	94	25	27	2146	2199	14272	34718
1978	0	0	0	82	24	30	1785	1839	15448	37405
1979	0	0	0	88	41	31	2011	2083	15504	37435
1980	1	0	1	73	5	0	1862	1867	16832	40784

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	9.5	0.9	1.1	7.9	1.9	21.3	8.4	21.1	75.1
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	8.2	0.4	1.2	7.3	1.8	19.0	10.9	26.7	83.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	8.1	0.3	1.3	7.3	1.0	18.0	12.4	29.9	80.8
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	8.1	1.1	1.3	6.9	0.9	18.2	13.8	33.1	88.3
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	6.4	1.3	1.3	6.5	1.8	17.3	14.7	35.1	94.2
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	4.8	1.7	1.5	7.0	1.3	16.3	16.4	39.2	95.2
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	3.9	3.6	1.5	1.7	0.8	11.5	18.0	43.4	98.4
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.5	8.4	20.8	49.8	131.6
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	10.2	23.5	56.3	148.7
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	4.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	3.2	13.9	26.4	63.4	159.3
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.5	4.9	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.2	14.4	28.4	68.9	184.1
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.6	4.4	1.3	1.9	2.1	3.0	12.7	31.0	75.6	188.9
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.1	5.9	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.3	14.8	34.4	83.0	200.3
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	7.0	3.9	1.8	2.3	6.6	21.7	37.6	91.2	211.2
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	8.2	3.1	1.7	2.3	9.3	24.6	38.3	94.2	216.6
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	8.3	2.6	1.4	2.4	11.8	26.6	31.1	75.4	184.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	13.1	1.9	1.3	2.6	14.4	33.3	33.7	81.1	192.5
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	20.5	3.5	1.4	2.7	21.8	49.8	37.8	91.9	224.8
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	19.3	3.9	1.2	2.8	23.1	50.2	40.8	98.7	256.0
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.8	33.4	3.9	1.3	2.8	55.7	97.3	41.5	100.3	356.9
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	41.0	2.3	3.1	1.2	0.9	84.8	92.3	43.2	104.6	281.1

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	23	1636	156	277	1495	302	3866	2467	6174
1961	0	0	0	26	1414	76	310	1393	280	3472	3194	7834
1962	0	0	0	20	1385	56	333	1382	163	3320	3624	8750
1963	0	0	0	22	1385	185	328	1306	147	3352	4051	9713
1964	0	0	0	26	1105	227	315	1238	284	3169	4318	10281
1965	0	0	0	23	817	305	381	1335	203	3041	4794	11497
1966	0	0	0	25	671	627	365	322	133	2118	5285	12710
1967	0	0	0	51	452	200	340	336	242	1570	6097	14590
1968	0	0	0	57	576	321	421	350	248	1915	6902	16507
1969	0	0	0	54	756	402	534	365	513	2571	7737	18572
1970	0	0	0	70	838	445	477	381	501	2643	8313	20190
1971	0	0	0	68	747	231	513	393	478	2362	9098	22147
1972	0	0	0	66	1009	249	534	420	521	2733	10081	24326
1973	0	0	0	60	1203	682	484	441	1058	3868	11033	26728
1974	0	0	0	58	1408	546	447	446	1475	4322	11214	27614
1975	0	0	0	51	1423	467	368	465	1882	4605	9110	22086
1976	0	0	0	44	2243	341	342	495	2295	5716	9887	23765
1977	0	0	0	45	3514	612	379	514	3463	8482	11066	26920
1978	0	0	0	65	3307	679	315	538	3667	8507	11950	28934
1979	0	0	0	116	5741	692	355	541	8867	16196	12170	29385
1980	3	0	3	40	397	549	329	168	13493	14936	12653	30658

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	14.6	20.1	0.0	4.3	73.6	3.4	2.9	3.0	*	34.9	156.9	0.0	14.8	36.9	973.5
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	812.9	12.5	20.1	0.0	1.8	78.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	*	37.8	159.8	0.0	14.5	35.6	1022.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	794.2	14.3	21.3	0.0	1.3	85.8	4.6	3.2	2.7	0.1	41.1	174.4	0.0	16.6	40.1	1025.3
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	845.5	14.9	21.2	0.0	1.8	92.5	4.6	2.9	5.1	0.1	49.7	192.6	0.0	16.5	39.5	1094.1
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	872.6	14.5	21.1	0.0	2.9	105.6	4.9	2.6	5.7	0.1	59.2	216.6	0.0	18.0	42.9	1150.1
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	822.0	16.8	18.3	0.0	2.7	106.5	5.0	2.9	2.2	0.1	57.2	211.6	0.0	20.1	48.3	1102.1
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	873.8	15.2	21.3	0.0	6.9	112.1	5.2	2.2	1.6	*	61.9	226.4	0.0	23.7	57.0	1181.0
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	1020.4	15.6	15.5	0.0	9.0	114.3	5.1	2.0	2.1	0.1	63.9	227.5	0.0	27.4	65.6	1340.8
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	1109.9	14.1	19.6	0.0	8.5	130.5	5.6	1.9	2.4	0.1	74.3	256.8	0.0	32.4	77.5	1476.7
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	1275.8	14.1	23.6	0.0	12.1	152.6	6.3	1.6	4.7	0.1	88.8	303.9	0.0	36.2	86.8	1702.7
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	1321.0	14.6	24.7	0.0	11.6	155.9	6.4	1.6	5.1	0.1	89.8	309.7	0.0	39.7	96.4	1766.9
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	1339.0	15.0	25.8	0.0	9.6	160.2	5.4	1.4	4.6	0.1	91.4	313.5	0.0	42.5	103.5	1798.6
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	1364.6	15.2	31.9	0.0	10.4	195.7	5.8	1.3	5.5	0.1	110.6	376.5	0.0	47.9	115.6	1904.7
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	1440.8	16.4	37.5	0.0	15.0	203.2	7.7	1.2	12.0	0.1	121.9	415.0	0.0	51.2	124.0	2030.9
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	1473.1	21.6	38.9	0.0	13.0	197.3	7.3	1.1	24.8	0.1	135.1	439.2	0.0	53.6	131.9	2097.7
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	1249.0	18.5	36.3	0.0	10.9	175.0	7.9	0.9	26.2	0.2	131.8	407.6	0.0	51.1	123.8	1831.5
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	1486.1	14.9	41.1	0.0	10.7	177.2	8.8	0.8	35.2	0.1	138.5	427.3	0.0	59.1	142.1	2114.5
1977	1.9	0.0	1.9	1649.6	14.1	69.2	0.0	13.2	174.9	7.7	0.7	48.0	0.2	167.6	495.8	0.0	65.6	159.7	2372.6
1978	4.4	0.0	4.4	1678.4	17.5	71.6	0.0	14.5	178.7	8.3	0.5	48.8	0.1	180.1	520.2	0.0	70.8	171.5	2445.2
1979	3.0	0.0	3.0	1339.5	18.0	64.9	0.0	14.0	202.0	8.7	0.4	100.2	0.1	234.1	642.4	0.0	76.9	185.7	2247.4
1980	2.7	0.0	2.7	1210.0	12.8	49.5	0.0	29.3	186.7	7.8	0.3	77.9	0.1	252.2	616.6	0.0	79.3	192.1	2100.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	2198	3453	0	764	18350	559	555	482	3	7266	33630	0	4326	10826
1961	0	0	0	785	1889	3447	0	317	19502	544	576	491	5	7956	34725	0	4256	10438
1962	0	0	0	767	2150	3657	0	231	21401	764	601	436	12	8638	37889	0	4862	11741
1963	0	0	0	820	2238	3635	0	319	23052	764	548	806	8	10518	41888	0	4823	11564
1964	0	0	0	846	2183	3624	0	514	26327	802	503	902	8	12746	47608	0	5277	12565
1965	0	0	0	797	2530	3134	0	484	26556	821	543	347	9	12379	46805	0	5905	14163
1966	0	0	0	846	2298	3654	0	1211	27942	853	411	262	7	13455	50094	0	6951	16718
1967	0	0	0	989	2347	2653	0	1590	29781	841	378	341	8	14320	52260	0	8030	19214
1968	0	0	0	1077	2119	3370	0	1498	34177	924	354	377	9	16704	59532	0	9502	22726
1969	0	0	0	1237	2130	4059	0	2141	40102	1033	308	741	11	19770	70296	0	10603	25450
1970	0	0	0	1281	2198	4238	0	2044	41247	1052	302	817	12	20124	72033	0	11637	28265
1971	0	0	0	1299	2263	4424	0	1687	42481	892	274	736	9	20560	73327	0	12460	30330
1972	0	0	0	1329	2295	5474	0	1830	52054	955	253	872	22	24856	88612	0	14046	33394
1973	0	0	0	1413	2471	6442	0	2651	54247	1264	221	1915	18	26996	96225	0	15000	36336
1974	0	0	0	1439	3251	6677	0	2300	52889	1210	211	3939	17	29220	99714	0	15699	38659
1975	0	0	0	1224	2789	6235	0	1931	47095	1299	173	4161	23	28176	91882	0	14969	36292
1976	0	0	0	1458	2247	7060	0	1886	47754	1444	146	5597	18	29591	95743	0	17325	41643
1977	77	0	77	1619	2130	11884	0	2336	47561	1277	131	7636	37	34776	107768	0	19236	46795
1978	176	0	176	1652	2643	12285	0	2554	48716	1372	104	7754	13	37360	112802	0	20753	50250
1979	118	0	118	1316	2713	11147	0	2464	54891	1436	82	15933	12	47289	135966	0	22536	54414
1980	108	0	108	1182	1928	8504	0	5162	50811	1278	62	12388	18	51211	131362	0	23233	56294

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	1.2	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	0.5	4.9	254.5	136.2	520.1	0.5	1.3	580.6
1980	0.0	76.1	1.3	72.2	47.5	0.5	4.4	246.5	196.3	568.7	0.5	1.3	646.7

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	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	226
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	248
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	279
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	287
1976	0	80	278	12300	4918	139	585	45645	19215	83081	135	325
1977	0	83	295	13575	5222	131	720	47677	20940	88560	150	365
1978	0	81	240	14596	5461	130	773	49421	20905	91527	131	318
1979	0	58	246	14032	7304	146	809	48455	21665	92658	158	381
1980	0	74	259	12400	8481	135	721	46927	31222	100145	159	386

[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.
[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
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	439.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	32.3	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	484.1

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	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
1980	0	0	0	425	2116	0	0	5139	7255	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1.7	1.1	43.4	36.7	*	7.3	159.8	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	-4.8	207.4
1961	19.2	0.0	5.9	1.4	48.6	8.9	16.2	1.9	1.0	44.0	40.4	*	7.8	176.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	-2.5	222.5
1962	17.9	0.0	4.7	2.6	50.6	9.6	14.3	2.1	1.0	44.5	37.4	*	5.5	172.4	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	-4.7	214.6
1963	12.4	0.0	4.9	2.5	55.2	9.8	15.4	2.5	1.0	45.3	33.5	*	6.3	176.4	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	-2.5	218.7
1964	7.6	0.0	5.4	2.5	51.4	10.0	12.2	2.7	1.1	45.8	47.3	*	11.4	189.9	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	-2.3	223.5
1965	7.6	0.0	4.9	2.3	54.1	8.3	11.6	2.1	1.0	47.5	41.4	0.0	6.9	180.3	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	-3.2	208.7
1966	7.0	0.5	5.5	2.1	51.9	8.6	9.9	2.3	1.1	49.5	49.6	0.0	9.3	189.9	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	-3.3	222.4
1967	5.2	0.8	5.0	1.7	58.1	9.5	13.4	2.3	0.9	50.5	52.0	0.0	11.2	204.7	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	-5.3	235.5
1968	4.1	0.8	4.8	1.5	62.1	11.1	12.9	2.3	1.0	53.4	53.9	0.0	10.9	213.9	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	-1.9	247.9
1969	3.9	1.1	4.9	1.2	66.5	11.5	12.8	2.5	1.0	54.9	59.5	0.0	14.6	229.3	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	268.7
1970	1.7	1.3	4.7	1.1	68.9	11.2	10.1	2.3	1.0	57.9	73.5	0.0	17.8	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	2.3	1.1	60.4	115.2	0.5	34.3	312.5	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	355.4
1972	1.0	1.6	4.8	0.9	74.2	11.6	10.2	2.8	1.2	63.6	134.3	0.3	35.5	339.4	0.6	47.1	0.0	0.0	-7.1	382.6
1973	1.1	1.7	6.3	0.8	70.8	12.1	7.5	2.8	1.2	65.6	124.9	0.3	33.7	326.0	36.5	61.2	0.0	0.0	-47.9	378.6
1974	1.7	1.7	6.1	0.8	67.9	10.5	6.3	2.8	1.1	65.1	96.0	0.1	30.8	287.6	39.9	55.9	0.0	0.0	-36.5	350.2
1975	0.9	2.0	4.6	0.6	66.0	9.7	5.9	3.5	1.0	66.4	63.3	*	23.1	244.0	49.6	42.7	0.0	0.0	-25.4	313.8
1976	0.7	2.1	5.6	0.5	78.1	10.4	7.6	4.2	1.1	69.8	82.5	*	35.2	294.9	65.5	56.4	0.0	0.0	-40.6	379.0
1977	0.2	2.0	4.7	0.6	84.3	12.4	6.0	4.3	1.2	70.9	76.9	0.0	37.5	298.8	55.4	67.8	0.0	0.0	-31.7	392.5
1978	0.5	2.1	4.2	0.5	77.9	12.5	4.5	3.9	1.3	71.8	71.8	0.0	34.7	283.1	58.6	51.5	0.0	0.0	-18.8	377.0
1979	0.6	2.2	2.2	0.5	65.7	13.0	3.4	4.4	1.3	65.3	67.5	0.0	30.4	253.9	47.9	62.2	0.0	0.0	-21.8	345.0
1980	3.1	2.3	2.9	0.6	61.6	11.1	2.9	4.1	1.2	61.8	52.9	0.0	24.0	223.1	46.9	63.9	0.0	0.0	-27.3	312.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	431	175	8269	5835	0	1124	27921	0	2993	0	0	-1396
1961	740	0	888	270	8349	1656	2852	474	170	8367	6433	1	1196	30654	0	2789	0	0	-719
1962	690	0	704	514	8684	1786	2526	532	166	8479	5956	0	856	30203	0	2748	0	0	-1378
1963	479	0	736	505	9476	1830	2710	617	166	8623	5336	1	985	30984	0	3090	0	0	-725
1964	299	0	818	488	8826	1876	2151	674	174	8726	7518	2	1789	33043	0	2711	0	0	-679
1965	295	0	745	452	9291	1548	2052	534	169	9047	6587	0	1100	31524	0	2290	0	0	-923
1966	272	1	827	421	8908	1611	1753	584	176	9421	7892	0	1468	33062	0	2720	0	0	-959
1967	204	1	755	332	9975	1774	2364	589	155	9619	8278	0	1778	35619	0	2886	0	0	-1560
1968	162	1	718	300	10664	2077	2281	591	171	10158	8574	0	1698	37232	0	2976	0	0	-558
1969	151	1	740	236	11416	2132	2254	651	166	10445	9459	0	2243	39742	0	3225	0	0	190
1970	67	1	701	209	11836	2055	1783	610	169	11025	11693	0	2725	42807	0	3369	0	0	729
1971	72	1	718	189	12120	2216	1802	609	180	11500	18331	79	5202	52946	0	3693	0	0	266
1972	41	2	723	180	12745	2118	1796	740	192	12104	21365	51	5350	57364	54	4536	0	0	-2069
1973	43	2	953	161	12147	2204	1314	752	192	12495	19860	50	5072	55200	3351	5895	0	0	-14038
1974	68	2	912	153	11659	1931	1116	763	183	12388	15272	14	4614	49005	3574	5349	0	0	-10697
1975	37	2	695	116	11331	1778	1036	937	167	12646	10064	0	3449	42220	4502	4100	0	0	-7440
1976	27	2	837	102	13407	1898	1341	1121	185	13290	13116	0	5284	50582	5929	5437	0	0	-11893
1977	11	2	704	110	14470	2271	1066	1176	196	13488	12234	0	5624	51340	5143	6496	0	0	-9302
1978	19	2	635	109	13373	2275	789	1070	211	13666	11415	0	5220	48762	5354	4975	0	0	-5506
1979	23	2	339	93	11287	2358	603	1206	220	12440	10743	0	4582	43871	4497	6010	0	0	-6377
1980	130	2	435	118	10583	2044	504	1116	196	11768	8416	0	3617	38797	4404	6176	0	0	-8004

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	40.9	52.8	9.9	16.2	57.4	72.3	66.0	66.2	38.0	-4.8	9.5	23.8	207.4
1961	50.7	63.0	11.2	18.1	56.9	72.2	69.0	69.2	37.1	-2.5	10.0	24.6	222.5
1962	50.6	63.4	10.9	18.3	46.3	62.3	70.4	70.6	41.1	-4.7	10.7	25.7	214.6
1963	54.4	67.5	11.3	19.2	43.4	59.7	72.2	72.4	39.9	-2.5	11.0	26.4	218.7
1964	46.9	60.4	10.4	19.0	55.9	73.1	70.9	71.1	41.8	-2.3	11.7	27.8	223.5
1965	47.9	62.1	10.3	19.7	38.1	58.0	68.7	68.9	46.7	-3.2	12.8	30.8	208.7
1966	44.7	59.7	10.1	19.3	46.4	67.8	75.5	75.6	49.0	-3.3	13.4	32.3	222.4
1967	52.0	67.6	11.1	19.5	52.7	75.0	73.2	73.3	51.7	-5.3	13.7	32.7	235.5
1968	55.2	72.1	11.2	20.2	50.7	76.4	79.2	79.3	53.5	-1.9	15.2	36.4	247.9
1969	57.8	76.0	12.2	22.3	62.3	89.7	80.5	80.6	55.1	0.6	16.4	39.4	268.7
1970	57.4	77.5	13.1	24.4	72.7	100.4	86.9	87.0	56.8	2.5	17.3	42.0	289.3
1971	57.7	79.8	15.4	27.6	128.0	155.8	92.1	92.2	61.4	0.9	18.1	44.2	355.4
1972	60.2	85.0	16.0	29.5	131.4	160.8	107.2	107.3	74.9	-7.1	19.9	48.0	382.6
1973	55.6	82.0	15.0	29.6	126.1	156.6	110.3	110.4	119.5	-47.9	20.9	50.7	378.6
1974	53.3	81.7	14.1	28.6	111.3	144.0	95.7	95.9	112.3	-36.5	21.9	53.9	350.2
1975	51.8	80.9	12.8	31.0	81.4	110.3	91.5	91.6	101.7	-25.4	22.3	54.0	313.8
1976	62.5	94.6	16.0	35.7	120.6	151.4	97.2	97.3	123.3	-40.6	24.3	58.4	379.0
1977	65.7	99.2	17.0	37.4	122.6	157.3	98.4	98.5	120.4	-31.7	25.8	62.8	392.5
1978	58.8	93.8	15.5	36.6	111.0	148.0	98.5	98.6	111.9	-18.8	27.2	65.9	377.0
1979	48.5	83.6	12.9	32.9	95.2	134.0	94.3	94.4	115.8	-21.8	27.5	66.5	345.0
1980	43.0	78.0	17.1	37.1	72.1	112.7	84.3	84.4	122.9	-27.3	27.9	67.7	312.1

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	25.8	11.9	1.4	39.0	3.4	8.5	52.8
1961	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	32.6	14.8	1.5	48.9	3.6	8.8	63.0
1962	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.0	34.4	13.0	1.7	49.1	3.7	9.0	63.4
1963	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.0	37.2	13.9	1.9	53.0	3.9	9.3	67.5
1964	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	33.5	10.4	2.1	45.9	4.0	9.5	60.4
1965	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	35.8	9.6	1.5	46.9	4.2	10.0	62.1
1966	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	33.3	8.5	1.6	43.4	4.4	10.6	59.7
1967	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	39.6	9.9	1.5	51.1	4.6	11.0	67.6
1968	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	41.0	11.9	1.6	54.5	5.0	11.9	72.1
1969	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	43.6	11.9	1.6	57.0	5.4	12.9	76.0
1970	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	45.9	9.4	1.4	56.6	5.9	14.3	77.5
1971	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	46.1	9.4	1.4	56.9	6.4	15.7	79.8
1972	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	48.3	9.4	1.7	59.4	7.3	17.5	85.0
1973	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	46.2	6.9	1.7	54.8	7.7	18.7	82.0
1974	0.1	*	0.1	0.6	44.8	5.8	1.9	52.5	8.2	20.2	81.7
1975	0.1	*	0.1	0.7	43.5	5.3	2.2	51.0	8.5	20.6	80.9
1976	*	*	*	0.8	51.9	6.9	2.8	61.6	9.5	22.7	94.6
1977	*	*	0.1	0.8	56.6	5.4	2.9	64.9	9.8	23.7	99.2
1978	0.0	*	*	0.8	51.5	3.9	2.6	58.0	10.2	24.8	93.8
1979	0.0	*	*	0.7	41.7	3.1	2.9	47.7	10.3	24.8	83.6
1980	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	36.9	2.3	2.7	42.0	10.2	24.8	78.0

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	41	34	75	0	4429	2091	342	6862	993	2485
1961	39	30	69	0	5589	2614	378	8582	1047	2568
1962	34	26	60	0	5900	2297	427	8624	1097	2648
1963	29	22	52	0	6381	2456	482	9320	1131	2711
1964	18	18	36	0	5747	1830	521	8097	1172	2791
1965	24	15	39	0	6149	1691	381	8220	1224	2936
1966	23	11	34	*	5713	1507	401	7620	1294	3111
1967	14	9	22	*	6803	1750	395	8948	1347	3222
1968	7	7	14	*	7039	2100	420	9559	1455	3480
1969	5	5	11	*	7479	2096	418	9994	1569	3767
1970	3	5	8	1	7871	1649	382	9903	1723	4184
1971	3	4	6	1	7910	1666	375	9952	1888	4595
1972	3	3	5	1	8300	1659	441	10399	2129	5137
1973	3	3	6	1	7936	1214	455	9605	2263	5483
1974	3	2	5	1	7694	1026	501	9222	2408	5930
1975	2	1	3	1	7459	932	604	8995	2487	6030
1976	1	1	2	1	8914	1215	754	10883	2771	6659
1977	2	1	3	1	9713	952	799	11464	2859	6956
1978	0	1	1	1	8838	692	709	10239	2996	7254
1979	0	1	1	1	7166	541	799	8506	3016	7282
1980	4	3	8	1	6343	405	740	7487	2998	7264

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.0	0.6	2.6	0.0	5.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	7.3	1.8	4.5	16.2
1961	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.0	6.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	8.8	2.0	4.9	18.1
1962	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.0	7.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	8.8	2.2	5.2	18.3
1963	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.0	7.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	9.5	2.3	5.6	19.2
1964	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	7.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.1	9.2	2.5	6.0	19.0
1965	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	7.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	8.9	2.7	6.6	19.7
1966	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	7.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	8.6	2.7	6.5	19.3
1967	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.3	8.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	10.0	2.5	5.9	19.5
1968	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	8.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	10.6	2.6	6.3	20.2
1969	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	9.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.3	11.6	2.9	7.1	22.3
1970	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	9.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	12.4	3.3	8.0	24.4
1971	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	9.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.1	14.7	3.6	8.7	27.6
1972	0.1	*	0.2	0.5	10.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.2	15.3	4.0	9.6	29.5
1973	0.1	*	0.2	0.4	9.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.9	14.4	4.3	10.3	29.6
1974	0.1	*	0.2	0.5	9.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.3	13.5	4.2	10.3	28.6
1975	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	9.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.2	12.2	5.3	12.9	31.0
1976	*	*	*	0.5	10.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.5	15.5	5.8	13.9	35.7
1977	0.1	*	0.1	0.5	11.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.5	16.4	5.9	14.5	37.4
1978	0.0	*	*	0.6	10.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.2	14.9	6.2	15.0	36.6
1979	0.0	*	*	0.7	8.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.5	12.2	5.8	14.1	32.9
1980	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	10.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	4.3	16.1	5.8	14.1	37.1

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	76	23	98	0	933	100	60	29	144	1267	529	1324
1961	72	20	92	0	1178	126	67	30	134	1534	580	1422
1962	63	17	80	0	1243	110	75	31	73	1533	635	1532
1963	55	15	70	0	1345	118	85	32	75	1655	681	1633
1964	34	12	46	0	1211	88	92	33	176	1599	743	1769
1965	44	10	54	0	1296	81	67	34	71	1550	805	1930
1966	42	8	50	*	1204	72	71	36	120	1503	793	1907
1967	26	6	31	*	1433	84	70	37	118	1742	728	1742
1968	13	5	17	*	1483	101	74	37	139	1835	776	1856
1969	10	4	14	*	1576	101	74	38	214	2003	864	2075
1970	6	3	9	*	1659	79	67	40	292	2137	966	2345
1971	5	3	7	*	1667	80	66	41	645	2499	1045	2544
1972	5	2	7	*	1749	80	78	41	663	2611	1164	2808
1973	5	2	7	*	1672	58	80	32	614	2457	1248	3022
1974	5	1	7	*	1621	49	88	29	520	2308	1230	3030
1975	4	1	5	1	1572	45	107	40	343	2107	1559	3781
1976	1	1	2	*	1878	58	133	41	556	2667	1690	4063
1977	3	1	4	1	2047	46	141	42	558	2833	1742	4239
1978	0	1	1	1	1862	33	125	43	503	2567	1810	4383
1979	0	0	0	1	1510	26	141	45	401	2123	1714	4137
1980	8	2	10	1	1832	70	131	48	683	2764	1710	4143

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	14.4	0.6	15.0	0.0	4.8	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	16.5	*	7.3	32.7	9.7	4.3	10.6	72.3
1961	14.5	0.5	15.0	0.0	5.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	15.0	*	7.8	32.9	9.1	4.4	10.8	72.2
1962	13.8	0.5	14.2	0.0	4.7	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.0	8.4	*	5.5	23.4	8.6	4.7	11.3	62.3
1963	8.7	0.5	9.2	0.0	4.9	2.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	8.3	*	6.3	24.4	9.8	4.8	11.5	59.7
1964	5.0	0.4	5.5	0.0	5.4	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	19.3	*	11.4	41.8	8.6	5.1	12.1	73.1
1965	4.7	0.4	5.1	0.0	4.9	2.9	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	7.9	0.0	6.9	25.7	7.3	5.9	14.0	58.0
1966	4.5	0.3	4.8	0.0	5.5	3.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	13.2	0.0	9.3	33.9	7.7	6.3	15.1	67.8
1967	3.6	0.2	3.8	0.1	5.0	3.9	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	15.3	0.0	11.2	40.0	8.8	6.5	15.7	75.0
1968	3.1	0.2	3.3	0.2	4.8	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	15.6	0.0	10.9	37.7	9.4	7.6	18.1	76.4
1969	3.1	0.1	3.3	0.3	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	23.7	0.0	14.6	49.9	8.8	8.1	19.4	89.7
1970	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	32.2	0.0	17.8	61.2	9.9	8.1	19.6	100.4
1971	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.4	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	71.2	0.5	34.3	117.5	8.5	8.1	19.7	155.8
1972	0.6	*	0.7	0.5	4.8	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	73.6	0.3	35.5	121.0	9.2	8.6	20.8	160.8
1973	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	6.3	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	68.0	0.3	33.7	114.8	9.9	8.9	21.6	156.6
1974	1.4	*	1.4	0.6	6.1	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	57.4	0.1	30.8	100.2	9.1	9.4	23.2	144.0
1975	0.7	*	0.7	0.7	4.6	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	37.8	*	23.1	71.3	8.7	8.5	20.5	110.3
1976	0.5	*	0.6	0.8	5.6	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	61.6	*	35.2	108.7	10.5	9.0	21.8	151.4
1977	0.1	*	0.1	0.8	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	62.0	0.0	37.5	110.8	10.9	10.1	24.6	157.3
1978	0.4	*	0.4	0.8	4.2	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	55.3	0.0	34.7	100.1	9.7	10.8	26.1	148.0
1979	0.5	*	0.5	0.8	2.2	4.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	44.4	0.0	30.4	83.4	10.5	11.4	27.5	134.0
1980	2.6	0.1	2.7	0.7	2.9	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	25.5	0.0	24.0	58.6	10.1	11.8	28.7	112.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	539	23	562	0	729	388	0	103	28	42	164	2626	0	1124	5203	906	1246	3119
1961	543	20	563	0	888	413	0	112	28	41	153	2388	1	1196	5219	854	1295	3175
1962	517	19	536	0	704	466	0	119	29	44	194	1342	0	856	3754	816	1374	3318
1963	327	19	346	0	736	481	0	136	48	44	173	1319	1	985	3924	934	1403	3364
1964	189	18	207	0	818	500	0	233	61	47	159	3072	2	1789	6681	821	1493	3554
1965	177	16	193	0	745	500	0	280	85	54	143	1251	0	1100	4157	697	1715	4112
1966	168	12	181	0	827	579	0	174	111	56	151	2100	0	1468	5466	743	1841	4427
1967	134	10	144	*	755	669	0	530	124	52	151	2429	0	1778	6487	846	1920	4593
1968	117	8	125	*	718	774	0	80	95	57	150	2481	0	1698	6053	903	2220	5309
1969	116	6	122	*	740	830	0	57	158	54	127	3766	0	2243	7974	846	2363	5671
1970	43	5	47	*	701	804	0	54	159	55	137	5117	0	2725	9753	940	2370	5756
1971	53	3	56	*	718	829	0	56	167	63	110	11330	79	5202	18553	812	2376	5783
1972	24	2	26	*	723	796	0	58	219	68	97	11711	51	5350	19072	887	2525	6092
1973	26	2	29	1	953	780	0	42	215	71	86	10811	50	5072	18080	956	2612	6328
1974	53	2	54	1	912	709	0	40	172	68	87	9129	14	4614	15746	870	2767	6813
1975	26	1	28	1	695	666	0	59	225	59	79	6015	0	3449	11247	832	2477	6006
1976	21	1	23	1	837	755	0	67	232	65	65	9790	0	5284	17098	1013	2652	6375
1977	2	1	3	1	704	795	0	69	235	65	68	9868	0	5624	17428	1048	2961	7204
1978	15	1	16	1	635	682	0	63	234	69	61	8796	0	5220	15760	940	3164	7661
1979	20	1	21	1	339	743	0	36	263	72	72	7066	0	4582	13174	1014	3335	8052
1980	103	4	108	1	435	758	0	29	244	65	76	4055	0	3617	9277	974	3470	8408

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	8.9	10.5	*	0.7	64.5	10.3	95.7	*	0.1	95.9
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
1980	0.0	*	0.6	9.2	11.1	*	0.8	61.2	1.3	84.3	*	0.1	84.4

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	1535	1931	2	116	12271	1641	17649	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	19
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
1980	0	*	118	1586	2044	2	132	11644	209	15735	7	17

[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.
[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	41.8	58.6	0.0	0.0	111.9
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.8	16.2	51.7	47.9	0.0	0.0	115.8
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	21.8	22.2	53.9	46.9	0.0	0.0	122.9

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	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
1980	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	3469	3533	5203	4404	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	4.1	3.4	116.9	105.3	*	27.5	377.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	5.1	707.6
1961	241.8	76.5	15.7	1.8	83.5	16.8	16.3	4.2	3.3	119.4	82.3	*	26.7	370.1	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	8.4	709.0
1962	259.0	84.8	16.1	3.0	88.6	19.3	16.3	5.0	3.9	127.4	86.0	*	25.1	390.6	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	751.6
1963	286.3	89.2	17.8	3.2	93.2	14.9	14.5	5.8	3.9	134.1	83.5	*	29.0	399.8	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	785.6
1964	312.8	94.8	18.6	2.9	98.6	15.8	13.8	5.8	4.1	137.5	90.5	*	34.2	421.8	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	-2.0	839.0
1965	339.3	101.7	21.8	2.7	99.7	16.5	13.4	5.8	3.8	143.2	97.3	*	36.4	440.7	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	-19.2	874.4
1966	351.9	103.5	19.5	2.5	103.1	18.7	14.0	6.5	3.9	154.0	102.7	*	39.6	464.5	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	-15.3	918.4
1967	359.4	122.2	19.7	2.2	102.6	22.9	13.4	5.3	3.2	160.6	76.2	0.0	34.7	440.8	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	-19.7	922.8
1968	371.5	130.1	17.9	2.1	109.5	27.3	14.8	6.0	3.5	172.0	79.3	0.0	33.8	466.2	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	-10.5	974.0
1969	361.5	148.7	17.0	1.6	108.4	26.6	13.7	6.3	3.7	182.8	96.2	0.0	35.4	491.9	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	10.7	1027.0
1970	319.2	161.0	18.6	1.3	115.7	25.7	13.2	6.8	3.8	195.2	141.1	0.0	34.9	556.2	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	1071.6
1971	281.2	166.1	19.6	1.1	116.5	23.6	14.6	7.1	3.7	204.4	189.0	0.0	46.6	626.3	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	26.2	1118.5
1972	232.3	181.2	20.5	1.0	123.6	22.1	10.2	8.4	4.0	217.6	240.6	0.0	47.7	695.8	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	1136.9
1973	261.7	177.7	25.5	1.0	130.7	21.0	6.1	9.2	3.7	225.2	267.4	0.0	52.1	742.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	27.7	1231.6
1974	217.2	176.2	25.0	1.0	128.0	18.7	6.7	8.6	3.6	222.6	247.1	0.2	45.2	706.7	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	8.8	1129.4
1975	200.8	142.8	21.5	0.7	126.0	17.7	6.8	8.7	4.6	229.5	160.6	*	39.1	615.3	48.3	24.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	1068.4
1976	247.9	150.4	22.5	0.7	119.4	17.5	5.8	10.0	5.1	239.2	171.8	*	42.1	634.1	70.9	21.7	0.0	0.0	19.1	1144.1
1977	186.3	135.6	23.1	0.7	126.0	19.1	5.6	10.1	4.4	246.5	164.2	0.0	45.0	644.8	117.2	21.1	0.0	0.0	12.8	1117.7
1978	204.4	137.7	25.8	0.7	124.0	19.0	5.0	9.2	4.7	251.5	177.4	0.0	44.2	661.6	108.3	18.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	1140.8
1979	235.3	175.2	23.4	0.5	139.6	18.1	8.3	10.4	4.9	233.7	150.0	0.0	49.0	637.8	102.9	22.7	0.0	0.0	32.5	1206.4
1980	230.7	165.7	17.5	0.7	130.4	18.6	6.6	9.6	4.4	231.1	101.1	0.0	43.2	563.3	116.5	13.1	0.0	0.0	64.5	1153.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1033	565	22259	16757	0	4292	65552	0	1358	0	0	1494
1961	9186	74	2369	358	14329	3059	2870	1059	550	22737	13091	0	4155	64578	0	1139	0	0	2476
1962	9818	82	2421	601	15215	3508	2867	1237	645	24245	13685	1	3900	68324	0	1148	0	0	1461
1963	10841	86	2675	636	15995	2724	2564	1446	645	25526	13280	1	4543	70035	0	971	0	0	42
1964	11830	92	2799	579	16928	2885	2435	1443	677	26176	14391	3	5388	73704	0	1112	0	0	-576
1965	12855	99	3288	541	17117	3000	2371	1446	627	27255	15480	1	5720	76845	0	1141	0	0	-5630
1966	13412	100	2943	494	17705	3390	2472	1611	651	29311	16331	1	6258	81167	0	1322	0	0	-4482
1967	13704	118	2975	432	17613	4130	2362	1387	526	30571	12123	0	5445	77562	0	1923	0	0	-5776
1968	14194	126	2705	418	18790	4927	2612	1565	578	32743	12618	0	5304	82259	0	1609	0	0	-3064
1969	13782	144	2565	321	18617	4792	2419	1660	613	34792	15308	0	5485	86573	0	1359	0	0	3137
1970	12429	156	2798	250	19859	4611	2331	1800	624	37159	22446	0	5422	97300	0	1907	0	0	4433
1971	10902	161	2955	225	20000	4244	2575	1881	612	38917	30059	0	7181	108649	0	1773	0	0	7684
1972	8941	176	3090	204	21225	3976	1804	2229	655	41424	38273	0	7312	120193	0	2282	0	0	1149
1973	10047	174	3844	197	22439	3775	1084	2454	618	42872	42534	0	7980	127797	0	2165	0	0	8132
1974	8827	172	3762	203	21970	3367	1185	2309	592	42375	39310	34	6898	122005	0	1969	0	0	2576
1975	8011	140	3246	146	21636	3192	1193	2350	763	43688	25538	1	5984	107736	4386	2311	0	0	10867
1976	9846	148	3384	135	20496	3154	1022	2692	847	45544	27330	1	6482	111088	6420	2088	0	0	5596
1977	7544	133	3479	139	21632	3427	990	2754	724	46934	26122	0	6978	113179	10881	2018	0	0	3739
1978	8284	136	3895	139	21296	3407	883	2501	777	47874	28217	0	6832	115821	9896	1735	0	0	3184
1979	9493	172	3520	106	23962	3251	1472	2817	813	44482	23852	0	7577	111852	9674	2191	0	0	9537
1980	9279	162	2638	146	22382	3351	1168	2608	724	44003	16080	0	6731	99831	10947	1270	0	0	18906

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	104.2	133.6	45.0	78.7	280.5	321.9	172.9	173.3	99.9	5.1	30.0	75.0	707.6
1961	111.5	143.5	43.1	77.5	271.5	315.6	172.0	172.4	102.4	8.4	32.1	78.8	709.0
1962	116.0	149.9	42.9	79.3	276.1	323.8	198.2	198.6	113.4	5.0	34.7	83.7	751.6
1963	119.6	156.2	46.4	85.1	292.7	344.5	199.5	199.8	127.3	0.1	37.5	89.9	785.6
1964	121.3	161.5	48.9	91.1	321.1	378.7	207.4	207.7	142.3	-2.0	41.5	98.8	839.0
1965	120.9	165.7	48.3	95.9	333.5	395.9	216.5	216.8	174.5	-19.2	45.7	109.6	874.4
1966	121.5	172.7	49.4	103.0	342.1	412.7	229.7	230.0	191.1	-15.3	51.6	124.2	918.4
1967	130.5	185.4	52.1	110.0	324.4	400.9	226.1	226.4	209.3	-19.7	55.9	133.7	922.8
1968	134.4	198.2	52.8	117.2	325.5	409.6	248.8	249.0	223.0	-10.5	62.7	149.9	974.0
1969	136.6	207.8	55.6	126.3	344.8	437.0	255.7	255.9	223.7	10.7	68.9	165.4	1027.0
1970	140.6	221.3	57.9	136.2	335.2	440.4	273.5	273.7	249.2	15.1	77.1	187.3	1071.6
1971	140.9	226.0	65.7	148.8	355.9	469.9	273.5	273.8	256.1	26.2	82.2	200.1	1118.5
1972	139.1	229.2	68.0	157.2	343.9	460.3	289.9	290.1	292.0	3.9	86.7	209.2	1136.9
1973	134.2	235.9	68.1	165.6	402.3	527.1	302.8	303.0	296.5	27.7	94.8	229.5	1231.6
1974	128.3	229.3	63.0	157.8	323.9	445.5	296.6	296.9	308.9	8.8	91.7	225.9	1129.4
1975	129.3	230.5	54.0	158.5	270.8	382.0	297.2	297.5	280.0	37.1	92.6	224.5	1068.4
1976	132.5	239.0	58.2	166.8	296.7	427.8	310.2	310.5	327.3	19.1	101.8	244.7	1144.1
1977	124.1	238.4	57.3	165.0	249.2	393.9	320.2	320.4	354.1	12.8	106.9	260.0	1117.7
1978	126.8	245.8	55.4	167.7	249.6	399.8	327.3	327.5	370.9	10.9	111.6	270.2	1140.8
1979	137.2	256.4	64.7	177.7	294.8	454.1	317.9	318.1	359.2	32.5	114.7	277.0	1206.4
1980	131.1	259.4	56.3	172.3	244.8	404.3	317.4	317.7	339.6	64.5	118.1	286.1	1153.8

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, *a negative number indicates* that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	35.9	12.7	2.5	51.0	8.4	21.0	133.6
1961	1.9	4.0	5.9	49.6	38.6	14.6	2.7	56.0	9.3	22.7	143.5
1962	2.2	3.0	5.2	52.7	40.0	14.8	3.2	58.0	9.9	24.0	149.9
1963	2.9	3.5	6.5	54.3	41.8	13.6	3.5	58.9	10.8	25.9	156.2
1964	2.9	3.3	6.3	56.8	41.9	12.8	3.5	58.2	11.9	28.3	161.5
1965	1.8	2.7	4.5	58.5	42.0	12.3	3.6	57.9	13.2	31.7	165.7
1966	1.0	2.8	3.8	59.0	41.9	12.5	4.2	58.6	15.0	36.2	172.7
1967	0.8	1.6	2.4	66.9	46.1	11.7	3.5	61.3	16.2	38.7	185.4
1968	0.8	1.8	2.6	68.4	47.1	12.9	3.4	63.4	18.8	45.0	198.2
1969	0.7	0.9	1.6	73.1	45.5	12.6	3.7	61.9	20.9	50.3	207.8
1970	0.5	0.8	1.4	75.2	47.9	12.3	3.8	64.0	23.5	57.2	221.3
1971	0.4	0.6	1.0	75.9	46.5	13.7	3.9	64.0	24.8	60.3	226.0
1972	0.3	0.3	0.6	76.8	47.9	9.4	4.4	61.7	26.4	63.7	229.2
1973	[illegible]	0.3	0.6	74.3	48.9	5.6	4.7	59.3	29.7	72.0	235.9
1974	0.4	0.4	0.8	71.4	46.0	5.7	4.4	56.1	29.2	71.8	229.3
1975	0.2	0.1	0.3	70.6	48.0	5.7	4.6	58.4	29.6	71.7	230.5
1976	0.1	0.1	0.2	74.8	47.1	5.4	5.0	57.5	31.3	75.2	239.0
1977	0.3	0.1	0.4	66.4	49.0	3.5	4.8	57.3	33.3	81.0	238.4
1978	0.2	0.1	0.3	71.2	47.9	2.9	4.5	55.3	34.8	84.3	245.8
1979	1.6	*	1.7	70.8	53.5	6.1	5.1	64.8	34.9	84.3	256.4
1980	0.3	0.1	0.3	70.4	51.0	4.7	4.7	60.5	37.5	90.8	259.4

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	78	148	227	46	6157	2234	617	9008	2465	6168
1961	73	164	237	48	6632	2582	676	9891	2714	6655
1962	84	122	207	51	6865	2606	808	10280	2916	7041
1963	110	147	257	53	7179	2393	866	10438	3161	7578
1964	109	140	249	55	7197	2254	875	10326	3482	8291
1965	68	111	179	57	7204	2177	892	10273	3870	9282
1966	39	118	157	57	7199	2196	1052	10447	4410	10605
1967	30	68	98	65	7909	2059	916	10884	4746	11356
1968	28	79	107	66	8094	2267	896	11256	5513	13186
1969	27	38	65	71	7815	2227	981	11023	6136	14728
1970	20	36	56	73	8228	2166	1006	11400	6901	16762
1971	15	27	42	74	7975	2422	1023	11419	7262	17676
1972	10	13	23	75	8231	1651	1163	11046	7743	18683
1973	12	13	25	73	8403	984	1263	10651	8710	21099
1974	14	17	31	70	7902	1006	1180	10089	8544	21040
1975	7	4	12	69	8246	1014	1242	10502	8666	21010
1976	5	3	8	73	8079	944	1358	10381	9169	22040
1977	12	2	15	65	8406	618	1318	10342	9760	23743
1978	8	2	10	70	8226	506	1238	9970	10201	24700
1979	65	2	67	70	9184	1082	1395	11661	10229	24698
1980	10	2	12	69	8756	830	1291	10877	10986	26619

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.9	2.4	6.3	8.3	14.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	15.3	30.5	9.6	24.1	78.7
1961	3.6	2.7	6.3	9.1	15.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	11.3	27.7	10.0	24.4	77.5
1962	4.2	2.0	6.1	10.0	15.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	9.8	26.8	10.6	25.7	79.3
1963	5.5	2.3	7.8	10.8	16.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	10.0	27.8	11.4	27.3	85.1
1964	5.4	2.2	7.6	11.8	16.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	11.6	29.4	12.5	29.7	91.1
1965	3.4	1.8	5.1	13.4	16.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	11.9	29.7	14.0	33.6	95.9
1966	1.9	1.9	3.8	13.9	16.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	13.7	31.7	15.7	37.9	103.0
1967	1.5	1.0	2.6	20.0	17.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	10.0	29.5	17.1	40.8	110.0
1968	1.4	1.2	2.6	21.6	18.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	8.7	28.6	19.0	45.4	117.2
1969	1.3	0.6	1.9	24.7	17.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	9.7	29.0	20.8	49.9	126.3
1970	1.0	0.5	1.6	26.7	18.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	9.4	29.7	22.8	55.4	136.2
1971	0.8	0.4	1.2	29.2	18.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	15.6	35.4	24.2	58.9	148.8
1972	0.5	0.2	0.7	31.1	18.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	15.9	36.2	26.1	63.1	157.2
1973	0.6	0.2	0.8	30.2	19.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	16.4	37.1	28.5	69.0	165.6
1974	0.7	0.3	1.0	30.4	17.9	0.2	0.8	0.6	12.1	31.6	27.4	67.4	157.8
1975	0.4	0.1	0.4	25.7	18.7	0.2	0.8	0.6	7.6	27.9	30.5	73.9	158.5
1976	0.3	*	0.3	28.7	18.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	9.1	29.2	31.9	76.7	166.8
1977	0.6	*	0.6	28.1	19.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	8.0	28.7	31.4	76.3	165.0
1978	0.4	*	0.4	27.8	18.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	7.0	27.2	32.8	79.4	167.7
1979	3.0	*	3.1	32.1	20.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	7.0	29.5	33.1	79.9	177.7
1980	0.5	*	0.5	30.3	16.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	7.3	25.5	33.9	82.1	172.3

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	146	99	244	8	2397	72	109	71	2430	5080	2819	7054
1961	135	109	244	9	2582	84	119	79	1803	4667	2917	7153
1962	157	82	238	10	2673	84	143	81	1552	4532	3120	7535
1963	205	98	303	10	2795	77	153	82	1588	4696	3337	8002
1964	202	93	296	11	2802	73	154	85	1848	4962	3657	8708
1965	126	74	200	13	2805	70	157	89	1891	5014	4103	9841
1966	72	79	151	13	2803	71	186	92	2186	5337	4615	11100
1967	56	45	102	19	3080	67	162	94	1598	5000	5001	11967
1968	52	52	105	21	3151	73	158	98	1379	4860	5564	13307
1969	50	25	75	24	3043	72	173	102	1543	4933	6090	14617
1970	38	24	62	26	3204	70	177	103	1494	5049	6687	16241
1971	28	18	46	28	3105	78	180	106	2488	5958	7088	17253
1972	19	8	27	30	3205	53	205	106	2525	6095	7658	18479
1973	22	8	31	30	3272	32	223	112	2615	6254	8350	20227
1974	26	11	38	30	3077	33	208	118	1919	5354	8024	19758
1975	14	3	17	25	3211	33	219	120	1203	4786	8938	21669
1976	10	2	12	28	3146	31	240	124	1454	4994	9357	22490
1977	23	2	24	28	3273	20	233	112	1277	4915	9192	22361
1978	15	1	17	27	3203	16	218	123	1109	4670	9615	23282
1979	121	1	123	32	3576	35	246	123	1107	5088	9701	23422
1980	19	2	20	30	2852	20	228	121	1161	4382	9933	24068

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	137.9	2.4	140.3	16.6	12.0	12.4	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	3.5	64.6	*	27.5	123.5	*	11.8	29.6	321.9
1961	139.2	2.7	141.9	16.7	15.7	14.4	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	3.2	49.1	*	26.7	112.8	*	12.8	31.4	315.6
1962	146.8	2.2	149.0	20.8	16.1	14.7	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	3.0	43.4	*	25.1	106.3	*	14.0	33.7	323.8
1963	154.6	3.0	157.6	22.9	17.8	15.3	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.0	2.7	43.4	*	29.0	112.3	*	15.2	36.5	344.5
1964	167.8	3.4	171.2	24.9	18.6	16.2	0.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	2.4	49.3	*	34.2	125.0	*	17.0	40.6	378.7
1965	167.6	2.8	170.4	28.5	21.8	18.5	0.0	0.7	1.6	1.9	2.3	51.4	*	36.4	134.6	*	18.4	44.1	395.9
1966	165.5	3.0	168.5	29.0	19.5	20.4	0.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	58.5	*	39.6	144.7	*	20.7	49.9	412.7
1967	165.8	1.9	167.7	33.1	19.7	18.5	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	44.7	0.0	34.7	123.7	*	22.5	54.0	400.9
1968	168.5	2.0	170.5	38.1	17.9	19.1	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	38.9	0.0	33.8	116.9	*	24.8	59.3	409.6
1969	180.5	0.9	181.5	42.2	17.0	20.2	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	42.5	0.0	35.4	121.1	*	27.1	65.1	437.0
1970	168.8	0.8	169.6	45.2	18.6	18.9	0.0	0.5	2.3	2.0	1.4	41.9	0.0	34.9	120.4	*	30.7	74.5	440.4
1971	146.3	0.5	146.8	49.2	19.6	20.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	1.8	1.2	67.7	0.0	46.6	159.9	*	33.2	80.8	469.9
1972	118.9	0.2	119.1	62.3	20.5	22.3	0.0	0.6	3.2	1.9	1.0	65.4	0.0	47.7	162.5	0.0	34.1	82.3	460.3
1973	162.8	0.2	163.1	61.7	25.5	24.3	0.0	0.4	3.5	1.9	1.0	68.8	0.0	52.1	177.5	0.0	36.5	88.4	527.1
1974	117.9	0.4	118.2	58.8	25.0	20.5	0.0	0.8	3.4	1.8	1.0	49.0	0.2	45.2	146.8	0.0	35.1	86.5	445.5
1975	105.8	0.1	105.9	43.9	21.5	19.5	0.2	0.8	3.2	2.8	1.5	32.2	*	39.1	121.0	0.0	32.5	78.7	382.0
1976	122.5	0.1	122.6	44.3	22.5	18.9	0.1	0.3	4.0	3.1	0.7	38.3	*	42.1	129.8	0.0	38.5	92.5	427.8
1977	77.3	0.1	77.4	38.6	23.1	20.8	0.1	2.0	4.3	2.5	0.4	34.9	0.0	45.0	133.2	0.0	42.1	102.5	393.9
1978	85.4	0.1	85.5	36.3	25.8	19.3	0.0	2.0	3.7	2.7	0.4	29.5	0.0	44.2	127.7	0.0	43.9	106.3	399.8
1979	100.6	0.1	100.7	59.8	23.4	22.6	0.0	2.0	4.2	2.8	0.3	30.1	0.0	49.0	134.3	0.0	46.7	112.7	454.1
1980	83.5	0.1	83.6	55.6	17.5	19.1	0.0	1.8	3.9	2.5	0.8	16.8	0.0	43.2	105.6	0.0	46.6	112.9	404.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	5165	101	5266	16	1813	2130	0	138	302	247	661	10280	0	4292	19864	1	3469	8681
1961	5223	109	5332	16	2369	2480	0	205	257	241	618	7812	0	4155	18137	1	3750	9198
1962	5508	90	5598	20	2421	2524	0	176	279	333	576	6897	1	3900	17106	1	4089	9874
1963	5792	126	5917	22	2675	2618	0	94	420	333	507	6901	1	4543	18092	0	4465	10705
1964	6276	143	6419	24	2799	2782	0	107	406	350	451	7840	3	5388	20127	1	4997	11898
1965	6262	115	6377	28	3288	3182	0	124	391	316	435	8171	1	5720	21628	1	5389	12924
1966	6182	126	6308	28	2943	3494	0	204	366	328	397	9306	1	6258	23297	0	6078	14617
1967	6199	80	6279	32	2975	3171	0	236	303	264	373	7104	0	5445	19869	0	6608	15812
1968	6290	88	6378	37	2705	3285	0	272	505	289	353	6190	0	5304	18902	0	7268	17382
1969	6733	41	6774	41	2565	3473	0	120	497	319	289	6756	0	5485	19504	0	7953	19089
1970	6290	34	6323	44	2798	3246	0	95	603	325	261	6658	0	5422	19407	0	8988	21832
1971	5394	21	5415	48	2955	3432	0	75	662	295	235	10775	0	7181	25610	0	9723	23669
1972	4416	10	4425	61	3090	3823	0	99	843	316	188	10396	0	7312	26067	0	9994	24116
1973	6067	10	6077	61	3844	4164	0	68	947	309	186	10947	0	7980	28445	0	10691	25898
1974	4513	15	4529	57	3762	3528	0	146	899	296	182	7796	34	6898	23540	0	10299	25362
1975	4099	5	4104	43	3246	3351	42	146	871	456	293	5125	1	5984	19515	0	9513	23063
1976	4736	4	4740	44	3384	3245	16	48	1072	507	128	6089	1	6482	20972	0	11282	27118
1977	3077	3	3080	38	3479	3579	11	351	1179	414	78	5556	0	6978	21624	0	12351	30045
1978	3407	3	3410	36	3895	3313	0	361	1020	444	69	4694	0	6832	20628	0	12870	31163
1979	4015	2	4017	59	3520	3878	0	355	1149	465	51	4790	0	7577	21784	0	13675	33019
1980	3333	3	3336	54	2638	3282	0	318	1064	414	145	2674	0	6731	17266	0	13656	33088

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	0.1	2.1	232.7	26.1	315.5	0.1	0.2	318.1
1980	0.0	4.0	0.7	33.9	18.6	0.1	1.9	229.8	28.4	313.4	0.1	0.2	317.7

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	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	56
1976	0	2	135	4895	3063	22	341	45292	3440	57188	24	57
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	28	348	44307	4146	58343	22	54
1980	0	4	146	5821	3341	26	310	43737	4523	57903	29	70

[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.
[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	18.0	108.3	0.0	0.0	370.9
1979	129.8	0.0	129.8	10.2	6.7	0.1	0.0	86.8	93.6	22.7	102.9	0.0	0.0	359.2
1980	146.3	0.0	146.3	5.4	9.7	0.1	0.0	48.5	58.3	13.1	116.5	0.0	0.0	339.6

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	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	4423	0	4423	*	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	10	1154	14	0	13809	14977	2191	9674	0	0
1980	5908	0	5908	5	1671	10	0	7722	9403	1270	10947	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	4.8	4.8	181.4	248.8	*	42.1	838.8	0.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	-5.7	1044.2
1961	119.3	84.6	15.0	3.3	306.0	8.3	31.3	4.6	4.7	187.2	255.7	*	45.3	861.5	9.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	-15.7	1068.3
1962	119.4	92.1	15.2	3.6	312.7	11.2	30.2	5.3	5.0	192.7	261.9	*	46.8	884.6	8.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	-8.8	1103.7
1963	115.1	101.5	14.9	3.8	300.6	13.1	27.2	5.6	5.0	197.5	237.2	*	47.8	852.7	11.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	-10.2	1077.7
1964	121.0	110.1	15.6	4.2	292.2	13.2	23.0	5.9	5.3	199.7	271.3	*	59.8	890.1	14.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	-22.6	1119.8
1965	125.1	117.9	19.0	3.9	325.6	17.5	19.8	6.4	5.6	206.9	342.6	0.0	74.3	1021.5	11.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	-27.0	1255.8
1966	108.9	120.0	17.7	2.9	293.2	20.7	14.3	6.0	5.8	216.7	384.9	0.0	79.9	1042.1	12.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	-24.3	1267.7
1967	99.0	132.3	18.7	1.6	315.8	30.2	12.2	5.6	4.8	222.4	425.9	0.0	85.2	1122.4	14.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	-22.7	1354.1
1968	85.1	137.0	16.7	0.9	328.6	36.7	10.9	6.7	5.3	235.8	430.4	0.0	86.8	1158.7	13.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	-3.6	1399.0
1969	58.1	141.2	19.0	0.8	340.2	41.9	11.4	7.0	5.6	244.5	462.2	0.0	83.4	1216.0	12.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	-15.4	1421.7
1970	18.8	151.9	18.9	0.7	344.9	44.2	11.9	7.3	5.7	260.2	541.1	0.0	84.6	1319.5	13.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	-24.4	1487.0
1971	10.6	161.3	17.7	0.7	358.9	48.6	12.6	7.5	5.5	267.0	521.3	1.0	79.9	1320.6	15.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	-3.4	1512.1
1972	5.7	164.6	15.8	0.8	369.9	50.1	11.8	8.7	5.8	281.7	552.8	1.2	82.8	1381.4	16.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	-3.4	1573.4
1973	3.3	158.7	19.8	0.8	366.3	50.8	7.6	8.6	5.9	292.0	542.5	1.1	84.2	1379.7	55.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	1606.2
1974	24.0	159.0	17.5	0.9	342.9	46.2	5.5	8.3	5.7	285.1	436.2	0.1	73.7	1222.2	32.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	47.3	1489.1
1975	22.6	157.1	12.2	0.8	332.9	44.9	4.9	9.1	4.8	287.0	420.9	*	66.3	1183.7	41.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	23.6	1432.9
1976	2.4	159.2	13.6	0.8	359.0	45.5	5.8	10.0	5.3	295.8	480.2	*	72.4	1288.5	40.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	18.4	1514.1
1977	2.4	163.4	12.7	1.0	346.7	49.7	5.9	11.5	5.1	299.2	454.2	0.0	69.1	1255.3	39.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	24.8	1489.9
1978	2.1	163.1	12.2	1.4	334.5	48.2	4.6	10.8	5.5	302.3	454.0	0.0	68.0	1241.4	60.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	1474.9
1979	3.8	159.4	9.6	1.0	248.5	49.6	4.5	12.2	5.7	291.7	370.7	0.0	45.1	1038.6	64.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	11.4	1282.3
1980	22.5	187.0	8.2	1.0	217.0	48.3	4.0	11.2	5.1	270.2	332.9	0.0	32.3	930.2	34.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	47.5	1223.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1202	799	34538	39572	3	6516	143864	34	982	0	0	-1679
1961	4630	82	2266	654	52529	1489	5524	1153	778	35636	40664	4	6993	147690	854	814	0	0	-4600
1962	4641	89	2293	715	53691	1998	5322	1332	826	36677	41652	2	7202	151710	689	791	0	0	-2570
1963	4454	98	2253	754	51604	2337	4790	1404	826	37591	37721	1	7426	146707	941	708	0	0	-2997
1964	4642	107	2353	834	50158	2344	4050	1460	867	38017	43160	0	9345	152588	1189	670	0	0	-6620
1965	4825	114	2867	767	55896	3107	3496	1593	915	39383	54491	0	11581	174096	966	664	0	0	-7907
1966	4267	116	2669	579	50341	3669	2517	1497	951	41250	61218	0	12521	177211	1082	803	0	0	-7130
1967	3886	128	2811	326	54211	5353	2153	1465	788	42338	67743	0	13217	190404	1273	799	0	0	-6638
1968	3364	133	2523	171	56408	6488	1918	1745	866	44897	68458	0	13407	196881	1218	783	0	0	-1058
1969	2327	137	2867	151	58397	7414	2008	1847	930	46553	73510	0	12742	206417	1143	881	0	0	-4514
1970	798	147	2843	145	59209	7809	2103	1944	947	49528	86063	0	12959	223549	1209	753	0	0	-7153
1971	430	156	2674	139	61609	8585	2231	1980	899	50831	82917	151	12221	224236	1435	706	0	0	-1007
1972	224	160	2376	167	63504	8850	2078	2314	963	53634	87930	174	12582	234572	1499	859	0	0	-999
1973	134	156	2979	168	62886	8979	1347	2291	974	55596	86282	170	12789	234461	5120	560	0	0	837
1974	1045	155	2644	175	58866	8171	971	2216	933	54280	69385	15	11173	208828	2885	428	0	0	13856
1975	936	154	1831	157	57153	7938	867	2451	786	54631	66946	0	10042	202801	3781	417	0	0	6904
1976	97	156	2049	167	61639	8048	1019	2696	873	56310	76380	0	11073	220254	3664	490	0	0	5384
1977	101	160	1920	207	59523	8791	1045	3128	840	56962	72242	0	10672	215331	3675	422	0	0	7264
1978	90	161	1842	281	57430	8510	804	2933	902	57539	72208	0	10512	212962	5570	214	0	0	1527
1979	153	156	1448	207	42654	8758	793	3305	944	55533	58957	0	7159	179758	6077	438	0	0	3332
1980	870	183	1231	200	37248	8541	698	3060	841	51443	52953	0	5270	161485	3232	158	0	0	13924

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	285.6	335.7	156.8	193.6	238.5	299.2	215.4	215.8	153.7	-5.7	42.2	105.7	1044.2
1961	292.3	344.9	156.7	195.9	237.1	299.6	227.5	227.9	170.5	-15.7	44.8	110.0	1068.3
1962	301.5	356.5	164.3	205.5	241.5	306.6	234.7	235.2	170.4	-8.8	47.3	114.3	1103.7
1963	290.2	348.5	150.5	194.1	224.3	290.7	244.0	244.4	178.8	-10.2	49.6	119.0	1077.7
1964	281.8	343.7	158.5	205.0	254.7	324.2	246.6	247.0	200.9	-22.6	52.7	125.6	1119.8
1965	304.5	371.4	187.2	237.9	310.0	385.9	260.2	260.6	220.8	-27.0	57.0	136.8	1255.8
1966	278.2	350.5	189.3	244.7	324.0	405.9	266.2	266.6	234.3	-24.3	61.7	148.3	1267.7
1967	299.4	379.7	202.7	272.4	337.9	414.1	287.6	287.9	249.1	-22.7	66.7	159.7	1354.1
1968	304.9	392.6	203.2	279.6	334.3	415.8	310.7	311.0	249.5	-3.6	72.5	173.4	1399.0
1969	315.3	412.8	201.2	284.3	317.4	402.6	321.8	322.1	281.4	-15.4	78.2	187.7	1421.7
1970	321.8	431.0	210.5	302.5	319.9	406.7	346.6	346.9	312.7	-24.4	84.1	204.2	1487.0
1971	331.6	451.1	207.5	308.7	304.0	392.1	359.9	360.2	312.6	-3.4	90.0	219.1	1512.1
1972	339.0	466.7	210.9	321.0	315.5	407.9	377.5	377.8	333.9	-3.4	96.8	233.7	1573.4
1973	331.2	468.1	213.1	335.2	315.7	414.0	388.6	388.9	354.7	2.9	104.5	253.1	1606.2
1974	315.8	451.0	188.5	309.3	267.6	360.1	368.3	368.6	301.5	47.3	100.7	248.1	1489.1
1975	314.5	438.9	174.5	308.4	232.7	318.3	366.8	367.2	320.9	23.6	100.6	243.9	1432.9
1976	339.5	469.9	186.3	327.5	246.6	337.0	379.1	379.6	344.2	18.4	106.5	256.0	1514.1
1977	330.2	460.1	177.3	322.7	230.3	323.4	383.2	383.7	344.1	24.8	107.5	261.4	1489.9
1978	311.6	442.8	176.3	325.3	225.3	321.4	385.1	385.5	371.5	5.2	110.1	266.6	1474.9
1979	240.1	373.2	126.2	278.0	148.5	246.8	383.7	384.2	372.4	11.4	112.4	271.4	1282.3
1980	235.2	370.4	131.7	285.5	112.1	211.2	355.7	356.2	341.1	47.5	113.5	275.1	1223.3

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	200.1	27.5	3.0	230.7	14.3	35.8	335.7
1961	2.5	3.5	6.0	51.4	205.4	26.8	2.7	234.9	15.2	37.4	344.9
1962	2.7	2.9	5.6	56.0	210.8	26.0	3.2	240.0	16.1	38.9	356.5
1963	1.4	2.6	4.0	60.0	199.7	23.2	3.3	226.2	17.2	41.1	348.5
1964	1.3	1.8	3.1	63.6	193.2	18.5	3.3	215.1	18.3	43.6	343.7
1965	1.0	1.3	2.3	66.9	216.4	15.2	3.7	235.3	19.7	47.2	371.4
1966	1.0	0.8	1.8	68.5	193.8	10.8	3.3	207.8	21.2	51.1	350.5
1967	1.0	0.7	1.7	75.8	209.6	9.3	3.1	222.0	23.6	56.6	379.7
1968	1.0	0.5	1.5	77.2	214.8	8.0	3.3	226.2	25.9	61.8	392.6
1969	0.5	0.4	0.9	80.9	221.7	8.1	3.7	233.4	28.7	68.8	412.8
1970	0.2	0.4	0.6	85.2	224.3	8.1	3.5	235.9	31.8	77.4	431.0
1971	0.1	0.4	0.5	86.0	233.4	8.1	3.6	245.0	34.8	84.7	451.1
1972	0.1	0.2	0.3	88.5	237.7	8.6	3.9	250.2	37.4	90.3	466.7
1973	0.2	0.2	0.5	85.7	235.6	5.9	3.6	245.1	40.0	96.8	468.1
1974	0.3	0.2	0.5	87.5	220.7	3.6	3.5	227.8	39.0	96.1	451.0
1975	0.1	0.1	0.3	92.0	215.2	3.3	3.7	222.2	36.3	88.1	438.9
1976	0.1	0.1	0.2	96.9	234.8	3.7	3.9	242.4	38.3	92.1	469.9
1977	0.1	0.1	0.2	95.0	226.9	3.8	4.3	235.0	37.8	92.0	460.1
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	88.1	216.5	2.6	4.1	223.3	38.4	92.9	442.8
1979	*	0.1	0.1	82.3	150.6	2.5	4.7	157.7	39.0	94.1	373.2
1980	0.4	0.3	0.7	96.7	131.7	1.8	4.3	137.8	39.5	95.7	370.4

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	141	190	332	45	34352	4858	752	39962	4190	10485
1961	94	146	240	50	35268	4719	668	40655	4466	10952
1962	102	118	220	54	36181	4587	805	41573	4718	11393
1963	53	108	161	58	34280	4087	831	39198	5030	12059
1964	49	75	125	62	33171	3270	824	37265	5361	12765
1965	37	56	93	65	37145	2682	925	40752	5766	13828
1966	38	34	72	66	33269	1905	811	35984	6222	14964
1967	36	30	66	73	35977	1635	813	38425	6929	16581
1968	36	23	59	75	36876	1415	875	39166	7578	18124
1969	20	18	38	78	38054	1420	977	40452	8406	20176
1970	9	17	25	83	38502	1434	932	40869	9335	22672
1971	5	17	22	83	40068	1427	943	42438	10200	24830
1972	4	10	14	86	40803	1512	1048	43363	10965	26459
1973	9	10	18	84	40446	1041	964	42451	11715	28380
1974	10	9	19	85	37886	637	947	39469	11443	28179
1975	6	5	11	90	36936	591	1006	38533	10648	25815
1976	5	4	9	95	40307	644	1064	42015	11227	26986
1977	5	4	9	93	38949	672	1175	40796	11089	26976
1978	0	6	6	87	37175	456	1130	38761	11242	27221
1979	1	4	6	81	25848	433	1273	27554	11422	27579
1980	14	14	29	94	22607	323	1178	24108	11571	28037

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	7.0	3.1	10.1	10.6	69.8	2.3	0.5	0.7	62.8	136.1	10.5	26.3	193.6
1961	4.7	2.4	7.0	12.2	71.7	2.2	0.5	0.7	62.4	137.5	11.4	27.8	195.9
1962	5.0	1.9	7.0	14.8	73.5	2.2	0.6	0.8	65.6	142.6	12.0	29.1	205.5
1963	2.6	1.7	4.4	15.1	69.6	1.9	0.6	0.5	58.5	131.1	12.8	30.7	194.1
1964	2.4	1.2	3.6	15.3	67.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	69.6	139.6	13.8	32.8	205.0
1965	1.8	0.9	2.7	16.8	75.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	89.8	167.7	14.9	35.8	237.9
1966	1.9	0.5	2.4	19.1	67.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	98.2	167.8	16.2	39.1	244.7
1967	1.8	0.5	2.3	25.5	73.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	174.9	20.6	49.2	272.4
1968	1.8	0.4	2.1	26.2	74.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	98.2	174.9	22.5	53.9	279.6
1969	1.0	0.3	1.3	30.7	77.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	90.1	169.2	24.4	58.6	284.3
1970	0.4	0.3	0.7	36.5	78.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	93.3	173.4	26.8	65.2	302.5
1971	0.3	0.3	0.5	38.1	81.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	85.5	168.8	29.5	71.8	308.7
1972	0.2	0.1	0.4	37.8	82.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	87.9	172.8	32.3	77.8	321.0
1973	0.4	0.2	0.6	40.1	82.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	88.6	172.4	35.7	86.5	335.2
1974	0.5	0.1	0.6	38.3	77.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	71.1	149.6	34.9	85.9	309.3
1975	0.3	0.1	0.4	38.6	75.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	59.0	135.5	39.1	94.8	308.4
1976	0.3	0.1	0.3	38.5	81.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	64.0	147.5	41.5	99.8	327.5
1977	0.2	0.1	0.3	41.4	79.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	54.8	135.6	42.4	103.1	322.7
1978	0.0	0.1	0.1	46.4	75.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	52.4	129.8	43.5	105.4	325.3
1979	0.1	0.1	0.1	47.5	52.5	0.2	0.8	1.0	24.0	78.6	44.5	107.4	278.0
1980	0.7	0.2	0.9	54.7	43.5	0.2	0.8	1.0	30.6	76.1	44.9	108.8	285.5

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	263	127	390	10	11981	404	133	133	9985	22636	3083	7714
1961	175	97	272	12	12301	392	118	138	9927	22876	3327	8160
1962	189	79	268	14	12619	381	142	145	10427	23715	3531	8526
1963	99	72	171	15	11956	340	147	91	9298	21832	3757	9007
1964	91	50	142	15	11569	272	145	90	11067	23144	4033	9603
1965	68	37	106	16	12955	223	163	91	14284	27717	4372	10487
1966	71	22	93	19	11603	158	143	96	15624	27625	4761	11451
1967	67	20	87	25	12548	136	143	96	15903	28826	6024	14416
1968	66	16	82	25	12861	118	154	99	15614	28847	6608	15804
1969	37	12	49	30	13272	118	172	100	14326	27989	7156	17175
1970	16	11	27	35	13428	119	165	102	14840	28655	7862	19096
1971	10	11	21	37	13975	119	166	104	13606	27969	8643	21040
1972	8	6	14	37	14231	126	185	104	13985	28630	9454	22812
1973	16	7	22	39	14106	87	170	105	14089	28557	10461	25342
1974	19	6	25	37	13213	53	167	106	11311	24850	10227	25184
1975	11	3	14	38	12882	49	178	109	9382	22600	11463	27792
1976	10	3	13	38	14058	54	188	112	10178	24589	12165	29240
1977	9	2	11	41	13584	56	207	112	8719	22679	12417	30205
1978	0	4	4	46	12966	38	199	189	8330	21722	12759	30894
1979	2	3	5	47	9015	36	225	190	3819	13285	13031	31463
1980	27	10	37	53	7475	30	208	191	4864	12768	13166	31902

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	15.0	13.6	0.0	2.6	1.3	2.2	0.7	111.8	*	42.1	189.3	1.3	17.3	43.3	299.2
1961	29.8	2.4	32.1	11.9	15.0	13.3	0.0	2.3	1.5	2.1	0.5	111.6	*	45.3	191.7	1.3	18.1	44.5	299.6
1962	27.3	2.1	29.5	12.3	15.2	14.1	0.0	2.0	1.5	2.4	0.2	116.3	*	46.8	198.6	1.2	19.0	46.0	306.6
1963	20.8	2.2	23.0	14.6	14.9	13.6	0.0	2.1	1.7	2.4	0.3	102.5	*	47.8	185.5	1.2	19.5	46.8	290.7
1964	15.7	1.8	17.5	17.4	15.6	13.8	0.0	2.9	2.0	2.6	0.4	121.7	*	59.8	218.6	1.1	20.6	49.0	324.2
1965	12.6	1.4	14.0	20.4	19.0	16.6	0.0	3.3	2.0	3.1	1.1	155.3	0.0	74.3	274.6	1.0	22.3	53.6	385.9
1966	8.1	0.8	9.0	21.7	17.7	15.5	0.0	2.6	2.2	3.2	0.9	170.3	0.0	79.9	292.2	1.0	24.1	57.9	405.9
1967	13.4	0.8	14.2	19.4	18.7	17.0	0.0	2.2	1.9	2.4	0.7	175.2	0.0	85.2	303.2	1.1	22.4	53.7	414.1
1968	9.4	0.6	10.0	23.1	16.7	17.5	0.0	2.2	2.7	2.6	0.5	171.2	0.0	86.8	300.2	1.0	24.0	57.4	415.8
1969	8.4	0.4	8.9	22.2	19.0	17.9	0.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	0.9	155.9	0.0	83.4	285.4	1.0	25.0	60.1	402.6
1970	3.8	0.4	4.1	23.3	18.9	16.9	0.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	0.6	161.5	0.0	84.6	291.7	0.8	25.3	61.5	406.7
1971	2.6	0.3	2.9	26.5	17.7	17.1	0.0	3.9	3.2	2.7	0.5	147.9	1.0	79.9	273.9	0.7	25.6	62.4	392.1
1972	3.0	0.2	3.2	29.6	15.8	17.6	0.0	2.5	4.0	2.9	0.5	154.7	1.2	82.8	282.0	0.7	27.1	65.4	407.9
1973	1.7	0.2	1.9	26.2	19.8	17.4	0.0	1.2	4.3	3.0	0.8	155.0	1.1	84.2	286.8	0.7	28.7	69.6	414.0
1974	2.0	0.2	2.2	25.0	17.5	15.5	0.0	1.6	4.1	2.9	0.6	123.7	0.1	73.7	239.7	0.7	26.7	65.8	360.1
1975	2.5	0.1	2.6	24.5	12.2	15.1	0.1	1.3	4.7	2.1	0.4	102.8	*	66.3	204.9	0.7	25.0	60.6	318.3
1976	1.7	0.1	1.8	20.6	13.6	16.0	0.1	1.8	5.3	2.4	0.4	111.5	*	72.4	223.4	0.7	26.6	63.8	337.0
1977	1.8	0.1	1.9	23.4	12.7	16.0	*	1.8	6.4	2.3	0.6	95.4	0.0	69.1	204.4	0.5	27.1	66.0	323.4
1978	1.7	0.2	1.9	26.4	12.2	14.6	0.0	1.8	5.8	2.5	0.5	91.1	0.0	68.0	196.4	0.5	28.1	68.0	321.4
1979	2.0	0.1	2.2	21.8	9.6	14.0	0.0	1.8	6.6	2.6	0.6	43.6	0.0	45.1	123.8	0.7	28.8	69.6	246.8
1980	2.4	0.4	2.8	29.6	8.2	10.9	0.0	2.0	6.1	2.3	0.5	16.8	0.0	32.3	79.0	0.6	29.0	70.2	211.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	2268	2331	0	456	315	356	132	17784	3	6516	30160	117	5075	12700
1961	1116	97	1214	11	2266	2288	0	413	364	347	90	17756	4	6993	30521	126	5314	13031
1962	1026	87	1113	12	2293	2427	0	354	382	403	35	18493	2	7202	31590	118	5582	13479
1963	780	93	872	14	2253	2337	0	363	422	403	64	16308	1	7426	29576	112	5723	13721
1964	586	77	662	17	2353	2362	0	508	486	423	67	19360	0	9345	34904	104	6026	14348
1965	471	58	529	20	2867	2846	0	590	493	507	204	24697	0	11581	43785	100	6546	15700
1966	304	36	340	21	2669	2659	0	454	536	527	167	27083	0	12521	46616	100	7057	16971
1967	500	35	535	19	2811	2921	0	382	502	396	136	27867	0	13217	48233	105	6578	15741
1968	350	26	376	22	2523	2996	0	385	708	435	88	27238	0	13407	47781	97	7039	16836
1969	315	20	334	22	2867	3067	0	469	689	497	174	24799	0	12742	45305	92	7339	17616
1970	141	16	157	23	2843	2895	0	549	834	506	111	25688	0	12959	46385	72	7418	18016
1971	96	14	109	26	2674	2935	0	685	857	447	96	23519	151	12221	43585	70	7515	18294
1972	111	7	119	29	2376	3027	0	440	1066	479	103	24606	174	12582	44853	70	7939	19156
1973	64	7	72	26	2979	2986	0	220	1140	498	148	24656	170	12789	45585	72	8417	20389
1974	77	8	85	24	2644	2662	0	282	1086	477	116	19675	15	11173	38129	68	7830	19280
1975	96	6	102	24	1831	2590	23	227	1255	353	81	16344	0	10042	32746	67	7330	17770
1976	65	5	71	20	2049	2749	9	322	1432	392	70	17730	0	11073	35826	66	7785	18713
1977	72	5	77	23	1920	2753	6	318	1732	377	119	15176	0	10672	33073	48	7951	19343
1978	67	7	74	26	1842	2506	0	310	1590	405	89	14484	0	10512	31738	51	8235	19940
1979	81	5	86	21	1448	2397	0	324	1792	424	109	6930	0	7159	20582	65	8443	20386
1980	94	19	113	29	1231	1877	0	345	1659	377	91	2668	0	5270	13518	63	8486	20562

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	24.9	45.9	0.1	2.8	284.0	9.2	367.6	0.1	0.2	368.6
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
1980	0.0	0.7	1.0	28.4	48.3	0.1	2.8	268.7	5.7	355.0	0.2	0.4	356.2

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	4268	8103	15	456	54058	1470	68546	25	61
1975	0	1	157	4376	7873	13	433	54440	1079	68371	38	93
1976	0	1	167	4362	8012	13	481	56128	1446	70608	40	96
1977	0	*	207	3961	8768	14	463	56731	1295	71439	41	101
1978	0	1	281	4364	8494	14	497	57261	921	71833	36	88
1979	0	1	207	5059	8736	16	520	55233	1548	71319	45	109
1980	0	1	200	4877	8531	15	463	51161	902	66150	48	116

[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.
[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	60.9	0.0	0.0	371.5
1979	1.3	0.0	1.3	7.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	293.4	295.4	3.9	64.7	0.0	0.0	372.4
1980	18.1	0.0	18.1	5.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	279.9	282.3	1.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	341.1

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	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
1980	676	0	676	5	412	10	0	44519	44941	96	3232	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	11.1	15.1	341.1	71.8	0.8	45.8	721.8	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	32.6	1843.7
1961	653.7	422.6	16.1	6.9	178.8	19.3	35.6	10.8	14.7	340.7	62.9	0.9	48.2	735.1	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	35.1	1878.1
1962	714.8	459.2	17.7	8.2	182.2	22.6	39.6	12.0	14.9	353.7	58.0	1.2	48.8	758.8	*	18.7	0.0	0.0	37.8	1989.3
1963	779.7	479.3	16.3	8.3	177.3	22.8	34.8	15.0	14.9	374.5	61.3	1.1	53.6	779.9	1.5	9.7	0.0	*	43.8	2094.0
1964	800.9	515.3	13.4	8.6	172.9	24.3	34.2	13.7	15.7	386.9	55.8	0.5	53.8	779.8	2.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	40.4	2150.9
1965	851.6	573.6	13.7	9.3	178.5	24.1	33.3	14.5	18.3	406.2	51.5	1.3	55.5	806.3	2.1	14.6	0.0	0.0	40.7	2288.9
1966	921.3	636.6	20.4	10.4	184.4	28.4	26.1	17.3	19.1	433.0	49.1	0.4	56.6	845.1	4.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	22.6	2448.1
1967	893.3	708.1	20.5	11.3	214.8	34.4	16.3	20.5	15.5	443.6	34.7	0.5	54.6	866.6	5.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	13.1	2507.7
1968	959.9	722.3	23.3	14.0	213.6	41.2	16.6	21.4	17.0	477.0	35.6	0.6	56.5	916.6	4.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	25.1	2646.0
1969	935.1	800.6	20.8	14.2	218.3	43.5	15.8	24.7	18.8	501.0	42.1	0.8	60.2	960.1	4.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	41.5	2757.1
1970	858.6	834.2	24.8	3.3	222.0	41.1	17.7	22.9	19.1	508.7	63.2	0.9	59.1	982.9	4.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	43.1	2736.5
1971	875.4	876.9	24.6	1.9	242.8	40.1	17.1	24.9	16.9	522.9	73.0	0.4	57.0	1021.6	4.2	24.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	2844.0
1972	876.8	888.1	30.0	2.5	282.2	38.5	15.0	29.4	18.1	552.6	71.6	0.8	62.8	1103.5	22.9	44.6	0.0	0.0	59.7	2995.7
1973	819.4	989.0	34.8	2.8	273.7	38.9	11.3	29.6	22.3	578.4	91.5	0.9	64.6	1148.7	32.5	48.0	0.0	0.0	90.8	3078.5
1974	726.6	958.4	31.8	1.5	256.8	36.1	9.1	28.6	21.4	562.4	93.5	0.5	61.8	1103.3	4.6	50.4	0.0	0.0	82.5	2925.9
1975	758.9	902.2	25.5	1.9	242.7	32.3	7.6	27.2	16.7	568.7	117.8	0.3	59.7	1100.4	79.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	2858.8
1976	722.9	905.1	23.0	2.0	255.1	32.5	8.8	31.9	18.5	596.2	129.9	0.1	71.3	1169.3	109.4	39.7	0.0	0.0	28.4	2974.7
1977	693.9	755.7	27.3	2.3	260.9	35.6	8.1	31.7	19.8	603.1	134.2	0.2	81.1	1204.3	110.2	73.5	0.0	0.0	34.3	2871.8
1978	674.1	802.9	28.7	2.4	264.7	38.5	7.7	32.6	21.3	617.4	156.4	0.3	81.5	1251.5	143.4	80.9	0.0	0.0	-27.1	2925.7
1979	758.7	892.1	27.6	2.0	184.3	39.9	8.7	36.8	22.3	568.7	118.2	0.1	66.5	1075.1	161.1	13.6	0.0	*	1.0	2901.6
1980	738.5	886.2	23.1	2.4	161.9	40.6	7.0	34.0	19.9	509.7	75.5	0.2	72.0	946.2	169.1	71.3	0.0	0.0	-43.2	2768.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	2763	2497	64928	11424	124	7369	129795	0	3280	0	0	9564
1961	25240	408	2431	1361	30701	3574	6286	2704	2430	64864	10000	132	7797	132278	0	2966	0	0	10297
1962	27641	444	2672	1616	31272	4155	6985	2984	2462	67332	9231	178	7892	136778	0	1770	0	0	11088
1963	30157	465	2450	1646	30436	4193	6145	3733	2461	71299	9753	165	8719	140999	122	923	0	4	12844
1964	30989	499	2013	1698	29690	4477	6033	3418	2584	73654	8872	80	8832	141352	192	1172	0	0	11846
1965	33042	556	2062	1833	30642	4411	5880	3621	3025	77319	8191	202	9141	146326	181	1400	0	0	11937
1966	35518	616	3075	2057	31663	5161	4604	4316	3142	82423	7802	62	9324	153630	343	1767	0	0	6636
1967	34569	686	3086	2234	36878	6240	2880	5334	2554	84448	5520	73	8975	158222	502	1993	0	0	3844
1968	37315	701	3507	2773	36661	7465	2922	5596	2806	90801	5656	86	9206	167479	426	1672	0	0	7357
1969	36653	777	3132	2821	37471	7836	2788	6487	3099	95369	6698	125	9708	175536	401	1470	0	0	12152
1970	34004	809	3741	658	38106	7396	3124	6058	3157	96833	10059	139	9476	178748	375	1303	0	0	12624
1971	34528	851	3707	380	41684	7228	3018	6606	2785	99548	11605	59	9148	185768	388	2290	0	0	12290
1972	34532	865	4522	501	48451	6936	2645	7818	2982	105198	11388	115	9911	200467	2125	4297	0	0	17507
1973	32669	920	5237	554	46994	6987	1995	7906	3676	110100	14560	130	10185	208324	2980	4621	0	0	26612
1974	29925	936	4793	302	44080	6488	1600	7665	3521	107057	14876	78	9701	200161	416	4829	0	0	24172
1975	31177	884	3835	369	41671	5823	1349	7316	2751	108256	18739	50	9368	199528	7176	1430	0	0	1002
1976	29680	888	3466	396	43789	5853	1551	8585	3056	113506	20656	21	11314	212191	9901	3828	0	0	8310
1977	28943	741	4111	447	44798	6411	1421	8626	3272	114812	21345	31	12866	218139	10231	7042	0	0	10050
1978	28607	790	4330	467	45442	6916	1360	8878	3513	117526	24871	45	13075	226425	13104	7812	0	0	-7930
1979	31631	876	4152	395	31642	7159	1535	10004	3676	108261	18799	11	10781	196416	15139	1314	0	1	299
1980	30396	865	3483	476	27789	7294	1233	9260	3274	97025	12011	25	11610	173479	15891	6885	0	0	-12654

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	339.6	443.9	117.9	193.0	672.1	821.2	384.4	385.7	297.2	32.6	94.2	235.6	1843.7
1961	363.3	471.4	119.7	198.1	678.5	822.2	384.9	386.4	296.6	35.1	96.1	235.6	1878.1
1962	382.5	493.8	141.8	225.1	704.1	866.9	401.9	403.5	321.2	37.8	105.2	253.9	1989.3
1963	385.2	500.6	139.9	229.5	755.6	936.9	425.4	427.0	344.0	43.8	114.1	273.7	2094.0
1964	383.9	505.9	137.1	233.9	766.2	963.8	445.7	447.3	377.6	40.4	123.6	294.4	2150.9
1965	409.4	540.5	151.6	255.8	806.6	1031.0	460.0	461.7	420.6	40.7	135.7	325.6	2288.9
1966	429.2	572.4	163.0	276.2	852.5	1102.6	495.3	496.9	485.4	22.6	149.2	358.9	2448.1
1967	450.0	603.1	166.0	285.9	842.9	1096.6	520.6	522.0	515.1	13.1	155.7	372.5	2507.7
1968	466.1	634.2	175.5	306.0	861.2	1140.0	564.3	565.8	553.8	25.1	170.7	408.2	2646.0
1969	481.5	665.3	186.8	327.3	866.7	1167.1	596.0	597.4	584.5	41.5	184.1	441.9	2757.1
1970	489.0	689.1	185.5	336.5	821.7	1116.1	593.4	594.8	603.8	43.1	188.7	458.2	2736.5
1971	505.3	718.2	201.2	361.3	835.0	1154.7	608.4	609.8	652.2	41.9	202.1	492.0	2844.0
1972	521.6	747.4	213.4	381.2	858.9	1206.6	659.4	660.6	682.8	59.7	217.6	525.0	2995.7
1973	499.1	735.5	230.8	411.4	859.7	1244.0	686.4	687.5	711.6	90.8	234.5	568.0	3078.5
1974	492.6	732.3	236.0	415.5	754.9	1112.5	664.3	665.6	695.7	82.5	224.7	553.4	2925.9
1975	477.1	721.2	225.2	395.0	745.2	1082.4	659.5	660.2	748.4	3.4	219.6	532.3	2858.8
1976	483.0	730.6	224.9	401.1	760.8	1146.3	695.9	696.7	781.7	28.4	238.0	572.1	2974.7
1977	439.4	693.6	176.1	360.6	701.8	1106.0	710.8	711.6	809.5	34.3	245.8	598.0	2871.8
1978	469.0	724.2	185.7	372.3	689.0	1104.7	724.0	724.6	885.1	-27.1	250.8	607.3	2925.7
1979	466.2	723.0	211.5	404.9	670.8	1080.9	692.0	692.8	860.1	1.0	252.2	609.0	2901.6
1980	473.3	733.3	227.6	422.6	630.1	988.2	623.2	623.9	857.0	-43.2	237.7	576.1	2768.0

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	94.8	4.3	7.8	106.9	29.8	74.5	443.9
1961	22.8	0.7	23.4	225.7	100.0	6.5	7.6	114.2	31.3	76.8	471.4
1962	22.2	0.6	22.8	242.7	101.4	7.4	8.2	117.1	32.6	78.7	493.8
1963	18.8	1.0	19.8	250.4	97.4	7.1	10.5	115.0	34.0	81.4	500.6
1964	14.6	1.3	15.8	259.0	92.5	7.2	9.3	109.1	36.1	85.9	505.9
1965	16.5	1.3	17.7	279.7	95.3	7.3	9.4	112.0	38.6	92.5	540.5
1966	17.1	1.2	18.3	296.3	96.8	5.7	12.1	114.6	42.1	101.1	572.4
1967	13.0	0.6	13.6	312.2	106.9	2.6	14.8	124.2	45.1	108.0	603.1
1968	12.3	0.8	13.1	325.5	109.6	2.7	15.3	127.5	49.6	118.6	634.2
1969	10.6	0.7	11.3	343.6	106.2	2.7	17.7	126.6	54.0	129.7	665.3
1970	8.0	0.7	8.8	350.6	109.7	3.1	17.0	129.7	58.4	141.7	689.1
1971	8.2	0.8	8.9	354.4	120.2	3.2	18.5	141.9	62.0	150.9	718.2
1972	5.8	0.5	6.3	364.9	125.2	3.2	22.0	150.4	66.2	159.7	747.4
1973	5.6	0.9	6.5	348.4	120.0	2.4	21.8	144.2	69.1	167.3	735.5
1974	4.3	0.9	5.3	354.4	110.4	2.0	20.4	132.9	69.2	170.5	732.3
1975	3.6	0.5	4.1	341.6	110.4	1.7	19.4	131.5	71.3	172.8	721.2
1976	3.9	0.4	4.2	345.9	109.7	1.8	21.5	132.9	72.8	174.9	730.6
1977	3.3	0.4	3.6	304.9	109.2	1.5	20.1	130.9	74.1	180.2	693.6
1978	2.5	0.6	3.2	333.5	111.8	1.4	19.2	132.3	74.6	180.6	724.2
1979	1.1	0.5	1.6	376.0	66.1	0.8	21.7	88.5	75.2	181.6	723.0
1980	2.8	0.2	2.9	396.6	53.3	0.5	20.0	73.8	76.0	184.0	733.3

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	834	57	891	202	16269	765	1940	18974	8728	21838
1961	853	27	880	218	17175	1153	1890	20219	9180	22513
1962	832	26	858	234	17413	1310	2042	20766	9551	23061
1963	705	41	746	243	16718	1260	2606	20584	9956	23871
1964	545	53	597	251	15885	1275	2324	19483	10573	25176
1965	615	53	668	271	16362	1279	2344	19985	11309	27123
1966	639	49	688	287	16618	1005	3014	20638	12326	29643
1967	486	27	512	302	18344	453	3856	22653	13223	31642
1968	459	33	493	316	18807	475	4004	23285	14528	34746
1969	397	28	425	333	18240	475	4640	23355	15841	38021
1970	299	32	331	340	18826	545	4487	23858	17103	41540
1971	301	33	334	344	20633	572	4906	26112	18168	44226
1972	217	20	237	355	21489	572	5850	27911	19397	46804
1973	209	36	245	342	20600	421	5824	26845	20246	49045
1974	166	40	206	346	18955	354	5482	24791	20288	49959
1975	138	22	161	335	18947	302	5219	24468	20886	50636
1976	149	15	164	339	18832	313	5787	24931	21323	51251
1977	129	14	144	299	18755	273	5462	24489	21709	52811
1978	101	25	126	328	19185	249	5226	24660	21858	52926
1979	46	18	64	369	11341	142	5889	17372	22042	53221
1980	111	7	118	387	9153	83	5451	14687	22260	53936

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	41.3	0.9	42.3	44.5	17.5	3.2	1.4	1.7	7.3	31.1	21.4	53.6	193.0
1961	42.3	0.4	42.7	44.3	18.5	4.8	1.3	1.8	6.3	32.7	22.7	55.7	198.1
1962	41.2	0.4	41.6	66.8	18.7	5.5	1.4	2.2	5.5	33.4	24.4	59.0	225.1
1963	35.0	0.6	35.6	70.8	18.0	5.3	1.8	2.2	6.1	33.5	26.4	63.2	229.5
1964	27.0	0.8	27.9	76.7	17.1	5.3	1.6	2.5	5.9	32.5	28.6	68.2	233.9
1965	30.6	0.8	31.4	87.5	17.6	5.4	1.7	2.8	5.2	32.6	30.6	73.5	255.8
1966	31.8	0.8	32.5	98.4	17.9	4.2	2.1	3.1	4.7	32.1	33.2	79.9	276.2
1967	24.1	0.4	24.5	111.2	19.7	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.8	30.2	35.3	84.6	285.9
1968	22.9	0.5	23.4	120.8	20.2	2.0	2.7	3.7	2.7	31.4	38.5	92.0	306.0
1969	19.8	0.4	20.2	134.1	19.6	2.0	3.1	4.0	3.8	32.6	41.3	99.2	327.3
1970	14.9	0.5	15.4	136.8	20.3	2.3	3.0	4.2	3.5	33.3	44.0	106.9	336.5
1971	15.2	0.5	15.7	150.7	22.2	2.4	3.3	4.1	2.8	34.7	46.6	113.5	361.3
1972	10.9	0.3	11.2	164.3	23.1	2.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	37.9	49.2	118.6	381.2
1973	10.4	0.6	11.0	183.9	22.2	1.8	3.8	4.9	3.2	36.0	52.7	127.8	411.4
1974	8.0	0.6	8.7	193.7	20.4	1.5	3.6	5.0	3.1	33.6	51.9	127.7	415.5
1975	6.6	0.4	7.0	185.6	20.4	1.3	3.4	5.0	2.5	32.6	49.6	120.2	395.0
1976	7.2	0.2	7.4	181.6	20.3	1.3	3.8	5.5	5.0	35.9	51.8	124.4	401.1
1977	6.0	0.2	6.3	133.8	20.2	1.1	3.5	5.2	6.0	36.1	53.8	130.8	360.6
1978	4.7	0.4	5.1	145.2	20.7	1.0	3.4	5.2	5.1	35.4	54.5	132.0	372.3
1979	2.1	0.3	2.4	185.6	12.2	0.6	3.8	3.7	3.1	23.4	56.7	136.8	404.9
1980	5.2	0.1	5.3	194.8	18.1	0.1	3.5	4.3	1.4	27.5	57.0	138.0	422.6

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	1549	38	1586	43	3007	566	342	320	1169	5404	6283	15722
1961	1585	18	1603	43	3174	853	334	335	995	5690	6652	16315
1962	1545	17	1562	64	3218	969	360	428	872	5848	7155	17277
1963	1310	27	1337	69	3090	932	460	423	973	5877	7728	18531
1964	1011	35	1047	74	2936	943	410	483	931	5703	8391	19979
1965	1143	35	1178	85	3024	946	414	531	826	5741	8983	21543
1966	1187	33	1219	95	3071	743	532	599	747	5692	9741	23426
1967	902	18	920	108	3390	335	680	600	445	5450	10359	24789
1968	853	22	875	117	3476	351	707	711	428	5672	11279	26976
1969	737	19	756	130	3371	351	819	762	606	5909	12108	29062
1970	555	21	576	133	3479	403	792	804	557	6036	12905	31345
1971	559	22	581	146	3813	423	866	774	445	6321	13668	33271
1972	403	13	416	160	3972	423	1032	928	582	6937	14407	34765
1973	388	24	412	180	3807	312	1028	938	516	6601	15458	37446
1974	308	27	334	189	3503	262	967	950	496	6178	15197	37421
1975	257	15	272	182	3502	224	921	954	401	6001	14537	35242
1976	277	10	287	178	3480	231	1021	1044	801	6578	15169	36461
1977	240	10	250	131	3466	202	964	991	951	6574	15755	38325
1978	188	17	204	143	3546	184	922	984	817	6454	15982	38697
1979	85	12	97	182	2096	105	1039	712	487	4439	16604	40092
1980	206	5	210	190	3109	15	962	823	225	5134	16696	40453

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	342.0	0.9	342.9	121.3	18.7	39.3	0.0	15.5	1.9	7.4	16.3	59.9	0.8	45.8	205.5	2.3	42.6	106.6	821.2
1961	330.2	0.4	330.7	142.3	16.1	39.3	0.0	24.3	1.9	7.2	15.2	50.8	0.9	48.2	203.9	1.6	41.6	102.1	822.2
1962	350.0	0.5	350.5	145.1	17.7	39.5	0.0	26.7	2.3	8.2	15.6	47.2	1.2	48.8	207.1	1.4	47.7	115.1	866.9
1963	392.4	0.8	393.2	153.3	16.3	37.4	0.0	22.4	2.6	8.2	15.4	50.9	1.1	53.6	207.8	1.3	53.3	127.9	936.9
1964	394.7	1.3	396.0	172.3	13.4	35.7	0.0	21.6	2.7	8.6	14.3	45.9	0.5	53.8	196.5	1.4	58.4	139.2	963.8
1965	399.9	1.3	101.3	198.6	13.7	13.9	0.0	20.7	3.4	11.5	14.0	41.2	1.3	55.5	205.3	1.5	66.0	158.3	1031.0
1966	410.4	1.2	411.7	232.2	20.4	45.8	0.0	16.2	3.0	12.0	14.1	38.5	0.4	56.6	207.0	1.6	73.4	176.6	1102.6
1967	375.5	0.7	376.2	270.7	20.5	56.4	0.0	11.9	2.9	9.2	14.9	23.5	0.5	54.6	194.3	1.8	74.8	178.9	1096.6
1968	402.7	0.9	403.5	260.5	23.3	51.4	0.0	11.9	3.3	10.1	14.9	23.5	0.6	56.5	195.4	1.8	82.2	196.7	1140.0
1969	360.5	0.7	361.2	298.0	20.8	51.9	0.0	11.1	3.7	10.9	16.1	30.3	0.8	60.2	205.9	1.7	88.4	212.1	1167.1
1970	346.1	0.7	346.8	269.9	24.8	49.5	0.0	12.3	2.8	11.1	14.5	28.6	0.9	59.1	203.7	1.3	85.9	208.6	1116.1
1971	353.6	0.6	354.2	283.8	24.6	54.9	0.0	11.5	3.0	9.0	13.1	21.9	0.4	57.0	195.3	1.6	93.1	226.6	1154.7
1972	361.2	0.3	361.5	281.9	30.0	57.8	0.0	9.4	3.4	9.6	10.9	29.3	0.8	62.8	213.9	1.5	101.9	245.8	1206.6
1973	306.9	0.7	307.5	330.5	34.8	57.3	0.0	7.2	3.8	12.6	12.1	26.9	0.9	64.6	219.9	1.7	112.3	272.0	1244.0
1974	223.4	0.8	224.2	328.5	31.8	49.6	0.0	5.6	4.4	12.0	9.2	25.9	0.5	61.8	200.8	1.4	103.3	254.3	1112.5
1975	252.3	0.6	253.0	306.4	25.5	49.7	0.2	4.7	4.2	8.7	9.9	21.6	0.3	59.7	184.5	1.3	98.5	238.8	1082.4
1976	228.2	0.5	228.7	310.9	23.0	56.1	0.1	5.7	6.4	9.6	8.9	38.8	0.1	71.3	219.9	1.3	113.3	272.3	1146.3
1977	188.1	0.4	188.6	272.1	27.3	56.0	0.1	5.4	7.8	10.9	7.8	43.2	0.2	81.1	239.7	1.3	117.8	286.5	1106.0
1978	168.5	0.8	169.3	282.9	28.7	54.5	0.0	5.3	9.7	11.7	7.3	36.3	0.3	81.5	235.3	1.4	121.5	294.2	1104.7
1979	207.7	0.6	208.3	278.7	27.6	32.5	0.0	7.3	11.0	12.2	4.6	20.8	0.1	66.5	182.6	1.3	120.1	290.0	1080.9
1980	198.0	0.2	198.2	254.8	23.1	27.9	0.0	6.4	10.2	10.9	5.1	20.2	0.2	72.0	175.9	1.2	104.6	253.4	988.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	12809	39	12847	117	2812	6739	0	2741	466	1221	3110	9525	124	7369	34107	212	12482	31231
1961	12387	18	12405	137	2431	6751	0	4280	465	1188	2901	8087	132	7797	34030	152	12199	29917
1962	13134	19	13153	140	2672	6788	0	4706	564	1351	2961	7504	178	7892	34615	130	13977	33748
1963	14697	35	14731	149	2450	6427	0	3953	646	1351	2923	8090	165	8719	34725	123	15634	37485
1964	14767	54	14821	167	2013	6134	0	3815	667	1419	2727	7303	80	8832	32991	130	17130	40789
1965	14940	55	14995	192	2062	7531	0	3655	845	1898	2669	6560	202	9141	34563	146	19350	46408
1966	15332	52	15384	225	3075	7868	0	2856	746	1972	2681	6128	62	9324	34713	149	21525	51769
1967	14036	32	14067	262	3086	9680	0	2092	759	1518	2828	3740	73	8975	32752	171	21914	52437
1968	15030	37	15068	253	3507	8817	0	2096	854	1667	2835	3740	86	9206	32808	173	24098	57636
1969	13445	31	13476	289	3132	8914	0	1962	985	1800	3074	4818	125	9708	34518	158	25895	62153
1970	12897	30	12927	262	3741	8496	0	2175	752	1834	2758	4548	139	9476	33918	123	25169	61131
1971	13037	26	13064	275	3707	9422	0	2023	804	1478	2496	3490	59	9148	32627	156	27287	66423
1972	13412	15	13427	275	4522	9914	0	1651	900	1583	2073	4662	115	9911	35333	149	29856	72042
1973	11433	27	11461	324	5237	9829	0	1262	1012	2072	2306	4273	130	10185	36304	164	32914	79731
1974	8551	36	8587	321	4793	8512	0	985	1174	1984	1757	4122	78	9701	33105	132	30272	74543
1975	9776	26	9803	300	3835	8536	42	823	1138	1430	1889	3438	50	9368	30549	121	28866	69981
1976	8822	21	8843	305	3466	9627	16	1007	1717	1588	1687	6164	21	11314	36606	124	33200	79800
1977	7486	18	7503	267	4111	9609	11	947	2129	1795	1494	6877	31	12866	39870	127	34513	83959
1978	6723	32	6755	278	4330	9356	0	926	2650	1928	1387	5781	45	13075	39479	135	35609	86222
1979	8289	23	8311	274	4152	5585	0	1288	2986	2017	872	3306	11	10781	30999	121	35203	84999
1980	7901	9	7910	249	3483	4782	0	1135	2764	1796	967	3219	25	11610	29782	117	30656	74279

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	522.0
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	55.5	35.4	0.2	9.3	548.2	2.9	653.0	0.4	0.9	665.6
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
1980	0.0	12.7	2.4	56.5	40.6	0.3	9.0	500.3	1.5	610.5	0.2	0.6	623.9

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	225	3	1415	2528	3405	15	1277	61498	725	70862	107	268
1961	57	2	1361	3149	3574	15	1242	61628	908	71877	126	310
1962	54	2	1616	3404	4155	17	1110	63943	843	75088	136	328
1963	56	3	1646	3802	4193	21	1110	67953	667	79392	137	328
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	280
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	246
1973	8	12	554	10156	6835	42	1605	106857	424	126473	99	240
1974	4	11	302	9535	6364	42	1537	104350	462	122592	112	275
1975	2	10	369	8731	5705	38	1321	105413	435	122012	59	144
1976	1	12	396	9749	5800	59	1468	110775	298	128544	64	154
1977	0	12	447	10346	6381	71	1476	112327	274	131322	65	158
1978	0	4	467	10864	6897	80	1585	115155	230	135279	55	134
1979	0	12	395	11243	7144	90	1659	106677	208	127416	68	163
1980	0	12	476	9696	7294	83	1477	95235	232	114493	67	163

[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.
[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	79.5	143.4	0.0	0.0	885.1
1979	546.4	0.0	546.4	39.1	8.0	0.1	0.0	93.0	101.1	12.3	161.1	0.0	*	860.1
1980	532.0	0.0	532.0	27.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	52.4	58.5	70.1	169.1	0.0	0.0	857.0

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	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
1980	22150	0	22150	26	1049	0	0	8335	9384	6768	15891	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 Minnesota

TRILLION BTU

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	33.6	397.2	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.2	-10.7	732.0
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	36.2	399.7	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	-9.0	745.6
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	37.9	417.6	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.2	-11.4	783.0
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	41.6	426.5	*	10.0	0.0	0.2	-14.7	801.7
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	45.0	431.4	0.7	11.2	0.0	0.2	-15.1	844.1
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	45.9	454.1	1.7	12.6	0.0	0.1	-5.9	896.0
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	48.1	485.3	1.5	13.5	0.0	0.1	-4.2	956.1
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	44.6	463.3	1.6	10.2	0.0	0.2	13.4	956.7
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	48.8	504.5	0.2	11.8	0.0	0.2	17.2	1019.0
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	53.4	536.5	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.2	26.1	1120.2
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	51.5	545.7	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.2	37.3	1141.9
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	50.7	559.4	15.1	11.7	0.0	0.2	63.1	1179.6
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	61.2	620.7	38.4	12.2	0.0	0.2	36.0	1241.5
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	60.9	638.9	35.7	12.8	0.0	0.2	38.1	1285.7
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	59.6	606.6	48.7	10.0	0.0	*	39.8	1263.7
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	57.3	586.5	107.4	11.5	0.0	*	20.9	1264.1
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	67.8	639.2	109.5	8.2	0.0	*	7.9	1321.1
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	65.4	624.3	120.2	8.9	0.0	*	-40.9	1284.7
1978	268.7	318.3	34.8	1.1	162.0	28.7	3.8	26.9	7.3	278.1	28.8	1.5	69.5	642.4	126.8	24.5	0.0	*	-6.8	1373.8
1979	242.6	340.3	33.7	1.0	155.6	31.9	1.2	30.4	7.6	265.1	17.5	0.1	63.7	607.9	122.4	28.4	0.0	*	26.5	1368.2
1980	251.2	292.8	23.5	0.8	126.5	29.0	1.2	28.1	6.8	242.7	19.5	0.2	59.3	537.6	106.7	18.0	0.0	*	27.2	1233.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	5504	71737	0	977	0	15	-3136
1961	5999	193	3332	1003	16047	773	2032	4481	934	31806	5582	191	5891	72073	0	826	0	13	-2638
1962	5983	214	3172	464	16852	1143	2305	4646	858	33156	6277	186	6158	75216	0	965	0	14	-3356
1963	6317	219	3305	451	16610	1063	2453	5146	858	34013	6107	179	6815	76999	1	950	0	16	-4301
1964	7063	237	3424	462	16803	1620	2456	5006	901	33993	5650	125	7420	77860	56	1066	0	16	-4423
1965	7274	249	3686	412	18956	2654	2313	5781	759	34950	4935	105	7590	82143	143	1204	0	14	-1740
1966	7756	264	3450	362	20887	2985	2901	6493	789	37157	4842	164	7993	88024	129	1299	0	12	-1231
1967	7269	283	3370	312	19815	2843	1440	6974	802	37928	3717	129	7373	84705	141	979	0	18	3937
1968	6873	312	3221	252	22270	3379	1688	7712	881	40314	3945	507	8045	92213	15	1136	0	19	5037
1969	8815	326	4310	190	22120	4058	1379	8769	907	42149	5161	176	8649	97868	0	1133	0	19	7648
1970	8796	342	4217	177	22389	3519	1685	8887	924	44123	5150	196	8354	99764	0	1020	0	19	10919
1971	7886	351	4335	163	23777	4015	1394	9430	1099	45869	4075	100	8209	102562	1394	1112	0	18	18491
1972	8270	351	5104	172	25980	4556	970	10415	1176	47727	6943	129	9737	113011	3559	1173	0	20	10565
1973	9392	361	5846	189	26768	5210	872	9816	1046	49154	7069	145	9663	115976	3270	1235	0	20	11160
1974	10157	352	5442	178	24185	5571	1056	9259	1002	47932	5883	153	9462	110310	4363	962	0	5	11660
1975	10065	331	4462	181	23974	5620	856	9187	1003	48253	4322	167	9190	107273	9750	1101	0	4	6137
1976	11991	320	5396	196	27513	5317	1040	8769	1114	49942	5796	34	10779	115897	9911	792	0	1	2312
1977	14694	293	5138	184	26634	5279	913	8304	1119	50914	4414	172	10436	113507	11163	856	0	1	-12000
1978	14398	313	5242	209	27805	5077	674	7326	1202	52943	4576	220	11191	116463	11591	2361	0	3	-2006
1979	12960	334	5077	204	26717	5644	217	8255	1257	50475	2782	9	10314	110951	11503	2747	0	3	7767
1980	13797	286	3538	168	21725	5126	212	7641	1120	46211	3095	26	9574	98437	10027	1739	0	2	7965

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	122.9	173.0	53.4	71.6	271.3	308.3	179.0	179.2	116.1	-10.7	30.1	75.3	732.0
1961	129.1	182.6	57.2	76.7	268.1	306.6	179.4	179.7	120.8	-9.0	32.4	79.4	745.6
1962	137.5	193.8	68.8	89.0	274.8	317.4	182.6	182.9	130.8	-11.4	35.0	84.4	783.0
1963	135.2	195.5	70.5	92.0	277.0	323.0	191.0	191.2	142.7	-14.7	37.7	90.3	801.7
1964	141.8	206.5	50.1	71.5	320.6	371.6	194.2	194.4	152.5	-15.1	40.6	96.7	844.1
1965	157.2	227.5	55.8	79.1	330.9	385.1	204.0	204.3	154.0	-5.9	43.6	104.5	896.0
1966	166.4	242.7	67.8	93.8	337.8	399.5	219.9	220.2	168.4	-4.2	48.2	116.0	956.1
1967	163.9	244.0	94.3	121.9	298.1	368.7	221.9	222.1	165.2	13.4	52.6	126.0	956.7
1968	171.1	259.1	98.6	128.6	304.2	387.1	243.8	244.0	184.0	17.2	59.3	141.9	1019.0
1969	177.9	274.2	106.6	140.3	353.3	445.7	259.8	260.0	196.5	26.1	65.5	157.1	1120.2
1970	183.3	289.0	108.8	145.7	333.7	433.2	273.8	274.0	205.1	37.3	70.7	171.7	1141.9
1971	187.5	296.5	108.3	147.7	341.6	446.8	288.4	288.7	190.7	63.1	73.9	179.9	1179.6
1972	193.9	309.7	110.2	152.7	363.5	476.9	302.1	302.3	235.9	36.0	79.7	192.2	1241.5
1973	183.5	300.3	108.2	152.9	384.9	510.8	321.5	321.7	249.7	38.1	84.1	203.7	1285.7
1974	188.7	307.0	118.0	163.3	350.7	477.0	316.2	316.4	250.3	39.8	83.8	206.3	1263.7
1975	185.7	304.7	113.4	169.7	339.3	471.1	318.3	318.6	286.5	20.9	89.8	217.7	1264.1
1976	186.4	308.0	102.4	162.6	381.5	524.0	326.1	326.5	316.8	7.9	95.4	229.3	1321.1
1977	175.8	297.2	90.9	151.9	359.8	505.6	329.6	330.0	369.5	-40.9	95.7	232.9	1284.7
1978	177.7	309.8	105.0	167.3	376.4	549.0	347.4	347.7	374.1	-6.8	107.3	259.9	1373.8
1979	177.0	311.1	82.9	147.5	362.2	550.5	358.7	359.1	360.9	26.5	113.5	274.0	1368.2
1980	159.3	296.5	81.1	147.5	276.4	457.8	331.3	331.7	358.2	27.2	112.6	272.8	1233.5

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	28.0	9.9	12.5	50.4	14.3	35.7	173.0
1961	8.9	0.1	9.0	69.1	30.1	8.3	12.6	51.0	15.5	38.0	182.6
1962	6.8	0.1	6.9	74.4	33.7	9.2	13.3	56.2	16.5	39.8	193.8
1963	5.9	0.1	6.0	73.3	32.0	9.3	14.6	55.9	17.7	42.5	195.5
1964	4.8	0.2	5.0	81.5	31.7	9.3	14.3	55.3	19.1	45.6	206.5
1965	5.8	0.3	6.1	89.2	36.8	8.8	16.2	61.8	20.7	49.6	227.5
1966	6.7	0.2	6.9	89.7	40.0	10.8	19.0	69.8	22.4	53.9	242.7
1967	6.0	0.2	6.2	91.9	41.0	5.0	19.8	65.8	23.6	56.5	244.0
1968	6.6	0.2	6.8	93.2	43.5	6.5	21.1	71.1	26.0	62.1	259.1
1969	7.9	0.3	8.2	98.5	41.8	5.5	23.8	71.1	28.3	68.0	274.2
1970	5.4	0.2	5.6	104.9	41.9	6.8	24.1	72.8	30.8	74.8	289.0
1971	5.0	0.1	5.1	105.5	45.6	5.5	25.8	76.9	31.7	77.2	296.5
1972	2.7	0.1	2.8	110.0	48.6	3.9	28.6	81.1	33.9	81.9	309.7
1973	2.5	0.1	2.6	104.7	46.6	3.6	25.9	76.2	34.2	82.7	300.3
1974	2.9	0.1	3.0	115.6	42.2	4.1	23.8	70.1	34.2	84.1	307.0
1975	2.1	0.1	2.2	116.7	41.2	3.2	22.4	66.8	34.8	84.3	304.7
1976	1.4	*	1.4	107.8	50.7	3.7	22.7	77.2	35.7	85.9	308.0
1977	1.0	*	1.0	102.4	48.3	3.2	20.8	72.3	35.4	86.1	297.2
1978	1.8	*	1.9	108.5	48.8	2.2	16.3	67.3	38.6	93.5	309.8
1979	2.6	*	2.6	114.4	41.1	0.5	18.4	60.0	39.3	94.8	311.1
1980	1.3	0.0	1.3	105.9	34.5	0.6	17.0	52.1	40.1	97.1	296.5

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	330	6	336	61	4811	1748	3109	9667	4186	10473
1961	335	3	338	67	5166	1462	3146	9775	4543	11142
1962	257	3	259	72	5786	1618	3310	10714	4834	11672
1963	221	4	225	71	5495	1648	3629	10772	5199	12466
1964	179	8	187	79	5446	1640	3565	10651	5607	13351
1965	216	13	229	86	6320	1556	4039	11915	6063	14541
1966	248	9	257	87	6869	1904	4744	13517	6571	15804
1967	224	10	234	89	7043	875	5162	13081	6919	16557
1968	248	8	256	90	7463	1150	5521	14134	7607	18194
1969	295	12	308	96	7168	979	6260	14406	8303	19930
1970	200	11	211	102	7192	1195	6382	14769	9031	21936
1971	184	4	189	102	7826	969	6851	15646	9297	22632
1972	101	3	105	107	8344	688	7593	16625	9945	23997
1973	92	4	96	103	8005	635	6923	15563	10009	24246
1974	112	4	115	113	7244	719	6390	14353	10012	24654
1975	81	4	85	114	7066	558	6040	13664	10189	24702
1976	54	2	56	106	8700	659	6128	15487	10474	25177
1977	40	1	42	100	8289	572	5660	14520	10368	25221
1978	73	1	74	107	8377	394	4440	13210	11315	27398
1979	105	0	105	112	7049	97	5002	12148	11511	27794
1980	52	0	52	103	5919	114	4631	10664	11749	28468

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	16.4	0.1	16.5	21.0	6.8	2.1	2.2	0.7	4.0	15.9	5.2	13.0	71.6
1961	16.6	*	16.7	25.3	7.4	1.8	2.2	0.8	3.2	15.3	5.6	13.8	76.7
1962	12.7	*	12.7	39.5	8.2	2.0	2.3	0.8	3.1	16.5	5.9	14.3	89.0
1963	11.0	0.1	11.0	43.1	7.8	2.0	2.6	0.8	3.2	16.4	6.3	15.1	92.0
1964	8.9	0.1	9.0	25.1	7.8	2.0	2.5	0.8	3.0	16.1	6.3	15.1	71.5
1965	10.7	0.2	10.9	27.7	9.0	1.9	2.9	0.8	2.6	17.2	6.8	16.4	79.1
1966	12.4	0.1	12.5	36.4	9.8	2.3	3.4	0.9	2.6	19.0	7.6	18.3	93.8
1967	11.1	0.2	11.3	65.8	10.0	1.1	3.5	0.9	1.7	17.2	8.2	19.5	121.9
1968	12.3	0.1	12.5	67.6	10.6	1.4	3.7	1.1	1.7	18.6	8.8	21.1	128.6
1969	14.7	0.2	14.9	72.4	10.2	1.2	4.2	1.1	2.6	19.3	9.9	23.8	140.3
1970	10.0	0.2	10.1	79.0	10.2	1.5	4.3	1.2	2.5	19.7	10.8	26.2	145.7
1971	9.3	0.1	9.3	78.8	11.1	1.2	4.6	1.3	2.0	20.1	11.5	27.9	147.7
1972	5.1	0.1	5.1	82.1	11.9	0.8	5.0	1.3	3.8	23.0	12.4	30.0	152.7
1973	4.6	0.1	4.6	81.8	11.4	0.8	4.6	1.5	3.5	21.7	13.1	31.6	152.9
1974	5.4	0.1	5.5	92.6	10.3	0.9	4.2	1.6	3.0	20.0	13.1	32.2	163.3
1975	3.9	0.1	4.0	91.4	10.1	0.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	18.0	16.4	39.8	169.7
1976	2.6	*	2.6	78.4	12.4	0.8	4.0	1.8	2.3	21.3	17.7	42.5	162.6
1977	1.9	*	1.9	69.1	11.8	0.7	3.7	1.9	1.7	19.9	17.8	43.2	151.9
1978	3.4	*	3.4	82.4	11.9	0.5	2.9	2.2	1.7	19.2	18.2	44.1	167.3
1979	4.9	*	4.9	61.6	10.0	0.1	3.2	2.3	0.7	16.5	18.9	45.6	147.5
1980	2.4	0.0	2.4	65.3	8.4	0.0	3.0	1.8	0.2	13.4	19.4	47.0	147.5

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	614	4	618	20	1176	378	549	140	631	2874	1519	3801
1961	623	2	625	24	1263	317	555	144	506	2785	1652	4052
1962	476	2	478	38	1414	350	584	148	499	2996	1734	4187
1963	411	3	413	42	1343	357	640	151	513	3005	1851	4437
1964	332	5	337	24	1331	355	629	153	471	2939	1857	4422
1965	401	9	410	27	1545	337	713	156	408	3158	2004	4805
1966	461	6	467	35	1679	412	837	163	418	3510	2232	5368
1967	416	7	423	64	1722	190	911	169	271	3262	2389	5716
1968	460	6	466	66	1824	249	974	213	276	3536	2591	6198
1969	549	8	557	70	1752	212	1105	216	406	3691	2901	6962
1970	372	7	379	77	1758	259	1126	235	392	3770	3159	7672
1971	342	3	345	76	1913	210	1209	245	314	3890	3362	8183
1972	188	2	191	80	2040	149	1340	256	612	4397	3645	8795
1973	171	3	173	80	1957	137	1222	286	553	4155	3827	9271
1974	208	2	210	90	1771	156	1128	298	478	3830	3834	9442
1975	151	3	154	90	1727	121	1066	355	230	3499	4813	11669
1976	100	1	102	77	2127	143	1081	347	365	4062	5184	12460
1977	75	1	76	68	2026	124	999	370	277	3796	5208	12669
1978	136	1	137	81	2048	85	783	418	268	3602	5334	12917
1979	194	0	195	61	1723	21	883	440	117	3184	5540	13376
1980	96	0	96	64	1436	0	817	340	32	2625	5690	13786

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	67.5	0.1	67.6	51.0	19.2	32.3	0.0	2.5	3.4	1.6	22.1	35.6	0.7	33.6	151.0	1.7	10.6	26.4	308.3
1961	58.9	*	58.9	54.7	22.1	34.6	0.0	1.4	3.1	1.6	21.8	31.0	1.3	36.2	153.0	1.4	11.2	27.4	306.6
1962	55.0	*	55.0	57.1	21.0	37.3	0.0	1.9	2.9	1.4	22.5	34.5	1.2	37.9	160.8	1.8	12.5	30.1	317.4
1963	62.9	0.1	63.0	51.1	21.9	36.5	0.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	21.1	31.6	1.2	41.6	161.3	1.6	13.5	32.5	323.0
1964	72.2	0.2	72.4	82.2	22.7	37.5	0.0	2.6	3.2	1.5	21.8	29.3	0.8	45.0	164.4	1.7	15.1	35.9	371.6
1965	73.5	0.3	73.9	85.4	24.5	44.6	0.0	2.4	4.0	1.0	20.5	26.1	0.7	45.9	169.7	1.9	16.0	38.3	385.1
1966	66.5	0.2	66.7	93.1	22.9	49.5	0.0	3.3	3.5	1.0	20.3	26.1	1.1	48.1	175.9	2.1	18.1	43.6	399.5
1967	62.8	0.3	63.1	74.4	22.4	46.6	0.0	2.1	3.3	1.5	18.5	19.1	0.9	44.6	158.9	1.7	20.8	49.8	368.7
1968	42.1	0.2	42.3	91.2	21.4	49.1	0.0	1.6	4.4	1.6	20.0	18.5	3.4	48.8	168.9	1.8	24.5	58.5	387.1
1969	72.8	0.3	73.1	95.5	28.6	47.9	0.0	1.1	5.1	1.8	19.2	24.6	1.2	53.4	182.9	1.9	27.2	65.2	445.7
1970	53.5	0.2	53.7	100.6	28.0	45.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	1.8	19.0	24.4	1.3	51.5	177.6	1.8	29.0	70.5	433.2
1971	40.2	0.1	40.3	125.8	28.8	48.6	0.0	1.2	5.0	2.2	17.3	19.4	0.7	50.7	173.9	1.6	30.6	74.6	446.8
1972	46.1	0.1	46.2	106.8	33.9	50.9	0.0	0.8	5.4	2.3	18.8	34.3	0.9	61.2	208.5	1.9	33.2	80.2	476.9
1973	58.1	0.1	58.2	117.3	38.8	50.5	0.0	0.6	6.1	1.9	15.6	32.3	1.0	60.9	207.5	1.9	36.8	89.1	510.8
1974	46.0	0.1	46.0	108.8	36.1	45.6	0.0	1.0	6.3	1.8	15.5	27.0	1.0	59.6	193.9	1.9	36.5	89.8	477.0
1975	57.4	0.1	57.5	102.5	29.6	45.4	0.0	1.0	7.6	1.5	16.5	17.3	1.1	57.3	177.3	2.0	38.5	93.3	471.1
1976	48.7	0.1	48.8	122.3	35.8	54.1	0.0	1.3	5.6	1.7	17.9	24.6	0.2	67.8	209.3	1.2	41.8	100.6	524.0
1977	46.4	*	46.4	118.4	34.1	51.4	0.0	1.2	5.9	2.0	14.9	17.4	1.1	65.4	193.6	1.4	42.5	103.3	505.6
1978	51.8	*	51.9	122.0	34.8	52.4	0.0	1.1	7.6	2.1	15.2	16.6	1.5	69.5	200.7	1.8	50.4	122.1	549.0
1979	39.9	*	39.9	145.9	33.7	44.6	0.0	0.6	8.6	2.2	13.0	8.4	0.1	63.7	174.7	1.6	55.2	133.2	550.5
1980	26.1	0.0	26.1	103.9	23.5	33.1	0.0	0.6	7.9	2.0	7.0	11.5	0.2	59.3	145.0	1.5	53.0	128.3	457.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2528	4	2532	49	2894	5538	0	444	849	263	4210	5661	111	5504	25472	156	3095	7745
1961	2209	2	2211	53	3332	5940	0	254	763	256	4158	4928	191	5891	25712	135	3275	8031
1962	2064	2	2066	55	3172	6411	0	337	729	237	4291	5489	186	6158	27009	175	3652	8819
1963	2356	4	2360	50	3305	6258	0	448	851	237	4026	5021	179	6815	27140	148	3970	9520
1964	2700	8	2709	80	3424	6434	0	460	788	249	4154	4663	125	7420	27717	159	4419	10523
1965	2747	14	2761	83	3686	7664	0	420	1008	163	3910	4149	105	7590	28696	178	4677	11216
1966	2483	9	2492	90	3450	8501	0	585	875	169	3867	4153	164	7993	29758	198	5311	12774
1967	2348	12	2360	72	3370	8001	0	375	857	241	3526	3033	129	7373	26906	163	6098	14592
1968	1570	9	1580	88	3221	8432	0	289	1158	264	3810	2947	507	8045	28673	173	7169	17145
1969	2716	13	2729	93	4310	8232	0	188	1338	291	3661	3907	176	8649	30753	178	7964	19114
1970	1993	10	2003	98	4217	7778	0	231	1337	296	3608	3886	196	8354	29904	168	8506	20660
1971	1483	3	1487	122	4335	8348	0	215	1330	361	3301	3079	100	8209	29279	151	8983	21866
1972	1713	3	1716	104	5104	8745	0	133	1436	386	3579	5463	129	9737	34712	183	9742	23508
1973	2166	3	2169	115	5846	8667	0	100	1622	305	2962	5132	145	9663	34442	185	10785	26126
1974	1760	3	1763	106	5442	7832	0	182	1696	292	2942	4287	153	9462	32289	182	10691	26325
1975	2222	5	2227	101	4462	7796	0	177	2043	252	3132	2751	167	9190	29969	189	11280	27346
1976	1883	2	1885	120	5396	9291	0	238	1522	280	3416	3920	34	10779	34877	112	12265	29480
1977	1845	2	1847	116	5138	8831	0	218	1614	323	2839	2768	172	10436	32339	133	12447	30279
1978	2068	1	2069	120	5242	8993	0	195	2068	347	2894	2639	220	11191	33789	177	14784	35797
1979	1592	1	1593	143	5077	7658	0	99	2331	363	2474	1330	9	10314	29654	151	16169	39041
1980	1040	0	1040	101	3538	5682	0	98	2157	324	1336	1822	26	9574	24558	145	15525	37617

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	37.7	31.5	0.2	4.3	234.8	3.1	312.5	0.1	0.2	316.4
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	347.5	0.1	0.3	359.1
1980	0.0	9.3	0.8	47.1	29.0	0.1	4.8	233.9	6.1	321.9	0.1	0.3	331.7

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	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	6475	5571	45	709	44692	496	58166	19	46
1975	0	4	181	6528	5620	38	752	44766	593	58477	31	76
1976	0	4	196	6899	5317	37	835	46179	487	59950	35	83
1977	0	4	184	6608	5279	31	796	47705	169	60772	32	78
1978	0	4	209	7683	5075	35	854	49631	498	63985	28	67
1979	0	11	204	9703	5644	39	894	47561	414	64459	33	80
1980	0	9	168	8080	5126	36	796	44535	973	59715	34	83

[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.
[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	81.7	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	109.5	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	22.6	126.8	0.0	*	374.1
1979	195.2	0.0	195.2	7.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	9.2	26.9	122.4	0.0	*	360.9
1980	221.4	0.0	221.4	8.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.2	16.5	106.7	0.0	*	358.2

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	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
1980	12610	0	12610	8	608	0	0	268	876	1594	10027	0	2

[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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	16.3	2.4	83.5	2.2	0.0	7.4	142.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	359.2
1961	0.7	190.6	6.1	1.7	11.4	8.0	1.2	17.0	2.3	84.7	2.1	0.0	7.6	142.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	366.4
1962	0.7	199.4	6.3	2.9	15.9	8.6	1.0	18.4	3.0	89.0	3.0	0.0	8.1	156.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	394.8
1963	0.8	224.9	9.0	3.1	16.8	8.9	1.0	19.9	3.0	92.1	5.5	0.0	10.5	169.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	432.5
1964	0.7	249.8	8.3	2.8	19.4	9.4	1.8	21.2	3.2	93.5	5.2	0.0	12.2	176.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	470.5
1965	1.0	251.4	7.6	2.9	16.3	7.9	2.0	18.0	2.8	96.5	3.1	0.0	10.3	167.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	467.8
1966	0.9	287.6	8.5	2.3	18.2	8.2	3.6	20.3	3.0	104.0	1.3	0.0	12.0	181.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.5	527.4
1967	1.0	291.2	9.7	2.1	19.9	9.2	14.7	19.5	2.6	108.6	1.6	0.0	17.4	205.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7	545.2
1968	7.4	321.6	9.2	2.2	29.7	11.0	13.8	25.2	2.9	115.0	3.7	0.0	18.7	231.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	608.9
1969	14.8	336.3	9.0	2.0	33.6	10.1	15.8	31.0	3.1	121.8	4.3	0.0	21.4	252.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	651.5
1970	13.3	371.6	11.6	1.6	34.9	8.8	15.0	31.3	3.2	127.7	5.6	0.0	23.1	262.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	704.5
1971	13.6	390.0	16.3	1.6	42.0	9.1	11.4	31.2	3.2	133.3	6.8	0.0	23.8	278.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.9	746.2
1972	14.1	388.2	18.7	1.6	54.8	8.7	12.4	34.7	3.5	144.7	14.9	0.0	27.3	321.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.9	793.4
1973	29.6	320.5	21.5	1.6	76.0	8.2	21.3	33.6	4.1	148.4	24.9	0.0	34.0	373.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	821.1
1974	34.7	282.7	20.2	1.3	83.7	8.4	9.3	32.2	3.9	148.0	46.8	*	30.4	384.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	787.8
1975	33.3	234.8	17.2	1.1	71.0	8.0	8.1	28.9	4.1	146.1	61.3	*	32.6	378.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	742.9
1976	42.5	203.0	15.5	0.9	79.9	7.4	7.0	30.6	4.6	152.1	87.3	0.1	35.4	420.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	746.0
1977	38.8	201.8	14.6	0.9	84.9	7.8	10.1	32.1	4.0	160.6	128.9	*	43.3	487.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.5	792.3
1978	41.2	207.8	17.6	0.8	95.0	7.8	12.4	28.6	4.3	161.6	146.5	0.0	48.8	523.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	825.1
1979	59.9	260.0	18.1	0.7	64.4	8.2	4.2	32.3	4.5	154.6	147.2	0.0	49.6	483.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	864.9
1980	75.1	270.8	13.5	1.0	57.3	8.2	1.4	29.9	4.0	140.7	94.8	0.0	42.6	393.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	811.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	4063	391	15887	344	0	1292	27389	0	0	0	0	8148
1961	25	184	915	338	1964	1495	214	4240	380	16127	342	0	1325	27340	0	0	0	0	9663
1962	28	193	943	574	2727	1609	173	4595	496	16942	472	0	1412	29943	0	0	0	0	11307
1963	30	218	1352	610	2882	1658	178	4955	496	17540	879	0	1823	32373	0	0	0	0	10853
1964	29	242	1253	564	3335	1749	312	5282	521	17800	823	0	2133	33771	0	0	0	0	12613
1965	39	244	1144	573	2801	1465	346	4485	469	18367	493	0	1781	31925	0	0	0	0	14090
1966	34	278	1281	454	3123	1532	639	5065	488	19793	204	0	2088	34666	0	0	0	0	16863
1967	37	282	1464	415	3413	1711	2599	5089	429	20674	253	0	2969	39017	0	0	0	0	13971
1968	290	312	1389	437	5105	2043	2432	6591	471	21894	590	0	3228	44181	0	0	0	0	14218
1969	594	326	1355	391	5775	1864	2779	8147	515	23195	687	0	3709	48418	0	0	0	0	14143
1970	547	360	1748	317	5987	1619	2646	8291	525	24317	896	0	3979	50324	0	0	0	0	16639
1971	558	378	2450	314	7215	1674	2004	8274	532	25373	1074	0	4050	52959	0	0	0	0	18733
1972	579	378	2819	312	9414	1605	2185	9226	570	27539	2365	0	4588	60623	0	0	0	0	20483
1973	1246	314	3244	321	13045	1518	3756	8957	675	28248	3955	0	5646	69365	0	0	0	0	28562
1974	1507	276	3040	252	14372	1543	1641	8621	647	28176	7436	1	5074	70802	0	0	0	0	25256
1975	1437	230	2586	218	12188	1477	1434	7788	681	27811	9752	3	5424	69362	0	0	0	0	28200
1976	1815	199	2339	188	13713	1365	1232	8259	756	28957	13881	14	5975	76680	0	0	0	0	23307
1977	1688	198	2197	177	14578	1436	1775	8738	655	30566	20507	4	7327	87958	0	0	0	0	18895
1978	1734	204	2647	161	16306	1429	2193	7792	703	30766	23308	0	8117	93423	0	0	0	0	15456
1979	2555	254	2726	129	11062	1507	740	8780	736	29424	23409	0	8170	86683	0	0	0	0	17958
1980	3128	264	2036	207	9833	1509	242	8127	655	26781	15078	0	7116	71585	0	0	0	0	21092

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	34.9	59.9	18.1	33.1	112.9	136.8	129.1	129.4	36.4	27.8	18.3	45.9	359.2
1961	34.3	59.6	20.3	35.9	114.6	141.7	128.9	129.2	35.4	33.0	19.8	48.5	366.4
1962	36.0	66.7	21.9	39.6	117.9	146.9	141.3	141.6	39.2	38.6	22.8	55.0	394.8
1963	37.6	71.7	23.3	42.4	132.3	164.9	153.2	153.6	49.1	37.0	25.3	60.8	432.5
1964	40.4	78.5	24.5	45.0	153.0	189.3	157.4	157.7	52.2	43.0	28.2	67.1	470.5
1965	36.7	79.7	15.7	38.2	147.6	188.3	161.2	161.5	58.5	48.1	31.4	75.2	467.8
1966	44.2	92.1	19.5	43.6	176.8	221.5	169.8	170.2	59.5	57.5	34.4	82.7	527.4
1967	40.3	92.5	20.6	46.5	181.4	229.2	176.7	177.0	78.5	47.7	37.2	89.0	545.2
1968	47.3	109.0	23.0	51.6	197.8	249.5	198.4	198.7	93.8	48.5	42.0	100.4	608.9
1969	51.3	121.1	23.3	54.5	210.5	265.8	209.8	210.1	108.3	48.3	46.1	110.5	651.5
1970	58.1	138.6	29.4	64.4	226.2	285.8	215.3	215.7	118.7	56.8	51.2	124.3	704.5
1971	61.6	148.6	31.4	69.6	236.5	300.6	227.1	227.5	125.6	63.9	55.2	134.4	746.2
1972	62.6	159.8	31.8	74.4	254.1	319.3	239.6	239.9	135.4	69.9	60.1	145.1	793.4
1973	54.0	163.6	32.3	79.4	261.0	328.7	249.1	249.4	127.2	97.5	65.6	159.0	821.1
1974	50.0	157.4	35.7	82.7	232.7	302.2	245.1	245.5	138.1	86.2	64.8	159.5	787.8
1975	47.7	142.2	34.9	81.1	210.1	289.7	229.5	229.8	124.5	96.2	64.4	156.2	742.9
1976	45.4	141.0	33.5	81.9	202.6	290.1	232.7	233.0	152.3	79.5	68.1	163.7	746.0
1977	45.9	151.0	35.4	87.2	214.8	307.8	246.0	246.3	185.8	64.5	72.9	177.4	792.3
1978	49.2	158.5	37.7	93.2	221.1	316.2	256.9	257.2	207.4	52.7	76.0	184.1	825.1
1979	56.0	162.0	68.6	124.8	223.3	319.0	258.7	259.0	197.1	61.3	75.7	182.7	864.9
1980	46.6	163.0	46.5	105.8	186.2	281.7	260.3	260.7	199.7	72.0	79.4	192.3	811.2

[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] *Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state* (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	0.1	9.8	10.0	7.1	17.8	59.9
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	0.2	0.1	10.4	10.6	7.3	18.0	59.6
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.1	0.1	11.1	11.3	9.0	21.7	66.7
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.2	0.1	11.7	12.0	10.0	24.1	71.7
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	0.2	0.1	12.4	12.7	11.3	26.9	78.5
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.2	0.2	11.5	11.8	12.6	30.3	79.7
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.2	0.1	13.1	13.5	14.1	33.9	92.1
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.3	0.1	13.0	13.4	15.4	36.8	92.5
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.3	0.2	16.3	16.8	18.2	43.5	109.0
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.5	0.4	19.2	20.1	20.5	49.2	121.1
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	0.5	0.4	19.4	20.3	23.5	57.0	138.6
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	0.5	0.3	19.3	20.2	25.3	61.6	148.6
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.7	0.4	21.0	22.2	28.5	68.7	159.8
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.8	1.1	20.0	21.9	32.0	77.6	163.6
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.9	0.9	18.6	20.4	31.0	76.4	157.4
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	1.1	0.7	15.7	17.6	27.6	66.9	142.2
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	1.4	0.6	16.3	18.3	28.1	67.5	141.0
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	1.7	0.8	16.9	19.4	30.6	74.5	151.0
1978	*	0.0	*	30.9	1.8	1.1	15.4	18.3	31.9	77.3	158.5
1979	*	0.0	*	37.7	0.8	0.1	17.4	18.3	31.1	75.0	162.0
1980	*	0.0	*	30.2	*	0.2	16.1	16.4	34.0	82.4	163.0

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	24	24	13	2450	2486	2089	5228
1961	0	0	0	23	28	13	2589	2630	2152	5278
1962	0	0	0	24	17	10	2770	2798	2635	6362
1963	0	0	0	25	26	17	2920	2964	2941	7052
1964	0	0	0	27	31	16	3099	3146	3309	7878
1965	0	0	0	24	32	27	2863	2921	3705	8887
1966	0	0	0	30	41	20	3270	3331	4128	9928
1967	0	0	0	26	44	21	3385	3450	4504	10778
1968	0	0	0	30	48	38	4281	4367	5331	12751
1969	0	0	0	30	80	78	5054	5212	6013	14432
1970	0	0	0	37	89	75	5123	5287	6880	16711
1971	0	0	0	40	93	60	5123	5276	7416	18054
1972	0	0	0	39	122	71	5595	5789	8349	20146
1973	0	0	0	31	142	191	5341	5674	9386	22736
1974	0	0	0	29	161	150	4982	5294	9094	22394
1975	0	0	0	30	192	127	4231	4549	8091	19616
1976	0	0	0	27	246	106	4381	4733	8233	19790
1977	0	0	0	26	300	146	4584	5030	8979	21843
1978	1	0	1	30	311	191	4196	4699	9362	22669
1979	1	0	1	37	144	10	4728	4882	9103	21979
1980	1	0	1	29	7	44	4377	4428	9964	24143

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	2.4	4.3	10.7	33.1
1961	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.1	2.6	4.5	11.1	35.9
1962	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.1	2.7	5.2	12.5	39.6
1963	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.4	*	2.7	5.6	13.5	42.4
1964	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.1	2.9	6.1	14.5	45.0
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.2	2.9	6.6	15.9	38.2
1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.2	3.2	7.1	17.0	43.6
1967	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	3.5	7.6	18.3	46.5
1968	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.4	4.1	8.5	20.2	51.6
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.6	0.0	3.4	0.5	0.6	5.1	9.2	22.0	54.5
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.6	0.0	3.4	0.5	0.3	4.8	10.2	24.8	64.4
1971	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.5	0.2	4.8	11.1	27.1	69.6
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	0.9	0.0	3.7	0.5	1.5	6.5	12.5	30.1	74.4
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	1.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	3.1	8.2	13.7	33.3	79.4
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.5	4.7	9.6	13.6	33.4	82.7
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	1.4	0.0	2.8	0.6	5.8	10.5	13.5	32.7	81.1
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	1.7	0.0	2.9	0.6	7.7	12.9	14.2	34.2	81.9
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	2.1	0.0	3.0	0.6	10.1	15.7	15.1	36.7	87.2
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	21.7	2.2	0.0	2.7	0.6	10.5	16.0	16.2	39.2	93.2
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	27.7	1.0	0.0	3.1	0.6	36.2	40.8	16.5	39.7	124.8
1980	*	0.0	*	21.4	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.6	21.5	25.1	17.3	42.0	105.8

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	0	0	15	29	0	432	78	18	557	1254	3137
1961	0	0	0	17	34	0	457	81	15	588	1324	3247
1962	0	0	0	19	21	0	489	85	22	617	1521	3672
1963	0	0	0	20	32	0	515	83	8	638	1650	3957
1964	0	0	0	21	38	0	547	83	9	677	1781	4240
1965	0	0	0	12	39	0	505	87	32	663	1943	4660
1966	0	0	0	16	49	0	577	90	26	743	2070	4978
1967	0	0	0	17	53	0	597	90	64	805	2242	5364
1968	0	0	0	18	58	0	755	89	67	969	2478	5926
1969	0	0	0	18	97	0	892	90	102	1181	2692	6462
1970	0	0	0	24	108	0	904	91	45	1148	2990	7263
1971	0	0	0	26	113	0	904	93	35	1145	3260	7935
1972	0	0	0	25	149	0	987	95	233	1465	3656	8822
1973	0	0	0	24	172	0	943	100	495	1710	4027	9756
1974	0	0	0	26	196	0	879	103	740	1919	3974	9786
1975	0	0	0	24	233	0	747	105	924	2008	3958	9596
1976	0	0	0	20	299	0	773	106	1225	2404	4174	10032
1977	0	0	0	19	364	0	809	106	1602	2882	4425	10764
1978	3	0	3	21	378	0	741	107	1675	2900	4748	11496
1979	2	0	2	27	175	0	834	106	5753	6869	4822	11644
1980	1	0	1	21	24	0	772	122	3412	4331	5080	12310

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.6	0.0	0.6	79.3	5.1	8.6	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.6	3.8	1.4	0.0	7.4	33.1	0.0	6.8	17.1	136.8
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	82.0	6.1	7.4	0.0	1.1	4.2	0.6	3.9	1.3	0.0	7.6	32.1	0.0	7.8	19.2	141.7
1962	0.6	0.0	0.6	83.1	6.3	7.9	0.0	0.9	4.7	0.6	4.3	1.5	0.0	8.1	34.2	0.0	8.5	20.5	146.9
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	91.0	9.0	7.2	0.0	0.9	5.3	0.6	3.7	3.5	0.0	10.5	40.8	0.0	9.6	23.0	164.9
1964	0.5	0.0	0.5	108.0	8.3	9.4	0.0	1.7	5.7	0.7	3.4	3.2	0.0	12.2	44.4	0.0	10.7	25.5	189.3
1965	0.8	0.0	0.8	108.8	7.6	9.3	0.0	1.8	4.0	1.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	10.3	38.0	0.0	12.0	28.8	188.3
1966	0.8	0.0	0.8	132.1	8.5	11.2	0.0	3.5	4.3	1.0	2.9	0.5	0.0	12.0	43.9	0.0	13.1	31.6	221.5
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	118.8	9.7	12.1	0.0	14.6	3.8	1.1	2.6	0.6	0.0	17.4	61.8	0.0	14.1	33.7	229.2
1968	1.1	0.0	1.1	139.0	9.2	13.6	0.0	13.6	5.3	1.2	2.1	1.1	0.0	18.7	64.8	0.0	15.2	36.4	249.5
1969	1.0	0.0	1.0	136.2	9.0	15.1	0.0	15.3	7.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.0	21.4	73.3	0.0	16.3	39.0	265.8
1970	1.3	0.0	1.3	145.2	11.6	18.0	0.0	14.6	7.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.0	23.1	79.7	0.0	17.4	42.3	285.8
1971	1.4	0.0	1.4	153.2	16.3	19.4	0.0	11.0	7.7	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.0	23.8	81.8	0.0	18.7	45.5	300.6
1972	1.4	0.0	1.4	159.6	18.7	18.6	0.0	12.0	9.1	1.4	1.4	4.6	0.0	27.3	93.1	0.0	19.1	46.1	319.3
1973	1.3	0.0	1.3	144.1	21.5	20.9	0.0	20.2	9.2	2.2	1.6	6.1	0.0	34.0	115.7	0.0	19.8	47.9	328.7
1974	1.3	0.0	1.3	132.5	20.2	22.4	0.0	8.5	9.5	2.1	1.1	4.7	*	30.4	98.9	0.0	20.1	49.4	302.2
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	108.9	17.2	25.3	0.0	7.4	9.8	2.3	1.1	5.0	*	32.6	100.7	0.0	23.3	56.4	289.7
1976	2.7	0.0	2.7	90.7	15.5	31.5	0.0	6.4	10.8	2.5	1.1	5.9	0.1	35.4	109.2	0.0	25.7	61.8	290.1
1977	2.7	0.0	2.7	84.0	14.6	39.0	0.0	9.2	11.6	2.1	1.0	7.4	*	43.3	128.2	0.0	27.1	65.9	307.8
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	78.4	17.6	42.7	0.0	11.3	9.9	2.2	0.8	7.5	0.0	48.8	140.8	0.0	27.8	67.4	316.2
1979	1.7	0.0	1.7	85.4	18.1	27.4	0.0	4.1	11.1	2.3	0.7	22.7	0.0	49.6	136.1	0.0	28.1	67.7	319.0
1980	1.4	0.0	1.4	80.7	13.5	20.5	0.0	1.1	10.3	2.1	0.4	13.7	0.0	42.6	104.1	0.0	27.9	67.7	281.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	21	0	21	77	762	1470	0	385	1027	99	729	217	0	1292	5980	0	2604	5014
1961	20	0	20	79	915	1262	0	201	1036	96	735	212	0	1325	5783	0	2298	5635
1962	21	0	21	80	943	1355	0	163	1161	104	811	245	0	1412	6193	0	2491	6014
1963	20	0	20	88	1352	1241	0	161	1318	104	703	559	0	1823	7262	0	2811	6741
1964	20	0	20	105	1253	1614	0	296	1419	109	639	506	0	2133	7968	0	3144	7486
1965	30	0	30	105	1144	1593	0	319	989	157	604	147	0	1781	6733	0	3517	8135
1966	30	0	30	128	1281	1923	0	618	1072	163	550	77	0	2088	7772	0	3847	9253
1967	30	0	30	115	1464	2082	0	2579	983	177	489	93	0	2969	10835	0	4124	9868
1968	39	0	39	128	1389	2338	0	2393	1393	194	395	175	0	3228	11505	0	4465	10679
1969	38	0	38	132	1355	2592	0	2702	1988	238	334	271	0	3709	13187	0	4766	11440
1970	47	0	47	141	1748	3097	0	2571	2056	242	311	239	0	3979	14243	0	5101	12389
1971	53	0	53	149	2450	3328	0	1944	2048	211	308	105	0	4050	14444	0	5474	13324
1972	52	0	52	155	2819	3199	0	2114	2415	226	263	734	0	4588	16358	0	5594	13499
1973	49	0	49	141	3244	3581	0	3565	2450	363	302	975	0	5646	20126	0	5797	14042
1974	50	0	50	129	3040	3844	0	1491	2545	348	218	755	1	5074	17315	0	5880	14480
1975	21	0	21	107	2586	4347	0	1307	2628	374	218	800	3	5424	17686	0	6814	16521
1976	104	0	104	89	2339	5408	0	1126	2910	415	203	940	14	5975	19332	0	7534	18110
1977	106	0	106	82	2197	6690	0	1628	3155	340	181	1183	4	7327	22705	0	7939	19314
1978	74	0	74	77	2647	7329	0	2002	2688	366	161	1199	0	8117	24509	0	8154	19744
1979	69	0	69	84	2726	4699	0	730	3028	383	140	3614	0	8170	23489	0	8221	19850
1980	54	0	54	79	2036	3511	0	198	2803	341	73	2176	0	7116	18254	0	8184	19830

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	0.7	2.1	153.3	17.2	215.9	0.1	0.2	259.0
1980	0.0	40.2	1.0	34.9	8.2	0.6	1.9	139.7	33.7	220.1	0.1	0.2	260.7

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	31	358	900	1471	154	292	15080	11	18268	24	61
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	57
1976	0	31	188	5500	1365	195	341	28647	1251	37486	25	60
1977	0	31	177	6086	1436	191	314	30278	1367	39848	26	63
1978	0	32	161	6772	1429	168	338	30498	2200	41565	23	56
1979	0	42	129	5790	1507	189	353	29177	2731	39877	28	67
1980	0	39	207	5992	1509	175	315	26585	5366	40149	30	72

[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.
[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-iate 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
1980	73.7	0.0	73.7	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	25.9	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	199.7

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	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	1582	0	1582	39	1139	0	0	16355	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
1980	3072	0	3072	95	299	0	0	4124	4423	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	25.2	409.9	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	15.2	883.9
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	27.2	414.1	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	887.4
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	26.8	426.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	925.1
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	31.1	442.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	947.3
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	31.6	442.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	977.4
1965	196.2	352.1	25.7	5.5	80.8	20.7	6.6	30.8	6.2	234.3	20.9	3.5	33.7	468.8	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.3	1033.7
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	37.2	494.3	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	44.7	1105.9
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	39.5	515.1	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	49.5	1139.2
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	43.9	567.5	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	42.9	1220.2
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	45.6	585.9	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	1277.0
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	42.2	593.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	-8.5	1323.1
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	41.2	603.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	-14.4	1340.3
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	42.0	627.1	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	-21.2	1391.4
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	48.4	653.7	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	-64.7	1436.9
1974	390.3	419.6	40.5	1.1	101.5	43.4	1.8	46.3	8.2	323.1	14.9	3.0	47.3	631.3	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	-48.5	1410.6
1975	433.8	377.2	32.3	0.8	99.6	46.9	1.6	48.2	7.8	327.5	18.8	3.5	48.1	635.4	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	-42.4	1417.3
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	48.3	659.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	-60.8	1466.7
1977	509.0	374.2	33.0	0.8	119.9	45.2	2.8	49.1	9.7	349.8	22.9	*	53.7	687.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	-69.1	1506.3
1978	492.3	365.1	38.3	0.9	134.1	46.3	2.4	48.3	10.4	356.9	22.8	0.1	61.5	723.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	-35.8	1555.6
1979	518.2	353.8	33.3	0.9	135.2	42.9	2.6	54.6	10.9	332.8	21.2	*	65.3	701.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	-35.8	1548.6
1980	536.4	326.2	26.5	0.7	106.3	35.7	1.8	50.4	9.7	309.8	9.0	*	57.6	608.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	-20.7	1455.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	5990	953	40277	3075	541	4105	75474	0	726	0	0	4451
1961	6953	274	3645	1171	12923	1802	1496	6462	927	40351	2666	400	4408	76252	0	1240	0	0	2630
1962	7950	289	3583	1178	13473	2270	1511	7038	1025	41674	2121	539	4353	78762	0	881	0	0	-128
1963	7981	303	3684	1149	13923	2303	1118	8097	1024	42615	2337	507	5088	81845	0	377	0	0	148
1964	8113	325	3583	1199	13937	2725	1058	6933	1076	43041	2391	501	5167	81612	0	319	0	0	1573
1965	8440	341	3877	1082	13879	3668	1162	7687	1029	44597	3325	524	5508	86339	0	802	0	0	2434
1966	8526	352	4399	489	13706	4747	1032	10273	1069	46872	2687	326	6186	91785	0	596	0	0	13093
1967	8495	361	4118	330	13738	6540	924	10736	991	47910	3381	628	6503	95800	0	641	0	0	14516
1968	9542	366	4582	244	17095	7809	1178	11370	1088	51079	3373	312	7219	105348	0	1334	0	0	12577
1969	11097	399	5028	170	16472	7915	889	12380	1129	53409	3637	451	7400	108881	0	1435	0	0	4031
1970	12807	430	5167	135	16217	8114	643	11763	1150	56042	3615	490	6788	110126	0	927	0	0	-2495
1971	13472	429	5591	149	16350	8066	740	11882	1090	58712	2904	213	6602	112298	0	703	0	0	-4225
1972	15303	425	5435	137	18102	8405	481	12441	1167	61213	2552	178	6687	116798	0	612	0	0	-6220
1973	17618	427	6584	234	18781	8054	410	12434	1420	62431	2959	200	7703	121218	0	2008	0	0	-18975
1974	17645	410	6101	222	17421	7679	311	12426	1360	61500	2375	450	7491	117370	0	1713	0	0	-14213
1975	19776	370	4866	159	17106	8295	282	12986	1284	62342	2992	534	7661	118524	0	1280	0	0	-12429
1976	21366	380	4524	153	19555	7881	547	13246	1426	65111	2948	76	7870	123337	0	740	0	0	-17827
1977	23035	367	4969	161	20580	7980	489	13344	1602	66596	3647	7	8735	128200	0	454	0	0	-20247
1978	22560	359	5777	187	23023	8175	419	13161	1720	67945	3620	11	9993	134269	0	1017	0	0	-10506
1979	23783	347	5013	180	23203	7589	462	14830	1800	63350	3375	3	10659	130672	0	1100	0	0	-10493
1980	24875	318	3996	145	18241	6308	315	13727	1603	58966	1426	6	9492	114328	0	558	0	0	-6068

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	153.4	203.9	81.4	120.5	262.5	309.0	250.0	250.4	121.4	15.2	39.0	97.6	883.9
1961	158.0	210.4	76.0	116.1	261.4	308.5	251.9	252.3	131.1	9.0	40.6	99.5	887.4
1962	162.8	218.8	77.7	120.5	265.8	317.4	268.0	268.5	151.3	-0.4	44.2	106.7	925.1
1963	162.6	222.9	71.3	117.2	276.2	333.1	273.8	274.3	163.0	0.5	48.1	115.4	947.3
1964	161.8	226.6	76.2	124.1	280.3	342.3	283.9	284.4	169.9	5.4	51.8	123.4	977.4
1965	168.1	237.4	71.9	123.3	307.8	375.9	296.7	297.1	181.0	8.3	55.7	133.6	1033.7
1966	175.6	251.3	96.7	149.9	306.7	400.6	303.4	304.0	178.9	44.7	65.7	157.9	1105.9
1967	178.7	258.3	111.1	167.7	292.2	390.7	321.8	322.4	185.8	49.5	69.4	166.0	1139.2
1968	184.9	276.6	109.7	172.0	308.4	412.3	358.8	359.3	215.5	42.9	76.2	182.2	1220.2
1969	200.1	302.7	109.4	176.1	316.5	427.6	370.1	370.6	267.1	13.8	82.6	198.2	1277.0
1970	204.0	317.2	117.9	189.5	308.6	424.8	391.0	391.6	310.1	-8.5	88.0	213.6	1323.1
1971	201.1	323.4	117.7	193.9	299.5	418.7	403.8	404.3	332.7	-14.4	92.7	225.6	1340.3
1972	210.0	340.2	123.6	204.8	300.4	422.8	423.1	423.6	355.5	-21.2	97.9	236.3	1391.4
1973	202.6	341.9	117.9	205.4	334.9	462.8	426.3	426.9	420.1	-64.7	103.8	251.5	1436.9
1974	200.8	340.6	116.5	200.8	315.8	449.1	419.5	420.1	406.5	-48.5	103.4	254.6	1410.6
1975	203.4	362.9	114.9	203.6	289.3	426.9	423.2	423.8	428.9	-42.4	112.9	273.6	1417.3
1976	208.6	363.0	125.5	253.4	294.4	406.4	443.3	443.9	455.9	-60.8	116.1	279.0	1466.7
1977	200.6	370.8	119.5	256.5	302.9	423.4	455.1	455.6	497.2	-69.1	124.7	303.4	1506.3
1978	206.0	394.0	127.5	266.7	294.3	427.2	467.2	467.7	496.4	-35.8	134.6	325.9	1555.6
1979	214.3	405.0	126.6	271.4	289.9	425.3	446.3	446.9	507.3	-35.8	138.1	333.4	1548.6
1980	189.3	407.1	96.7	247.9	261.3	390.0	410.3	410.8	518.8	-20.7	145.5	352.6	1455.9

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	7.2	1.4	18.8	27.4	14.4	36.1	203.9
1961	9.2	0.0	9.2	119.0	8.4	1.0	20.3	29.8	15.2	37.2	210.4
1962	8.7	0.0	8.7	123.5	7.5	0.9	22.2	30.6	16.4	39.7	218.8
1963	4.7	0.0	4.7	124.1	7.8	0.7	25.2	33.7	17.7	42.5	222.9
1964	3.8	0.0	3.8	127.8	7.3	0.7	22.2	30.2	19.2	45.7	226.6
1965	2.8	0.0	2.8	133.7	6.2	0.8	24.6	31.5	20.4	48.9	237.4
1966	2.6	0.0	2.6	134.0	7.1	0.6	31.2	39.0	22.3	53.5	251.3
1967	1.7	0.0	1.7	137.6	7.6	0.2	31.6	39.4	23.5	56.2	258.3
1968	1.2	0.0	1.2	143.1	8.0	0.5	32.1	40.6	27.0	64.7	276.6
1969	1.1	0.0	1.1	156.5	7.5	0.4	34.6	42.5	30.1	72.4	302.7
1970	0.9	0.0	0.9	161.4	7.6	0.4	33.7	41.7	33.0	80.2	317.2
1971	0.7	0.0	0.7	158.1	7.7	0.4	34.1	42.2	35.6	86.7	323.4
1972	0.9	0.0	0.9	164.4	8.8	0.2	35.7	44.8	38.1	92.0	340.2
1973	1.9	0.0	1.9	156.6	8.7	0.2	35.1	44.0	40.7	98.6	341.9
1974	2.0	0.0	2.0	156.5	7.9	0.2	34.2	42.4	40.4	99.4	340.6
1975	1.4	0.0	1.4	158.3	8.2	0.2	35.4	43.7	46.6	112.9	362.9
1976	1.6	0.0	1.6	163.2	8.8	0.2	34.7	43.7	45.4	109.1	363.0
1977	1.0	0.0	1.0	157.0	8.3	0.2	34.1	42.6	49.6	120.6	370.8
1978	2.2	0.0	2.2	161.6	9.4	0.2	32.7	42.2	55.0	133.1	394.0
1979	2.8	*	2.8	164.1	10.1	0.3	36.9	47.4	55.9	134.9	405.0
1980	0.7	*	0.8	146.9	7.2	0.3	34.1	41.7	63.6	154.2	407.1

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	415	0	415	111	1238	240	4687	6165	4223	10568
1961	347	0	347	115	1446	179	5067	6692	4447	10905
1962	326	0	326	119	1280	165	5525	6970	4813	11621
1963	177	0	177	120	1344	131	6273	7748	5198	12464
1964	141	0	141	124	1256	123	5526	6905	5622	13387
1965	105	0	105	130	1058	138	6134	7329	5977	14335
1966	97	0	97	130	1223	113	7782	9117	6521	15684
1967	62	0	62	133	1300	37	8245	9581	6878	16459
1968	46	0	46	139	1378	82	8407	9867	7925	18954
1969	42	0	42	152	1291	71	9098	10461	8836	21210
1970	32	0	32	157	1311	69	8924	10303	9672	23492
1971	27	0	27	153	1315	78	9046	10439	10435	25400
1972	32	0	32	160	1510	42	9504	11056	11176	26967
1973	71	0	71	154	1501	42	9359	10902	11931	28902
1974	75	0	75	153	1358	35	9179	10573	11830	29130
1975	54	0	54	155	1400	28	9528	10957	13654	33103
1976	62	0	62	160	1515	43	9339	10897	13302	31973
1977	39	0	39	154	1420	36	9283	10740	14535	35359
1978	87	0	87	159	1605	30	8911	10546	16108	39003
1979	110	2	112	161	1742	45	10040	11827	16369	39523
1980	30	1	31	143	1240	57	9294	10591	18648	45184

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	20.6	0.0	20.6	33.8	6.0	8.5	3.3	0.6	8.5	27.0	11.2	28.0	120.5
1961	17.2	0.0	17.2	34.8	7.0	6.4	3.6	0.6	6.4	24.0	11.6	28.5	116.1
1962	16.1	0.0	16.1	40.4	6.2	5.9	3.9	0.7	4.5	21.2	12.5	30.3	120.5
1963	8.8	0.0	8.8	41.3	6.5	4.7	4.4	0.7	4.9	21.1	13.5	32.4	117.2
1964	7.0	0.0	7.0	48.2	6.1	4.4	3.9	0.7	6.0	21.0	14.2	33.7	124.1
1965	5.2	0.0	5.2	42.3	5.1	4.9	4.3	0.7	9.3	24.4	15.1	36.3	123.3
1966	4.8	0.0	4.8	68.1	5.9	4.0	5.5	0.7	7.6	23.7	15.6	37.6	149.9
1967	3.1	0.0	3.1	85.2	6.3	1.3	5.6	0.7	9.0	22.8	16.7	39.9	167.7
1968	2.3	0.0	2.3	82.3	6.6	2.9	5.7	0.8	9.1	25.1	18.4	43.9	172.0
1969	2.1	0.0	2.1	81.5	6.2	2.5	6.1	0.8	10.2	25.9	19.6	47.1	176.1
1970	1.6	0.0	1.6	90.4	6.3	2.5	6.0	0.8	10.4	25.9	20.9	50.7	189.5
1971	1.4	0.0	1.4	92.3	6.3	2.8	6.0	0.8	8.1	24.1	22.2	54.0	193.9
1972	1.6	0.0	1.6	100.1	7.3	1.5	6.3	0.8	5.9	21.8	23.8	57.4	204.8
1973	3.5	0.0	3.5	92.9	7.2	1.5	6.2	0.8	5.7	21.5	25.6	62.0	205.4
1974	3.6	0.0	3.6	92.5	6.5	1.3	6.0	0.8	5.7	20.4	24.3	60.0	200.8
1975	2.6	0.0	2.6	92.5	6.7	1.0	6.2	0.8	4.9	19.8	25.9	62.8	203.6
1976	3.0	0.0	3.0	100.3	7.3	1.5	6.1	0.8	6.4	22.2	37.6	90.4	253.4
1977	1.8	0.0	1.8	95.1	6.8	1.3	6.0	0.9	7.6	22.6	39.9	97.1	256.5
1978	4.1	0.0	4.1	100.3	7.7	1.1	5.8	0.8	7.8	23.2	40.7	98.5	266.7
1979	5.1	*	5.1	96.3	8.4	1.6	6.5	0.9	7.8	25.1	42.4	102.4	271.4
1980	1.4	*	1.4	77.9	5.8	1.0	6.0	1.2	3.5	17.5	44.2	107.0	247.9

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	770	0	770	33	1024	1507	827	112	1359	4829	3280	8207
1961	644	0	644	34	1196	1126	894	118	1024	4358	3406	8354
1962	605	0	605	39	1059	1038	975	126	722	3920	3674	8871
1963	329	0	329	40	1112	825	1107	128	775	3947	3959	9493
1964	261	0	261	47	1039	773	975	129	947	3862	4148	9877
1965	196	0	196	41	875	865	1082	132	1485	4440	4433	10632
1966	180	0	180	66	1012	710	1373	135	1208	4438	4586	11028
1967	115	0	115	83	1075	230	1455	140	1425	4325	4889	11698
1968	86	0	86	80	1140	514	1484	150	1444	4732	5385	12879
1969	77	0	77	79	1068	449	1606	152	1622	4897	5750	13801
1970	60	0	60	88	1084	433	1575	153	1650	4895	6119	14862
1971	50	0	50	90	1088	489	1596	154	1293	4621	6500	15823
1972	60	0	60	98	1249	265	1677	154	944	4289	6972	16824
1973	132	0	132	91	1242	264	1652	158	910	4225	7496	18160
1974	139	0	139	90	1123	223	1620	157	911	4035	7136	17572
1975	101	0	101	91	1158	179	1681	159	786	3964	7589	18400
1976	115	0	115	98	1253	269	1648	161	1019	4351	11017	26481
1977	72	0	72	93	1175	230	1638	163	1205	4411	11694	28447
1978	162	0	162	99	1328	188	1572	162	1240	4490	11922	28868
1979	204	1	205	95	1441	283	1772	164	1234	4893	12429	30011
1980	55	1	56	76	996	171	1640	223	555	3586	12944	31363

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	67.6	0.0	67.6	81.7	21.1	31.7	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	15.9	10.2	3.6	25.2	113.2	0.0	13.3	33.2	309.0
1961	59.3	0.0	59.3	87.0	24.2	32.4	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.7	14.9	9.0	2.7	27.2	115.1	0.0	13.6	33.4	308.5
1962	60.2	0.0	60.2	91.7	23.8	30.3	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	16.6	7.2	3.6	26.8	113.9	0.0	15.1	36.4	317.4
1963	59.4	0.0	59.4	96.1	24.4	32.5	0.0	0.9	2.7	1.8	15.5	8.3	3.4	31.1	120.7	0.0	16.7	40.2	333.1
1964	62.1	0.0	62.1	102.5	23.8	30.5	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.9	14.1	7.9	3.3	31.6	115.6	0.0	18.4	43.7	342.3
1965	65.3	0.0	65.3	117.8	25.7	29.7	0.0	0.9	1.8	2.0	16.8	10.6	3.5	33.7	124.7	0.0	20.0	48.1	375.9
1966	64.4	0.0	64.4	106.2	29.2	34.1	0.0	1.2	4.3	2.1	17.0	8.8	2.2	37.2	136.1	0.0	27.6	66.3	400.6
1967	61.1	0.0	61.1	90.3	27.3	34.0	0.0	3.7	3.8	1.9	15.9	10.4	4.2	39.5	140.8	0.0	29.0	69.5	390.7
1968	60.0	0.0	60.0	96.7	30.4	37.8	0.0	3.3	5.5	2.1	16.5	10.2	2.1	43.9	151.7	0.0	30.6	73.2	412.3
1969	56.5	0.0	56.5	104.0	33.4	36.7	0.0	2.1	6.2	2.5	15.4	11.2	3.0	45.6	156.1	0.0	32.7	78.4	427.6
1970	50.1	0.0	50.1	113.0	34.3	33.1	0.0	0.8	4.6	2.5	14.5	10.2	3.3	42.2	145.5	0.0	33.9	82.4	424.8
1971	46.5	0.0	46.5	111.8	37.1	31.3	0.0	1.0	4.5	2.2	14.4	8.1	1.4	41.2	141.2	0.0	34.7	84.5	418.7
1972	55.5	0.0	55.5	101.8	36.1	35.1	0.0	1.0	4.6	2.3	13.3	7.6	1.2	42.0	143.1	0.0	35.9	86.5	422.8
1973	49.4	0.0	49.4	120.6	43.7	34.8	0.0	0.6	5.2	2.9	18.5	9.5	1.3	48.4	164.9	0.0	37.4	90.5	462.8
1974	49.8	0.0	49.8	112.3	40.5	31.4	0.0	0.3	5.9	2.8	14.3	8.2	3.0	47.3	153.6	0.0	38.5	94.8	449.1
1975	48.7	0.0	48.7	91.7	32.3	32.8	0.0	0.4	6.5	3.0	14.2	8.0	3.5	48.1	148.9	0.0	40.2	97.5	426.9
1976	52.5	0.0	52.5	92.7	30.0	35.8	0.0	1.3	8.3	3.3	12.9	8.7	0.5	48.3	149.2	0.0	32.9	79.1	406.4
1977	53.2	0.0	53.2	90.8	33.0	36.1	0.0	1.3	8.8	4.1	12.2	9.8	*	53.7	158.9	0.0	35.1	85.3	423.4
1978	46.0	0.0	46.0	70.6	38.3	41.6	0.0	1.1	9.7	4.4	11.2	9.7	0.1	61.5	177.7	0.0	38.8	94.0	427.2
1979	45.6	0.1	45.6	65.1	33.3	44.6	0.0	0.8	11.0	4.6	9.9	9.8	*	65.3	179.2	0.0	39.7	95.7	425.3
1980	40.5	*	40.5	79.9	26.5	27.7	0.0	0.5	10.2	4.1	9.8	4.4	*	57.6	140.9	0.0	37.6	91.1	390.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2533	0	2533	79	3184	5442	0	340	446	284	3034	1622	541	4105	18997	0	3890	9733
1961	2225	0	2225	84	3645	5567	0	192	472	276	2842	1438	400	4408	19242	0	3995	9797
1962	2260	0	2260	89	3583	5203	0	308	502	294	3159	1151	539	4353	19092	0	4421	10676
1963	2223	0	2223	93	3684	5586	0	162	676	294	2952	1314	507	5088	20262	0	4908	11767
1964	2325	0	2325	99	3583	5232	0	162	407	309	2680	1260	501	5167	19302	0	5383	12817
1965	2440	0	2440	114	3877	5106	0	160	444	328	3194	1684	524	5508	20827	0	5872	14083
1966	2405	0	2405	103	4399	5863	0	210	1068	341	3240	1399	326	6186	23030	0	8081	19435
1967	2283	0	2283	88	4118	5842	0	658	988	316	3024	1655	628	6503	23732	0	8512	20368
1968	2239	0	2239	94	4582	6490	0	582	1433	347	3134	1630	312	7219	25729	0	8974	21463
1969	2106	0	2106	101	5028	6308	0	369	1624	408	2939	1787	451	7400	26313	0	9571	22972
1970	1866	0	1866	110	5167	5685	0	141	1227	415	2767	1617	490	6788	24298	0	9939	24139
1971	1715	0	1715	108	5591	5380	0	173	1203	355	2746	1284	213	6602	23546	0	10174	24767
1972	2061	0	2061	99	5435	6021	0	173	1225	380	2525	1213	178	6687	23837	0	10508	25355
1973	1840	0	1840	118	6584	5978	0	104	1389	477	3518	1504	200	7703	27457	0	10949	26524
1974	1906	0	1906	110	6101	5391	0	53	1592	456	2728	1301	450	7491	25562	0	11284	27786
1975	1886	0	1886	90	4866	5624	0	75	1748	491	2707	1277	534	7661	24984	0	11782	28565
1976	2030	0	2030	91	4524	6143	0	235	2232	546	2452	1386	76	7870	25463	0	9646	23186
1977	2118	0	2118	89	4969	6195	0	223	2399	670	2316	1553	7	8735	27068	0	10281	25009
1978	1835	0	1835	70	5777	7148	0	201	2652	720	2132	1538	11	9993	30172	0	11382	27560
1979	1818	2	1820	64	5013	7653	0	134	2989	753	1876	1566	3	10659	30646	0	11622	28062
1980	1616	2	1618	78	3996	4760	0	87	2766	671	1866	704	6	9492	24349	0	11018	26697

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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
1980	0.0	5.7	0.7	62.8	35.7	0.1	5.7	298.8	0.9	404.6	0.1	0.3	410.8

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	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	119
1976	0	5	153	9950	7881	27	880	62499	134	81523	51	122
1977	0	5	161	10545	7980	24	932	64117	62	83820	45	110
1978	0	4	187	11045	8171	26	1001	65651	26	86106	40	96
1979	0	7	180	11307	7589	29	1047	61310	144	81607	50	120
1980	0	6	145	10774	6308	27	932	56877	142	75205	42	102

[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.
[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	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	496.4
1979	464.7	0.0	464.7	21.1	6.2	0.0	1.3	2.7	10.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	507.3
1980	493.7	0.0	493.7	15.9	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	3.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	518.8

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	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	90	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
1980	23168	0	23168	15	471	0	101	25	597	558	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	8.5	111.5	0.0	62.4	0.0	0.0	-10.6	225.2
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	10.6	123.3	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	-17.8	241.5
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	11.8	121.3	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0	-17.8	242.8
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	13.5	122.4	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	-11.1	248.6
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	14.9	126.5	0.0	71.3	0.0	0.3	-14.5	261.5
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	10.3	108.4	0.0	87.7	0.0	0.4	-23.5	251.8
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	11.3	111.7	0.0	82.7	0.0	0.4	-10.8	264.5
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	11.1	104.0	0.0	90.8	0.0	0.6	-19.7	248.6
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	13.3	116.4	0.0	92.8	0.0	0.8	-14.0	267.8
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	12.6	119.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	0.6	-8.5	300.7
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	12.1	117.9	0.0	91.8	0.0	0.8	-4.0	309.1
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	13.3	126.1	0.0	100.5	0.0	0.6	-8.3	321.7
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	15.2	137.8	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.5	-7.8	328.6
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	15.6	147.0	0.0	78.1	0.0	0.5	-0.4	332.8
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	17.7	152.7	0.0	101.5	0.0	0.2	-8.1	343.2
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	18.4	149.5	0.0	105.8	0.0	0.1	-20.2	335.2
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	22.0	168.1	0.0	128.6	0.0	0.4	-54.9	360.8
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	21.8	162.1	0.0	88.3	0.0	0.5	-27.7	354.4
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	21.0	171.2	0.0	121.3	0.0	0.5	-51.2	374.8
1979	64.7	71.1	6.9	0.6	52.6	5.2	0.1	6.9	1.7	58.6	35.9	0.1	36.2	204.8	0.0	107.1	0.0	0.5	-40.4	407.8
1980	61.9	62.2	6.7	0.7	43.7	5.5	0.0	6.4	1.5	54.7	25.4	*	32.8	177.4	0.0	103.2	0.0	0.2	-38.8	366.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1362	19946	0	5800	0	0	-3116
1961	335	59	792	1125	5274	284	366	859	157	8904	2560	31	1698	22049	0	6498	0	0	-5208
1962	373	63	748	282	5547	315	265	819	171	8367	3034	38	1877	21463	0	6409	0	0	-5226
1963	356	67	857	281	5394	344	359	766	171	8413	2838	43	2171	21637	0	6011	0	0	-3245
1964	380	69	1101	212	5706	364	679	925	179	8197	2347	227	2407	22343	0	6819	0	31	-4241
1965	368	71	833	197	4970	387	248	926	189	8647	1222	170	1694	19482	0	8388	0	37	-6889
1966	390	72	898	142	5718	444	118	1167	196	7954	1443	76	1873	20030	0	7939	0	39	-3160
1967	380	65	964	108	3413	578	859	1585	175	8108	1212	102	1848	18952	0	8704	0	56	-5764
1968	449	63	1102	73	4126	702	815	1689	192	8587	1492	119	2170	21067	0	8924	0	74	-4101
1969	619	78	986	53	4669	810	657	1690	196	8739	1523	203	2032	21558	0	9448	0	61	-2490
1970	762	88	1124	49	4823	652	376	1326	200	9262	1249	223	1927	21210	0	8744	0	73	-1170
1971	730	88	1236	46	5709	771	362	1402	188	9495	1236	102	2123	22669	0	9593	0	61	-2444
1972	828	84	1324	75	6121	765	383	1705	201	10137	1485	165	2404	24764	0	9443	0	51	-2282
1973	950	90	1296	89	6924	760	405	1503	219	10883	1705	101	2452	26338	0	7518	0	48	-130
1974	923	80	1119	86	7646	783	174	1466	210	10550	2290	102	2748	27175	0	9723	0	16	-2370
1975	1144	80	842	73	7459	817	122	1370	208	10630	2186	63	2861	26650	0	10164	0	14	-5910
1976	2496	74	1187	89	8383	760	79	1421	231	11605	2549	96	3425	29825	0	12400	0	37	-16097
1977	3381	71	1093	87	8138	780	93	1368	247	11100	2414	39	3400	28760	0	8458	0	46	-8107
1978	3394	73	917	80	8114	713	95	1662	266	12809	2665	25	3269	30615	0	11706	0	52	-15006
1979	3686	70	1038	117	9037	927	17	1873	278	11162	5706	16	5522	35693	0	10342	0	52	-11826
1980	3549	61	1016	139	7510	981	0	1733	247	10416	4033	4	4975	31055	0	9963	0	17	-11358

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	21.2	32.3	26.3	34.3	66.0	101.2	57.1	57.3	65.3	-10.6	15.6	39.1	225.2
1961	22.5	34.0	28.9	37.3	75.0	110.1	59.8	60.1	73.1	-17.8	16.0	39.3	241.5
1962	22.2	34.4	22.7	31.6	81.2	117.5	59.0	59.3	75.4	-17.8	16.9	40.7	242.8
1963	22.1	34.6	24.0	33.4	86.6	123.5	56.8	57.1	70.2	-11.1	17.4	41.7	248.6
1964	24.2	37.3	25.5	35.2	90.9	131.8	56.9	57.2	78.4	-14.5	18.9	45.0	261.5
1965	24.9	39.0	24.6	35.0	74.9	120.6	56.9	57.1	94.0	-23.5	20.7	49.8	251.8
1966	25.3	39.9	18.5	29.7	78.6	132.7	61.9	62.1	91.0	-10.8	23.6	56.7	264.5
1967	25.6	40.5	20.0	31.8	69.8	119.4	56.7	56.9	96.2	-19.7	22.6	54.0	248.6
1968	26.0	41.9	18.1	30.4	76.0	133.6	61.6	61.8	100.0	-14.0	25.4	60.7	267.8
1969	28.1	45.0	21.4	34.1	83.2	155.2	66.2	66.4	110.4	-8.5	30.0	71.9	300.7
1970	30.5	48.4	23.3	37.0	84.9	155.4	68.1	68.2	106.4	-4.0	29.9	72.5	309.1
1971	32.1	51.2	23.3	37.9	91.0	161.3	71.2	71.3	112.5	-8.3	30.3	73.8	321.7
1972	31.2	51.6	24.8	40.0	93.2	161.4	75.4	75.6	111.9	-7.8	30.5	73.6	328.6
1973	32.0	53.1	24.8	40.7	97.2	156.0	82.9	83.0	96.4	-0.4	28.0	67.9	332.8
1974	29.1	51.2	22.4	38.5	98.8	168.8	84.6	84.7	116.4	-8.1	31.3	77.1	343.2
1975	31.6	56.7	24.9	44.0	92.7	152.9	81.5	81.6	124.7	-20.2	30.5	74.0	335.2
1976	31.4	57.7	24.3	44.2	102.2	170.9	87.8	87.9	170.0	-54.9	33.8	81.3	360.8
1977	29.2	57.7	22.8	44.0	99.9	167.4	85.2	85.3	144.9	-27.7	34.2	83.1	354.4
1978	31.9	64.0	24.5	47.0	95.6	166.9	96.9	97.0	177.1	-51.2	36.8	89.1	374.8
1979	32.2	66.7	24.3	48.3	130.2	201.4	91.3	91.4	170.0	-40.4	38.0	91.7	407.8
1980	27.2	61.3	18.2	42.6	105.4	173.3	88.9	89.0	165.2	-38.8	36.9	89.5	366.2

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	1.3	0.0	2.0	3.4	3.2	8.0	32.3
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.8	1.9	0.0	2.5	4.4	3.4	8.2	34.0
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.8	1.9	0.0	2.2	4.2	3.6	8.6	34.4
1963	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.9	1.9	0.0	2.0	3.9	3.7	8.8	34.6
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.5	1.8	0.0	2.6	4.4	3.9	9.3	37.3
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.5	1.6	0.0	2.5	4.2	4.1	10.0	39.0
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.3	1.7	0.0	3.0	4.7	4.3	10.3	39.9
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.4	1.2	0.0	3.8	5.0	4.4	10.5	40.5
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.3	1.5	0.0	4.1	5.5	4.7	11.2	41.9
1969	0.2	0.0	0.2	22.1	1.7	0.0	4.1	5.8	5.0	12.0	45.0
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.6	1.5	0.0	3.3	4.8	5.2	12.7	48.4
1971	0.2	0.0	0.2	26.2	2.3	0.0	3.4	5.7	5.6	13.6	51.2
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.4	2.5	0.0	4.1	6.6	6.0	14.5	51.6
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.4	2.8	0.0	3.6	6.4	6.2	15.0	53.1
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.1	3.1	0.0	3.8	6.9	6.4	15.7	51.2
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.6	3.3	0.0	3.6	7.0	7.3	17.7	56.7
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	7.4	7.7	18.5	57.7
1977	*	0.0	*	22.0	3.5	0.0	3.6	7.1	8.3	20.2	57.7
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.3	3.7	0.0	4.7	8.4	9.4	22.8	64.0
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.0	3.9	0.0	5.3	9.2	10.1	24.4	66.7
1980	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.8	2.4	0.0	4.9	7.3	9.9	24.1	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	11	0	11	17	231	0	506	737	935	2340
1961	10	0	10	17	335	0	617	952	982	2408
1962	10	0	10	17	335	0	560	895	1041	2515
1963	9	0	9	17	328	0	501	828	1077	2583
1964	9	0	9	19	312	0	651	963	1139	2711
1965	8	0	8	20	278	0	636	914	1216	2917
1966	8	0	8	20	287	0	758	1045	1261	3033
1967	9	0	9	20	198	0	994	1192	1291	3088
1968	7	0	7	20	251	0	1070	1321	1373	3285
1969	6	0	6	21	290	0	1072	1362	1462	3510
1970	4	0	4	25	249	0	886	1136	1534	3726
1971	7	0	7	25	397	0	905	1302	1633	3974
1972	4	0	4	24	430	0	1094	1524	1757	4240
1973	5	0	5	25	481	0	966	1446	1812	4390
1974	4	0	4	22	526	0	1027	1552	1873	4612
1975	4	0	4	24	574	0	973	1548	2143	5195
1976	3	0	3	24	636	0	993	1629	2261	5434
1977	1	0	1	22	601	0	992	1593	2440	5935
1978	6	0	6	23	641	0	1276	1917	2754	6668
1979	4	0	4	23	664	0	1438	2102	2957	7140
1980	5	0	5	19	419	0	1331	1750	2916	7065

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.3	1.5	2.6	0.4	8.9	*	13.5	2.3	5.7	34.3
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.6	2.2	1.7	0.4	11.4	*	15.8	2.4	6.0	37.3
1962	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.8	2.2	1.5	0.4	5.3	*	9.4	2.6	6.3	31.6
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.0	2.2	2.0	0.4	6.0	*	10.5	2.8	6.6	33.4
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.6	2.1	3.7	0.5	5.3	*	11.6	2.9	6.8	35.2
1965	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.6	1.8	1.3	0.4	6.1	*	9.6	3.1	7.4	35.0
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.5	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	*	3.5	3.3	7.9	29.7
1967	0.4	0.0	0.4	16.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	*	3.6	3.5	8.3	31.8
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	*	3.7	3.6	8.7	30.4
1969	0.3	0.0	0.3	17.1	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	*	4.0	3.7	9.0	34.1
1970	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.1	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.2	*	3.9	4.0	9.7	37.0
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	18.7	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	*	4.3	4.2	10.3	37.9
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.7	2.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	*	4.9	4.5	10.8	40.0
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.5	3.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	*	5.0	4.6	11.2	40.7
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.0	3.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	*	5.2	4.6	11.4	38.5
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.0	3.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	*	5.7	5.6	13.5	44.0
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	18.2	4.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	*	6.0	5.9	14.1	44.2
1977	*	0.0	*	17.0	4.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	*	5.8	6.2	15.0	44.0
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	18.1	4.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	*	6.2	6.6	15.9	47.0
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.7	4.4	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	6.4	7.0	16.9	48.3
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.6	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	*	3.4	7.1	17.3	42.6

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	20	0	20	12	262	466	89	1701	2	2521	667	1669
1961	18	0	18	12	380	306	109	2163	3	2961	717	1758
1962	19	0	19	12	380	262	99	1009	4	1755	764	1844
1963	18	0	18	13	372	356	88	1138	4	1958	808	1938
1964	17	0	17	13	354	656	115	1007	3	2135	836	1991
1965	15	0	15	14	316	227	112	1152	1	1808	902	2164
1966	15	0	15	14	326	79	134	123	1	663	964	2318
1967	16	0	16	16	224	157	175	135	1	693	1020	2440
1968	12	0	12	14	284	111	189	133	1	718	1062	2539
1969	11	0	11	17	330	133	189	107	1	760	1097	2633
1970	8	0	8	19	283	94	156	220	1	754	1174	2851
1971	12	0	12	18	451	78	160	127	1	816	1245	3032
1972	8	0	8	19	488	77	193	168	1	928	1310	3161
1973	9	0	9	19	546	84	170	136	1	937	1361	3296
1974	8	0	8	17	597	64	181	125	2	969	1360	3349
1975	7	0	7	19	652	54	172	174	2	1055	1636	3966
1976	6	0	6	18	722	41	175	163	4	1104	1719	4133
1977	2	0	2	17	683	51	175	157	3	1069	1806	4394
1978	10	0	10	18	728	47	225	167	4	1171	1920	4650
1979	7	0	7	17	754	17	254	179	11	1215	2055	4961
1980	9	0	9	14	344	0	235	92	7	678	2088	5060

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.9	0.0	0.9	27.0	5.4	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.2	10.5	0.3	8.5	38.1	0.0	10.1	25.2	101.2
1961	1.2	0.0	1.2	29.2	5.3	10.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	4.8	12.2	0.2	10.6	44.7	0.0	10.1	24.9	110.1
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	29.9	5.0	12.6	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	3.6	16.1	0.3	11.8	50.0	0.0	10.6	25.7	117.5
1963	1.2	0.0	1.2	33.0	5.7	12.7	0.0	*	0.6	0.2	4.1	15.2	0.3	13.5	52.3	0.0	10.9	26.1	123.5
1964	1.6	0.0	1.6	34.7	7.3	13.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.9	12.5	1.5	14.9	54.6	0.0	12.1	28.8	131.8
1965	1.3	0.0	1.3	35.4	5.5	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	4.6	5.7	1.1	10.3	38.2	0.0	13.4	32.2	120.6
1966	1.2	0.0	1.2	36.1	6.0	12.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	3.6	6.1	0.5	11.3	41.4	0.0	15.9	38.2	132.7
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	29.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	4.0	1.5	0.2	4.2	5.5	0.7	11.1	39.6	0.0	14.6	35.0	119.4
1968	0.8	0.0	0.8	29.2	7.3	7.1	0.0	4.0	1.5	0.3	3.9	7.7	0.8	13.3	45.9	0.0	17.0	40.7	133.6
1969	0.7	0.0	0.7	39.3	6.5	8.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.3	2.5	7.4	1.3	12.6	43.2	0.0	21.2	50.8	155.2
1970	0.7	0.0	0.7	42.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.3	7.0	1.5	12.1	41.7	0.0	20.6	50.0	155.4
1971	1.1	0.0	1.1	44.3	8.2	10.2	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.3	3.0	7.2	0.7	13.3	45.7	0.0	20.5	49.8	161.3
1972	1.2	0.0	1.2	40.2	8.8	10.7	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	3.7	8.8	1.1	15.2	51.7	0.0	20.0	48.2	161.4
1973	1.2	0.0	1.2	43.0	8.6	11.7	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.4	3.0	10.0	0.7	15.6	53.0	0.0	17.2	41.6	156.0
1974	1.5	0.0	1.5	39.8	7.4	13.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.6	13.6	0.7	17.7	57.5	0.0	20.2	49.8	168.8
1975	1.1	0.0	1.1	34.6	5.6	14.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	4.1	12.7	0.5	18.4	56.9	0.0	17.6	42.7	152.9
1976	2.9	0.0	2.9	31.4	7.9	16.8	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	4.1	15.1	0.6	22.0	67.8	0.0	20.2	48.6	170.9
1977	4.6	0.0	4.6	30.8	7.3	16.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	3.7	13.8	0.3	21.8	64.5	0.0	19.7	47.8	167.4
1978	4.9	0.0	4.9	29.9	6.1	13.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.0	15.8	0.2	21.0	60.8	0.0	20.8	50.4	166.9
1979	5.4	0.0	5.4	25.7	6.9	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.5	35.7	0.1	36.2	99.2	0.0	20.9	50.3	201.4
1980	4.6	0.0	4.6	20.6	6.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.3	25.3	*	32.8	80.2	0.0	19.8	48.1	173.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	35	0	35	26	821	1441	0	11	121	23	805	1676	44	1362	6305	0	2951	7385
1961	44	0	44	28	792	1840	0	60	113	23	910	1944	31	1698	7413	0	2973	7292
1962	49	0	49	29	748	2158	0	3	139	30	678	2562	38	1877	8233	0	3114	7519
1963	44	0	44	32	857	2174	0	3	157	30	789	2424	43	2171	8648	0	3191	7651
1964	60	0	60	34	1101	2333	0	23	143	31	740	1985	227	2407	8990	0	3544	8439
1965	50	0	50	34	833	1696	0	21	171	41	879	900	170	1694	6406	0	3939	9448
1966	43	0	43	35	898	2132	0	38	264	43	681	967	76	1873	6973	0	4657	11200
1967	30	0	30	28	964	1039	0	703	389	40	792	868	102	1848	6745	0	4282	10247
1968	31	0	31	28	1102	1224	0	704	399	44	745	1227	119	2170	7735	0	4982	11915
1969	25	0	25	38	986	1377	0	524	397	45	476	1184	203	2032	7224	0	6208	14901
1970	27	0	27	41	1124	1273	0	282	267	46	635	1120	223	1927	6897	0	6029	14643
1971	39	0	39	43	1236	1749	0	284	316	43	570	1150	102	2123	7573	0	5999	14603
1972	46	0	46	39	1324	1836	0	306	385	46	702	1404	165	2404	8571	0	5858	14136
1973	43	0	43	42	1296	2014	0	321	339	60	568	1589	101	2452	8741	0	5034	12194
1974	57	0	57	39	1119	2339	0	110	236	58	503	2161	102	2748	9377	0	5929	14599
1975	45	0	45	34	842	2433	0	68	205	46	774	2019	83	2861	9329	0	5160	12511
1976	114	0	114	31	1187	2877	0	39	234	51	774	2398	96	3425	11081	0	5922	14233
1977	182	0	182	30	1093	2822	0	43	188	51	703	2198	39	3400	10537	0	5759	14010
1978	194	0	194	29	917	2317	0	48	148	55	578	2513	25	3269	9870	0	6106	14785
1979	214	0	214	25	1038	2742	0	0	167	57	663	5671	16	5522	15877	0	6111	14755
1980	183	0	183	20	1016	1916	0	0	154	51	619	4026	4	4975	12761	0	5815	14090

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	24.1	4.4	0.1	0.9	52.1	0.8	82.8	*	0.1	84.7
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	0.1	1.3	54.2	0.2	89.0	*	0.1	91.4
1980	0.0	2.9	0.7	27.6	5.5	*	1.2	51.0	0.0	86.0	*	*	89.0

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	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	4135	783	22	152	9922	124	15224	10	24
1975	0	2	73	3741	817	20	162	9682	165	14659	9	22
1976	0	1	89	4032	760	18	180	10668	147	15894	9	21
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	14	220	10320	24	16337	6	16
1980	0	3	139	4737	981	13	196	9705	0	15772	6	14

[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.
[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	121.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	177.1
1979	59.1	0.0	59.1	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	107.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	170.0
1980	57.0	0.0	57.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	103.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	165.2

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	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
1980	3352	0	3352	4	94	0	0	0	94	9963	0	0	17

[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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	9.8	144.7	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.5	-1.7	317.2
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	10.5	147.3	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.5	1.5	324.6
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	9.6	150.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	336.9
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	11.0	161.4	0.9	10.6	0.0	0.4	-1.9	350.3
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	12.1	158.4	1.1	10.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	363.9
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	10.7	150.5	-0.1	11.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	363.9
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	13.1	164.4	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	408.3
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	13.6	171.7	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	403.1
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	14.5	190.5	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	439.9
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	15.3	196.8	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	16.2	207.2	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	24.6	506.7
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	16.6	210.6	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	32.6	515.8
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	16.6	226.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	19.8	525.7
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	15.6	227.7	6.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	15.3	537.2
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	18.9	226.4	44.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	-9.0	538.4
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	20.0	225.9	65.2	12.6	0.0	0.0	-14.4	546.8
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	24.4	252.2	64.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	-7.5	581.2
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	25.1	254.0	80.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	-18.1	584.0
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	28.8	271.4	84.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	-13.2	584.9
1979	81.4	173.3	5.4	0.9	74.9	10.1	0.3	22.7	2.6	107.6	4.0	0.0	31.3	259.9	92.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	-35.6	584.0
1980	96.3	167.1	4.8	1.1	53.6	7.9	0.4	21.0	2.4	100.3	0.5	*	28.1	220.0	61.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	-16.8	541.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1694	27142	0	959	0	48	-508
1961	795	140	680	473	4504	1179	622	2730	413	14763	423	22	1804	27614	0	928	0	49	449
1962	1010	144	690	504	4118	1323	610	2953	382	15331	623	15	1637	28185	0	975	0	37	253
1963	1064	147	827	497	4382	1347	457	3672	382	15753	1134	16	1890	30357	75	1014	0	41	-570
1964	1015	162	631	481	4707	1383	496	3255	401	15299	954	23	2099	29730	91	1003	0	29	81
1965	883	166	641	451	3736	1249	790	3407	425	15599	317	14	1855	28485	-5	1116	0	0	2233
1966	844	197	694	397	4524	1384	722	3818	442	16415	384	20	2283	31083	0	1162	0	0	2042
1967	781	189	579	352	5240	1711	348	4262	425	16771	537	27	2382	32633	0	1163	0	0	1461
1968	725	203	756	448	6498	1967	638	4705	467	17452	604	32	2505	36071	0	1254	0	0	2521
1969	1143	210	686	263	6492	1903	526	5669	470	18085	730	54	2645	37525	0	1238	0	0	6119
1970	1275	222	1076	216	7459	1670	582	5616	479	18526	798	61	2754	39236	0	1371	0	0	7199
1971	1170	224	1008	206	7604	1694	680	5468	445	19233	597	103	2832	39869	0	1359	0	0	9542
1972	1479	225	815	139	9003	1611	771	6006	476	20414	706	74	2837	42852	0	1372	0	0	5810
1973	1679	230	800	185	9262	1566	782	5593	542	20948	639	85	2668	43070	599	1371	0	0	4491
1974	1563	223	924	185	8684	1696	623	5289	519	20412	1045	52	3262	42692	3996	1294	0	0	-2642
1975	1562	219	726	156	8363	1579	554	5740	492	20636	1077	28	3516	42865	5916	1213	0	0	-4210
1976	2576	199	562	153	10178	1631	635	6552	547	21580	1650	9	4375	47871	5824	1276	0	0	-2195
1977	2835	189	992	192	10639	1708	559	5922	389	21810	1189	106	4456	47961	7452	1221	0	0	-5301
1978	2979	163	1363	207	12127	1852	456	5469	418	22075	1410	244	4950	50568	7725	1187	0	0	-3881
1979	4060	170	817	187	12857	1826	57	6162	437	20478	633	0	5474	48928	8658	1246	0	0	-10431
1980	5014	163	718	208	9210	1440	62	5704	389	19100	78	0	4986	41896	5783	1336	0	0	-4924

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	52.8	75.6	29.6	44.5	93.1	103.7	93.1	93.4	50.3	-1.7	13.9	34.7	317.2
1961	53.5	78.0	29.0	45.3	94.8	105.8	95.2	95.5	50.6	1.5	15.1	37.0	324.6
1962	57.5	83.3	28.7	46.9	95.0	106.4	100.0	100.3	54.9	0.9	16.3	39.5	336.9
1963	55.6	83.9	29.1	48.9	97.8	109.9	107.3	107.7	62.5	-1.9	17.8	42.7	350.3
1964	58.9	88.9	30.2	51.5	104.3	117.0	106.2	106.5	64.0	0.3	19.0	45.3	363.9
1965	63.1	95.8	31.3	54.5	98.3	112.0	101.2	101.5	62.2	7.6	20.5	49.3	363.9
1966	68.6	101.7	36.5	59.4	125.1	139.7	107.2	107.5	63.9	7.0	20.8	50.0	408.3
1967	68.7	101.3	47.9	71.3	100.2	114.6	115.7	115.9	65.7	5.0	20.8	49.8	403.1
1968	71.2	107.1	49.4	78.5	105.6	125.7	128.2	128.6	76.9	8.6	25.2	60.3	439.9
1969	74.9	117.6	54.8	91.9	110.7	133.9	131.7	132.1	82.6	20.9	30.4	73.0	475.5
1970	78.4	126.5	55.2	95.7	120.3	145.4	138.6	139.0	89.6	24.6	33.3	80.9	506.7
1971	77.6	128.1	55.3	99.1	120.6	146.3	141.9	142.3	87.8	32.6	35.0	85.3	515.8
1972	81.3	128.8	53.9	97.1	120.5	145.0	154.4	154.8	95.8	19.8	33.9	81.7	525.7
1973	69.0	120.8	45.9	91.7	135.5	162.5	161.8	162.1	109.7	15.3	36.5	88.5	537.2
1974	65.4	118.7	49.2	94.0	143.0	173.7	151.5	151.9	138.4	-9.0	37.4	92.0	538.4
1975	69.7	124.6	49.2	91.8	144.3	181.7	148.5	148.8	149.4	-14.4	39.4	95.6	546.8
1976	71.7	126.6	56.5	100.6	155.7	196.9	157.0	157.2	147.8	-7.5	41.2	99.1	581.2
1977	67.8	124.7	54.1	100.2	149.9	192.1	166.9	167.1	163.5	-18.1	42.4	103.0	584.0
1978	62.8	125.2	47.6	93.6	151.0	195.1	170.6	170.8	166.1	-13.2	44.7	108.2	584.9
1979	69.6	131.0	51.4	97.9	152.4	199.9	154.9	155.2	191.2	-35.6	45.6	110.0	584.0
1980	63.4	127.9	48.7	96.0	129.3	177.9	140.0	140.2	177.3	-16.8	46.9	113.6	541.9

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	0.8	1.9	7.2	9.9	6.5	16.3	75.6
1961	1.4	0.0	1.4	41.6	0.8	1.8	7.8	10.5	7.1	17.4	78.0
1962	1.4	0.0	1.4	44.7	0.8	1.9	8.7	11.4	7.6	18.3	83.3
1963	1.0	0.0	1.0	42.0	0.8	1.3	10.6	12.6	8.3	20.0	83.9
1964	0.7	0.0	0.7	46.6	0.9	1.3	9.4	11.6	8.9	21.2	88.9
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	49.2	0.7	2.6	10.2	13.4	9.6	23.0	95.8
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	54.6	0.9	2.0	10.7	13.5	9.7	23.4	101.7
1967	0.3	0.0	0.3	55.5	1.0	0.5	11.3	12.8	9.6	23.0	101.3
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	55.0	1.0	2.5	12.4	15.9	10.6	25.3	107.1
1969	0.7	0.0	0.7	56.9	0.9	2.1	14.4	17.4	12.6	30.2	117.6
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	60.1	1.1	2.1	14.7	18.0	14.0	34.0	126.5
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	59.5	1.1	2.6	14.1	17.8	14.7	35.8	128.1
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	61.6	1.2	3.0	15.0	19.3	13.9	33.6	128.8
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	51.4	1.2	3.0	13.2	17.4	15.1	36.7	120.8
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.6	1.0	2.3	11.4	14.7	15.4	37.9	118.7
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	54.9	1.0	2.1	11.7	14.8	16.0	38.8	124.6
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	56.0	1.4	2.4	11.8	15.6	16.1	38.7	126.6
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.9	1.3	2.1	10.3	13.7	16.6	40.3	124.7
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	49.0	1.5	1.6	10.5	13.7	18.2	44.2	125.2
1979	0.5	0.0	0.5	54.5	2.6	0.1	11.9	14.6	18.0	43.4	131.0
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	50.1	2.1	0.1	11.0	13.1	18.8	45.6	127.9

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	137	337	1791	2264	1907	4773
1961	52	0	52	40	144	321	1945	2410	2082	5106
1962	54	0	54	43	129	336	2169	2635	2221	5364
1963	38	0	38	41	130	228	2633	2991	2442	5854
1964	27	0	27	45	150	236	2338	2723	2607	6209
1965	21	0	21	48	112	453	2543	3108	2816	6753
1966	16	0	16	53	152	345	2661	3158	2850	6855
1967	12	0	12	54	164	93	2948	3205	2816	6739
1968	12	0	12	53	167	440	3247	3853	3099	7413
1969	25	0	25	55	148	362	3796	4306	3682	8837
1970	13	0	13	58	196	379	3885	4460	4107	9976
1971	12	0	12	58	189	450	3745	4385	4308	10488
1972	15	0	15	60	213	531	3990	4734	4081	9849
1973	8	0	8	50	204	536	3519	4260	4436	10746
1974	5	0	5	49	176	411	3046	3633	4512	11111
1975	3	0	3	54	169	372	3143	3684	4693	11378
1976	4	0	4	55	248	428	3170	3847	4722	11351
1977	6	0	6	53	222	376	2805	3404	4859	11820
1978	8	0	8	48	259	288	2864	3411	5347	12947
1979	21	0	21	54	448	26	3227	3701	5263	12708
1980	7	0	7	49	358	10	2987	3355	5521	13377

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.8	0.0	3.8	22.7	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	3.1	4.3	10.6	44.5
1961	2.6	0.0	2.6	23.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	3.3	4.7	11.6	45.3
1962	2.7	0.0	2.7	22.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	3.6	5.3	12.8	46.9
1963	1.9	0.0	1.9	23.1	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.7	4.1	5.8	14.0	48.9
1964	1.3	0.0	1.3	25.0	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.7	4.0	6.3	14.9	51.5
1965	1.1	0.0	1.1	26.3	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.5	4.0	6.8	16.3	54.5
1966	0.8	0.0	0.8	30.9	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.1	4.8	6.7	16.2	59.4
1967	0.6	0.0	0.6	42.8	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.0	4.6	6.9	16.5	71.3
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	43.1	1.0	0.5	2.2	0.5	1.6	5.7	8.6	20.5	78.5
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	47.5	0.9	0.4	2.5	0.6	1.8	6.1	10.9	26.2	91.9
1970	0.6	0.0	0.6	48.3	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.5	6.2	11.8	28.7	95.7
1971	0.6	0.0	0.6	48.7	1.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	1.3	6.0	12.7	31.0	99.1
1972	0.7	0.0	0.7	46.7	1.2	0.6	2.6	0.6	1.3	6.4	12.7	30.6	97.1
1973	0.4	0.0	0.4	39.5	1.2	0.6	2.3	0.6	1.3	6.0	13.4	32.4	91.7
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	43.3	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.5	5.6	13.0	31.9	94.0
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	44.0	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.0	5.1	12.4	30.1	91.8
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	49.6	1.5	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.0	6.7	13.0	31.1	100.6
1977	0.3	0.0	0.3	47.9	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.7	1.7	5.9	13.4	32.7	100.2
1978	0.4	0.0	0.4	41.4	1.5	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.4	5.8	13.5	32.6	93.6
1979	1.0	0.0	1.0	44.3	2.6	*	2.1	0.7	0.7	6.2	13.6	32.9	97.9
1980	0.3	0.0	0.3	44.4	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.1	4.0	13.8	33.4	96.0

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	142	0	142	22	137	65	316	83	43	644	1247	3120
1961	96	0	96	22	144	62	343	87	36	672	1384	3394
1962	100	0	100	22	130	65	383	90	74	741	1560	3766
1963	70	0	70	22	131	44	465	91	114	845	1710	4101
1964	50	0	50	24	151	45	413	93	107	808	1839	4380
1965	39	0	39	26	112	87	449	94	83	825	1997	4788
1966	30	0	30	30	153	66	470	97	175	961	1975	4749
1967	22	0	22	41	165	18	520	98	158	959	2017	4827
1968	23	0	23	42	168	85	573	103	247	1175	2517	6020
1969	46	0	46	46	148	70	670	108	281	1277	3194	7666
1970	24	0	24	47	197	73	686	110	241	1306	3469	8425
1971	22	0	22	47	190	87	661	114	208	1260	3734	9089
1972	27	0	27	46	214	102	704	119	208	1347	3712	8958
1973	15	0	15	39	205	103	621	121	208	1258	3924	9506
1974	9	0	9	42	177	79	537	119	241	1153	3797	9351
1975	6	0	6	43	170	71	555	120	163	1079	3641	8826
1976	7	0	7	49	249	82	559	126	322	1339	3797	9125
1977	11	0	11	47	223	72	495	130	271	1192	3937	9578
1978	15	0	15	41	261	55	505	136	225	1182	3946	9554
1979	39	0	39	44	450	5	569	140	109	1274	3992	9639
1980	13	0	13	43	180	21	527	149	23	900	4046	9803

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	10.6	0.0	10.6	38.3	5.1	13.9	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.6	11.1	0.1	0.1	9.8	44.2	*	3.0	7.6	103.7
1961	11.6	0.0	11.6	38.7	4.5	14.4	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	11.4	0.1	0.1	10.5	44.5	*	3.2	7.8	105.8
1962	12.4	0.0	12.4	42.0	4.6	12.2	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.5	10.9	0.2	0.1	9.6	40.6	*	3.3	8.1	106.4
1963	13.1	0.0	13.1	42.2	5.5	12.2	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	9.8	0.4	0.1	11.0	42.5	*	3.5	8.5	109.9
1964	11.6	0.0	11.6	48.5	4.2	14.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.6	10.0	0.3	0.1	12.1	44.2	*	3.7	8.9	117.0
1965	9.0	0.0	9.0	49.7	4.3	11.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	9.3	0.2	0.1	10.7	39.6	*	4.0	9.7	112.0
1966	10.2	0.0	10.2	67.1	4.6	15.7	0.0	1.8	2.4	0.8	8.9	0.4	0.1	13.1	47.8	*	4.3	10.3	139.7
1967	6.6	0.0	6.6	45.1	3.8	16.5	0.0	1.3	2.7	0.8	9.2	0.4	0.2	13.6	48.5	*	4.3	10.2	114.6
1968	4.2	0.0	4.2	51.2	5.0	17.5	0.0	0.6	3.0	0.9	7.9	0.6	0.2	14.5	50.2	*	5.9	14.2	125.7
1969	4.6	0.0	4.6	53.8	4.6	17.1	0.0	0.5	4.1	1.0	8.4	1.1	0.4	15.3	52.3	*	6.8	16.4	133.9
1970	6.2	0.0	6.2	58.2	7.1	19.0	0.0	0.7	3.6	1.0	6.9	0.9	0.4	16.2	55.9	*	7.3	17.8	145.4
1971	5.1	0.0	5.1	58.4	6.7	19.3	0.0	0.8	3.7	0.8	7.9	0.7	0.7	16.6	57.1	*	7.5	18.2	146.3
1972	5.6	0.0	5.6	58.3	5.4	20.3	0.0	0.8	4.6	0.8	6.5	1.0	0.5	16.6	56.6	*	7.2	17.3	145.0
1973	8.2	0.0	8.2	74.3	5.3	19.9	0.0	0.8	5.1	1.2	3.7	0.9	0.6	15.6	53.0	0.0	7.9	19.1	162.5
1974	8.4	0.0	8.4	73.3	6.1	18.7	0.0	0.8	6.0	1.2	8.5	0.9	0.3	18.9	61.3	0.0	8.9	21.9	173.7
1975	7.1	0.0	7.1	75.2	4.8	18.4	0.0	0.6	7.2	1.2	8.6	0.9	0.2	20.0	62.0	0.0	10.9	26.5	181.7
1976	14.3	0.0	14.3	66.2	3.7	25.5	0.0	0.7	10.1	1.3	8.4	1.1	0.1	24.4	75.3	0.0	12.1	29.0	196.9
1977	13.6	0.0	13.6	62.2	6.6	21.8	0.0	0.6	9.4	0.2	8.6	1.2	0.7	25.1	74.1	0.0	12.3	29.9	192.1
1978	14.7	0.0	14.7	53.2	9.0	25.9	0.0	0.6	7.5	0.3	8.5	0.9	1.6	28.8	83.0	0.0	12.9	31.3	195.1
1979	13.5	0.0	13.5	52.9	5.4	31.9	0.0	0.1	8.4	0.3	8.2	0.3	0.0	31.3	86.0	0.0	13.9	33.6	199.9
1980	7.3	0.0	7.3	53.2	4.8	19.8	0.0	0.2	7.8	0.3	7.7	0.2	*	28.1	68.8	0.0	14.2	34.4	177.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	397	0	397	37	762	2386	0	275	472	97	2118	18	18	1694	7839	0	889	2223
1961	436	0	436	37	680	2472	0	239	383	94	2167	13	22	1804	7873	0	937	2297
1962	466	0	466	41	690	2086	0	209	347	91	2068	37	15	1637	7180	0	979	2364
1963	489	0	489	41	827	2096	0	185	503	91	1863	56	16	1890	7526	0	1039	2492
1964	436	0	436	47	631	2401	0	215	440	95	1894	42	23	2099	7840	0	1094	2606
1965	336	0	336	48	641	1959	0	250	361	130	1773	31	14	1855	7015	0	1182	2834
1966	379	0	379	65	694	2693	0	311	597	135	1701	67	20	2283	8500	0	1252	3010
1967	246	0	246	44	579	2827	0	237	691	134	1756	60	27	2382	8694	0	1250	2992
1968	156	0	156	50	756	2997	0	113	777	148	1505	96	32	2505	8928	0	1743	4169
1969	171	0	171	52	686	2928	0	94	1075	157	1598	168	54	2645	9406	0	2005	4813
1970	232	0	232	56	1076	3269	0	130	950	160	1320	138	61	2754	9858	0	2145	5210
1971	189	0	189	57	1008	3305	0	143	968	129	1500	113	103	2832	10100	0	2193	5339
1972	208	0	208	57	815	3493	0	138	1216	138	1241	163	74	2837	10115	0	2102	5072
1973	306	0	306	73	800	3411	0	143	1355	198	703	147	85	2668	9510	0	2310	5596
1974	321	0	321	72	924	3212	0	133	1601	190	1611	148	52	3262	11133	0	2606	6416
1975	274	0	274	74	726	3155	0	111	1951	193	1644	141	28	3516	11465	0	3200	7757
1976	553	0	553	65	562	4372	0	125	2722	215	1608	168	9	4375	14154	0	3542	8514
1977	542	0	542	61	992	3739	0	111	2548	41	1631	185	106	4456	13809	0	3599	8755
1978	588	0	588	52	1363	4446	0	112	2031	44	1612	143	244	4950	14945	0	3784	9162
1979	539	0	539	52	817	5484	0	26	2288	46	1563	40	0	5474	15738	0	4079	9849
1980	292	0	292	52	718	3395	0	31	2118	41	1471	29	0	4986	12791	0	4155	10068

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	101.5
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	0.3	2.4	98.6	0.1	147.8	0.1	0.2	155.2
1980	0.0	7.2	1.1	29.6	7.9	0.3	2.1	91.8	0.0	132.8	0.1	0.2	140.2

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	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	47
1976	0	10	153	5105	1631	100	332	19846	36	27203	20	49
1977	0	12	192	6203	1708	73	348	20049	26	28598	19	47
1978	0	9	207	7024	1852	68	373	20327	5	29856	18	44
1979	0	7	187	6071	1826	77	391	18775	14	27341	22	53
1980	0	7	208	5088	1440	71	348	17480	0	24635	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.
[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	12.3	84.5	0.0	0.0	166.1
1979	66.4	0.0	66.4	14.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.3	12.9	92.1	0.0	0.0	191.2
1980	88.4	0.0	88.4	12.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	13.8	61.5	0.0	0.0	177.3

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	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	14	404	0	0	470	874	1246	8658	0	0
1980	4702	0	4702	12	189	0	0	26	215	1336	5783	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	2.4	54.1	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	-2.1	89.6
1961	3.4	16.4	2.2	2.3	17.5	10.4	*	3.6	0.5	20.1	1.6	0.6	3.3	62.1	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	103.8
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	3.2	67.6	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	112.1
1963	3.1	19.9	3.8	3.4	16.5	12.6	*	3.6	0.6	25.9	1.1	0.7	3.9	72.1	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	8.6	122.7
1964	3.0	24.7	3.5	3.1	20.6	13.8	*	2.9	0.6	26.9	0.8	0.7	3.9	76.7	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	11.5	132.9
1965	7.7	28.6	2.1	2.9	16.2	12.7	*	2.9	0.7	28.6	0.5	0.3	3.1	70.1	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	129.4
1966	10.8	35.3	4.0	2.7	14.6	13.4	*	2.0	0.8	30.0	0.4	1.4	4.0	73.2	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	6.7	144.8
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	3.8	76.2	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	10.1	149.7
1968	14.4	38.2	2.8	2.1	15.7	21.7	*	2.7	0.6	33.4	0.8	0.7	3.5	84.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	6.4	161.3
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	3.7	87.6	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	175.7
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	4.3	91.7	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	189.2
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	5.1	98.3	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	-19.4	201.7
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	5.8	105.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	-59.9	217.7
1973	90.2	74.7	5.3	1.1	19.2	28.2	*	2.6	0.8	47.3	3.8	1.1	5.6	115.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	-62.6	234.7
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	5.4	111.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	-58.5	234.8
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	5.3	118.9	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	-62.5	237.8
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	5.1	118.6	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	-63.4	251.0
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	5.8	131.2	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	-77.4	259.7
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	6.8	153.2	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	-42.1	285.8
1979	99.5	86.6	4.8	1.0	17.9	39.7	*	1.6	0.7	59.5	9.7	0.4	6.0	141.5	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	-45.1	300.2
1980	93.3	60.1	3.7	1.1	23.4	38.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	59.0	15.7	0.3	6.1	150.3	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	-37.3	290.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	424	10036	0	1967	0	0	-602
1961	126	16	326	446	3000	1927	3	899	89	3822	261	97	564	11435	0	1748	0	0	994
1962	149	18	333	694	3031	2193	9	826	93	4464	164	118	538	12464	0	1972	0	0	457
1963	117	19	566	668	2841	2333	3	895	93	4927	180	103	661	13270	0	1804	0	0	2531
1964	111	24	523	606	3537	2539	7	714	98	5118	133	112	626	14013	0	1617	0	0	3382
1965	296	28	321	570	2781	2329	5	720	121	5453	85	46	512	12942	0	1595	0	0	1850
1966	416	34	604	530	2498	2451	4	492	126	5710	70	211	634	13331	0	1801	0	0	1977
1967	360	35	630	447	2319	3168	0	670	91	5810	92	122	603	13952	0	1732	0	0	2949
1968	568	37	420	417	2697	3949	3	701	100	6356	122	112	565	15442	0	1750	0	0	1882
1969	649	44	526	335	2767	4210	10	752	103	6584	105	77	584	16055	0	1701	0	0	2422
1970	672	53	521	263	2832	3961	16	839	105	7374	144	88	691	16833	0	1646	0	0	2543
1971	1525	67	531	237	3151	4204	13	838	104	7721	272	90	817	17977	0	1678	0	0	-5673
1972	3726	70	740	225	2924	4680	9	769	111	8495	242	118	909	19222	0	1563	0	0	-17564
1973	3997	73	806	215	3304	5049	8	693	126	8999	612	158	859	20829	0	1669	0	0	-18349
1974	4465	63	883	221	2561	5016	26	689	121	8953	690	143	820	20122	0	1600	0	0	-17143
1975	4509	61	706	216	2535	5309	29	493	120	9634	1456	131	815	21443	0	1690	0	0	-18322
1976	4990	67	603	175	2715	5888	30	442	133	10003	649	96	795	21528	0	1555	0	0	-18577
1977	5223	71	624	196	3054	6224	49	425	108	10607	1455	58	891	23691	0	1617	0	0	-22673
1978	4133	65	658	210	3822	6603	51	380	116	11698	2756	92	1050	27435	0	1666	0	0	-12337
1979	4490	84	730	198	3079	7077	6	428	122	11328	1541	64	926	25499	0	1716	0	0	-13228
1980	4205	58	565	220	4009	6933	0	396	108	11224	2502	50	939	26946	0	2372	0	0	-10946

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	4.6	13.2	2.8	10.6	17.0	26.5	39.2	39.3	28.0	-2.1	7.4	18.5	89.6
1961	4.8	14.2	2.6	11.3	21.9	35.1	43.2	43.3	27.9	3.4	9.1	22.3	103.8
1962	4.8	15.8	2.9	12.6	21.9	34.3	49.3	49.4	31.5	1.6	9.7	23.4	112.1
1963	6.3	20.2	3.7	14.7	23.1	35.7	52.0	52.1	28.9	8.6	11.1	26.5	122.7
1964	8.1	25.2	4.7	17.4	21.6	33.8	56.3	56.4	30.6	11.5	12.5	29.7	132.9
1965	8.6	23.3	5.2	19.5	21.0	33.2	53.2	53.3	35.0	6.3	12.2	29.2	129.4
1966	9.2	25.7	6.5	23.3	25.1	42.1	53.6	53.8	43.7	6.7	14.8	35.6	144.8
1967	9.1	26.6	8.2	26.2	21.3	39.6	57.1	57.3	43.7	10.1	15.9	37.9	149.7
1968	9.4	27.9	9.0	28.7	21.6	38.3	66.3	66.4	48.5	6.4	16.2	38.8	161.3
1969	10.3	31.9	10.2	32.2	23.4	42.4	69.2	69.3	54.4	8.3	18.4	44.2	175.7
1970	12.3	35.6	12.9	37.0	27.3	46.4	70.1	70.2	57.9	8.7	19.4	47.2	189.2
1971	13.6	40.0	14.2	40.1	30.9	49.4	72.0	72.1	90.3	-19.4	20.7	50.3	201.7
1972	13.8	42.3	15.5	44.0	31.8	53.1	78.2	78.3	138.4	-59.9	23.0	55.5	217.7
1973	13.6	45.6	15.7	46.7	33.1	56.8	85.5	85.7	149.5	-62.6	25.4	61.5	234.7
1974	12.8	45.9	16.2	48.3	30.3	56.1	84.3	84.5	149.7	-58.5	26.3	64.9	234.8
1975	14.1	46.8	17.0	50.4	28.4	51.4	89.0	89.2	151.8	-62.5	26.1	63.2	237.8
1976	13.6	46.1	20.5	50.0	32.0	59.9	95.0	95.1	153.3	-63.4	26.4	63.5	251.0
1977	14.7	48.9	20.2	49.5	30.0	60.3	100.8	100.9	171.4	-77.4	27.4	66.7	259.7
1978	15.3	54.6	22.2	56.1	32.9	63.4	111.6	111.6	145.9	-42.1	30.4	73.5	285.8
1979	15.8	59.7	21.2	46.5	31.1	82.3	111.6	111.7	165.6	-45.1	35.3	85.2	300.2
1980	15.6	58.8	13.1	33.7	25.9	83.6	114.6	114.8	158.9	-37.3	35.5	86.1	290.9

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	1.3	0.0	1.1	2.4	2.5	6.1	13.2
1961	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.4	3.0	2.7	6.7	14.2
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	3.1	3.2	7.7	15.8
1963	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.7	1.5	0.0	1.7	3.2	4.1	9.8	20.2
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.8	1.8	0.0	2.0	3.9	5.1	12.1	25.2
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.3	1.7	0.0	2.1	3.8	4.3	10.4	23.3
1966	0.9	0.0	0.9	5.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	3.2	4.8	11.7	25.7
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	5.4	1.5	0.0	2.1	3.5	5.1	12.3	26.6
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	5.7	1.5	0.0	2.1	3.6	5.5	13.1	27.9
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.5	1.5	0.0	2.2	3.8	6.3	15.2	31.9
1970	0.6	0.0	0.6	7.5	1.9	0.0	2.3	4.3	6.8	16.5	35.6
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.2	2.7	0.0	2.4	5.1	7.7	18.7	40.0
1972	*	0.0	*	9.3	2.4	0.0	2.1	4.5	8.3	20.1	42.3
1973	*	0.0	*	9.2	2.4	0.0	1.9	4.3	9.3	22.6	45.6
1974	*	0.0	*	9.6	1.4	0.0	1.8	3.2	9.6	23.5	45.9
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	2.7	9.6	23.2	46.8
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.9	1.5	0.0	1.1	2.6	9.5	22.9	46.1
1977	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.4	1.7	0.0	1.1	2.9	10.0	24.3	48.9
1978	*	0.0	*	12.0	2.3	0.0	1.0	3.3	11.5	27.8	54.6
1979	*	*	*	13.4	1.2	0.0	1.1	2.3	12.9	31.0	59.7
1980	*	*	*	13.5	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.1	12.6	30.6	58.8

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	8	0	8	2	223	0	275	498	719	1799
1961	6	0	6	2	285	0	344	630	797	1954
1962	8	0	8	1	256	0	392	648	939	2268
1963	12	0	12	3	263	0	426	689	1199	2874
1964	17	0	17	4	312	0	510	823	1484	3535
1965	22	0	22	4	287	0	518	805	1268	3042
1966	32	0	32	5	267	0	402	668	1421	3418
1967	8	0	8	5	253	0	535	788	1508	3609
1968	6	0	6	5	252	0	551	803	1603	3833
1969	3	0	3	6	260	0	588	848	1855	4452
1970	22	0	22	7	328	0	621	948	1990	4832
1971	10	0	10	8	470	0	623	1093	2251	5478
1972	0	0	0	9	407	0	568	975	2444	5897
1973	0	0	0	9	413	0	514	928	2739	6636
1974	1	0	1	9	235	0	478	713	2800	6896
1975	3	0	3	11	258	0	316	575	2803	6796
1976	4	0	4	11	255	0	303	559	2797	6723
1977	17	0	17	11	297	0	311	608	2922	7109
1978	1	0	1	12	392	0	264	657	3369	8158
1979	1	0	2	13	208	0	298	506	3767	9096
1980	1	0	2	13	186	0	276	462	3697	8958

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.5	2.2	5.5	10.6
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	*	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.0	2.5	6.2	11.3
1962	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	*	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.8	6.8	12.6
1963	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	3.2	7.8	14.7
1964	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.9	*	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.8	3.8	9.0	17.4
1965	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.5	0.8	*	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	4.2	10.0	19.5
1966	1.6	0.0	1.6	3.4	0.8	*	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	4.9	11.9	23.3
1967	0.4	0.0	0.4	6.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	5.3	12.7	26.2
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.2	0.7	*	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.5	5.8	13.9	28.7
1969	0.2	0.0	0.2	8.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	6.5	15.5	32.2
1970	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	7.0	17.1	37.0
1971	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.4	1.3	*	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.4	7.5	18.4	40.1
1972	*	0.0	*	13.1	1.2	*	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.4	8.4	20.2	44.0
1973	*	0.0	*	13.4	1.2	*	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.2	9.1	22.0	46.7
1974	*	0.0	*	14.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.7	9.3	22.9	48.3
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	9.8	23.7	50.4
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.6	8.7	20.8	50.0
1977	0.8	0.0	0.8	17.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.6	8.5	20.8	49.5
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	9.9	24.0	56.1
1979	0.1	*	0.1	20.0	0.6	*	0.2	0.3	*	1.1	7.4	17.9	46.5
1980	0.1	*	0.1	10.5	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	*	2.6	6.0	14.6	33.7

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million *Kilowatt-Hours*	
1960	15	0	15	1	110	0	48	28	86	272	648	1622
1961	11	0	11	*	140	3	61	30	119	353	735	1803
1962	16	0	16	1	126	4	69	30	75	303	831	2006
1963	23	0	23	1	129	0	75	40	50	293	950	2277
1964	31	0	31	2	153	1	90	46	51	342	1106	2634
1965	42	0	42	2	141	1	91	44	38	315	1226	2941
1966	60	0	60	3	131	4	71	45	28	278	1451	3489
1967	15	0	15	6	124	0	94	46	24	288	1552	3715
1968	10	0	10	7	123	2	97	48	29	301	1700	4065
1969	6	0	6	8	127	9	104	42	26	308	1896	4552
1970	41	0	41	10	161	10	110	49	29	358	2060	5003
1971	18	0	18	11	230	7	110	56	45	448	2211	5382
1972	1	0	1	13	199	6	100	56	82	443	2452	5916
1973	1	0	1	13	203	6	91	60	61	420	2661	6446
1974	2	0	2	14	115	14	84	59	56	329	2722	6702
1975	5	0	5	15	127	12	56	69	35	298	2863	6942
1976	8	0	8	18	125	20	54	51	40	289	2536	6096
1977	32	0	32	17	146	26	55	54	22	302	2505	6095
1978	3	0	3	20	192	28	47	53	23	342	2904	7031
1979	2	0	3	20	102	6	53	57	1	218	2174	5248
1980	2	0	2	10	351	0	49	61	7	467	1767	4281

[1] *Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.*
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	2.9	0.0	2.9	3.4	1.2	3.4	0.0	*	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.4	10.7	*	2.7	6.8	26.5
1961	2.9	0.0	2.9	5.2	2.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	3.3	13.8	*	3.8	9.4	35.1
1962	3.3	0.0	3.3	5.1	2.2	4.5	0.0	*	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	3.2	13.5	*	3.6	8.8	34.3
1963	2.2	0.0	2.2	5.8	3.8	4.2	0.0	*	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	3.9	15.2	*	3.7	8.9	35.7
1964	1.7	0.0	1.7	5.8	3.5	4.5	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.9	14.1	*	3.6	8.6	33.8
1965	1.4	0.0	1.4	8.1	2.1	4.3	0.0	*	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	3.1	11.4	*	3.6	8.7	33.2
1966	0.6	0.0	0.6	9.9	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	4.0	14.6	*	5.0	12.0	42.1
1967	0.4	0.0	0.4	7.4	4.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	3.8	13.6	*	5.4	12.9	39.6
1968	0.4	0.0	0.4	9.0	2.8	3.8	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	3.5	12.2	*	4.9	11.7	38.3
1969	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.1	3.5	3.8	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	3.7	12.7	*	5.6	13.4	42.4
1970	1.7	0.0	1.7	10.6	3.5	4.9	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	4.3	14.9	*	5.6	13.6	46.4
1971	3.0	0.0	3.0	10.3	3.5	6.7	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	5.1	17.6	*	5.4	13.2	49.4
1972	4.0	0.0	4.0	7.9	4.9	6.5	0.0	*	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	5.8	19.9	*	6.2	15.1	53.1
1973	3.6	0.0	3.6	10.5	5.3	5.6	0.0	*	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	5.6	19.0	0.0	6.9	16.7	56.8
1974	3.4	0.0	3.4	9.5	5.9	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	5.4	17.4	0.0	7.5	18.4	56.1
1975	1.7	0.0	1.7	10.2	4.7	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	5.3	16.5	0.0	6.7	16.2	51.4
1976	3.3	0.0	3.3	12.9	4.0	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.1	15.8	0.0	8.2	19.7	59.9
1977	3.2	0.0	3.2	9.8	4.1	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	5.8	17.1	*	8.8	21.5	60.3
1978	2.2	0.0	2.2	11.2	4.4	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	6.8	19.5	0.0	8.9	21.6	63.4
1979	2.6	*	2.6	12.0	4.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	*	0.4	6.0	16.6	0.0	15.0	36.2	82.3
1980	3.4	*	3.4	7.5	3.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	*	0.3	6.1	15.0	0.0	16.8	40.8	83.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	108	0	108	3	179	587	0	3	447	18	119	117	68	424	1962	0	793	1985
1961	109	0	109	5	326	721	0	0	488	18	108	141	97	564	2464	0	1120	2748
1962	124	0	124	5	333	771	0	5	363	15	128	90	118	538	2361	0	1062	2565
1963	81	0	81	6	566	717	0	3	391	15	123	53	103	661	2633	0	1084	2599
1964	63	0	63	6	523	773	0	6	107	16	117	57	112	626	2337	0	1054	2509
1965	52	0	52	8	321	742	0	4	105	36	130	40	46	512	1935	0	1059	2540
1966	22	0	22	10	604	685	0	0	18	37	137	35	211	634	2361	0	1459	3509
1967	13	0	13	7	630	623	0	0	39	18	138	29	122	603	2202	0	1577	3773
1968	16	0	16	9	420	659	0	1	49	19	152	34	112	565	2012	0	1439	3441
1969	20	0	20	10	526	644	0	1	59	22	137	26	77	584	2078	0	1639	3934
1970	65	0	65	10	521	840	0	6	105	23	166	34	88	691	2473	0	1635	3972
1971	109	0	109	10	531	1155	0	6	100	21	148	46	90	817	2914	0	1584	3856
1972	149	0	149	8	740	1115	0	3	97	23	153	82	118	909	3239	0	1828	4412
1973	133	0	133	10	806	958	0	2	84	24	108	62	158	859	3062	0	2026	4907
1974	129	0	129	9	883	627	0	12	121	23	109	59	143	820	2798	0	2185	5380
1975	67	0	67	10	706	688	0	17	115	26	115	45	131	815	2659	0	1964	4761
1976	128	0	128	13	603	751	0	10	81	29	130	77	96	795	2572	0	2397	5761
1977	126	0	126	10	624	908	0	23	55	25	120	58	58	891	2761	0	2592	6305
1978	86	0	86	11	658	1106	0	23	67	27	109	38	92	1050	3169	0	2616	6334
1979	104	1	104	12	730	704	0	0	75	28	133	1	64	926	2662	0	4390	10600
1980	137	1	137	7	565	648	0	0	70	25	111	1	50	939	2408	0	4936	11960

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	8.4	28.0	*	0.6	46.1	*	84.3	0.1	0.1	84.5
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
1980	0.0	0.2	1.1	16.0	38.8	*	0.5	58.1	0.0	114.5	*	0.1	114.8

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	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	1445	5016	5	97	8785	4	15572	15	36
1975	0	*	216	1373	5309	5	94	9450	5	16451	13	31
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	2	94	11138	0	20539	9	23
1980	0	*	220	2741	6933	2	83	11052	0	21031	10	25

[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.
[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	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	145.9
1979	96.8	0.0	96.8	41.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.9	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	165.6
1980	89.7	0.0	89.7	28.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	15.7	16.2	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.9

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	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
1980	4064	0	4064	28	83	0	0	2494	2577	2372	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	*	2.9	85.5	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-5.6	103.9
1961	12.9	3.1	2.4	0.8	32.1	5.6	5.2	2.0	0.6	25.9	13.1	*	3.1	90.8	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	-6.8	112.7
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	4.4	99.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	-7.6	122.8
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	5.2	104.8	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	-5.0	129.1
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	6.2	103.6	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	-3.2	128.4
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	4.7	101.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-2.1	125.6
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	7.9	116.7	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	-2.1	141.2
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	5.8	118.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	-1.7	143.9
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	5.8	121.6	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	-8.5	152.4
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	9.1	135.3	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	-12.9	170.4
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	10.6	149.9	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	-12.4	184.6
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	12.3	160.4	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-5.6	199.5
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	13.7	165.9	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	-5.3	212.5
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	13.0	161.7	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1	214.8
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	10.7	149.5	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	201.9
1975	26.1	7.8	2.9	0.3	41.0	4.5	2.6	5.3	0.4	49.2	30.2	*	11.0	147.4	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	198.6
1976	20.3	8.0	3.2	0.3	51.0	4.4	3.0	6.0	0.5	52.1	37.4	*	13.5	171.4	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	223.7
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	14.4	171.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	6.2	226.5
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	12.3	167.2	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	17.4	225.0
1979	29.0	8.5	2.8	0.3	33.7	4.5	1.3	7.5	0.6	51.4	38.4	0.0	7.2	147.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	198.3
1980	29.3	9.4	1.7	0.3	33.8	4.8	1.9	7.0	0.5	49.3	34.2	0.0	9.7	143.1	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	198.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	443	15153	0	1373	0	0	-1643
1961	496	3	355	164	5514	1041	926	490	94	4927	2089	0	492	16092	0	1189	0	0	-1993
1962	497	3	398	326	5860	1121	933	565	85	5130	2533	0	679	17630	0	1358	0	0	-2238
1963	460	4	494	318	6320	1152	925	526	85	5326	2526	0	812	18483	0	1289	0	0	-1473
1964	457	4	591	298	5764	1182	722	612	89	5476	2578	0	965	18278	0	1152	0	0	-944
1965	415	4	424	285	5824	978	758	657	84	5719	2462	0	751	17941	0	1053	0	0	-616
1966	368	4	496	247	5985	1024	673	548	87	6192	3951	0	1240	20444	0	1227	0	0	-609
1967	381	4	371	198	6732	1146	596	607	75	6487	3682	0	927	20822	0	1202	0	0	-486
1968	819	4	504	189	7118	1296	673	719	83	7106	2987	0	924	21599	0	1205	0	0	-2489
1969	984	6	390	160	7490	1112	725	783	71	7205	4430	0	1410	23777	0	1439	0	0	-3770
1970	994	7	541	124	7676	942	777	829	72	8122	5514	0	1651	26249	0	1239	0	0	-3639
1971	948	8	526	119	8085	970	765	918	77	8578	6016	89	1911	28053	0	1093	0	0	-1654
1972	1128	8	598	109	8268	950	706	1144	82	9032	5961	99	2117	29066	0	1270	0	0	-1563
1973	1052	8	729	98	8183	863	493	1155	79	9317	5382	98	2017	28413	0	1613	0	0	-42
1974	945	8	552	94	7531	869	480	1161	75	9218	4786	15	1680	26462	0	1465	0	0	963
1975	980	8	430	68	7034	829	463	1436	70	9373	4801	0	1739	26244	0	1251	0	0	1247
1976	753	8	486	57	8748	817	534	1622	78	9917	5949	0	2152	30362	0	1515	0	0	2438
1977	991	8	434	66	8222	856	439	1893	83	10312	5916	0	2346	30567	0	1404	0	0	1811
1978	783	8	456	70	8288	824	407	1817	89	10531	5408	0	2000	29891	0	1131	0	0	5100
1979	1081	8	426	57	5777	844	236	2047	94	9787	6108	0	1265	26641	0	1212	0	0	136
1980	1093	9	253	64	5796	887	340	1895	83	9382	5436	0	1668	25804	0	1027	0	0	1812

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	36.1	3.8	8.0	19.0	26.1	33.5	33.6	24.6	-5.6	5.4	13.5	103.9
1961	34.8	42.6	4.3	8.8	18.9	26.3	34.8	35.0	26.7	-6.8	5.8	14.1	112.7
1962	37.0	45.3	4.7	9.5	24.0	31.8	36.0	36.2	28.7	-7.6	6.2	14.9	122.8
1963	39.4	48.1	5.0	10.1	25.1	33.6	37.1	37.3	27.5	-5.0	6.6	15.9	129.1
1964	35.5	44.7	4.6	10.0	26.2	35.4	38.1	38.3	27.2	-3.2	7.1	16.9	128.4
1965	36.3	46.4	4.7	10.0	21.0	31.4	37.6	37.8	28.0	-2.1	7.6	18.3	125.6
1966	35.1	45.9	4.9	10.3	32.3	43.8	41.1	41.2	30.0	-2.1	8.2	19.7	141.2
1967	38.6	50.7	5.5	11.8	23.7	36.2	45.1	45.1	32.7	-1.7	9.1	21.9	143.9
1968	41.3	54.8	5.6	12.3	23.0	37.7	47.4	47.5	43.5	-8.5	10.3	24.7	152.4
1969	44.4	59.6	6.5	13.9	34.2	50.1	46.8	46.8	51.3	-12.9	11.3	27.1	170.4
1970	44.8	62.1	7.2	15.3	39.6	56.6	50.5	50.6	54.9	-12.4	12.4	30.1	184.6
1971	47.1	66.6	7.7	16.7	45.3	63.6	52.6	52.7	52.5	-5.6	13.6	33.2	199.5
1972	48.3	70.5	8.0	17.7	49.7	69.4	54.8	54.8	57.1	-5.3	15.2	36.6	212.5
1973	46.7	70.8	7.6	18.1	47.7	69.3	56.5	56.6	56.4	-0.1	16.4	39.8	214.8
1974	43.5	68.5	7.2	17.6	38.2	59.5	56.3	56.3	53.5	3.3	16.4	40.4	201.9
1975	41.1	66.2	7.2	17.5	37.1	58.6	56.2	56.3	52.6	4.3	16.6	40.3	198.6
1976	50.0	76.9	8.1	18.9	44.8	68.3	59.5	59.6	52.9	8.3	18.0	43.2	223.7
1977	46.6	74.1	7.9	19.3	46.5	71.1	62.0	62.1	57.2	6.2	18.5	44.9	226.5
1978	47.3	75.5	8.3	20.4	38.5	65.6	63.5	63.5	50.0	17.4	19.7	47.7	225.0
1979	33.4	62.1	7.1	19.6	22.7	51.0	65.7	65.7	69.0	0.5	20.4	49.2	198.3
1980	29.8	58.8	13.6	26.6	26.8	54.9	58.3	58.4	63.8	6.2	20.5	49.6	198.6

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	20.2	4.6	1.7	26.4	2.1	5.3	36.1
1961	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	25.9	5.0	1.5	32.4	2.3	5.5	42.6
1962	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.2	27.7	5.0	1.7	34.4	2.4	5.8	45.3
1963	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.3	30.2	5.0	1.5	36.7	2.6	6.1	48.1
1964	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	27.0	3.9	1.8	32.6	2.7	6.5	44.7
1965	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.7	27.6	4.0	1.8	33.4	3.0	7.1	46.4
1966	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	27.6	3.4	1.5	32.5	3.2	7.6	45.9
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	31.0	3.1	1.5	35.6	3.6	8.6	50.7
1968	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	33.7	3.4	1.5	38.6	4.0	9.5	54.8
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	35.3	3.7	1.8	40.8	4.5	10.7	59.6
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.8	35.2	4.0	1.8	40.9	5.0	12.2	62.1
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.0	37.1	3.9	1.9	43.0	5.7	13.8	66.6
1972	0.0	*	*	4.3	38.1	3.6	2.3	43.9	6.5	15.7	70.5
1973	0.0	*	*	4.3	37.6	2.6	2.2	42.4	7.0	17.1	70.8
1974	0.0	*	*	4.4	34.4	2.5	2.1	39.0	7.2	17.8	68.5
1975	0.0	*	*	3.8	32.4	2.3	2.6	37.3	7.3	17.8	66.2
1976	0.0	*	*	4.2	40.4	2.7	2.7	45.8	7.9	19.0	76.9
1977	0.0	*	*	3.9	37.7	2.2	2.8	42.7	8.0	19.5	74.1
1978	0.0	*	*	4.0	38.0	2.1	3.2	43.3	8.3	20.0	75.5
1979	0.0	*	*	3.8	24.7	1.2	3.6	29.6	8.4	20.3	62.1
1980	0.0	*	*	4.2	20.4	1.8	3.3	25.6	8.5	20.5	58.8

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	0	23	23	2	3470	803	412	4685	619	1550
1961	0	18	18	2	4452	890	366	5708	662	1623
1962	0	16	16	2	4761	881	421	6062	708	1709
1963	0	15	15	2	5182	878	382	6442	751	1800
1964	0	11	11	3	4636	679	442	5757	802	1909
1965	0	8	8	3	4732	710	460	5902	868	2081
1966	0	7	7	2	4734	606	367	5707	931	2240
1967	0	5	5	3	5324	547	378	6249	1051	2515
1968	0	5	5	3	5778	606	405	6790	1168	2793
1969	0	3	3	3	6058	644	482	7184	1308	3139
1970	0	3	3	4	6035	705	473	7213	1476	3585
1971	0	3	3	4	6371	690	512	7573	1666	4057
1972	0	2	2	4	6535	629	607	7770	1910	4608
1973	0	1	1	4	6455	452	589	7496	2065	5002
1974	0	1	1	4	5907	441	561	6909	2118	5216
1975	0	1	1	4	5570	406	692	6668	2148	5207
1976	0	1	1	4	6934	468	737	8139	2321	5579
1977	0	1	1	4	6464	394	751	7610	2345	5706
1978	0	1	1	4	6523	364	871	7758	2421	5862
1979	0	0	0	4	4244	216	982	5442	2464	5949
1980	0	1	1	4	3503	322	909	4734	2478	6004

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.2	3.1	8.0
1961	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.5	1.3	3.2	8.8
1962	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.8	1.4	3.4	9.5
1963	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.0	1.5	3.6	10.1
1964	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.7	1.6	3.8	10.0
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.7	1.6	3.7	10.0
1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.8	1.6	3.8	10.3
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.0	1.9	4.4	11.8
1968	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.3	2.0	4.8	12.3
1969	0.0	*	*	1.7	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	4.8	2.2	5.2	13.9
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.8	2.4	5.8	15.3
1971	0.0	*	*	2.6	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	5.1	2.6	6.3	16.7
1972	0.0	*	*	2.6	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	5.3	2.9	6.9	17.7
1973	0.0	*	*	2.4	3.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	5.2	3.1	7.5	18.1
1974	0.0	*	*	2.5	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.7	3.0	7.4	17.6
1975	0.0	*	*	2.7	3.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	4.5	3.0	7.3	17.5
1976	0.0	*	*	2.6	4.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	5.5	3.1	7.6	18.9
1977	0.0	*	*	2.6	3.9	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	5.2	3.3	8.1	19.3
1978	0.0	*	*	3.0	3.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	5.2	3.5	8.6	20.4
1979	0.0	*	*	3.4	2.6	*	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.6	3.7	8.8	19.6
1980	0.0	*	*	4.0	6.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	2.3	9.6	3.8	9.1	26.6

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	15	15	1	361	30	73	36	18	517	359	899
1961	0	12	12	1	463	33	65	40	20	620	385	945
1962	0	10	10	1	495	33	74	43	33	678	412	994
1963	0	10	10	1	538	33	67	43	34	716	439	1052
1964	0	7	7	1	482	25	78	42	37	664	466	1109
1965	0	5	5	1	492	26	81	43	25	667	458	1098
1966	0	5	5	1	492	22	65	46	55	680	467	1122
1967	0	4	4	1	553	20	67	47	30	717	542	1298
1968	0	3	3	1	600	22	71	49	25	768	583	1394
1969	0	2	2	2	630	24	85	59	59	856	631	1514
1970	0	2	2	2	627	26	84	46	71	854	694	1686
1971	0	2	2	3	662	26	90	47	82	907	764	1860
1972	0	1	1	3	679	23	107	49	90	949	836	2018
1973	0	1	1	2	671	17	104	50	81	923	906	2194
1974	0	1	1	2	614	16	99	49	61	839	880	2167
1975	0	1	1	3	579	15	122	52	58	826	880	2134
1976	0	0	0	3	721	17	130	53	73	994	922	2217
1977	0	0	0	3	672	15	133	54	72	945	974	2369
1978	0	0	0	3	678	13	154	58	56	958	1035	2507
1979	0	0	0	3	441	8	173	56	15	694	1071	2587
1980	0	0	0	4	1039	9	160	116	373	1698	1106	2681

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.7	3.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.5	*	2.9	12.8	2.6	2.0	5.1	26.1
1961	2.5	0.3	2.8	0.6	2.4	2.1	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.0	*	3.1	13.3	2.2	2.1	5.2	26.3
1962	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.5	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	8.4	0.0	4.4	18.5	2.2	2.3	5.6	31.8
1963	1.5	0.3	1.8	0.6	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.5	0.0	5.2	20.2	2.5	2.5	6.0	33.6
1964	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	3.9	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	9.4	0.0	6.2	22.5	1.9	2.7	6.5	35.4
1965	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	6.5	0.0	4.7	17.5	1.8	3.1	7.4	31.4
1966	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.7	3.3	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	14.0	0.0	7.9	28.7	1.9	3.4	8.2	43.8
1967	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	2.5	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	8.5	0.0	5.8	20.7	1.9	3.7	8.8	36.2
1968	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.3	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.0	5.8	19.9	1.8	4.3	10.4	37.7
1969	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	14.9	0.0	9.1	31.0	1.9	4.7	11.2	50.1
1970	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	17.8	0.0	10.6	36.6	1.9	5.0	12.0	56.6
1971	0.3	*	0.3	1.0	3.5	3.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	20.7	0.6	12.3	42.2	1.7	5.3	13.0	63.6
1972	0.1	*	0.1	1.0	4.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	22.7	0.7	13.7	46.7	1.8	5.8	13.9	69.4
1973	0.1	*	0.1	1.4	4.8	3.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	20.6	0.6	13.0	44.4	1.9	6.3	15.2	69.3
1974	0.2	*	0.3	1.3	3.7	2.7	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	15.3	0.1	10.7	34.9	1.8	6.2	15.2	59.5
1975	0.1	*	0.1	1.1	2.9	2.6	*	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.2	14.7	*	11.0	34.0	1.9	6.3	15.2	58.6
1976	0.0	*	*	1.2	3.2	3.0	*	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.2	18.5	*	13.5	41.7	1.9	6.9	16.6	68.3
1977	0.8	*	0.8	1.2	2.9	2.9	*	0.2	3.7	0.1	0.1	18.3	0.0	14.4	42.6	2.0	7.1	17.4	71.1
1978	*	*	*	1.2	3.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.2	0.1	14.1	0.0	12.3	35.5	1.7	7.9	19.1	65.6
1979	*	*	*	1.2	2.8	2.3	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	3.8	0.0	7.2	19.7	1.7	8.3	20.0	51.0
1980	0.3	*	0.3	1.1	1.7	3.2	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.0	9.7	23.8	1.6	8.2	19.9	54.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	94	16	109	1	470	271	0	10	47	22	65	723	0	443	2051	239	596	1492
1961	95	12	107	1	355	366	0	3	59	22	56	794	0	492	2147	203	625	1533
1962	88	11	100	1	398	374	0	19	70	21	78	1341	0	679	2980	212	675	1629
1963	57	13	70	1	494	408	0	14	76	21	51	1357	0	812	3235	234	734	1759
1964	33	11	44	1	591	376	0	18	92	22	51	1489	0	965	3604	184	799	1902
1965	31	8	39	1	424	422	0	22	115	24	52	1030	0	751	2839	170	902	2162
1966	30	7	37	1	496	422	0	44	116	24	55	2220	0	1240	4617	186	995	2392
1967	23	7	30	*	371	476	0	28	162	19	44	1356	0	927	3384	180	1082	2589
1968	21	5	26	*	504	494	0	44	241	21	40	1025	0	924	3292	177	1273	3043
1969	21	3	24	1	390	523	0	57	215	17	31	2371	0	1410	5014	180	1367	3281
1970	7	3	10	1	541	511	0	46	270	17	38	2836	0	1651	5911	184	1452	3527
1971	9	2	12	1	526	575	0	49	314	20	34	3298	89	1911	6816	164	1562	3801
1972	4	1	5	1	598	576	0	54	428	21	37	3616	99	2117	7546	176	1693	4086
1973	4	1	5	1	729	544	0	24	459	18	27	3272	98	2017	7188	179	1845	4469
1974	9	1	10	1	552	471	0	23	498	18	40	2437	15	1680	5735	173	1806	4447
1975	4	1	5	1	430	449	7	42	620	22	31	2331	0	1739	5670	178	1839	4459
1976	0	1	1	1	486	519	3	49	753	24	29	2947	0	2152	6964	185	2025	4866
1977	30	1	31	1	434	495	2	30	1006	23	26	2909	0	2346	7272	188	2092	5090
1978	1	1	2	1	456	480	0	30	785	25	22	2239	0	2000	6038	166	2317	5610
1979	1	0	1	1	426	403	0	12	884	26	17	604	0	1265	3636	162	2427	5860
1980	10	1	11	1	253	555	0	9	819	23	27	925	0	1668	4279	155	2406	5830

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	2.7	4.6	*	0.4	48.0	0.2	56.3	*	*	56.3
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
1980	0.0	*	0.3	4.0	4.7	*	0.4	48.5	0.3	58.3	*	*	58.4

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	2	0	177	213	1025	0	74	4774	49	6312	11	28
1961	0	0	164	221	1041	0	72	4831	204	6534	14	34
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	471	849	2	58	9129	26	10629	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	8	67	9714	871	12229	4	9
1980	0	*	64	684	881	7	60	9240	49	10984	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.
[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	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
1979	29.0	0.0	29.0	*	0.1	*	0.0	29.0	29.2	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.0
1980	29.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	25.7	25.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.8

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	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	3	0	4618	4640	1050	0	0	0
1980	1080	0	1080	*	15	0	0	4095	4110	872	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	13.5	11.4	260.6	273.4	*	61.1	955.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	1309.2
1961	220.0	159.2	33.3	5.4	275.1	13.0	14.6	13.5	11.1	262.4	273.1	0.1	71.4	972.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.0	1369.3
1962	225.2	180.3	36.0	7.2	284.5	17.9	12.5	15.1	10.8	269.8	315.5	*	77.1	1046.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.9	1475.0
1963	217.0	194.1	35.5	6.3	299.4	21.0	12.5	16.6	10.8	278.6	318.0	0.1	86.3	1085.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	23.6	1519.9
1964	227.8	206.5	34.7	5.7	302.0	23.3	10.7	19.3	11.3	279.0	314.0	*	86.5	1086.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.3	1538.5
1965	259.1	216.5	35.4	5.1	310.8	30.5	11.9	18.0	12.4	292.5	272.8	*	81.8	1071.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	15.2	1561.8
1966	250.9	234.8	35.2	4.7	327.9	36.3	11.5	19.9	12.9	294.6	323.2	*	91.7	1158.1	0.0	-1.4	0.0	0.0	16.9	1659.4
1967	211.1	259.5	34.1	3.2	338.4	43.5	11.6	19.9	11.1	301.5	408.9	*	104.0	1276.3	0.0	-2.1	0.0	0.0	29.6	1774.4
1968	200.2	276.8	35.4	2.5	350.4	52.0	9.3	22.8	12.2	319.5	424.1	*	107.5	1335.7	0.0	-3.6	0.0	0.0	35.6	1844.8
1969	150.9	314.3	37.9	1.8	361.6	41.6	10.0	25.8	11.6	328.1	462.9	*	110.2	1391.6	1.2	-4.0	0.0	0.0	39.8	1893.9
1970	129.9	332.9	38.6	1.4	369.6	38.6	10.4	26.8	11.8	347.9	508.2	*	111.8	1465.3	37.9	-4.2	0.0	0.0	19.5	1981.1
1971	93.7	336.9	40.0	1.2	377.3	38.6	10.4	27.1	12.1	358.9	472.9	*	103.9	1442.5	41.5	-3.2	0.0	0.0	56.0	1967.3
1972	32.7	330.0	41.9	1.1	415.3	48.9	11.2	31.5	12.9	389.0	507.7	*	105.7	1565.2	47.0	-2.3	0.0	0.0	90.5	2063.1
1973	66.9	307.7	48.8	1.0	428.6	46.7	8.8	32.0	13.8	398.3	498.0	*	111.8	1587.8	39.1	-3.5	0.0	0.0	104.6	2102.6
1974	82.7	281.6	41.7	1.1	388.1	40.6	7.2	30.9	13.2	396.7	405.0	0.2	105.5	1430.0	41.0	-2.9	0.0	0.0	132.0	1964.5
1975	60.7	249.0	33.3	0.7	340.5	37.4	6.9	28.6	10.6	407.7	309.5	*	101.2	1276.2	34.6	-2.8	0.0	0.0	245.4	1863.2
1976	70.8	327.7	29.5	0.6	353.2	38.7	9.9	29.9	11.7	417.4	368.5	*	112.7	1372.2	42.6	-2.5	0.0	0.0	243.7	2054.4
1977	70.5	251.9	36.4	0.7	335.6	47.8	14.3	30.7	14.4	407.3	383.2	*	120.9	1391.2	74.9	-1.7	0.0	0.0	203.2	1990.1
1978	60.9	232.5	39.9	0.7	320.1	43.4	13.5	31.4	15.4	423.4	388.1	0.0	127.6	1403.7	89.4	-1.8	0.0	0.0	230.8	2015.5
1979	59.2	265.8	36.5	0.6	294.3	47.0	11.1	35.5	16.1	397.3	383.4	0.0	169.6	1391.5	70.3	-2.9	0.0	0.0	277.2	2061.1
1980	68.2	348.8	29.0	0.6	305.5	48.8	9.6	32.8	14.4	382.1	334.3	0.0	158.7	1315.8	81.1	-2.9	0.0	0.0	258.8	2069.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	3366	1879	49600	43483	5	9736	165325	0	45	0	0	3376
1961	8629	154	5013	1067	47229	2413	2566	3370	1829	49962	43441	8	11317	168213	0	19	0	0	4973
1962	8852	174	5419	1427	48843	3291	2200	3767	1778	51357	50181	5	12187	180456	0	23	0	0	6718
1963	8505	188	5353	1246	51407	3835	2197	4150	1778	53027	50577	15	13774	187358	0	16	0	0	6915
1964	8896	200	5236	1124	51854	4241	1887	4809	1867	53110	49950	7	13990	188074	0	19	0	0	5067
1965	10123	210	5334	1014	53362	5494	2096	4496	2052	55686	43398	6	13292	186229	0	-31	0	0	4445
1966	9765	227	5306	936	56290	6518	2030	4968	2131	56087	51409	7	14972	200654	0	-131	0	0	4963
1967	8266	251	5134	631	58087	7804	2053	5178	1831	57405	65042	3	16839	220006	0	-202	0	0	8674
1968	7861	268	5334	492	60155	9320	1636	5969	2012	60823	67457	1	17394	230593	0	-342	0	0	10434
1969	5993	305	5713	361	62075	7454	1759	6792	1917	62457	73635	3	17745	239912	107	-379	0	0	11669
1970	5329	323	5824	285	63445	6904	1829	7093	1952	66232	80840	3	18047	252455	3454	-403	0	0	5701
1971	3881	327	6026	241	64769	6919	1842	7190	1993	68314	75213	2	16807	249340	3825	-309	0	0	16410
1972	1361	321	6309	225	71302	8716	1975	8380	2134	74054	80761	1	17103	270959	4356	-217	0	0	26521
1973	2664	302	7355	198	73585	8319	1544	8554	2278	75830	79204	1	18026	274894	3585	-333	0	0	30664
1974	3402	275	6283	214	66628	7246	1267	8271	2182	75512	64417	25	17029	249074	3673	-282	0	0	38700
1975	2437	244	5011	145	58447	6679	1211	7709	1741	77618	49222	0	16276	224060	3146	-272	0	0	71928
1976	2757	322	4451	117	60641	6892	1740	8059	1934	79469	58606	1	18176	240086	3855	-245	0	0	71438
1977	2750	247	5489	136	57621	8500	2519	8340	2369	77535	60947	0	19534	242991	6959	-167	0	0	59564
1978	2364	229	6017	147	54954	7733	2379	8561	2545	80604	61726	0	20655	245320	8169	-173	0	0	67649
1979	2295	261	5500	115	50528	8360	1961	9647	2663	75640	60980	0	27223	242618	6611	-283	0	0	81242
1980	2626	340	4369	118	52448	8682	1694	8930	2371	72740	53179	0	25616	230147	7627	-282	0	0	75846

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	256.6	317.3	131.5	183.6	375.6	471.4	336.4	336.8	197.5	11.5	59.7	149.4	1309.2
1961	269.9	336.1	145.8	203.4	400.9	501.5	327.8	328.3	207.8	17.0	65.1	159.7	1369.3
1962	283.1	351.2	155.1	216.8	436.8	545.5	361.0	361.5	215.9	22.9	70.0	168.9	1475.0
1963	295.4	368.3	150.5	216.9	438.9	553.9	380.4	380.8	231.0	23.6	74.9	179.7	1519.9
1964	296.4	375.0	150.0	222.9	420.1	542.4	397.7	398.1	257.0	17.3	81.1	193.2	1538.5
1965	306.6	392.5	142.3	222.5	416.0	549.6	396.8	397.2	284.9	15.2	88.3	211.8	1561.8
1966	312.4	408.0	152.1	240.1	446.9	593.1	417.8	418.2	313.2	16.9	97.0	233.2	1659.4
1967	330.8	434.6	173.7	267.9	481.8	631.8	439.8	440.1	318.7	29.6	102.7	245.7	1774.4
1968	337.7	452.7	175.5	279.1	488.7	647.1	465.6	465.9	341.7	35.6	111.2	266.0	1844.8
1969	350.4	477.5	176.7	290.5	486.9	659.3	466.4	466.6	373.6	39.8	121.6	291.9	1893.9
1970	347.6	489.6	202.1	328.6	490.6	668.6	494.0	494.3	427.3	19.5	130.3	316.4	1981.1
1971	347.8	498.4	194.5	331.8	446.4	626.8	510.0	510.3	412.6	56.0	136.4	332.1	1967.3
1972	365.9	523.9	199.8	348.8	447.1	633.0	557.2	557.4	402.7	90.5	144.5	348.7	2063.1
1973	349.9	523.1	199.6	362.0	463.4	658.8	558.4	558.7	426.7	104.6	155.2	376.1	2102.6
1974	322.5	491.5	177.7	338.3	414.6	606.3	528.2	528.5	389.4	132.0	150.6	370.9	1964.5
1975	313.1	482.5	160.7	322.7	368.3	538.5	519.2	519.5	256.4	245.4	146.5	355.3	1863.2
1976	339.2	513.4	219.3	389.7	423.7	601.6	549.5	549.8	278.9	243.7	153.6	369.1	2054.4
1977	316.6	496.9	171.2	348.9	412.6	595.6	548.5	548.7	338.0	203.2	157.7	383.6	1990.1
1978	308.5	491.6	162.0	347.3	414.3	605.4	571.0	571.2	328.9	230.8	163.6	396.1	2015.5
1979	256.9	440.9	168.7	356.9	519.3	712.5	550.6	550.8	288.4	277.2	165.7	400.0	2061.1
1980	285.0	475.7	186.9	384.2	453.2	644.1	565.5	565.7	320.3	258.8	169.2	409.9	2069.7

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	151.9	6.8	3.0	161.6	17.3	43.4	317.3
1961	0.6	15.0	15.6	91.3	152.8	7.5	2.7	163.0	19.2	47.0	336.1
1962	0.5	15.0	15.4	99.7	158.7	6.3	3.0	168.0	19.9	48.1	351.2
1963	0.5	12.2	12.7	105.8	167.2	6.2	3.4	176.8	21.4	51.4	368.3
1964	0.2	10.6	10.8	110.3	165.8	5.1	4.4	175.3	23.3	55.4	375.0
1965	0.3	10.6	10.9	118.1	169.4	5.5	2.7	177.6	25.3	60.6	392.5
1966	0.1	7.1	7.2	126.7	170.1	5.3	3.2	178.6	28.1	67.5	408.0
1967	0.1	5.8	6.0	139.5	177.2	5.3	2.9	185.4	30.6	73.2	434.6
1968	0.1	5.4	5.5	141.4	183.9	4.1	2.8	190.9	33.9	81.1	452.7
1969	0.1	4.7	4.9	150.0	188.3	4.2	3.1	195.6	37.4	89.7	477.5
1970	*	3.8	3.9	144.6	191.7	4.4	3.1	199.2	41.4	100.5	489.6
1971	*	2.3	2.4	147.6	189.8	4.9	3.1	197.8	43.9	106.8	498.4
1972	*	1.4	1.5	154.0	201.6	5.4	3.5	210.5	46.3	111.7	523.9
1973	0.2	1.3	1.5	139.4	201.2	4.5	3.3	209.0	50.6	122.6	523.1
1974	0.1	0.9	1.0	139.1	175.6	3.4	3.4	182.4	48.8	120.2	491.5
1975	*	0.9	0.9	132.0	174.2	2.4	3.6	180.2	49.5	119.9	482.5
1976	0.0	0.8	0.8	150.3	179.8	4.0	4.3	188.1	51.2	123.0	513.4
1977	0.0	0.6	0.6	136.7	169.1	5.8	4.3	179.3	52.5	127.8	496.9
1978	0.0	0.6	0.6	138.5	159.8	5.4	4.2	169.3	53.5	129.6	491.6
1979	0.0	0.5	0.5	127.1	123.1	1.4	4.7	129.2	53.9	130.1	440.9
1980	0.0	0.4	0.4	139.8	139.0	1.5	4.3	144.9	55.7	135.0	475.7

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	23	689	711	75	26072	1200	737	28009	5080	12711
1961	23	615	638	88	26234	1331	663	28228	5617	13774
1962	17	619	636	96	27244	1109	743	29096	5844	14110
1963	19	513	532	103	28708	1089	846	30643	6286	15072
1964	8	443	451	107	28462	892	1109	30462	6815	16228
1965	12	442	454	114	29087	969	671	30728	7410	17772
1966	6	298	303	123	29195	939	793	30926	8224	19779
1967	5	251	256	135	30426	933	750	32109	8960	21440
1968	2	236	238	137	31572	726	746	33044	9933	23756
1969	5	206	211	145	32325	741	811	33877	10948	26278
1970	1	167	167	140	32910	769	833	34512	12131	29465
1971	1	101	102	143	32587	863	810	34259	12855	31293
1972	1	63	63	150	34608	958	923	36489	13566	32736
1973	8	55	63	137	34537	796	884	36216	14836	35939
1974	3	38	41	136	30148	602	906	31657	14305	35226
1975	1	36	37	129	29907	431	964	31303	14495	35142
1976	0	33	33	148	30861	707	1156	32723	15003	36062
1977	0	23	23	134	29037	1026	1182	31246	15393	37445
1978	0	25	25	136	27430	946	1134	29510	15691	37994
1979	0	18	18	125	21139	247	1278	22664	15797	38142
1980	0	17	17	136	23866	262	1183	25311	16329	39565

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.1	11.1	12.2	10.7	51.3	2.6	0.5	9.6	44.5	108.6	14.9	37.2	183.6
1961	1.1	10.0	11.1	12.7	51.6	2.9	0.5	9.4	57.7	122.1	16.7	40.9	203.4
1962	0.9	10.0	10.8	14.2	53.6	2.4	0.5	9.7	63.9	130.1	18.1	43.6	216.8
1963	0.9	8.2	9.1	16.3	56.5	2.4	0.6	8.7	57.0	125.1	19.5	46.8	216.9
1964	0.4	7.0	7.4	22.1	56.0	2.0	0.8	8.0	53.7	120.5	21.6	51.4	222.9
1965	0.6	7.1	7.7	20.9	57.2	2.1	0.5	7.7	46.3	113.8	23.6	56.6	222.5
1966	0.3	4.7	5.0	23.3	57.4	2.1	0.6	2.6	61.2	123.8	25.9	62.2	240.1
1967	0.2	3.9	4.1	29.6	59.8	2.1	0.5	2.8	74.8	140.0	27.8	66.4	267.9
1968	0.1	3.6	3.7	33.6	62.1	1.6	0.5	2.9	71.1	138.2	30.5	73.0	279.1
1969	0.2	3.2	3.4	35.6	63.6	1.6	0.5	3.1	68.8	137.7	33.5	80.3	290.5
1970	*	2.6	2.6	57.7	64.7	1.7	0.6	3.2	71.6	141.8	36.9	89.6	328.6
1971	*	1.6	1.6	62.1	64.1	1.9	0.5	3.9	60.3	130.8	40.0	97.3	331.8
1972	*	1.0	1.0	64.6	68.1	2.1	0.6	3.0	60.4	134.2	43.7	105.3	348.8
1973	0.4	0.9	1.3	63.1	67.9	1.8	0.6	3.3	61.7	135.2	47.5	115.0	362.0
1974	0.2	0.6	0.8	59.6	59.3	1.3	0.6	3.1	53.0	117.3	46.4	114.2	338.3
1975	*	0.6	0.6	54.4	58.8	1.0	0.6	3.3	41.9	105.7	47.3	114.7	322.7
1976	0.0	0.5	0.5	92.2	60.7	1.6	0.8	3.2	60.4	126.6	50.1	120.3	389.7
1977	0.0	0.4	0.4	54.9	57.1	2.3	0.8	2.7	53.0	115.9	51.8	126.0	348.9
1978	0.0	0.4	0.4	48.8	54.0	2.1	0.7	3.8	52.2	112.8	54.2	131.1	347.3
1979	0.0	0.3	0.3	53.3	41.6	0.5	0.8	5.6	66.6	115.1	55.1	133.1	356.9
1980	0.0	0.3	0.3	61.9	53.2	0.2	0.8	1.6	69.0	124.7	57.6	139.6	384.2

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	42	459	501	10	8804	466	130	1830	7080	18311	4359	10908
1961	42	410	452	12	8859	517	117	1781	9179	20453	4888	11987
1962	32	413	445	14	9199	431	131	1842	10159	21762	5293	12780
1963	35	342	377	16	9694	423	149	1658	9061	20986	5726	13730
1964	15	295	310	21	9611	347	196	1527	8542	20222	6324	15058
1965	23	295	318	20	9822	377	118	1465	7361	19142	6916	16587
1966	10	198	209	23	9858	365	140	488	9728	20579	7577	18222
1967	9	167	176	29	10274	363	132	530	11898	23197	8139	19475
1968	4	157	161	33	10661	282	132	556	11309	22940	8950	21407
1969	9	137	146	35	10915	288	143	599	10947	22893	9806	23537
1970	2	111	113	56	11113	299	147	614	11390	23563	10815	26267
1971	1	67	69	60	11004	335	143	752	9597	21831	11718	28524
1972	1	42	43	63	11686	372	163	570	9604	22396	12794	30873
1973	15	37	51	62	11662	309	156	621	9810	22558	13912	33701
1974	6	25	31	58	10180	234	160	596	8427	19597	13593	33472
1975	1	24	25	53	10099	168	170	634	6669	17739	13871	33630
1976	0	22	22	90	10421	275	204	615	9606	21120	14670	35261
1977	0	15	15	54	9805	399	209	512	8437	19362	15175	36916
1978	0	17	17	48	9262	368	200	727	8305	18861	15872	38431
1979	0	12	12	52	7138	96	226	1061	10588	19109	16156	39008
1980	0	11	11	60	9125	39	209	297	10972	20642	16891	40928

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	60.8	11.3	72.1	28.7	30.9	39.9	0.0	4.5	10.0	7.2	3.2	117.7	*	61.1	274.6	0.1	27.4	68.5	471.4
1961	57.7	10.0	67.7	31.0	33.3	39.6	0.0	4.1	10.4	7.0	3.2	133.1	0.1	71.4	302.2	0.1	29.1	71.5	501.5
1962	61.0	11.0	72.1	37.5	36.0	43.1	0.0	3.7	11.6	7.0	3.3	145.4	*	77.1	327.1	0.1	31.8	76.9	545.5
1963	52.3	10.5	62.8	41.7	35.5	45.0	0.0	3.9	12.6	7.0	3.1	140.9	0.1	86.3	334.4	0.1	33.8	81.1	553.9
1964	48.3	10.8	59.1	44.7	34.7	44.0	0.0	3.7	14.0	7.4	2.9	123.1	*	86.5	316.2	0.1	36.2	86.2	542.4
1965	48.7	10.9	59.6	53.9	35.4	49.1	0.0	4.3	14.8	8.7	2.8	105.6	*	81.8	302.4	*	39.3	94.3	549.6
1966	43.2	7.5	50.8	60.7	35.2	52.1	0.0	4.1	16.1	9.0	2.7	124.4	*	91.7	335.4	0.1	42.9	103.3	593.1
1967	39.2	6.9	46.1	65.2	34.1	53.4	0.0	4.3	16.4	7.8	2.4	148.0	*	104.0	370.4	0.1	44.2	105.8	631.8
1968	37.6	6.1	43.7	73.0	35.4	53.9	0.0	3.6	19.3	8.6	2.3	141.2	*	107.5	371.8	0.1	46.7	111.7	647.1
1969	24.9	5.2	30.1	79.4	37.9	56.2	0.0	4.1	22.1	8.2	2.2	136.4	*	110.2	377.3	0.1	50.7	121.7	659.3
1970	18.9	3.7	22.6	82.3	38.6	55.6	0.0	4.3	22.9	8.4	2.1	141.8	*	111.8	385.7	*	51.9	126.1	668.6
1971	3.1	1.9	5.0	85.0	40.0	53.1	0.0	3.7	23.4	8.3	1.9	122.2	*	103.9	356.3	0.1	52.5	127.9	626.8
1972	1.2	1.1	2.3	84.9	41.9	56.2	0.0	3.7	27.3	8.9	1.6	114.7	*	105.7	359.8	0.1	54.5	131.5	633.0
1973	2.2	1.0	3.2	79.5	48.8	55.7	0.0	2.5	28.0	10.0	1.5	122.4	*	111.8	380.6	0.1	57.1	138.3	658.8
1974	3.7	0.8	4.5	67.0	41.7	46.6	0.0	2.4	26.7	9.5	1.6	108.8	0.2	105.5	343.1	*	55.4	136.3	606.3
1975	1.0	1.0	2.0	53.4	33.3	45.3	1.5	3.5	24.3	6.9	1.2	95.8	*	101.2	312.8	*	49.7	120.5	538.5
1976	0.4	1.1	1.5	74.4	29.5	47.0	0.6	4.3	24.7	7.7	1.2	120.1	*	112.7	347.8	*	52.2	125.6	601.6
1977	1.8	0.7	2.6	52.3	36.4	45.6	0.4	6.2	25.4	10.1	1.0	111.6	*	120.9	357.7	*	53.3	129.7	595.6
1978	1.0	0.8	1.8	43.9	39.9	42.2	0.0	6.0	26.3	10.8	1.0	114.7	0.0	127.6	368.6	0.1	55.8	135.2	605.4
1979	0.2	0.6	0.8	53.0	36.5	54.6	0.0	9.2	29.8	11.3	0.8	153.7	0.0	169.6	465.5	*	56.6	136.6	712.5
1980	0.3	0.5	0.8	64.4	29.0	42.6	0.0	7.9	27.5	10.1	0.8	111.5	0.0	158.7	388.0	*	55.8	135.1	644.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2276	469	2745	28	4652	6848	0	802	2494	1194	604	18726	5	9736	45061	10	8021	20071
1961	2165	410	2575	30	5013	6806	0	718	2584	1162	616	21169	8	11317	49393	8	8540	20945
1962	2290	455	2746	36	5419	7391	0	660	2882	1161	625	23125	5	12187	53456	7	9329	22525
1963	1959	438	2397	40	5353	7734	0	684	3145	1161	584	22405	15	13774	54855	5	9917	23779
1964	1807	451	2257	43	5236	7549	0	648	3488	1219	546	19572	7	13990	52255	7	10605	25253
1965	1819	457	2276	52	5334	8437	0	750	3685	1433	527	16792	6	13292	50255	4	11519	27627
1966	1615	316	1932	59	5306	8939	0	727	4003	1488	508	19792	7	14972	55742	5	12587	30271
1967	1464	297	1761	63	5134	9169	0	757	4261	1292	453	23543	3	16839	61451	8	12964	31021
1968	1404	264	1668	71	5334	9258	0	628	5062	1420	441	22455	1	17394	61993	6	13693	32749
1969	928	224	1153	77	5713	9643	0	730	5801	1353	414	21693	3	17745	63096	6	14859	35666
1970	704	159	863	80	5824	9553	0	761	6068	1379	401	22562	3	18047	64597	4	15215	36956
1971	116	81	196	82	6026	9116	0	644	6194	1363	353	19437	2	16807	59941	5	15395	37476
1972	43	48	92	83	6309	9643	0	645	7249	1459	311	18251	1	17103	60971	6	15970	38537
1973	82	41	124	78	7355	9569	0	439	7468	1641	291	19462	1	18026	64252	5	16734	40537
1974	143	33	176	65	6283	7999	0	430	7160	1572	308	17306	25	17029	58112	3	16224	39951
1975	40	43	83	52	5011	7769	272	612	6536	1136	233	15231	0	16276	53077	4	14562	35305
1976	14	46	60	73	4451	8074	100	758	6663	1262	219	19105	1	18176	58808	3	15313	36807
1977	73	29	102	51	5489	7830	73	1094	6909	1657	194	17753	0	19534	60534	4	15624	38008
1978	40	32	73	43	6017	7237	0	1065	7181	1780	189	18239	0	20655	62363	5	16365	39626
1979	7	23	30	52	5500	9377	0	1618	8091	1862	159	24441	0	27223	78272	3	16579	40030
1980	12	22	34	63	4369	7305	0	1393	7490	1658	147	17730	0	25616	65709	3	16345	39604

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	55.8	36.0	0.2	3.7	391.9	39.0	527.7	0.1	0.2	528.5
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
1980	0.0	0.5	0.6	59.4	44.8	0.2	4.3	379.8	75.9	565.0	0.1	0.2	565.7

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	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	9580	6448	46	610	74608	6196	97702	20	49
1975	0	*	145	8690	5917	39	605	76751	4367	96513	21	50
1976	0	1	117	9010	5646	37	672	78635	7484	101601	21	50
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	52	800	74419	7615	101403	19	47
1980	0	*	118	10196	7989	48	713	72296	12077	103437	20	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.
[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			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	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	-1.8	89.4	0.0	0.0	328.9
1979	57.7	0.0	57.7	31.8	11.3	5.1	0.0	115.3	131.6	-3.0	70.3	0.0	0.0	288.4
1980	66.6	0.0	66.6	82.2	11.4	3.9	0.0	78.0	93.3	-3.0	81.1	0.0	0.0	320.3

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	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
1980	2545	0	2545	80	1956	693	0	12400	15049	-286	7627	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	11.8	1.4	49.5	1.1	0.2	6.3	112.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	328.2
1961	3.7	218.9	6.5	2.3	16.6	12.8	1.1	12.8	1.3	50.1	2.0	0.2	6.2	112.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	339.2
1962	2.7	247.1	6.3	4.0	20.6	14.1	0.7	12.0	1.9	52.2	2.0	0.4	6.4	120.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	376.0
1963	15.9	223.2	6.4	4.0	21.2	14.7	1.0	12.1	1.9	54.2	1.3	0.5	7.0	124.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	-6.5	357.3
1964	31.4	211.0	7.6	3.8	23.1	15.3	2.1	15.3	2.0	54.7	0.9	0.2	9.9	134.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-20.8	356.5
1965	44.4	208.9	8.9	3.4	22.8	14.0	2.1	13.0	1.4	56.2	4.2	0.3	10.8	137.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-45.9	345.1
1966	37.1	230.6	7.8	3.0	20.9	15.1	3.5	11.4	1.5	58.6	2.4	0.4	9.7	134.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-37.4	365.3
1967	44.2	263.8	7.4	2.4	17.6	17.6	4.9	12.0	1.3	59.3	0.7	0.2	9.0	132.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-45.1	395.6
1968	43.1	268.9	9.5	2.2	24.4	20.7	4.9	14.2	1.5	62.3	0.6	0.1	12.2	152.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-38.8	426.1
1969	50.3	259.7	6.2	1.9	26.5	18.1	6.1	17.0	1.6	65.9	0.6	0.2	12.4	156.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-46.6	420.6
1970	99.5	278.5	7.8	1.5	31.5	17.3	5.6	16.1	1.6	69.1	1.4	0.2	14.3	166.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-91.4	453.6
1971	120.7	277.7	5.4	1.3	31.4	16.6	3.6	15.7	1.7	74.4	2.9	*	12.2	165.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-102.1	461.9
1972	123.8	295.8	6.4	1.2	38.3	15.9	3.7	18.2	1.8	79.2	3.9	0.0	14.7	183.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-110.5	492.7
1973	134.6	262.2	6.6	1.1	46.3	15.2	6.5	16.2	1.8	84.4	7.7	0.0	18.2	203.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-125.9	475.4
1974	141.0	263.5	9.0	1.1	44.5	15.3	3.5	15.5	1.7	82.6	10.8	0.1	18.9	203.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-135.3	472.9
1975	132.5	245.5	10.3	0.8	47.1	14.8	3.7	13.8	1.9	86.6	10.3	0.5	21.7	211.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-133.0	457.2
1976	137.5	284.6	9.2	0.7	46.7	13.5	3.2	13.7	2.1	91.5	9.9	0.5	21.9	213.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-131.0	504.9
1977	154.0	234.9	7.6	0.7	54.4	14.4	4.7	13.8	2.0	94.6	9.4	0.3	24.6	226.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-141.7	474.1
1978	146.1	218.3	9.5	0.7	56.1	13.6	4.5	12.6	2.2	99.4	6.8	0.0	24.5	229.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-118.5	476.0
1979	153.3	215.9	9.4	0.5	57.6	13.9	5.1	14.2	2.3	94.4	3.5	0.0	26.4	227.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-119.7	477.7
1980	203.2	227.7	7.5	1.0	46.5	13.7	7.6	13.1	2.0	88.8	5.9	*	26.2	212.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-160.6	483.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	2948	226	9430	176	36	1118	21237	0	69	0	0	1009
1961	141	212	980	462	2855	2380	188	3189	220	9543	314	32	1085	21248	0	52	0	0	1180
1962	107	239	953	793	3528	2628	130	2992	308	9936	321	55	1112	22756	0	64	0	0	1434
1963	876	217	957	786	3638	2737	170	3016	308	10318	209	70	1231	23441	0	44	0	0	-1902
1964	1719	204	1141	751	3961	2845	372	3810	324	10422	145	31	1768	25569	0	9	0	0	-6095
1965	2450	202	1344	683	3915	2585	376	3236	237	10705	670	44	1876	25670	0	43	0	0	-13441
1966	2054	223	1173	589	3593	2793	617	2842	246	11152	384	54	1702	25146	0	68	0	0	-10958
1967	2481	256	1118	467	3023	3238	866	3125	218	11285	113	24	1591	25067	0	35	0	0	-13217
1968	2397	261	1437	433	4190	3799	864	3718	239	11861	90	20	2145	28795	0	43	0	0	-11373
1969	2812	252	939	369	4547	3321	1077	4462	265	12549	95	28	2233	29885	0	64	0	0	-13654
1970	5529	270	1177	289	5405	3162	994	4265	270	13146	215	31	2525	31479	0	66	0	0	-26800
1971	6690	269	813	267	5395	3048	631	4156	282	14162	466	0	2202	31422	0	27	0	0	-29923
1972	6857	288	965	245	6569	2911	660	4846	302	15085	621	0	2636	34841	0	20	0	0	-32400
1973	7533	257	995	209	7948	2768	1150	4330	298	16060	1220	0	3164	38142	0	65	0	0	-36891
1974	7930	257	1355	219	7635	2795	626	4153	286	15719	1714	10	3249	37759	0	73	0	0	-39662
1975	7425	240	1550	157	8080	2704	654	3702	317	16494	1632	82	3655	39027	0	63	0	0	-38975
1976	7698	279	1386	134	8022	2468	566	3685	352	17423	1582	76	3729	39423	0	76	0	0	-38392
1977	8589	230	1152	142	9333	2624	832	3767	331	18005	1503	47	4199	41936	0	28	0	0	-41540
1978	8081	214	1432	137	9633	2481	791	3426	356	18922	1081	0	4173	42433	0	30	0	0	-34717
1979	8564	211	1421	109	9894	2548	895	3861	372	17976	561	0	4569	42207	0	68	0	0	-35093
1980	11458	222	1135	193	7991	2512	1339	3574	332	16913	939	4	4515	39446	0	94	0	0	-47078

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	27.4	37.8	12.0	23.0	155.6	174.1	92.8	93.3	37.0	3.4	11.5	28.9	328.2
1961	30.6	41.5	13.2	25.3	149.8	169.3	102.7	103.1	38.8	4.0	12.4	30.4	339.2
1962	30.9	42.7	15.6	28.6	172.6	193.3	110.9	111.4	41.0	4.9	13.5	32.5	376.0
1963	31.8	44.9	12.5	26.7	151.6	172.9	112.3	112.8	55.5	-6.5	14.4	34.6	357.3
1964	30.6	45.0	15.3	30.9	148.6	170.8	109.4	109.8	73.5	-20.8	15.6	37.1	356.5
1965	31.3	42.8	14.9	31.8	140.3	155.4	114.8	115.2	89.6	-45.9	12.9	30.9	345.1
1966	35.9	48.3	16.1	35.1	151.8	168.2	113.4	113.8	85.5	-37.4	14.1	34.0	365.3
1967	38.4	51.4	30.0	50.3	158.6	176.2	117.4	117.7	96.3	-45.1	15.1	36.1	395.6
1968	39.5	53.8	33.6	55.0	169.5	188.7	128.2	128.5	94.0	-38.8	16.3	38.9	426.1
1969	37.2	52.9	31.8	55.5	158.5	179.3	132.6	132.9	107.0	-46.6	17.8	42.6	420.6
1970	39.5	56.7	36.5	62.1	174.5	196.9	137.5	137.8	157.0	-91.4	19.1	46.4	453.6
1971	40.6	59.7	37.2	65.5	170.9	195.0	141.4	141.7	173.9	-102.1	20.9	50.9	461.9
1972	43.6	64.2	35.8	66.8	179.3	204.5	156.9	157.2	187.7	-110.5	22.6	54.6	492.7
1973	31.1	54.0	28.9	62.8	176.2	201.7	156.8	157.0	208.3	-125.9	24.1	58.4	475.4
1974	32.1	56.2	28.3	63.2	171.0	195.2	157.9	158.2	218.9	-135.3	24.1	59.4	472.9
1975	33.3	56.1	25.6	57.4	164.5	187.4	156.0	156.2	210.8	-133.0	22.7	55.1	457.2
1976	41.9	65.8	36.8	71.3	181.2	206.4	161.2	161.5	214.7	-131.0	24.6	59.1	504.9
1977	31.3	56.5	29.1	65.7	161.5	189.4	162.3	162.5	231.7	-141.7	26.2	63.7	474.1
1978	30.7	56.9	29.0	65.6	149.8	180.7	172.5	172.7	212.4	-118.5	27.5	66.5	476.0
1979	33.3	61.3	29.4	67.2	143.4	177.5	171.5	171.8	219.7	-119.7	29.3	70.7	477.7
1980	34.8	63.4	31.7	70.9	140.0	174.4	174.7	175.0	263.2	-160.6	30.0	72.6	483.6

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	5.8	5.9	3.0	7.4	37.8
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	23.3	*	*	6.9	6.9	3.2	7.8	41.5
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	24.3	*	*	6.2	6.2	3.5	8.3	42.7
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	25.3	*	*	6.3	6.4	3.8	9.2	44.9
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.1	*	0.1	7.3	7.4	4.3	10.1	45.0
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.0	*	0.1	6.1	6.2	3.4	8.1	42.8
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	30.4	*	0.2	5.2	5.4	3.7	8.8	48.3
1967	*	0.0	*	32.1	*	*	6.2	6.2	3.8	9.2	51.4
1968	*	0.0	*	32.5	*	0.1	6.8	6.9	4.2	10.1	53.8
1969	*	0.0	*	28.9	*	0.2	8.1	8.3	4.6	11.1	52.9
1970	*	0.0	*	31.7	*	0.2	7.6	7.7	5.0	12.2	56.7
1971	*	0.0	*	33.4	*	0.1	7.1	7.2	5.6	13.5	59.7
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	*	0.1	7.8	8.0	6.1	14.6	64.2
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	*	0.3	6.6	6.9	6.7	16.2	54.0
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	*	0.2	6.0	6.2	7.0	17.2	56.2
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	*	0.2	4.7	4.9	6.7	16.2	56.1
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	*	0.2	4.6	4.8	7.0	16.8	65.8
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	*	0.2	5.0	5.3	7.4	17.9	56.5
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	*	0.2	4.1	4.4	7.7	18.6	56.9
1979	*	0.0	*	28.4	*	0.2	4.7	4.9	8.2	19.7	61.3
1980	0.4	0.0	0.4	29.3	0.1	0.7	4.3	5.1	8.4	20.3	63.4

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	15	0	15	20	3	17	1441	1461	872	2182
1961	12	0	12	23	2	6	1721	1729	930	2281
1962	11	0	11	24	2	4	1547	1553	1013	2446
1963	7	0	7	25	2	8	1569	1579	1125	2698
1964	6	0	6	22	3	12	1817	1832	1249	2974
1965	4	0	4	24	2	14	1517	1533	988	2371
1966	2	0	2	29	1	27	1303	1332	1071	2575
1967	2	0	2	31	1	8	1603	1612	1127	2697
1968	1	0	1	32	1	19	1784	1805	1233	2948
1969	1	0	1	28	2	31	2124	2157	1351	3242
1970	0	0	0	31	3	29	2001	2033	1475	3582
1971	0	0	0	32	3	20	1869	1893	1629	3966
1972	0	0	0	35	4	25	2083	2112	1775	4283
1973	0	0	0	24	5	58	1754	1816	1956	4738
1974	0	0	0	25	4	29	1600	1634	2044	5032
1975	0	0	0	28	5	27	1270	1301	1957	4744
1976	0	0	0	36	5	31	1231	1267	2053	4934
1977	0	0	0	26	8	39	1361	1408	2154	5241
1978	0	0	0	26	7	38	1124	1169	2249	5446
1979	1	0	1	28	5	42	1267	1314	2397	5788
1980	16	0	16	29	11	132	1173	1316	2453	5944

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.7	0.0	0.7	9.3	0.6	*	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	3.2	7.9	23.0
1961	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.6	0.5	*	1.2	0.3	0.0	2.0	3.5	8.5	25.3
1962	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.2	0.5	*	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	3.8	9.2	28.6
1963	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.3	0.4	*	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.8	4.2	10.0	26.7
1964	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.9	0.6	*	1.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	4.6	11.0	30.9
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.0	0.4	*	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.8	5.0	11.9	31.8
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.4	0.3	*	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.6	5.6	13.4	35.1
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	28.3	0.2	*	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	6.0	14.3	50.3
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	31.7	0.3	*	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.9	6.3	15.1	55.0
1969	*	0.0	*	29.6	0.4	*	1.4	0.4	0.0	2.2	7.0	16.7	55.5
1970	*	0.0	*	34.1	0.7	*	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	7.5	18.2	62.1
1971	*	0.0	*	34.8	0.7	*	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.4	8.2	20.1	65.5
1972	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.8	*	1.4	0.4	0.0	2.6	9.1	21.9	66.8
1973	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.8	9.9	24.0	62.8
1974	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.9	*	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.5	10.1	24.8	63.2
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	1.0	*	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.4	9.3	22.5	57.4
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	1.1	*	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	10.1	24.3	71.3
1977	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	3.2	10.6	25.9	65.7
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.9	10.7	25.9	65.6
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	26.8	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	11.1	26.7	67.2
1980	0.7	0.0	0.7	25.1	0.8	3.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.8	11.4	27.7	70.9

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	27	0	27	9	109	4	254	46	0	413	927	2319
1961	22	0	22	10	92	1	304	49	0	446	1021	2504
1962	20	0	20	13	86	1	273	52	0	412	1117	2697
1963	13	0	13	10	74	2	277	54	0	407	1221	2928
1964	10	0	10	12	98	3	321	52	0	474	1355	3227
1965	7	0	7	13	65	4	268	53	0	390	1453	3485
1966	5	0	5	14	51	7	230	57	0	346	1628	3916
1967	3	0	3	27	38	2	283	61	0	384	1749	4186
1968	2	0	2	31	56	5	315	64	0	439	1849	4423
1969	1	0	1	29	68	8	375	68	0	519	2038	4892
1970	1	0	1	33	114	8	353	70	0	544	2190	5320
1971	1	0	1	34	127	5	330	70	0	532	2415	5879
1972	0	0	0	32	136	7	368	69	0	579	2660	6418
1973	0	0	0	26	200	15	309	72	0	597	2902	7029
1974	0	0	0	25	162	8	282	85	0	537	2952	7270
1975	0	0	0	23	175	7	224	91	0	497	2723	6601
1976	0	0	0	34	193	8	217	95	0	514	2965	7127
1977	0	0	0	25	292	10	240	97	0	640	3120	7590
1978	0	0	0	26	272	10	198	101	0	581	3137	7595
1979	2	0	2	26	187	11	224	104	0	526	3240	7823
1980	30	0	30	25	132	659	207	108	0	1106	3355	8129

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	2.7	0.0	2.7	124.5	6.2	6.1	0.0	2.6	4.7	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	6.3	28.4	0.0	5.3	13.2	174.1
1961	2.0	0.0	2.0	121.6	6.5	5.2	0.0	1.0	4.3	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.2	6.2	26.2	0.0	5.6	13.8	169.3
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	144.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	0.7	4.3	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.4	6.4	27.1	0.0	6.0	14.6	193.3
1963	0.7	0.0	0.7	123.8	6.4	5.6	0.0	0.9	4.4	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	7.0	27.1	0.0	6.3	15.1	172.9
1964	1.0	0.0	1.0	111.5	7.6	8.1	0.0	2.0	6.1	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.2	9.9	36.1	0.0	6.6	15.6	170.8
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	99.8	8.9	7.0	0.0	2.0	5.4	0.4	1.3	3.8	0.3	10.8	40.0	0.0	4.4	10.6	155.4
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	116.0	7.8	5.7	0.0	3.3	4.9	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.4	9.7	35.4	0.0	4.8	11.6	168.2
1967	0.5	0.0	0.5	126.2	7.4	4.3	0.0	4.9	4.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	9.0	31.9	0.0	5.2	12.4	176.2
1968	0.4	0.0	0.4	126.9	9.5	7.7	0.0	4.8	5.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	12.2	42.1	0.0	5.7	13.6	188.7
1969	0.3	0.0	0.3	115.6	6.2	8.8	0.0	5.9	7.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	12.4	42.5	0.0	6.1	14.7	179.3
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	124.9	7.8	12.4	0.0	5.4	6.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	14.3	49.4	0.0	6.5	15.8	196.9
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	128.8	5.4	11.6	0.0	3.4	7.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	*	12.2	41.8	0.0	7.0	17.1	195.0
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	129.0	6.4	13.8	0.0	3.6	8.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.0	14.7	50.1	0.0	7.4	17.9	204.5
1973	0.5	0.0	0.5	113.8	6.6	16.2	0.0	6.1	8.1	0.6	0.8	5.2	0.0	18.2	61.9	0.0	7.4	18.0	201.7
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	109.2	9.0	12.3	0.0	3.3	8.1	0.6	0.8	8.4	0.1	18.9	61.6	0.0	7.0	17.2	195.2
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	10.3	13.1	0.0	3.5	7.9	0.7	0.8	8.7	0.5	21.7	67.2	0.0	6.7	16.2	187.4
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	113.3	9.2	13.9	0.0	3.0	8.0	0.8	0.7	9.7	0.5	21.9	67.7	0.0	7.4	17.8	206.4
1977	0.5	0.0	0.5	88.1	7.6	18.5	0.0	4.4	7.7	0.7	0.7	8.3	0.3	24.6	72.9	0.0	8.1	19.8	189.4
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	77.1	9.5	17.3	0.0	4.2	7.5	0.8	0.6	6.3	0.0	24.5	70.6	0.0	9.0	21.9	180.7
1979	2.3	0.0	2.3	68.6	9.4	20.5	0.0	4.8	8.5	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	26.4	72.5	0.0	10.0	24.1	177.5
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	75.9	7.5	12.7	0.0	3.1	7.8	0.7	0.4	5.4	*	26.2	64.0	0.0	10.0	24.3	174.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	102	0	102	120	928	1045	0	463	1166	67	292	59	36	1118	5174	0	1548	3874
1961	73	0	73	118	980	899	0	181	1072	65	265	155	32	1085	4734	0	1648	4041
1962	49	0	49	139	953	1042	0	126	1084	66	261	178	55	1112	4876	0	1771	4275
1963	26	0	26	120	957	954	0	160	1087	66	254	123	70	1231	4901	0	1841	4414
1964	36	0	36	108	1141	1383	0	356	1524	69	221	112	31	1768	6605	0	1920	4572
1965	21	0	21	97	1344	1208	0	358	1340	72	239	611	44	1876	7092	0	1299	3116
1966	14	0	14	112	1173	986	0	582	1225	75	235	305	54	1702	6338	0	1410	3392
1967	17	0	17	122	1118	740	0	857	1173	71	193	39	24	1591	5805	0	1520	3637
1968	17	0	17	123	1437	1324	0	840	1529	78	212	59	20	2145	7643	0	1663	3978
1969	12	0	12	112	939	1516	0	1038	1837	103	185	60	28	2233	7939	0	1794	4306
1970	10	0	10	121	1177	2125	0	957	1804	104	192	123	31	2525	9039	0	1911	4643
1971	12	0	12	125	813	1993	0	605	1851	116	200	73	0	2202	7853	0	2057	5007
1972	7	0	7	126	965	2362	0	628	2264	124	191	225	0	2636	9396	0	2168	5232
1973	19	0	19	112	995	2783	0	1077	2169	104	155	831	0	3164	11279	0	2182	5285
1974	7	0	7	107	1355	2113	0	590	2176	100	153	1341	10	3249	11086	0	2050	5048
1975	0	0	0	95	1550	2243	0	620	2125	120	145	1380	82	3655	11920	0	1960	4752
1976	7	0	7	111	1386	2378	0	527	2163	133	135	1538	76	3729	12065	0	2166	5207
1977	18	0	18	86	1152	3178	0	782	2091	118	128	1317	47	4199	13012	0	2382	5795
1978	85	0	85	76	1432	2971	0	744	2044	127	105	1005	0	4173	12601	0	2645	6404
1979	93	0	93	67	1421	3518	0	842	2303	133	104	248	0	4569	13138	0	2922	7055
1980	7	0	7	74	1135	2186	0	548	2132	118	84	860	4	4515	11581	0	2945	7136

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	0.2	1.5	93.3	0.0	141.9	0.1	0.2	171.8
1980	0.0	39.3	1.0	31.4	13.7	0.2	1.3	87.8	0.0	135.4	0.1	0.2	175.0

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	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	60
1970	0	30	289	3156	3162	107	166	12884	11	19775	26	62
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	58
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	55
1977	0	22	142	5090	2624	74	213	17780	0	25924	23	56
1978	0	23	137	6005	2481	59	229	18716	0	27628	19	47
1979	0	29	109	5548	2548	67	240	17769	0	26280	23	56
1980	0	38	193	5386	2512	62	213	16721	0	25088	25	61

[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.
[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
1980	201.9	0.0	201.9	58.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	263.2

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	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
1980	11406	0	11406	56	276	0	0	79	355	94	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	*	80.5	1750.7	0.0	169.0	0.0	0.0	-63.4	3015.1
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	91.8	1861.1	0.0	207.1	0.0	0.0	-72.3	3110.2
1962	645.1	491.1	37.6	14.8	553.0	93.7	32.5	11.8	13.4	524.4	561.0	*	94.4	1936.6	0.7	229.8	0.0	0.0	-44.0	3259.3
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	106.3	1971.8	7.0	211.3	0.0	0.0	-38.3	3342.6
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	108.8	1957.7	4.6	212.7	0.0	0.0	-48.3	3413.5
1965	769.4	561.9	41.4	8.4	601.2	134.1	31.9	12.7	13.5	568.4	661.9	*	131.4	2205.0	8.6	209.8	0.0	0.0	-41.5	3713.3
1966	744.7	652.6	42.3	6.0	590.8	147.7	29.8	13.2	14.0	596.9	749.5	*	138.9	2329.2	9.3	238.6	0.0	0.0	-41.4	3933.1
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	152.6	2477.9	13.3	249.1	0.0	0.0	-51.8	4035.2
1968	709.8	659.7	33.9	3.1	623.4	197.4	36.1	14.1	14.3	629.1	834.0	*	154.5	2539.8	12.1	260.5	0.0	0.0	-52.4	4129.5
1969	665.4	704.9	35.6	2.5	632.8	218.9	37.5	16.8	13.1	676.7	856.4	*	156.1	2646.5	14.0	287.1	0.0	0.0	-46.7	4271.2
1970	615.7	732.9	37.2	1.9	647.3	217.6	39.7	17.0	13.3	686.8	958.7	*	154.7	2774.2	46.9	272.8	0.0	0.0	-52.0	4390.5
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	148.8	2872.8	70.7	275.3	0.0	0.0	-80.8	4330.0
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	153.2	2978.6	69.8	305.0	0.0	0.0	-82.2	4350.4
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	156.8	3033.2	78.8	328.9	0.0	0.0	-27.7	4488.9
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	149.5	2778.1	103.5	333.2	0.0	0.0	-43.8	4189.7
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	146.0	2694.4	144.4	311.7	0.0	0.0	-62.6	3989.0
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	165.5	2903.0	173.0	324.4	0.0	0.0	-68.5	4304.1
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	180.6	2902.7	221.7	300.0	0.0	0.0	-60.3	4268.7
1978	297.0	578.8	40.3	1.5	662.4	220.6	31.2	21.8	13.6	761.3	962.1	0.1	188.6	2903.7	237.4	320.7	0.0	0.0	-47.3	4290.4
1979	312.6	636.3	37.2	1.7	517.7	203.2	20.5	24.6	14.2	720.1	819.4	0.4	190.1	2549.1	196.9	397.7	0.0	0.7	-50.1	4043.3
1980	312.8	756.4	32.7	1.7	420.9	205.5	13.1	22.7	12.7	669.3	709.8	0.4	142.5	2231.3	205.1	348.3	0.0	0.1	2.0	3855.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	12724	304529	0	15709	0	0	-18577
1961	25625	435	5163	13061	86463	12341	6627	2817	2250	95770	84394	10	14469	323363	0	19449	0	0	-21197
1962	24793	474	5661	2932	94930	16679	5731	2948	2207	99824	89239	7	14818	334975	61	21768	0	0	-12900
1963	25688	507	6188	2586	95745	17692	5579	3271	2206	102498	88672	22	16802	341262	591	20163	0	0	-11218
1964	28868	514	5555	2269	94974	18971	5351	3764	2317	104922	84284	27	17391	339825	382	20335	0	0	-14169
1965	29317	545	6232	1664	103216	23785	5623	3174	2221	108212	105286	2	20935	380350	727	20072	0	0	-12154
1966	28479	632	6376	1179	101433	26189	5250	3302	2307	113635	119219	1	22201	401092	798	22910	0	0	-12123
1967	28370	589	5413	751	105764	32359	5575	3253	2146	115674	130771	0	24163	425867	1153	23883	0	0	-15196
1968	27204	640	5103	610	107019	34977	6364	3697	2358	119755	132660	3	24296	436842	1074	25050	0	0	-15362
1969	25677	684	5363	489	108641	38746	6622	4415	2159	128829	136213	7	24353	455836	1272	27477	0	0	-13680
1970	24246	711	5605	385	111117	38492	6994	4506	2199	130739	152487	7	24151	476682	4273	25995	0	0	-15244
1971	17930	717	5544	343	113833	39440	7640	4757	2238	137010	159609	218	23235	493868	6521	26273	0	0	-23695
1972	14529	693	5438	307	118242	43658	7730	5303	2397	140964	164123	229	23750	512140	6465	29387	0	0	-24092
1973	14836	683	7334	275	117436	43537	5946	5179	2063	145099	169669	224	24189	520950	7227	31657	0	0	-8126
1974	15324	627	6767	304	106426	38367	5396	4753	1976	134343	155327	68	22936	477044	9272	31908	0	0	-12844
1975	12719	577	5720	317	103264	39312	5206	5188	1948	133463	146837	13	22326	463593	13111	29955	0	0	-18360
1976	14618	596	5503	291	113550	38866	6809	5580	2164	143459	157812	11	25488	499531	15659	31271	0	0	-20082
1977	13615	562	5579	309	113413	39438	5727	5865	2090	141083	157773	16	27881	499174	20590	28754	0	0	-17677
1978	12271	570	6066	306	113723	39009	5510	5928	2244	144925	153037	19	29259	500026	21701	30952	0	0	-13863
1979	12770	624	5602	331	88874	35941	3621	6680	2349	137083	130340	57	29405	440283	18507	38411	0	71	-14694
1980	12690	737	4926	334	72259	36341	2309	6183	2091	127422	112893	57	22024	386840	19276	33641	0	13	591

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	567.8	717.1	368.6	596.5	765.5	937.9	757.4	763.6	619.2	-63.4	158.7	397.1	3015.1
1961	601.2	760.4	399.3	571.3	758.9	999.6	772.2	778.9	650.9	-72.3	167.6	411.0	3110.2
1962	640.2	803.7	413.2	589.4	784.9	1081.1	778.3	785.2	686.7	-44.0	188.2	454.5	3259.3
1963	646.6	819.8	409.9	666.9	813.0	1050.1	799.6	805.9	711.9	-38.3	198.3	475.4	3342.6
1964	643.2	826.7	384.1	657.8	852.6	1099.0	823.7	829.9	758.2	-48.3	209.9	499.9	3413.5
1965	683.9	881.3	459.8	751.3	956.3	1224.2	850.2	856.4	804.4	-41.5	224.5	538.4	3713.3
1966	707.7	920.4	507.5	818.1	998.8	1283.2	905.2	911.3	855.2	-41.4	239.0	574.8	3933.1
1967	706.9	933.9	547.9	877.8	970.0	1259.9	958.0	963.6	904.2	-51.8	251.2	601.2	4035.2
1968	726.3	973.9	542.8	895.6	971.4	1262.6	992.3	997.4	949.2	-52.4	264.4	632.4	4129.5
1969	740.5	1010.3	536.7	915.0	975.2	1291.9	1049.0	1053.9	1016.5	-46.7	285.2	684.6	4271.2
1970	758.2	1056.4	551.8	958.0	980.8	1298.5	1072.5	1077.6	1079.2	-52.0	299.6	727.6	4390.5
1971	760.9	1073.6	529.8	953.7	873.5	1190.0	1107.9	1112.8	1138.8	-80.8	308.0	749.9	4330.0
1972	779.2	1102.8	531.5	975.1	839.0	1159.8	1108.1	1112.7	1174.8	-82.2	320.1	772.5	4350.4
1973	747.8	1092.4	526.6	996.1	887.6	1236.5	1159.3	1163.9	1195.4	-27.7	341.2	826.5	4488.9
1974	715.2	1048.2	480.6	929.8	808.4	1161.1	1045.7	1050.6	1183.6	-43.8	329.2	810.6	4189.7
1975	688.8	1024.3	437.3	898.3	717.6	1035.9	1025.5	1030.5	1182.5	-62.6	327.0	792.8	3989.0
1976	743.6	1085.8	501.0	963.9	830.5	1163.2	1086.4	1091.2	1211.1	-68.5	335.7	806.9	4304.1
1977	722.1	1070.9	489.3	960.8	801.1	1163.2	1069.2	1073.8	1247.3	-60.3	345.8	841.2	4268.7
1978	723.8	1073.3	502.0	981.2	775.2	1149.4	1082.5	1086.4	1254.2	-47.3	352.8	854.2	4290.4
1979	601.2	953.1	387.9	870.2	764.9	1148.1	1067.2	1071.9	1272.2	-50.1	357.9	864.2	4043.3
1980	585.2	942.4	422.0	914.9	614.5	989.5	1004.4	1009.1	1227.9	2.0	359.3	870.6	3855.9

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	266.1	23.7	8.5	298.3	42.6	106.7	717.1
1961	3.9	30.4	34.4	248.0	280.9	29.5	8.5	318.9	46.1	113.1	760.4
1962	4.4	24.5	28.9	263.5	313.1	25.9	8.8	347.8	47.9	115.6	803.7
1963	3.3	22.8	26.1	272.4	313.5	25.0	9.6	348.1	51.0	122.2	819.8
1964	2.5	18.6	21.1	278.2	309.7	23.0	11.2	343.9	54.3	129.2	826.7
1965	3.0	15.3	18.3	296.8	336.2	23.6	9.0	368.9	58.1	139.3	881.3
1966	2.4	12.5	14.9	335.1	326.9	21.6	9.2	357.7	62.5	150.3	920.4
1967	1.4	10.3	11.7	323.7	341.3	21.9	8.3	371.5	66.9	160.0	933.9
1968	1.3	8.7	10.0	329.2	350.0	28.3	8.9	387.1	73.0	174.6	973.9
1969	0.8	6.9	7.7	341.6	350.3	30.1	10.8	391.2	79.3	190.4	1010.3
1970	0.7	8.1	8.7	357.3	350.0	31.6	10.5	392.1	87.0	211.3	1056.4
1971	0.5	8.3	8.8	363.0	345.4	32.8	10.8	389.0	91.1	221.7	1073.6
1972	0.5	5.9	6.3	373.2	353.7	33.9	12.1	399.7	94.8	228.8	1102.8
1973	0.6	5.9	6.4	349.5	352.7	27.6	11.6	391.9	100.7	243.9	1092.4
1974	0.9	5.0	5.8	349.2	325.5	24.1	10.5	360.1	96.2	236.9	1048.2
1975	1.0	3.1	4.2	333.9	318.0	21.2	11.4	350.7	98.0	237.5	1024.3
1976	0.3	3.4	3.7	346.4	352.5	29.1	12.0	393.6	100.5	241.6	1085.8
1977	0.6	3.3	3.9	331.8	352.0	22.2	12.2	386.4	101.6	247.2	1070.9
1978	1.6	3.9	5.4	336.3	351.0	19.8	11.3	382.1	102.2	247.4	1073.3
1979	1.1	2.8	3.9	318.7	254.8	11.1	12.7	278.6	103.1	248.9	953.1
1980	1.2	2.0	3.2	341.9	218.5	9.8	11.8	240.1	104.3	252.8	942.4

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	146	1369	1515	225	45683	4174	2131	51988	12496	31267
1961	148	1250	1398	240	48220	5205	2108	55533	13512	33136
1962	165	1011	1176	255	53752	4565	2196	60512	14032	33882
1963	122	956	1079	264	53816	4406	2392	60615	14938	35818
1964	94	778	872	270	53168	4055	2789	60013	15905	37872
1965	111	639	750	288	57721	4161	2252	64134	17027	40837
1966	91	526	616	324	56122	3811	2286	62219	18316	44050
1967	54	443	497	314	58592	3858	2170	64620	19602	46906
1968	48	377	425	319	60079	4990	2324	67393	21394	51169
1969	31	300	331	331	60144	5310	2829	68282	23255	55817
1970	26	350	375	347	60085	5581	2779	68445	25492	61917
1971	20	358	378	352	59300	5783	2869	67952	26691	64972
1972	17	255	273	363	60715	5981	3215	69910	27787	67051
1973	22	241	262	343	60550	4867	3096	68513	29508	71482
1974	34	209	243	341	55874	4251	2825	62950	28193	69424
1975	41	133	174	327	54601	3746	3078	61425	28710	69605
1976	12	141	153	340	60521	5126	3222	68869	29462	70816
1977	24	133	157	326	60436	3909	3306	67651	29780	72444
1978	62	153	215	331	60250	3493	3069	66822	29942	72500
1979	43	113	156	313	43738	1962	3458	49158	30207	72936
1980	48	85	133	334	37516	1723	3201	42440	30583	74103

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	7.2	22.1	29.3	65.2	90.2	2.7	1.5	3.3	176.4	274.1	65.1	162.8	596.5
1961	7.3	20.3	27.6	73.3	95.2	3.3	1.5	3.5	194.8	298.4	49.8	122.2	571.3
1962	8.2	16.3	24.5	76.8	106.1	2.9	1.6	3.6	197.8	312.0	51.6	124.6	589.4
1963	6.1	15.2	21.3	83.9	106.2	2.8	1.7	4.0	190.0	304.6	75.7	181.4	666.9
1964	4.7	12.4	17.1	83.7	105.0	2.6	2.0	4.2	169.7	283.3	80.9	192.7	657.8
1965	5.5	10.2	15.7	89.3	113.9	2.6	1.6	4.3	232.3	354.8	85.8	205.7	751.3
1966	4.5	8.3	12.8	121.7	110.8	2.4	1.6	4.5	253.6	373.0	91.2	219.4	818.1
1967	2.7	6.9	9.5	126.0	115.7	2.5	1.5	4.9	287.9	412.4	97.2	232.7	877.8
1968	2.4	5.8	8.2	126.7	118.6	3.2	1.6	4.6	280.0	408.0	104.0	248.8	895.6
1969	1.5	4.6	6.1	132.3	118.7	3.4	1.9	5.2	269.1	398.3	111.3	267.1	915.0
1970	1.3	5.4	6.7	143.8	118.6	3.5	1.9	5.5	271.8	401.3	118.5	287.8	958.0
1971	1.0	5.5	6.5	150.0	117.1	3.7	1.9	5.7	244.9	373.3	123.4	300.5	953.7
1972	0.9	3.9	4.8	151.3	119.8	3.8	2.1	6.0	243.6	375.4	130.0	313.7	975.1
1973	1.1	3.9	5.0	145.6	119.5	3.1	2.0	5.9	245.5	376.0	137.2	332.4	996.1
1974	1.6	3.3	5.0	139.6	110.3	2.7	1.9	5.9	215.3	336.0	129.7	319.4	929.8
1975	1.9	2.1	4.0	130.8	107.8	2.4	2.0	6.1	184.2	302.5	134.6	326.4	898.3
1976	0.6	2.2	2.8	146.3	119.5	3.3	2.1	5.9	221.2	351.9	136.0	326.9	963.9
1977	1.1	2.2	3.3	133.4	119.3	2.5	2.1	5.8	222.9	352.6	137.3	334.1	960.8
1978	2.9	2.6	5.5	145.3	118.9	2.2	2.0	6.0	222.1	351.2	140.1	339.1	981.2
1979	2.0	1.9	3.9	146.1	86.3	1.2	2.2	6.1	142.0	237.9	141.2	341.0	870.2
1980	2.2	1.3	3.6	165.7	84.0	1.0	2.1	5.4	160.2	252.7	144.0	348.9	914.9

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	272	912	1184	63	15481	468	376	628	28064	45017	19069	47716
1961	274	834	1108	71	16341	584	372	674	30989	48959	14601	35808
1962	306	674	980	74	18215	512	387	680	31469	51263	15120	36509
1963	227	638	864	81	18237	494	422	755	30214	50122	22172	53161
1964	175	518	694	81	18017	455	492	792	26988	46744	23720	56482
1965	207	426	633	87	19560	467	397	820	36949	58193	25141	60296
1966	168	350	519	118	19018	427	403	864	40337	61050	26732	64290
1967	100	295	396	122	19855	433	383	931	45795	67397	28499	68195
1968	89	251	340	123	20359	560	410	876	44541	66746	30487	72915
1969	57	200	257	128	20381	595	499	994	42799	65269	32610	78273
1970	48	233	281	139	20361	626	490	1052	43227	65757	34723	84336
1971	37	239	276	145	20095	648	506	1093	38954	61297	36175	88058
1972	32	170	202	147	20575	671	567	1143	38745	61700	38098	91930
1973	41	160	201	143	20519	546	546	1114	39043	61769	40212	97411
1974	63	139	202	136	18934	477	499	1115	34249	55273	38020	93623
1975	75	89	164	128	18503	420	543	1162	29294	49922	39455	95654
1976	22	94	116	144	20509	575	569	1126	35183	57961	39856	95799
1977	45	89	134	131	20480	438	583	1102	35451	58055	40253	97922
1978	116	102	218	143	20421	392	542	1135	35331	57820	41050	99396
1979	80	75	155	144	14822	220	610	1166	22583	39401	41395	99950
1980	89	56	146	162	14425	169	565	1035	25482	41675	42205	102262

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	303.2	22.5	325.8	74.2	36.0	76.6	0.0	3.7	1.3	5.7	17.5	140.4	*	80.5	361.8	3.7	49.2	123.2	937.9
1961	283.2	20.3	303.5	63.7	34.3	78.4	0.0	4.8	1.3	5.6	17.4	155.1	0.1	91.8	388.6	3.1	69.7	171.0	999.6
1962	286.3	18.0	304.3	76.7	37.6	87.0	0.0	3.7	1.4	6.1	14.3	156.2	*	94.4	400.7	3.2	86.7	209.4	1081.1
1963	299.7	19.5	319.2	78.7	41.1	86.8	0.0	3.8	1.8	6.1	15.0	151.1	0.1	106.3	412.1	3.0	69.8	167.3	1050.1
1964	347.5	18.9	366.4	85.7	36.9	86.0	0.0	4.8	1.8	6.4	17.7	135.2	0.2	108.8	397.7	2.7	72.9	173.5	1099.0
1965	355.8	15.8	371.6	95.9	41.4	98.7	0.0	5.6	2.0	6.7	19.3	180.9	*	131.4	486.0	2.9	78.8	189.0	1224.2
1966	356.3	13.3	369.6	118.1	42.3	95.7	0.0	5.7	2.3	6.9	18.3	197.5	*	138.9	507.8	3.3	83.5	200.9	1283.2
1967	346.7	12.2	358.9	64.3	35.9	98.7	0.0	7.3	2.6	6.4	15.5	224.3	0.0	152.6	543.4	3.4	85.5	204.5	1259.9
1968	329.1	9.7	338.9	95.1	33.9	97.0	0.0	4.6	3.6	7.1	14.1	219.7	*	154.5	534.4	3.0	85.9	205.4	1262.6
1969	312.7	7.5	320.2	117.7	35.6	99.5	0.0	4.1	4.0	6.0	19.0	210.1	*	156.1	534.4	2.9	93.2	223.6	1291.9
1970	317.8	7.7	325.4	119.1	37.2	97.9	0.0	4.5	4.5	6.1	17.2	211.4	*	154.7	533.4	2.8	92.6	225.0	1298.5
1971	233.1	6.6	239.7	120.7	36.8	97.6	0.0	6.8	5.0	7.0	16.2	190.8	1.4	148.8	510.5	2.7	92.1	224.3	1190.0
1972	203.6	4.5	208.2	106.4	36.1	102.2	0.0	6.1	5.5	7.5	18.5	191.2	1.5	153.2	521.8	2.6	94.0	226.8	1159.8
1973	219.9	4.4	224.3	127.1	48.7	104.0	0.0	3.0	5.5	6.2	14.6	193.7	1.5	156.8	534.0	2.2	102.0	247.0	1236.5
1974	204.6	4.4	209.0	111.5	44.9	94.4	0.0	3.8	5.1	5.9	10.6	171.5	0.4	149.5	486.1	1.8	101.9	250.8	1161.1
1975	153.5	3.7	157.2	106.8	38.0	89.6	4.4	5.9	5.6	6.1	7.1	149.0	0.1	146.0	451.7	2.0	93.0	225.4	1035.9
1976	206.4	4.6	211.1	106.2	36.5	100.5	1.6	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	180.0	0.1	165.5	510.8	2.5	97.8	235.0	1163.2
1977	160.0	4.1	164.1	100.3	37.0	103.6	1.2	7.8	7.1	6.2	9.3	181.2	0.1	180.6	534.2	2.5	105.5	256.6	1163.2
1978	130.5	5.0	135.4	92.6	40.3	103.4	0.0	9.2	8.3	6.7	10.8	177.2	0.1	188.6	544.7	2.5	109.4	264.8	1149.4
1979	147.6	3.5	151.1	89.6	37.2	101.5	0.0	8.2	9.4	7.0	6.4	161.5	0.4	190.1	521.6	2.5	112.2	271.0	1148.1
1980	144.5	2.6	147.1	116.5	32.7	54.1	0.0	2.4	8.7	6.2	8.1	93.3	0.4	142.5	348.4	2.4	109.6	265.5	989.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	11356	932	12288	72	5421	13155	0	660	330	944	3325	22330	3	12724	58891	341	14428	36103
1961	10622	834	11456	62	5163	13453	0	838	322	918	3315	24663	10	14469	63152	288	20439	50125
1962	10742	744	11485	74	5661	14941	0	654	346	999	2719	24851	7	14818	64997	301	25420	61379
1963	11225	818	12043	76	6188	14906	0	678	437	999	2849	24035	22	16802	66917	286	20452	49039
1964	13002	791	13793	83	5555	14761	0	842	459	1049	3369	21508	27	17391	64962	261	21360	50863
1965	13291	661	13952	93	6232	16938	0	996	504	1099	3673	28773	2	20935	79151	275	23101	55403
1966	13311	559	13870	114	6376	16435	0	1012	585	1141	3489	31412	1	22201	82652	321	24478	58869
1967	12959	525	13484	62	5413	16950	0	1284	672	1061	2958	35677	0	24163	88178	326	25046	59932
1968	12285	422	12707	92	5103	16650	0	814	937	1165	2678	34944	3	24296	86591	292	25166	60190
1969	11663	327	11990	114	5363	17085	0	717	1053	985	3617	33413	7	24353	86592	277	27303	65534
1970	11840	333	12172	116	5605	16798	0	787	1189	1003	3281	33625	7	24151	86448	269	27152	65949
1971	8594	286	8880	117	5544	16750	0	1208	1330	1149	3085	30348	218	23235	82868	253	27006	65740
1972	7561	197	7759	104	5438	17546	0	1079	1462	1231	3518	30414	229	23750	84667	251	27549	66177
1973	8194	180	8375	125	7334	17852	0	533	1474	1014	2787	30813	224	24189	86220	209	29883	72389
1974	7834	185	8020	109	6767	16200	0	669	1368	971	2018	27274	68	22936	78271	174	29854	73516
1975	5947	156	6103	105	5720	15376	768	1039	1518	998	1351	23695	13	22326	72805	188	27247	66057
1976	7980	195	8174	104	5503	17248	283	1109	1732	1109	1349	28636	11	25488	82467	242	28650	68865
1977	6367	165	6532	98	5579	17794	206	1379	1917	1027	1779	28822	16	27881	86400	237	30914	75204
1978	5204	197	5401	91	6066	17757	0	1625	2269	1102	2056	28187	19	29259	88342	242	32057	77622
1979	5890	140	6029	88	5602	17425	0	1439	2557	1154	1221	25686	57	29405	84547	243	32897	79431
1980	5767	110	5877	114	4926	9296	0	417	2367	1027	1535	14845	57	22024	56495	233	32109	77800

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	4.3	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	3.2	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	3.5	1030.5
1976	*	3.0	1.5	68.6	208.7	0.2	6.4	740.6	57.4	1083.3	1.4	3.4	1091.2
1977	*	2.7	1.6	67.9	216.3	0.2	6.4	726.0	48.1	1066.4	1.4	3.3	1073.8
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	1086.4
1979	0.0	3.4	1.7	68.8	200.9	0.2	7.2	707.6	77.5	1063.8	1.4	3.3	1071.9
1980	0.0	3.6	1.7	59.8	205.3	0.2	6.5	655.9	71.5	1000.8	1.4	3.4	1009.1

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	200	2	10597	8944	9585	13	1368	90510	16973	137990	522	1306
1961	49	2	13061	8270	12341	15	1332	91782	15092	141891	569	1395
1962	44	3	2932	7807	16679	19	1208	96425	16930	142000	592	1429
1963	43	3	2586	8597	17692	20	1207	98895	16856	145853	544	1305
1964	49	3	2269	8897	18971	24	1268	100761	17887	150076	543	1292
1965	44	3	1664	8815	23785	21	1122	103718	15915	155040	531	1274
1966	40	4	1179	9609	26189	28	1166	109282	17417	164870	523	1257
1967	32	7	751	10241	32359	28	1085	111784	17540	173788	482	1154
1968	27	3	610	9455	34977	26	1192	116202	18269	180731	446	1066
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	1052
1971	11	3	343	10349	39440	52	1089	132832	18232	202337	412	1002
1972	8	3	307	10209	39818	59	1166	136302	15109	202970	393	949
1973	6	3	275	11602	40773	64	1048	141197	17208	212167	393	952
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	1040
1976	1	3	291	11777	36896	57	1055	140984	9134	200193	415	998
1977	0	3	309	11650	38245	58	1063	138202	7650	197178	400	973
1978	0	3	306	11309	38388	48	1142	141734	6818	199745	339	822
1979	0	3	331	11812	35522	54	1195	134695	12323	195933	398	960
1980	0	4	334	10262	36321	50	1064	124853	11367	184251	407	987

[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.
[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	318.2	237.4	0.0	0.0	1254.2
1979	153.7	0.0	153.7	78.5	6.3	2.4	0.0	438.5	447.2	395.2	196.9	0.0	0.7	1272.2
1980	158.8	0.0	158.8	128.6	4.4	0.1	0.0	384.8	389.3	345.9	205.1	0.0	0.1	1227.9

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	12179	123	12302	58	186	0	0	10457	10643	15269	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	798	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	1687	0	84859	90041	31030	15659	0	0
1977	6629	0	6629	4	3054	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
1980	6446	0	6446	124	760	20	0	61199	61979	33408	19276	0	13

[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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	10.4	4.4	186.0	29.0	0.0	22.3	439.5	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	778.4
1961	246.8	52.3	17.8	4.8	78.2	19.2	75.8	10.4	4.3	197.5	30.1	0.0	23.7	461.8	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	813.4
1962	265.1	58.3	20.9	6.7	91.4	21.3	80.1	12.3	4.5	201.0	23.3	0.0	26.1	487.6	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	-5.3	863.7
1963	286.6	64.2	17.4	6.5	93.1	22.4	77.0	13.8	4.5	211.0	20.9	*	27.4	493.9	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	-0.6	889.9
1964	298.2	70.7	18.0	6.2	95.0	23.0	69.3	15.0	4.7	217.0	23.7	*	30.7	502.6	0.0	62.7	0.0	0.0	-3.9	930.2
1965	328.5	78.2	17.9	5.9	100.1	20.2	72.1	16.6	5.1	224.5	29.5	*	34.8	526.7	0.0	56.3	0.0	0.0	-21.0	968.7
1966	383.5	89.6	21.6	4.5	119.8	21.6	72.2	17.7	5.3	239.7	32.9	*	41.2	576.5	0.0	45.6	0.0	0.0	-29.4	1065.9
1967	409.6	101.1	23.0	3.7	118.3	25.0	67.6	16.8	4.5	251.5	33.4	*	42.4	586.2	0.0	52.5	0.0	0.0	-33.6	1115.9
1968	451.2	118.4	23.2	3.5	116.4	29.2	74.8	16.9	4.9	265.6	29.9	0.0	40.6	605.0	0.0	49.1	0.0	0.0	-37.7	1185.9
1969	478.0	140.9	24.0	3.0	118.9	27.6	68.5	19.1	5.1	281.5	38.4	0.0	42.6	628.6	0.0	51.8	0.0	0.0	-40.8	1258.5
1970	497.7	155.9	24.0	2.1	131.4	26.2	65.8	20.5	5.2	296.0	43.5	*	44.3	659.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	-33.1	1325.4
1971	491.6	165.5	25.1	2.0	125.9	26.4	62.7	20.0	5.5	308.3	65.6	0.0	52.8	694.3	0.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	-18.8	1394.6
1972	497.7	168.3	27.4	2.1	134.2	23.1	54.0	21.9	5.9	333.0	100.1	0.0	62.1	763.7	0.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	-22.9	1473.6
1973	537.7	164.1	30.6	2.1	145.0	21.8	43.4	22.3	6.5	346.1	96.8	0.0	57.8	772.4	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	-6.2	1541.9
1974	528.8	143.6	25.9	1.9	129.6	21.8	34.5	21.4	6.3	348.6	86.9	0.1	55.4	732.3	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	17.2	1493.8
1975	476.7	117.1	20.2	1.5	122.1	21.2	33.1	23.6	5.7	351.6	49.0	*	55.0	683.1	15.5	73.4	0.0	0.0	78.3	1444.0
1976	544.8	103.1	19.8	1.1	139.1	20.4	35.1	25.7	6.4	367.9	79.6	*	73.0	768.2	27.7	58.6	0.0	0.0	45.5	1548.0
1977	550.1	73.9	23.5	1.5	157.8	22.5	35.9	23.1	7.3	379.8	91.2	0.0	88.2	830.7	61.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	57.4	1628.2
1978	503.3	83.3	23.6	1.5	144.2	23.0	32.9	27.9	7.8	395.0	80.6	0.0	81.5	818.1	108.5	56.8	0.0	0.0	70.8	1640.8
1979	560.4	133.2	23.3	1.3	170.3	23.5	20.8	31.6	8.2	373.8	74.8	0.0	86.1	813.6	72.5	82.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	1705.6
1980	626.0	157.0	20.5	1.3	139.5	27.8	18.5	29.2	7.3	347.9	57.3	*	84.9	734.2	61.4	56.8	0.0	0.0	36.1	1671.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	2602	724	35409	4610	0	3596	79492	0	4998	0	0	1062
1961	9358	51	2676	956	13433	3579	13364	2583	704	37601	4788	0	3819	83504	0	4721	0	0	679
1962	10073	56	3153	1324	15688	3967	14122	3070	745	38265	3707	0	4214	88255	0	5491	0	0	-1566
1963	10960	62	2620	1284	15981	4165	13573	3442	745	40166	3320	4	4485	89786	0	4363	0	0	-164
1964	11391	69	2712	1236	16311	4274	12219	3741	782	41302	3767	4	5062	91410	0	5989	0	0	-1149
1965	12613	76	2695	1171	17183	3748	12717	4139	835	42743	4686	4	5738	95659	0	5385	0	0	-6145
1966	14814	87	3259	898	20566	3999	12726	4414	868	45622	5235	6	6812	104406	0	4379	0	0	-8610
1967	16046	98	3468	738	20303	4609	11921	4383	735	47879	5310	7	6949	106301	0	5036	0	0	-9848
1968	17686	115	3493	693	19977	5387	13198	4421	807	50567	4750	0	6623	109918	0	4722	0	0	-11041
1969	18960	137	3616	595	20406	5061	12086	5017	835	53581	6107	0	6861	114166	0	4955	0	0	-11955
1970	20343	151	3620	416	22552	4794	11612	5414	851	56350	6922	1	7151	119682	0	4374	0	0	-9703
1971	20346	161	3779	406	21609	4835	11051	5295	915	58684	10433	0	8401	125408	0	5917	0	0	-5503
1972	20585	164	4124	408	23031	4233	9528	5825	979	63390	15926	0	9751	137195	0	6438	0	0	-6706
1973	21827	161	4610	407	24898	3994	7655	5953	1080	65888	15393	0	9194	139073	0	7113	0	0	-1813
1974	21953	140	3899	369	22246	3989	6081	5740	1034	66364	13819	20	8849	132409	0	6590	0	0	5028
1975	19895	115	3048	301	20965	3877	5832	6362	944	66936	7786	0	8925	124976	1405	7055	0	0	22934
1976	22512	101	2988	220	23881	3728	6191	6937	1048	70030	12667	1	11778	139469	2511	5652	0	0	13325
1977	22955	73	3542	290	27096	4101	6327	6273	1205	72296	14499	0	14006	149635	5664	5287	0	0	16814
1978	20848	82	3554	305	24749	4180	5808	7616	1294	75198	12814	0	13193	148712	9917	5482	0	0	20761
1979	22953	131	3509	263	29237	4267	3666	8581	1354	71154	11892	0	13974	147897	6809	7917	0	0	12895
1980	25476	153	3086	261	23943	5054	3259	7944	1206	66222	9115	3	13829	133921	5775	5486	0	0	10573

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	117.3	186.6	32.1	63.6	190.6	295.4	232.4	232.7	202.3	3.6	58.8	147.2	778.4
1961	124.8	199.5	29.7	63.7	203.0	307.1	242.6	243.1	211.1	2.3	61.8	151.6	813.4
1962	136.4	214.2	33.2	70.7	212.7	326.9	251.4	251.9	235.3	-5.3	67.4	162.6	863.7
1963	133.9	218.1	31.7	72.4	211.7	332.5	266.5	266.9	246.8	-0.6	72.5	173.7	889.9
1964	126.8	217.6	30.8	77.3	219.8	359.3	275.7	276.1	281.1	-3.9	82.0	195.2	930.2
1965	129.0	228.8	30.0	91.4	243.5	367.6	280.2	280.9	307.0	-21.0	84.2	201.9	968.7
1966	141.4	252.3	35.6	104.0	275.3	410.1	298.7	299.5	344.3	-29.4	92.5	222.4	1065.9
1967	142.4	262.1	42.6	118.5	274.4	424.2	310.3	311.1	379.7	-33.6	102.0	244.1	1115.9
1968	150.0	286.1	45.8	133.8	267.9	433.6	331.6	332.4	428.2	-37.7	115.2	275.4	1185.9
1969	149.8	302.9	49.8	149.3	275.9	455.3	350.3	351.0	473.5	-40.8	127.2	305.4	1258.5
1970	151.0	322.5	46.1	158.8	289.3	477.6	365.8	366.5	506.4	-33.1	138.0	335.3	1325.4
1971	148.0	333.0	50.1	174.0	309.7	510.6	376.3	377.0	529.3	-18.8	148.7	361.9	1394.6
1972	146.4	339.5	48.6	182.1	337.0	551.8	399.7	400.3	564.9	-22.9	158.8	383.2	1473.6
1973	132.1	347.9	47.1	196.1	335.3	571.8	425.5	426.1	608.2	-6.2	175.9	426.1	1541.9
1974	112.9	332.5	42.7	188.4	309.3	546.6	425.6	426.3	586.0	17.2	174.2	429.0	1493.8
1975	108.8	330.7	42.2	177.9	267.6	511.5	423.2	423.9	524.1	78.3	175.9	426.4	1444.0
1976	122.4	354.6	41.5	183.6	303.0	566.9	442.2	443.0	593.3	45.5	187.7	451.1	1548.0
1977	120.2	376.1	39.4	193.1	318.4	595.9	462.3	463.0	630.6	57.4	200.4	487.5	1628.2
1978	115.2	379.6	40.0	198.5	300.2	581.2	480.9	481.5	633.7	70.8	205.9	498.6	1640.8
1979	117.4	380.8	44.6	203.0	348.4	642.3	478.8	479.5	672.5	44.0	209.8	506.6	1705.6
1980	103.4	388.1	49.2	215.1	329.8	624.7	442.9	443.5	710.1	36.1	218.0	528.2	1671.5

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	33.6	59.1	6.5	99.2	19.8	49.5	186.6
1961	7.5	0.0	7.5	9.8	34.5	66.4	6.4	107.4	21.6	53.1	199.5
1962	8.3	0.0	8.3	11.9	40.3	68.3	7.6	116.2	22.8	55.1	214.2
1963	7.0	0.0	7.0	14.2	38.9	65.3	8.5	112.7	24.8	59.5	218.1
1964	6.1	0.0	6.1	14.4	38.4	58.9	9.1	106.3	26.8	63.9	217.6
1965	5.1	0.0	5.1	15.1	38.8	59.8	10.3	108.9	29.3	70.4	228.8
1966	6.0	0.0	6.0	19.0	45.8	59.9	10.7	116.4	32.6	78.3	252.3
1967	5.6	0.0	5.6	22.1	45.5	59.5	9.7	114.7	35.3	84.4	262.1
1968	5.2	0.0	5.2	25.4	47.2	62.7	9.6	119.5	40.1	96.0	286.1
1969	5.1	0.0	5.1	28.6	46.0	59.4	10.7	116.1	45.0	108.1	302.9
1970	4.1	0.0	4.1	28.2	50.4	57.0	11.3	118.7	50.0	121.5	322.5
1971	3.5	0.0	3.5	31.4	48.0	54.1	11.0	113.1	53.9	131.1	333.0
1972	3.3	0.0	3.3	33.9	51.4	46.0	11.7	109.1	56.6	136.5	339.5
1973	3.8	0.0	3.8	29.0	50.4	39.1	9.7	99.2	63.1	152.7	347.9
1974	3.6	0.0	3.6	27.5	42.4	30.8	8.6	81.8	63.4	156.2	332.5
1975	3.3	0.0	3.3	28.0	41.3	27.8	8.3	77.4	64.8	157.2	330.7
1976	2.6	0.0	2.6	34.4	46.5	30.0	8.9	85.5	68.2	163.9	354.6
1977	2.1	0.0	2.1	32.9	48.6	27.9	8.7	85.2	74.6	181.4	376.1
1978	2.1	0.0	2.1	35.6	42.1	25.1	10.2	77.5	77.3	187.1	379.6
1979	1.3	0.0	1.3	32.8	54.1	17.6	11.6	83.2	77.2	186.3	380.8
1980	1.6	0.0	1.6	34.8	40.8	15.6	10.7	67.1	83.2	201.5	388.1

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	348	0	348	9	5763	10429	1615	17808	5796	14503
1961	283	0	283	10	5924	11715	1607	19246	6344	15558
1962	311	0	311	12	6915	12042	1902	20858	6682	16135
1963	261	0	261	14	6673	11517	2117	20307	7269	17429
1964	229	0	229	14	6585	10379	2257	19221	7864	18726
1965	190	0	190	15	6666	10547	2561	19774	8601	20629
1966	223	0	223	18	7862	10571	2664	21097	9541	22945
1967	208	0	208	21	7817	10493	2527	20837	10337	24735
1968	193	0	193	25	8098	11064	2503	21665	11759	28125
1969	189	0	189	28	7901	10476	2800	21178	13198	31679
1970	153	0	153	27	8657	10045	2999	21701	14660	35608
1971	131	0	131	30	8234	9539	2926	20699	15787	38429
1972	124	0	124	33	8829	8119	3107	20054	16578	40002
1973	142	0	142	28	8647	6904	2598	18149	18480	44768
1974	140	0	140	27	7272	5434	2305	15011	18591	45779
1975	129	0	129	27	7084	4901	2245	14231	18999	46061
1976	101	0	101	34	7989	5295	2400	15683	19987	48041
1977	83	0	83	32	8350	4924	2357	15630	21851	53157
1978	83	0	83	35	7232	4427	2788	14447	22648	54839
1979	52	0	52	32	9282	3106	3141	15529	22614	54602
1980	62	0	62	34	7012	2747	2908	12667	24377	59065

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	17.3	0.0	17.3	3.8	6.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	11.0	9.0	22.5	63.6
1961	14.0	0.0	14.0	4.3	6.8	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	11.4	9.9	24.2	63.7
1962	15.4	0.0	15.4	5.1	7.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	12.7	11.0	26.5	70.7
1963	13.0	0.0	13.0	6.1	7.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.5	12.6	12.0	28.7	72.4
1964	11.4	0.0	11.4	6.8	7.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	12.5	13.8	32.7	77.3
1965	9.4	0.0	9.4	7.5	7.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.7	13.1	18.1	43.3	91.4
1966	11.1	0.0	11.1	9.9	9.0	1.4	1.9	1.5	0.8	14.7	20.1	48.3	104.0
1967	10.3	0.0	10.3	17.6	8.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.9	14.6	22.4	53.6	118.5
1968	9.6	0.0	9.6	21.3	9.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.8	14.9	26.0	62.1	133.8
1969	9.4	0.0	9.4	25.3	9.0	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.0	15.1	29.3	70.2	149.3
1970	7.6	0.0	7.6	22.2	9.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.1	16.2	32.9	79.9	158.8
1971	6.6	0.0	6.6	27.1	9.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	16.3	36.1	87.8	174.0
1972	6.2	0.0	6.2	24.9	10.1	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	17.5	39.1	94.4	182.1
1973	7.1	0.0	7.1	23.5	9.9	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	16.6	43.5	105.4	196.1
1974	6.8	0.0	6.8	21.5	8.3	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.8	14.4	42.1	103.6	188.4
1975	6.2	0.0	6.2	22.0	8.1	0.7	1.5	2.2	1.5	13.9	39.6	96.1	177.9
1976	4.9	0.0	4.9	20.4	9.1	0.7	1.6	2.3	2.5	16.2	41.7	100.3	183.6
1977	3.9	0.0	3.9	18.7	9.6	0.7	1.5	2.3	2.9	16.9	44.8	108.9	193.1
1978	3.9	0.0	3.9	20.7	8.3	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.4	15.4	46.3	112.2	198.5
1979	2.4	0.0	2.4	24.3	10.6	0.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	17.8	46.4	112.0	203.0
1980	2.9	0.0	2.9	26.8	9.7	0.7	1.9	4.1	3.1	19.5	48.5	117.5	215.1

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	647	0	647	4	1132	248	285	203	122	1990	2639	6604
1961	526	0	526	4	1163	279	284	222	112	2059	2890	7087
1962	577	0	577	5	1358	287	336	233	94	2308	3218	7770
1963	485	0	485	6	1311	274	374	254	87	2300	3511	8417
1964	426	0	426	7	1293	247	398	262	100	2302	4030	9596
1965	352	0	352	7	1309	251	452	275	119	2406	5293	12694
1966	414	0	414	10	1544	252	470	293	132	2691	5885	14154
1967	386	0	386	17	1535	250	446	310	141	2682	6562	15703
1968	358	0	358	21	1590	264	442	326	125	2747	7607	18195
1969	351	0	351	25	1552	250	494	332	159	2786	8578	20589
1970	284	0	284	22	1700	239	529	355	178	3002	9636	23405
1971	243	0	243	26	1617	227	516	366	277	3003	10575	25743
1972	230	0	230	24	1734	193	548	377	366	3219	11462	27658
1973	263	0	263	23	1698	164	458	400	306	3027	12758	30905
1974	259	0	259	21	1428	129	407	399	282	2645	12328	30357
1975	240	0	240	22	1391	117	396	414	240	2558	11616	28163
1976	188	0	188	20	1569	126	424	431	400	2949	12234	29406
1977	155	0	155	18	1640	117	416	434	454	3062	13123	31923
1978	154	0	154	20	1420	105	492	447	384	2849	13577	32874
1979	97	0	97	24	1823	74	554	457	375	3284	13594	32822
1980	116	0	116	26	1665	118	513	790	492	3578	14208	34425

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	62.9	0.0	62.9	27.0	17.4	18.2	0.0	8.0	2.8	1.1	5.6	24.8	0.0	22.3	100.2	0.5	29.9	74.9	295.4
1961	66.2	0.0	66.2	35.9	17.8	19.1	0.0	7.8	2.8	1.1	5.8	22.4	0.0	23.7	100.3	0.5	30.2	74.0	307.1
1962	66.3	0.0	66.3	35.1	20.9	23.6	0.0	10.2	3.3	1.2	6.1	19.4	0.0	26.1	110.8	0.4	33.4	80.7	326.9
1963	68.3	0.0	68.3	37.0	17.4	21.9	0.0	10.1	3.8	1.2	6.6	17.6	*	27.4	106.0	0.4	35.6	85.3	332.5
1964	64.4	0.0	64.4	42.9	18.0	22.2	0.0	9.0	4.3	1.3	6.7	19.9	*	30.7	112.1	0.4	41.3	98.3	359.3
1965	66.1	0.0	66.1	46.2	17.9	27.5	0.0	10.9	4.5	1.6	6.8	24.8	*	34.8	128.8	0.4	36.5	87.6	367.6
1966	70.5	0.0	70.5	53.8	21.6	36.2	0.0	10.8	5.1	1.6	6.8	27.3	*	41.2	150.6	0.3	39.6	95.2	410.1
1967	68.5	0.0	68.5	54.7	23.0	35.9	0.0	6.7	5.4	1.5	6.9	29.2	*	42.4	151.0	0.3	44.1	105.6	424.2
1968	64.9	0.0	64.9	62.4	23.2	25.6	0.0	10.6	5.6	1.7	6.9	26.2	0.0	40.6	140.3	0.2	48.9	116.9	433.6
1969	57.4	0.0	57.4	72.4	24.0	24.7	0.0	7.7	6.5	2.0	5.6	32.8	0.0	42.6	145.9	0.2	52.7	126.6	455.3
1970	58.9	0.0	58.9	77.4	24.0	26.3	0.0	7.5	7.0	2.0	5.3	36.4	*	44.3	152.9	0.1	54.9	133.4	477.6
1971	49.6	0.0	49.6	79.0	25.1	26.9	0.0	7.3	6.9	2.3	5.2	54.7	0.0	52.8	181.1	0.1	58.5	142.4	510.6
1972	39.5	0.0	39.5	86.0	27.4	28.2	0.0	6.9	8.0	2.5	4.8	71.5	0.0	62.1	211.3	0.1	62.9	151.9	551.8
1973	40.8	0.0	40.8	97.6	30.6	27.8	0.0	3.3	10.7	3.1	4.5	59.1	0.0	57.8	196.8	0.1	69.1	167.4	571.8
1974	40.2	0.0	40.2	88.9	25.9	23.5	0.0	2.9	11.1	2.9	4.5	53.8	0.1	55.4	180.2	*	68.5	168.7	546.6
1975	34.1	0.0	34.1	63.3	20.2	24.3	0.0	4.6	13.7	2.7	4.1	45.6	*	55.0	170.2	0.1	71.2	172.7	511.5
1976	32.1	0.0	32.1	45.5	19.8	30.3	0.0	4.4	15.1	3.0	3.9	75.8	*	73.0	225.4	*	77.5	186.3	566.9
1977	37.2	0.0	37.2	20.1	23.5	35.1	0.0	7.3	12.7	3.5	3.1	87.5	0.0	88.2	261.0	0.1	80.9	196.7	595.9
1978	40.4	0.0	40.4	24.3	23.6	26.6	0.0	7.2	15.8	3.7	3.1	73.8	0.0	81.5	235.3	*	82.1	198.9	581.2
1979	41.7	0.0	41.7	70.4	23.3	28.0	0.0	2.8	17.8	3.9	2.8	71.6	0.0	86.1	236.2	*	86.1	207.8	642.3
1980	34.5	0.0	34.5	87.7	20.5	24.0	0.0	2.2	16.5	3.5	2.7	53.3	*	84.9	207.5	*	86.2	208.8	624.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	2356	0	2356	26	2617	3118	0	1413	698	179	1074	3947	0	3596	16643	48	8773	21953
1961	2484	0	2484	35	2676	3274	0	1370	688	174	1113	3556	0	3819	16671	45	8843	21687
1962	2489	0	2489	34	3153	4056	0	1794	826	203	1156	3079	0	4214	18482	42	9801	23664
1963	2559	0	2559	36	2620	3760	0	1781	944	203	1263	2800	4	4485	17862	34	10423	24991
1964	2410	0	2410	42	2712	3813	0	1592	1079	213	1268	3165	4	5062	18909	38	12096	28803
1965	2469	0	2469	47	2695	4718	0	1919	1116	258	1303	3945	4	5738	21694	37	10707	25679
1966	2634	0	2634	52	3259	6213	0	1902	1269	268	1291	4341	6	6812	25362	28	11606	27914
1967	2560	0	2560	53	3468	6157	0	1178	1399	250	1305	4647	7	6949	25360	25	12935	30952
1968	2424	0	2424	61	3493	4400	0	1871	1463	275	1315	4165	0	6623	23605	20	14320	34248
1969	2143	0	2143	70	3616	4248	0	1360	1701	322	1073	5215	0	6861	24395	19	15458	37103
1970	2194	0	2194	75	3620	4511	0	1328	1857	328	1004	5797	1	7151	25596	10	16099	39102
1971	1827	0	1827	77	3779	4613	0	1285	1822	386	983	8694	0	8401	29962	7	17147	41740
1972	1467	0	1467	84	4124	4849	0	1216	2130	413	908	11379	0	9751	34762	9	18448	44515
1973	1520	0	1520	96	4610	4766	0	586	2851	505	850	9408	0	9194	32771	6	20259	49077
1974	1539	0	1539	87	3899	4035	0	517	2981	484	855	8558	20	8849	30198	3	20083	49453
1975	1319	0	1319	62	3048	4166	0	814	3677	446	782	7246	0	8925	29104	5	20875	50609
1976	1242	0	1242	45	2988	5204	0	770	4070	495	750	12052	1	11778	38109	2	22721	54613
1977	1482	0	1482	20	3542	6029	0	1286	3454	571	591	13925	0	14006	43404	5	23698	57648
1978	1613	0	1613	24	3554	4573	0	1275	4294	613	591	11740	0	13193	39835	4	24075	58294
1979	1665	0	1665	69	3509	4815	0	486	4839	641	529	11386	0	13974	40178	3	25229	60916
1980	1378	0	1378	86	3086	4112	0	394	4479	571	514	8485	3	13829	35473	3	25254	61190

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	50.6	21.8	0.2	3.3	342.0	1.2	421.0	0.2	0.5	426.3
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	0.5	463.0
1978	0.0	2.6	1.5	59.3	23.0	0.2	4.1	389.6	0.6	478.3	0.2	0.4	481.5
1979	0.0	5.1	1.3	75.0	23.5	0.2	4.3	368.6	0.8	473.7	0.2	0.5	479.5
1980	0.0	6.0	1.3	62.1	27.8	0.2	3.8	341.0	0.6	436.9	0.2	0.4	443.5

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	154
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	8688	3989	48	550	65110	194	78948	55	136
1975	0	4	301	8007	3877	43	498	65740	271	78737	62	151
1976	0	3	220	8818	3728	43	553	68849	215	82426	64	153
1977	0	2	290	9776	4101	46	634	71270	120	86237	65	159
1978	0	3	305	10181	4180	42	681	74159	97	89646	54	132
1979	0	5	263	12879	4267	47	713	70168	131	88468	61	148
1980	0	6	261	10658	5054	44	635	64918	99	81669	50	122

[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.
[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	56.8	108.5	0.0	0.0	633.7
1979	514.9	0.0	514.9	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	81.9	72.5	0.0	0.0	672.5
1980	587.0	0.0	587.0	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.1	56.8	61.4	0.0	0.0	710.1

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	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	9917	0	0
1979	21138	0	21138	1	438	0	0	0	438	7913	6809	0	0
1980	23920	0	23920	2	496	0	0	39	535	5483	5775	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	11.0	106.6	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	-11.9	176.1
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	11.2	104.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	-16.5	172.4
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	11.6	113.8	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	-13.9	183.6
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	14.4	122.1	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	-12.6	192.0
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	15.1	121.6	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	-17.4	193.4
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	14.6	131.5	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	-21.0	203.2
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	15.2	124.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	-20.0	201.8
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	16.5	128.4	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	-36.6	206.0
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	17.1	134.8	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	-38.6	211.5
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	17.1	132.0	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0	-41.1	213.6
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	15.9	125.9	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	-48.4	209.4
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	16.4	130.4	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	-67.6	213.2
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	15.6	129.6	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	-67.9	219.4
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	15.6	129.3	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	-57.7	216.3
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	15.7	126.4	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	-67.9	220.1
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	15.5	125.4	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	-62.3	223.1
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	14.5	123.8	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	-77.8	223.6
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	13.6	121.1	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	-65.9	224.9
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	15.0	128.1	0.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	-114.1	249.2
1979	159.5	29.8	5.8	0.7	49.1	9.2	0.0	8.1	1.2	51.5	5.4	0.3	20.7	151.9	0.0	62.2	0.0	0.0	-138.9	264.5
1980	172.2	23.4	4.6	0.5	47.3	9.6	0.1	7.5	1.1	48.2	4.5	0.4	21.4	145.2	0.0	55.5	0.0	0.0	-149.3	247.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1867	19419	0	1060	0	0	-3500
1961	2070	28	838	346	3712	2086	843	1264	196	7244	558	15	1910	19011	0	1407	0	0	-4842
1962	1969	31	749	679	4492	2252	861	1280	184	7773	521	54	1969	20814	0	1293	0	0	-4086
1963	1725	32	1082	670	4579	2318	939	1446	184	7973	553	67	2451	22263	0	1483	0	0	-3693
1964	1823	33	912	635	4546	2396	923	1208	193	8036	676	29	2587	22140	0	1877	0	0	-5107
1965	1703	32	760	602	5178	2020	52	1154	167	10714	853	36	2485	24019	0	2497	0	0	-6163
1966	2502	32	817	521	5923	2100	81	1310	173	8197	702	103	2613	22541	0	1928	0	0	-5859
1967	3136	32	1264	427	5956	2329	192	1300	145	8168	546	129	2778	23235	0	2770	0	0	-10732
1968	3458	33	1195	402	6166	2731	118	1622	160	8510	606	113	2865	24488	0	2499	0	0	-11324
1969	3586	33	1182	327	5959	2459	119	1755	163	8503	548	154	2832	23999	0	2938	0	0	-12048
1970	4169	33	1189	261	4973	2029	245	1719	166	8766	726	213	2613	22899	0	3108	0	0	-14174
1971	5038	34	998	248	4915	2178	239	1709	147	9183	645	718	2679	23660	0	3919	0	0	-19825
1972	5415	36	854	224	5135	1999	185	1832	158	9575	781	357	2557	23657	0	3939	0	0	-19906
1973	5265	32	1171	203	4626	1817	136	1607	159	9993	898	343	2527	23481	0	3367	0	0	-16915
1974	5699	35	1086	197	4303	1901	103	1584	152	9630	1190	249	2541	22936	0	4084	0	0	-19887
1975	5038	37	997	153	4362	1815	70	1580	158	10044	1101	57	2510	22848	0	4511	0	0	-18251
1976	6893	41	1042	129	4061	1637	61	1663	176	10411	1045	53	2352	22632	0	3720	0	0	-22793
1977	8064	38	862	130	4067	1735	71	1594	177	10430	889	49	2221	22226	0	1569	0	0	-19314
1978	9720	39	1035	140	4194	1642	76	1962	190	10782	950	108	2476	23555	0	5214	0	0	-33436
1979	11101	29	871	129	8434	1689	0	2210	199	9795	858	48	3392	27627	0	6009	0	0	-40696
1980	12357	23	693	107	8118	1778	15	2046	177	9167	717	60	3498	26376	0	5364	0	0	-43752

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	21.4	30.1	14.7	18.3	83.4	84.8	42.8	42.9	25.7	-11.9	3.9	9.8	176.1
1961	22.1	30.5	14.4	18.5	80.3	81.9	41.5	41.6	30.7	-16.5	4.1	10.1	172.4
1962	23.3	32.1	15.1	19.4	81.4	83.3	48.8	48.9	29.0	-13.9	4.4	10.6	183.6
1963	23.3	32.5	13.9	18.5	89.0	91.3	49.6	49.7	28.8	-12.6	4.8	11.4	192.0
1964	22.6	32.4	13.0	17.8	90.5	93.0	50.1	50.2	34.6	-17.4	5.1	12.1	193.4
1965	20.4	30.9	28.5	33.6	86.8	89.6	49.0	49.0	39.5	-21.0	5.4	13.1	203.2
1966	22.2	34.8	16.7	23.4	87.1	92.0	51.5	51.6	44.3	-20.0	7.2	17.2	201.8
1967	21.6	34.7	14.7	21.6	90.5	95.9	53.8	53.8	62.1	-36.6	7.5	17.9	206.0
1968	22.6	36.7	14.8	21.8	87.9	94.4	58.5	58.6	66.3	-38.6	8.2	19.5	211.5
1969	22.9	37.9	14.4	22.0	90.1	97.2	56.4	56.5	70.9	-41.1	8.8	21.0	213.6
1970	22.1	38.5	14.8	22.9	84.7	93.1	54.9	54.9	81.3	-48.4	9.6	23.3	209.4
1971	20.9	38.2	14.8	22.5	83.8	93.8	58.7	58.8	102.7	-67.6	10.2	24.8	213.2
1972	23.2	41.8	15.8	24.1	80.4	92.3	61.1	61.1	106.9	-67.9	11.4	27.5	219.4
1973	18.9	37.8	15.6	25.0	76.4	90.7	62.7	62.8	100.4	-57.7	12.5	30.2	216.3
1974	20.4	41.0	20.5	30.2	74.3	88.6	60.3	60.4	112.6	-67.9	12.9	31.8	220.1
1975	20.7	42.9	20.7	30.0	75.5	87.2	62.9	63.0	105.6	-62.3	12.7	30.7	223.1
1976	20.1	44.0	19.7	29.7	72.6	84.7	65.0	65.2	123.9	-77.8	13.5	32.6	223.6
1977	19.0	44.1	18.4	28.8	68.5	82.3	69.6	69.7	115.3	-65.9	14.4	35.0	224.9
1978	22.6	50.6	21.1	34.0	76.0	92.5	71.9	72.0	171.7	-114.1	16.8	40.8	249.2
1979	28.2	57.5	21.5	34.7	81.8	100.1	72.1	72.2	199.8	-138.9	17.9	43.1	264.5
1980	23.2	51.9	21.2	34.5	69.2	87.6	72.9	73.1	209.7	-149.3	17.7	42.8	247.1

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	4.2	4.9	3.2	12.2	2.5	6.2	30.1
1961	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.3	5.0	4.7	3.2	12.9	2.4	5.9	30.5
1962	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.9	5.6	4.8	3.3	13.7	2.6	6.2	32.1
1963	3.8	0.0	3.8	5.0	5.8	5.3	3.4	14.5	2.7	6.5	32.5
1964	3.2	0.0	3.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	3.0	13.7	2.9	6.9	32.4
1965	2.9	0.0	2.9	6.8	7.4	0.2	3.0	10.7	3.1	7.5	30.9
1966	3.0	0.0	3.0	6.9	8.4	0.3	3.5	12.2	3.7	8.9	34.8
1967	2.6	0.0	2.6	6.7	8.2	0.7	3.4	12.3	3.9	9.2	34.7
1968	2.1	0.0	2.1	7.4	8.3	0.6	4.2	13.1	4.1	9.9	36.7
1969	1.7	0.0	1.7	7.9	8.0	0.6	4.7	13.3	4.4	10.6	37.9
1970	1.3	0.0	1.3	8.4	6.4	1.1	4.8	12.3	4.8	11.6	38.5
1971	1.2	0.0	1.2	8.8	5.2	1.0	4.8	11.0	5.0	12.2	38.2
1972	1.0	0.0	1.0	10.6	5.8	0.8	5.0	11.6	5.5	13.2	41.8
1973	0.9	0.0	0.9	8.4	4.6	0.5	4.5	9.6	5.5	13.4	37.8
1974	1.6	0.0	1.6	9.8	4.6	0.1	4.4	9.1	5.9	14.6	41.0
1975	1.4	0.0	1.4	10.4	4.4	0.1	4.4	8.9	6.5	15.7	42.9
1976	1.2	0.0	1.2	10.4	3.7	0.2	4.7	8.6	7.0	16.8	44.0
1977	1.6	0.0	1.6	10.4	2.5	0.1	4.3	7.0	7.3	17.8	44.1
1978	2.4	0.0	2.4	12.6	2.5	0.1	5.0	7.6	8.2	19.8	50.6
1979	1.6	0.0	1.6	11.8	9.1	0.0	5.6	14.8	8.6	20.7	57.5
1980	1.3	0.0	1.3	9.9	6.8	*	5.2	12.0	8.4	20.3	51.9

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	195	0	195	4	716	860	787	2363	728	1821
1961	182	0	182	4	867	828	796	2491	710	1742
1962	177	0	177	5	962	851	821	2635	755	1823
1963	141	0	141	5	992	930	858	2780	800	1919
1964	121	0	121	6	942	910	754	2606	847	2017
1965	108	0	108	7	1271	40	757	2069	911	2186
1966	114	0	114	7	1438	59	869	2367	1087	2613
1967	98	0	98	6	1405	120	887	2413	1131	2707
1968	80	0	80	7	1422	107	1098	2626	1214	2903
1969	64	0	64	8	1367	108	1243	2718	1294	3105
1970	50	0	50	8	1102	190	1281	2573	1399	3399
1971	43	0	43	9	890	184	1261	2335	1472	3582
1972	36	0	36	10	1001	139	1318	2458	1598	3857
1973	35	0	35	8	788	91	1197	2075	1623	3931
1974	59	0	59	10	784	23	1172	1980	1739	4282
1975	53	0	53	10	757	21	1181	1959	1901	4608
1976	45	0	45	10	644	27	1268	1938	2050	4928
1977	65	0	65	10	430	24	1181	1635	2148	5226
1978	95	0	95	12	437	17	1355	1809	2399	5809
1979	65	0	65	12	1570	0	1527	3097	2516	6075
1980	52	0	52	10	1168	5	1414	2586	2456	5951

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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 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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	9.7	0.0	9.7	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	2.1	1.0	2.6	18.3
1961	9.0	0.0	9.0	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.2	2.9	18.5
1962	8.8	0.0	8.8	4.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.3	3.0	19.4
1963	7.0	0.0	7.0	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.3	3.2	18.5
1964	6.0	0.0	6.0	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	2.6	1.4	3.4	17.8
1965	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	14.5	1.3	18.0	1.5	3.6	33.6
1966	5.7	0.0	5.7	6.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	4.6	2.0	4.8	23.4
1967	4.9	0.0	4.9	6.3	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	3.6	2.0	4.8	21.6
1968	4.0	0.0	4.0	7.3	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	3.5	2.1	4.9	21.8
1969	3.2	0.0	3.2	7.7	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	3.5	2.2	5.4	22.0
1970	2.5	0.0	2.5	8.6	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	3.8	2.3	5.7	22.9
1971	2.2	0.0	2.2	9.3	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	3.3	2.3	5.5	22.5
1972	1.8	0.0	1.8	10.1	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.9	2.4	5.9	24.1
1973	1.7	0.0	1.7	10.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.4	3.8	2.7	6.6	25.0
1974	2.9	0.0	2.9	11.8	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	3.4	5.8	2.8	6.9	30.2
1975	2.6	0.0	2.6	12.7	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	3.2	5.5	2.7	6.6	30.0
1976	2.2	0.0	2.2	12.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.4	3.0	5.1	2.9	7.1	29.7
1977	3.0	0.0	3.0	11.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.2	3.9	3.0	7.4	28.8
1978	4.4	0.0	4.4	12.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.7	4.6	3.8	9.2	34.0
1979	3.0	0.0	3.0	12.3	2.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.7	6.2	3.9	9.3	34.7
1980	2.4	0.0	2.4	11.3	3.7	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.5	7.5	3.9	9.4	34.5

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	362	0	362	3	162	0	139	31	73	405	299	749
1961	338	0	338	3	197	0	141	34	34	405	350	860
1962	330	0	330	4	218	0	145	34	12	410	368	889
1963	262	0	262	5	225	0	151	33	22	431	395	948
1964	225	0	225	4	214	0	133	45	98	489	414	985
1965	201	0	201	5	288	0	134	2756	205	3383	438	1050
1966	211	0	211	6	326	0	153	194	173	846	580	1395
1967	183	0	183	6	319	0	157	136	65	676	592	1418
1968	148	0	148	7	322	0	194	151	18	686	603	1442
1969	119	0	119	7	310	0	219	106	56	691	654	1569
1970	93	0	93	8	250	0	226	151	103	730	688	1671
1971	80	0	80	9	202	0	222	158	69	652	660	1607
1972	67	0	67	10	227	0	233	114	168	742	715	1726
1973	64	0	64	10	179	0	211	109	226	725	804	1947
1974	110	0	110	12	178	0	207	108	543	1036	826	2035
1975	99	0	99	12	172	0	208	95	507	982	794	1926
1976	84	0	84	12	146	0	224	79	481	930	860	2068
1977	120	0	120	11	98	0	208	76	348	730	886	2155
1978	177	0	177	12	99	0	239	81	436	854	1108	2684
1979	121	0	121	12	356	0	269	71	435	1132	1135	2739
1980	96	0	96	11	639	0	249	73	401	1363	1133	2746

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	13.5	0.0	13.5	20.3	7.1	11.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	15.2	3.3	0.3	11.0	49.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	84.8
1961	11.1	0.0	11.1	21.7	5.6	11.5	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	14.4	3.1	0.1	11.2	47.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	81.9
1962	9.6	0.0	9.6	22.7	5.0	13.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	14.8	3.1	0.4	11.6	49.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	83.3
1963	9.8	0.0	9.8	23.5	7.2	13.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	15.0	3.3	0.4	14.4	55.8	0.0	0.7	1.6	91.3
1964	11.0	0.0	11.0	24.4	6.0	13.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	15.0	3.6	0.2	15.1	55.2	0.0	0.8	1.8	93.0
1965	11.5	0.0	11.5	21.5	5.0	15.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	13.2	3.9	0.2	14.6	53.9	0.0	0.8	2.0	89.6
1966	11.9	0.0	11.9	19.5	5.4	16.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	13.5	3.0	0.7	15.2	55.7	0.0	1.4	3.5	92.0
1967	11.7	0.0	11.7	19.9	8.4	16.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	13.0	2.6	0.9	16.5	58.8	0.0	1.6	3.8	95.9
1968	9.4	0.0	9.4	19.4	7.9	15.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	13.1	3.1	0.7	17.1	59.1	0.0	1.9	4.6	94.4
1969	13.5	0.0	13.5	18.0	7.8	15.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	12.9	2.5	1.0	17.1	58.6	0.0	2.1	5.0	97.2
1970	13.6	0.0	13.6	16.3	7.9	12.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	12.2	3.5	1.4	15.9	54.8	0.0	2.5	6.0	93.1
1971	11.6	0.0	11.6	16.1	6.6	12.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	12.8	2.2	4.8	16.4	56.1	0.0	2.9	7.1	93.8
1972	11.2	0.0	11.2	16.1	5.7	12.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	12.4	3.7	2.4	15.6	53.1	0.0	3.5	8.4	92.3
1973	9.0	0.0	9.0	14.3	7.8	9.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	12.3	4.2	2.3	15.6	53.1	0.0	4.2	10.1	90.7
1974	8.6	0.0	8.6	14.6	7.2	9.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	11.9	4.0	1.7	15.7	51.1	0.0	4.1	10.2	88.6
1975	13.1	0.0	13.1	14.3	6.6	9.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	11.5	3.7	0.4	15.5	48.1	0.0	3.4	8.3	87.2
1976	8.8	0.0	8.8	19.0	6.9	7.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	11.0	3.5	0.4	14.5	44.7	0.0	3.6	8.6	84.7
1977	11.9	0.0	11.9	16.4	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	10.3	3.4	0.3	13.6	40.2	0.0	4.0	9.8	82.3
1978	17.6	0.0	17.6	14.9	6.9	5.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	10.1	3.2	0.7	15.0	43.4	0.0	4.8	11.7	92.5
1979	19.4	0.0	19.4	5.6	5.8	16.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	9.6	2.4	0.3	20.7	56.7	0.0	5.4	13.0	100.1
1980	14.8	0.0	14.8	2.0	4.6	14.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	8.1	2.0	0.4	21.4	52.4	0.0	5.4	13.0	87.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	507	0	507	20	1072	1883	0	44	266	44	2889	527	51	1867	8643	0	121	302
1961	417	0	417	21	838	1969	0	15	308	43	2740	500	15	1910	8337	0	134	329
1962	359	0	359	22	749	2227	0	10	289	22	2827	488	54	1969	8635	0	161	390
1963	366	0	366	23	1082	2335	0	9	408	22	2861	526	67	2451	9761	0	198	475
1964	410	0	410	24	912	2362	0	14	302	23	2860	577	29	2587	9665	0	220	524
1965	428	0	428	21	760	2700	0	12	250	20	2510	623	36	2485	9395	0	241	579
1966	446	0	446	19	817	2831	0	22	266	21	2578	477	103	2613	9728	0	421	1012
1967	439	0	439	19	1264	2763	0	72	231	22	2467	412	129	2778	10139	0	466	1115
1968	351	0	351	19	1195	2719	0	11	301	24	2495	486	113	2865	10210	0	565	1351
1969	502	0	502	17	1182	2720	0	11	281	27	2459	405	154	2832	10070	0	614	1475
1970	506	0	506	16	1189	2172	0	55	210	28	2315	557	213	2613	9352	0	720	1749
1971	428	0	428	16	998	2078	0	55	225	20	2438	345	718	2679	9555	0	849	2067
1972	415	0	415	16	854	2060	0	46	280	21	2353	587	357	2557	9114	0	1023	2469
1973	336	0	336	14	1171	1653	0	45	199	54	2346	670	343	2527	9007	0	1222	2959
1974	329	0	329	14	1086	1565	0	80	204	52	2262	631	249	2541	8670	0	1210	2980
1975	509	0	509	14	997	1574	0	49	190	21	2193	594	57	2510	8185	0	1007	2440
1976	341	0	341	19	1042	1275	0	35	170	23	2096	564	53	2352	7610	0	1049	2521
1977	475	0	475	16	862	976	0	48	203	26	1956	541	49	2221	6883	0	1175	2858
1978	702	0	702	15	1035	967	0	59	366	28	1924	514	108	2476	7477	0	1418	3433
1979	776	0	776	5	871	2798	0	0	412	29	1824	379	48	3392	9754	0	1572	3796
1980	591	0	591	2	693	2449	0	10	381	26	1540	316	60	3498	8973	0	1576	3819

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	10.2	10.3	*	0.6	38.1	0.0	60.2	*	0.1	60.4
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
1980	0.0	0.2	0.5	22.0	9.6	*	0.9	39.7	0.0	72.8	*	0.1	73.1

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	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	1756	1901	1	100	7260	0	11214	8	20
1975	0	*	153	1834	1815	1	137	7756	0	11696	11	26
1976	0	*	129	1929	1637	1	152	8236	0	12085	11	26
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
1980	0	*	107	3778	1778	2	151	7553	0	13369	12	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.
[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	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.7
1979	135.3	0.0	135.3	*	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	199.8
1980	153.7	0.0	153.7	*	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.7

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	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	3108	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
1980	11618	0	11618	*	84	0	0	0	84	5364	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	14.0	18.6	405.3	72.7	0.6	54.1	793.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	172.7	2990.6
1961	1188.4	746.5	39.4	6.4	137.2	13.7	14.4	15.2	18.1	403.6	57.3	0.6	50.7	756.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	189.6	2881.2
1962	1260.4	784.6	43.1	7.3	141.9	16.9	18.7	18.0	18.5	419.9	51.5	0.8	52.1	788.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	181.8	3015.8
1963	1275.7	823.7	43.1	7.1	153.3	17.3	19.5	19.2	18.5	424.2	49.0	0.7	59.2	811.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	186.1	3096.9
1964	1302.3	851.8	43.8	7.0	158.6	18.8	18.1	17.9	19.4	433.3	57.8	0.7	66.2	841.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	195.0	3191.2
1965	1357.2	908.5	48.1	6.8	161.6	19.8	35.9	20.7	20.1	449.0	67.9	0.6	73.8	904.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	181.3	3351.7
1966	1458.6	975.8	47.1	5.5	179.0	23.4	33.6	21.6	20.9	475.2	51.4	0.4	71.3	929.4	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	164.0	3528.0
1967	1444.1	993.6	46.2	4.3	179.1	31.1	38.2	25.3	18.8	483.9	43.1	0.4	73.0	943.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	155.4	3536.6
1968	1520.9	1018.5	64.4	4.0	198.5	35.8	42.1	28.4	20.6	512.9	37.9	0.3	89.1	1034.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	145.5	3719.0
1969	1605.3	1064.0	60.0	3.1	200.3	37.9	40.7	33.8	21.6	534.7	38.8	0.5	89.6	1061.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	142.8	3873.3
1970	1635.3	1085.6	59.3	2.6	200.6	35.4	36.8	31.4	22.0	558.4	41.1	0.5	85.8	1073.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	170.5	3965.4
1971	1555.5	1120.8	56.4	2.5	204.4	38.9	34.5	32.3	21.4	568.2	33.1	0.4	81.1	1073.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	160.1	3909.7
1972	1617.2	1178.8	60.0	2.3	239.4	41.6	28.3	36.3	23.0	596.7	36.7	0.6	84.0	1148.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	197.6	4142.6
1973	1668.6	1126.3	71.1	2.4	239.9	41.5	27.5	36.6	25.9	626.5	43.2	1.0	90.4	1205.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	224.6	4225.5
1974	1678.7	1112.7	58.4	2.3	236.8	35.0	23.0	36.2	24.8	617.8	52.4	1.9	89.6	1178.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	222.3	4191.9
1975	1638.4	976.1	55.8	2.0	244.9	36.3	20.4	35.1	21.9	624.1	62.6	2.2	99.9	1205.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	142.9	3962.8
1976	1667.4	1025.1	52.1	1.9	298.8	35.8	27.7	36.8	24.3	642.0	69.4	0.5	110.4	1299.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	188.8	4181.2
1977	1669.7	863.6	61.0	1.9	304.4	38.5	28.7	36.9	23.2	662.6	91.1	0.1	130.5	1378.8	5.0	0.1	0.0	*	262.1	4179.3
1978	1618.8	944.5	63.5	1.8	321.2	39.9	25.7	40.1	24.9	667.1	84.4	0.3	134.0	1402.9	26.5	*	0.0	*	236.1	4228.9
1979	1661.7	914.3	59.4	1.9	267.5	39.1	20.3	45.3	26.0	638.9	64.1	0.1	137.2	1299.7	33.7	*	0.0	*	191.0	4100.5
1980	1529.8	918.6	48.4	1.9	284.4	41.3	13.9	41.9	23.2	594.8	40.3	0.2	142.7	1233.0	22.5	0.1	0.0	*	160.0	3864.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	3498	3064	77154	11566	89	8683	142661	0	20	0	8	50628
1961	46822	721	5931	1264	23551	2533	2540	3802	2982	76825	9118	88	8156	136790	0	21	0	7	55560
1962	49737	758	6488	1455	24360	3093	3296	4497	3051	79933	8188	125	8408	142894	0	17	0	6	53280
1963	50366	799	6502	1416	26317	3169	3439	4776	3050	80760	7796	110	9659	146995	0	8	0	3	54544
1964	51508	825	6605	1395	27225	3441	3191	4471	3204	82477	9199	102	10802	152112	17	10	0	8	57161
1965	53736	880	7250	1343	27736	3604	6328	5168	3312	85470	10795	94	12046	163145	22	11	0	7	53131
1966	57920	945	7091	1085	30734	4234	5920	5390	3441	90470	8168	66	11747	168347	1	10	0	7	48066
1967	57686	963	6957	855	30746	5599	6734	6598	3092	92110	6852	65	11995	171602	0	10	0	6	45550
1968	60909	988	9710	783	34081	6447	7430	7440	3396	97635	6034	45	14528	187528	0	8	0	5	42643
1969	64638	1032	9042	622	34384	6799	7182	8888	3564	101797	6178	73	14560	193089	0	8	0	3	41861
1970	66716	1053	8936	520	34433	6348	6494	8300	3631	106298	6532	82	13933	195508	0	7	0	5	49974
1971	64460	1087	8497	491	35090	6960	6079	8562	3535	108176	5259	58	13185	195891	0	9	0	4	46934
1972	66595	1148	9041	460	41102	7439	4991	9647	3785	113594	5840	84	13509	209494	0	9	0	4	57905
1973	68946	1104	10716	478	41189	7395	4843	9761	4266	119261	6866	150	14439	219365	0	8	0	3	65818
1974	71555	1087	8805	458	40647	6250	4054	9707	4086	117606	8330	294	14324	214561	0	10	0	3	65157
1975	70645	957	8411	405	42047	6486	3600	9456	3609	118809	9957	338	15707	218824	0	7	0	0	41867
1976	71858	1006	7847	383	51298	6360	4894	9916	4009	122219	11041	71	17578	235615	0	8	0	1	55342
1977	73173	847	9189	377	52260	6848	5069	10030	3818	126130	14491	20	20712	248943	468	6	0	1	76808
1978	71003	930	9569	365	55146	7092	4525	10930	4100	126987	13431	38	21526	253709	2425	5	0	1	69186
1979	72183	898	8955	372	45926	6942	3573	12316	4290	121618	10199	12	22178	236382	3163	4	0	1	55992
1980	65295	897	7292	371	48831	7348	2452	11400	3821	113232	6405	32	23048	224231	2119	6	0	1	46883

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	467.6	596.5	197.4	286.6	1152.2	1621.2	483.7	486.4	517.0	172.7	196.9	492.8	2990.6
1961	472.7	606.7	192.6	283.3	1054.0	1515.2	473.2	476.1	499.2	189.6	199.5	489.2	2881.2
1962	494.5	634.3	205.5	300.1	1108.0	1581.2	496.9	500.0	529.1	181.8	208.2	502.7	3015.8
1963	503.6	649.0	200.3	298.3	1144.8	1638.8	508.0	510.8	554.2	186.1	217.9	522.4	3096.9
1964	496.6	652.6	187.5	299.6	1219.0	1708.6	528.2	530.4	564.9	195.0	224.7	535.2	3191.2
1965	522.7	690.9	197.6	316.8	1316.6	1800.8	541.4	543.3	592.1	181.3	227.6	545.8	3351.7
1966	552.0	734.8	206.6	336.4	1395.4	1878.5	576.3	578.3	633.7	164.0	234.3	563.4	3528.0
1967	560.7	755.0	216.6	354.9	1335.6	1834.1	590.8	592.6	677.4	155.4	245.5	587.4	3536.6
1968	563.1	776.6	224.4	376.5	1408.8	1935.7	628.5	630.2	748.7	145.5	263.7	630.6	3719.0
1969	575.4	811.9	232.0	410.1	1457.7	1995.5	654.3	655.8	811.1	142.8	280.6	673.4	3873.3
1970	576.6	837.1	239.5	438.3	1477.5	2013.6	674.8	676.4	826.5	170.5	290.8	706.2	3965.4
1971	574.4	851.0	241.4	452.9	1357.9	1912.5	691.8	693.3	884.2	160.1	304.1	740.2	3909.7
1972	593.3	887.6	256.9	484.6	1406.2	2024.3	744.6	746.2	944.0	197.6	334.5	807.1	4142.6
1973	552.0	870.0	244.4	490.4	1401.8	2089.8	773.7	775.2	1029.0	224.6	366.3	887.3	4225.5
1974	549.9	879.0	247.2	496.4	1386.8	2064.5	750.3	751.9	1035.4	222.3	363.2	894.5	4191.9
1975	538.1	864.0	222.3	455.3	1231.5	1881.1	760.6	762.3	1067.4	142.9	353.4	856.8	3962.8
1976	572.0	905.6	238.0	478.8	1271.4	1998.9	796.1	797.9	1114.8	188.8	383.0	920.6	4181.2
1977	537.9	897.2	211.9	466.4	1210.4	2002.3	811.5	813.4	1145.5	262.1	410.1	997.5	4179.3
1978	549.1	916.4	235.8	486.4	1218.3	1991.0	833.5	835.1	1156.1	236.1	406.9	985.3	4228.9
1979	461.6	833.2	202.8	462.5	1208.1	1990.6	812.3	814.1	1224.7	191.0	414.6	1001.1	4100.5
1980	475.2	866.0	211.9	482.8	1081.7	1727.4	785.9	787.8	1149.3	160.0	382.5	926.8	3864.0

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input *at the electric utilities* within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	42.6	10.4	7.0	60.0	36.8	92.1	596.5
1961	26.4	1.8	28.2	387.1	42.6	7.2	7.5	57.4	38.8	95.2	606.7
1962	29.2	1.3	30.5	404.1	42.2	9.2	8.5	60.0	40.9	98.9	634.3
1963	22.9	1.8	24.8	415.2	45.2	10.3	8.0	63.6	42.8	102.7	649.0
1964	20.6	1.6	22.1	414.9	43.0	8.3	8.2	59.5	46.1	109.9	652.6
1965	20.8	1.4	22.2	425.2	45.5	20.6	9.2	75.2	49.5	118.7	690.9
1966	21.8	1.0	22.7	448.4	51.2	19.4	10.3	80.8	53.7	129.2	734.8
1967	19.2	1.0	20.2	456.5	53.0	17.5	13.4	83.9	57.3	137.1	755.0
1968	17.0	1.4	18.3	458.8	54.3	18.1	13.6	86.0	63.0	150.6	776.6
1969	15.1	1.6	16.8	470.6	53.8	18.1	16.1	88.1	69.5	166.9	811.9
1970	15.0	1.5	16.6	474.2	54.2	16.9	14.7	85.8	76.0	184.5	837.1
1971	13.0	1.4	14.4	475.1	53.6	15.9	15.5	84.9	80.5	196.1	851.0
1972	11.1	1.0	12.2	491.2	58.3	14.0	17.7	89.9	86.2	208.0	887.6
1973	10.6	1.1	11.7	448.0	60.5	13.9	17.9	92.4	92.9	225.0	870.0
1974	13.9	0.8	14.7	446.3	58.7	12.7	17.6	88.9	95.1	234.1	879.0
1975	10.1	0.5	10.7	436.4	61.2	11.7	18.1	91.0	95.2	230.7	864.0
1976	10.8	0.4	11.1	448.6	77.3	16.5	18.6	112.3	98.0	235.6	905.6
1977	12.1	0.4	12.4	409.6	81.8	16.7	17.3	115.9	104.7	254.6	897.2
1978	12.8	0.3	13.2	423.4	80.7	15.0	16.9	112.5	107.4	260.0	916.4
1979	8.3	0.2	8.6	380.4	44.4	9.2	19.1	72.6	108.8	262.8	833.2
1980	5.0	0.5	5.5	403.2	43.1	5.8	17.6	66.5	114.2	276.6	866.0

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	7314	1837	1750	10901	10786	26990
1961	989	75	1064	374	7311	1278	1878	10467	11374	27894
1962	1095	54	1148	390	7252	1629	2124	11005	11999	28973
1963	859	76	935	403	7763	1820	2005	11587	12549	30090
1964	770	65	835	402	7390	1466	2042	10897	13525	32206
1965	778	59	837	412	7809	3626	2291	13726	14504	34785
1966	813	40	853	434	8783	3416	2568	14768	15740	37855
1967	717	45	762	442	9103	3084	3493	15681	16791	40179
1968	633	59	693	445	9322	3187	3566	16075	18453	44134
1969	565	71	636	456	9244	3193	4233	16670	20382	48921
1970	560	66	626	460	9313	2979	3888	16180	22266	54081
1971	479	59	538	461	9202	2797	4096	16095	23606	57463
1972	414	44	458	478	10001	2464	4697	17162	25269	60975
1973	393	46	440	439	10394	2449	4786	17629	27227	65956
1974	533	33	567	436	10078	2237	4707	17021	27859	68603
1975	393	23	416	428	10514	2060	4876	17450	27890	67616
1976	416	16	432	440	13266	2904	5013	21184	28725	69044
1977	481	15	496	402	14050	2948	4715	21713	30679	74631
1978	512	13	525	417	13856	2637	4601	21095	31466	76191
1979	332	10	342	374	7621	1618	5185	14424	31902	77028
1980	199	22	221	394	7396	1016	4799	13211	33459	81071

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	58.4	1.1	59.5	111.7	8.5	0.5	1.2	2.8	13.3	26.3	25.5	63.7	286.6
1961	49.0	1.2	50.2	120.0	8.5	0.4	1.3	2.8	9.6	22.5	26.3	64.4	283.3
1962	54.2	0.9	55.0	128.7	8.4	0.5	1.5	2.9	8.4	21.7	27.7	66.9	300.1
1963	42.6	1.2	43.8	134.8	9.0	0.5	1.4	2.9	7.8	21.7	28.8	69.2	298.3
1964	38.2	1.0	39.3	124.7	8.5	0.4	1.4	3.0	10.1	23.5	33.1	78.9	299.6
1965	38.7	0.9	39.6	130.9	9.0	1.1	1.6	3.0	12.4	27.1	35.1	84.1	316.8
1966	40.4	0.6	41.1	141.0	10.2	1.0	1.8	3.1	8.4	24.5	38.1	91.7	336.4
1967	35.6	0.7	36.3	158.3	10.5	0.9	2.4	1.7	6.5	22.0	40.8	97.5	354.9
1968	31.5	0.9	32.4	170.5	10.8	0.9	2.4	2.0	5.3	21.4	44.9	107.3	376.5
1969	28.1	1.1	29.2	180.8	10.7	0.9	2.8	1.9	5.5	21.9	52.4	125.7	410.1
1970	27.9	1.0	28.9	189.1	10.8	0.9	2.6	2.1	5.2	21.5	58.0	140.8	438.3
1971	24.1	0.9	25.0	195.7	10.6	0.8	2.7	2.1	4.4	20.7	61.6	149.9	452.9
1972	20.7	0.7	21.4	213.7	11.6	0.7	3.1	2.7	3.7	21.8	66.7	161.0	484.6
1973	19.6	0.8	20.4	200.6	12.0	0.7	3.2	3.3	4.2	23.4	71.9	174.1	490.4
1974	25.9	0.5	26.4	197.1	11.7	0.7	3.1	3.2	5.1	23.7	72.0	177.3	496.4
1975	18.8	0.4	19.2	172.7	12.2	0.6	3.2	5.0	9.4	30.4	68.0	165.0	455.3
1976	20.0	0.2	20.2	182.8	15.3	0.9	3.3	4.8	10.7	35.0	70.7	170.0	478.8
1977	22.4	0.2	22.7	151.8	16.2	0.9	3.1	3.9	13.3	37.4	74.1	180.3	466.4
1978	23.8	0.2	24.1	175.2	16.0	0.8	3.0	4.0	12.7	36.5	73.2	177.3	486.4
1979	15.5	0.2	15.6	161.0	8.8	0.5	3.4	5.0	8.5	26.2	76.1	183.7	462.5
1980	9.2	0.4	9.6	170.2	15.0	0.7	3.1	10.8	2.4	32.1	79.2	191.8	482.8

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	2187	44	2231	108	1452	95	309	534	2108	4498	7465	18678
1961	1836	50	1886	116	1451	66	331	524	1523	3896	7698	18878
1962	2033	36	2069	124	1440	85	375	561	1335	3795	8123	19615
1963	1595	51	1646	131	1541	94	354	560	1240	3789	8454	20269
1964	1430	44	1473	121	1467	76	360	567	1609	4080	9712	23127
1965	1446	39	1485	127	1550	188	404	567	1967	4677	10275	24643
1966	1510	27	1537	137	1744	177	453	588	1336	4299	11174	26873
1967	1331	30	1361	153	1807	160	616	325	1034	3943	11947	28587
1968	1176	39	1216	165	1851	165	629	377	846	3868	13147	31445
1969	1049	47	1096	175	1835	166	747	368	882	3998	15354	36854
1970	1040	44	1084	183	1849	155	686	401	823	3913	16990	41266
1971	889	39	929	190	1827	145	723	392	705	3792	18048	43932
1972	768	30	798	208	1985	128	829	517	591	4050	19555	47186
1973	730	31	761	197	2064	127	845	626	674	4335	21068	51035
1974	990	22	1012	192	2001	116	831	607	812	4367	21097	51951
1975	729	15	745	169	2087	107	861	956	1499	5509	19943	48349
1976	772	10	783	179	2634	151	885	912	1708	6289	20735	49838
1977	893	10	903	149	2789	153	832	743	2120	6638	21727	52855
1978	951	9	960	172	2751	137	812	766	2026	6492	21466	51977
1979	617	7	624	158	1513	84	915	955	1353	4820	22293	53826
1980	369	15	384	166	2579	130	847	2058	381	5995	23200	56213

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	44.9	41.8	0.0	11.5	5.7	10.2	17.4	56.8	0.6	54.1	243.0	0.1	133.9	335.1	1621.2
1961	610.5	1.2	611.7	227.7	39.4	41.8	0.0	6.8	6.3	9.9	14.4	44.6	0.6	50.7	214.5	0.2	133.6	327.6	1515.2
1962	646.3	1.0	647.3	239.5	43.1	41.4	0.0	9.0	7.9	10.8	16.0	40.1	0.8	52.1	221.1	0.1	138.6	334.7	1581.2
1963	652.8	1.6	654.4	260.7	43.1	46.0	0.0	8.6	9.6	10.8	13.2	38.3	0.7	59.2	229.7	0.1	145.4	348.6	1638.8
1964	676.8	1.6	678.4	298.5	43.8	44.4	0.0	9.4	8.1	11.3	13.7	44.3	0.7	66.2	242.0	*	144.8	344.9	1708.6
1965	704.4	1.4	705.8	337.9	48.1	49.5	0.0	14.2	9.7	12.4	13.5	51.0	0.6	73.8	272.8	*	142.5	341.7	1800.8
1966	764.8	1.0	765.8	369.0	47.1	55.8	0.0	13.2	9.2	12.9	13.4	37.3	0.4	71.3	260.7	*	141.9	341.2	1878.5
1967	716.0	1.2	717.3	358.5	46.2	57.6	0.0	19.8	9.2	12.0	11.6	30.1	0.4	73.0	259.9	*	146.9	351.5	1834.1
1968	734.4	1.5	735.9	364.8	64.4	67.5	0.0	23.1	12.1	13.2	12.4	25.8	0.3	89.1	308.0	*	155.4	371.6	1935.7
1969	767.2	1.8	769.0	382.1	60.0	69.0	0.0	21.7	14.5	14.2	11.4	25.7	0.5	89.6	306.6	0.0	158.2	379.6	1995.5
1970	792.4	1.4	793.8	387.8	59.3	66.5	0.0	19.1	13.9	14.5	10.1	26.1	0.5	85.8	295.8	0.0	156.4	379.8	2013.6
1971	663.0	1.1	664.1	415.6	56.4	62.5	0.0	17.8	13.9	13.9	10.2	22.0	0.4	81.1	278.2	0.0	161.5	393.2	1912.5
1972	675.1	0.8	675.9	444.2	60.0	62.4	0.0	13.6	15.2	14.9	8.9	26.5	0.6	84.0	286.1	0.0	181.1	437.0	2024.3
1973	644.8	0.8	645.6	448.1	71.1	63.7	0.0	12.9	15.1	16.5	8.5	28.7	1.0	90.4	308.0	0.0	201.0	487.0	2089.8
1974	656.9	0.7	657.6	437.9	58.4	61.4	0.0	9.6	15.2	15.8	9.3	29.8	1.9	89.6	291.2	0.0	195.7	482.0	2064.5
1975	570.6	0.6	571.2	351.4	55.8	63.4	0.4	8.1	13.6	12.1	8.0	45.5	2.2	99.9	308.9	0.0	189.7	459.9	1881.1
1976	549.8	0.5	550.4	380.4	52.1	80.7	0.1	10.4	14.6	13.4	7.1	51.3	0.5	110.4	340.6	0.0	213.7	513.7	1998.9
1977	533.5	0.5	534.0	290.5	61.0	82.8	0.1	11.2	16.2	14.5	6.6	62.9	0.1	130.5	385.9	*	230.7	561.2	2002.3
1978	497.1	0.4	497.5	333.6	63.5	82.1	0.0	9.9	20.0	15.6	6.1	55.5	0.3	134.0	387.1	*	225.9	546.9	1991.0
1979	479.1	0.3	479.4	352.4	59.4	83.3	0.0	10.6	22.6	16.3	5.3	41.6	0.1	137.2	376.4	0.0	229.2	553.3	1990.6
1980	403.5	0.7	404.2	328.6	48.4	73.0	0.0	7.4	20.8	14.5	6.1	35.8	0.2	142.7	348.9	0.0	188.6	457.0	1727.4

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	6773	7176	0	2023	1414	1683	3311	9036	89	8683	40188	12	39246	98201
1961	22898	50	22948	220	5931	7178	0	1196	1569	1638	2751	7093	88	8156	35599	14	39150	96014
1962	24251	40	24291	231	6488	7113	0	1582	1965	1778	3048	6371	125	8408	36878	12	40622	98085
1963	24449	65	24514	253	6502	7901	0	1525	2381	1778	2514	6098	110	9659	38468	8	42612	102171
1964	25320	67	25387	289	6605	7627	0	1650	2030	1867	2615	7052	102	10802	40349	1	42447	101072
1965	26312	61	26372	327	7250	8493	0	2513	2421	2050	2574	8104	94	12046	45545	1	41757	100148
1966	28568	43	28611	357	7091	9574	0	2327	2300	2130	2558	5940	66	11747	43732	0	41580	99999
1967	26767	53	26820	347	6957	9884	0	3489	2407	1986	2208	4781	65	11995	43772	0	43056	103030
1968	27414	66	27480	354	9710	11585	0	4078	3176	2181	2370	4104	45	14528	51777	0	45531	108897
1969	28616	77	28693	371	9042	11840	0	3823	3819	2346	2173	4094	73	14560	51770	0	46353	111259
1970	29523	63	29586	376	8936	11421	0	3360	3668	2390	1926	4157	82	13933	49874	0	45827	111308
1971	24448	47	24495	403	8497	10728	0	3137	3681	2294	1938	3506	58	13185	47024	0	47337	115231
1972	25069	34	25103	433	9041	10706	0	2399	4048	2456	1697	4220	84	13509	48160	0	53074	128058
1973	24024	35	24059	439	10716	10940	0	2267	4043	2721	1624	4566	150	14439	51468	0	58922	142736
1974	25151	30	25180	428	8805	10545	0	1701	4084	2606	1777	4744	294	14324	48880	0	57366	141261
1975	22108	27	22134	345	8411	10878	63	1433	3648	1987	1519	7238	338	15707	51222	0	55597	134790
1976	21254	22	21276	373	7847	13858	23	1839	3939	2208	1355	8157	71	17578	56874	0	62642	150568
1977	21229	18	21248	285	9189	14209	17	1968	4398	2394	1266	10012	20	20712	64184	1	67615	164483
1978	19829	17	19846	328	9569	14103	0	1751	5439	2571	1168	8830	38	21526	64994	1	66195	160282
1979	19116	12	19129	346	8955	14309	0	1871	6128	2690	1000	6623	12	22178	63767	0	67167	162177
1980	16101	29	16130	321	7292	12533	0	1306	5673	2395	1154	5689	32	23048	59121	0	55282	133948

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	762.3
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
1980	0.0	11.7	1.9	142.5	41.3	0.3	8.6	577.9	1.6	774.2	0.6	1.3	787.8

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	449	9	1288	8157	2363	25	1381	73310	309	86833	221	552
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	654
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	442
1965	88	11	1343	9739	3604	52	1263	82329	624	98952	165	396
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	357
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	360
1976	2	8	383	17962	6116	80	1802	119951	934	147227	155	372
1977	1	8	377	17033	6611	85	1424	124121	645	150297	158	383
1978	0	9	365	19451	6892	78	1530	125053	650	154019	130	314
1979	0	15	372	19525	6880	88	1601	119663	720	148848	156	378
1980	0	11	371	24465	7348	81	1425	110021	256	143967	163	395

[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.
[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	*	26.5	0.0	*	1156.1
1979	1158.1	0.0	1158.1	5.8	17.2	0.4	0.0	9.4	27.0	*	33.7	0.0	*	1224.7
1980	1110.5	0.0	1110.5	4.9	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.3	0.1	22.5	0.0	*	1149.3

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	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
1980	48537	0	48537	5	1858	0	0	79	1937	6	2119	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	27.5	4.0	117.7	8.9	0.1	12.8	222.9	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	-11.9	539.8
1961	1.6	316.1	13.6	4.0	18.5	17.4	2.2	29.0	3.9	120.6	5.5	0.1	14.2	229.1	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	-12.6	544.8
1962	1.2	416.4	16.7	5.9	19.0	20.1	2.2	31.8	3.6	125.5	6.1	0.2	14.8	245.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	-14.9	656.3
1963	1.8	493.4	17.7	5.9	21.7	20.7	2.9	35.5	3.6	128.3	5.0	0.2	16.5	257.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-18.3	736.8
1964	1.1	525.9	20.8	5.7	19.4	21.3	1.9	32.8	3.7	130.5	5.2	0.5	17.3	259.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	-19.3	769.9
1965	0.8	482.9	23.0	5.5	16.9	19.3	5.4	33.2	4.1	134.3	5.1	0.8	19.0	266.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	-17.4	741.6
1966	0.8	453.3	20.9	4.9	20.8	21.4	5.6	34.7	4.3	141.5	4.1	1.0	19.6	278.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	-22.8	715.2
1967	0.6	463.8	20.7	3.9	22.9	24.7	5.6	33.8	3.4	145.6	5.0	0.8	21.4	287.8	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	-26.5	733.3
1968	0.5	511.9	21.1	3.7	30.2	28.3	6.1	35.2	3.8	153.9	5.4	0.8	24.0	312.6	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	-27.2	813.6
1969	0.2	563.1	21.9	3.3	28.9	26.2	5.6	39.2	3.7	161.5	4.3	0.9	24.1	319.6	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	-46.2	856.3
1970	0.2	615.7	29.6	2.7	32.5	24.6	6.3	40.0	3.8	170.8	4.7	0.9	27.5	343.3	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-62.9	911.0
1971	0.2	630.5	33.4	2.5	31.9	24.6	5.0	38.3	4.6	177.1	4.0	1.3	29.8	352.4	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	-55.3	942.4
1972	0.2	646.8	32.0	2.4	45.6	23.3	3.8	40.9	4.9	187.8	8.5	0.2	32.9	382.3	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	-44.6	999.6
1973	4.6	625.1	33.4	2.3	51.3	22.6	3.7	40.9	6.5	196.7	10.2	0.1	36.3	404.0	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	-64.7	1008.0
1974	4.8	675.3	33.4	2.2	50.9	22.5	2.8	38.4	6.2	194.3	7.6	3.1	37.9	399.4	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	-70.1	1046.7
1975	0.5	684.0	34.7	1.8	56.5	22.0	1.9	38.6	4.9	202.1	4.7	2.9	39.3	409.4	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	-71.4	1053.2
1976	1.7	775.9	30.8	1.7	68.6	21.5	1.5	39.2	5.5	212.6	4.3	0.6	40.5	426.8	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	-71.7	1148.6
1977	13.2	784.9	30.5	1.9	74.4	22.7	1.4	39.0	8.2	220.1	4.2	0.3	45.6	448.2	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	-56.1	1208.5
1978	45.4	788.8	28.7	1.9	84.3	24.3	1.5	41.5	8.8	229.9	6.2	0.3	51.6	479.1	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	-82.3	1249.3
1979	62.0	845.1	30.9	1.7	88.8	22.8	3.7	46.9	9.2	216.8	5.5	0.0	56.2	477.6	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	-87.0	1321.7
1980	111.5	743.0	32.0	1.7	70.1	23.4	1.9	43.4	8.2	208.2	4.6	*	56.9	450.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	-91.6	1226.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	6856	661	22413	1419	20	2225	42573	0	705	0	0	-3495
1961	61	305	2053	798	3168	3243	387	7222	643	22957	882	19	2479	43853	0	1002	0	0	-3688
1962	46	402	2519	1178	3258	3725	386	7938	588	23883	962	34	2555	47027	0	731	0	0	-4377
1963	68	479	2668	1172	3725	3831	515	8838	588	24415	798	32	2906	49488	0	191	0	0	-5368
1964	43	510	3134	1121	3338	3941	329	8167	617	24837	822	80	3034	49420	0	306	0	0	-5657
1965	29	468	3473	1087	2908	3569	945	8286	679	25575	813	113	3295	50744	0	825	0	0	-5100
1966	30	439	3153	963	3566	3930	988	8648	706	26936	653	149	3449	53141	0	512	0	0	-6696
1967	24	449	3112	773	3927	4538	984	8796	563	27719	791	127	3753	55085	0	726	0	0	-7757
1968	19	496	3178	730	5182	5199	1083	9227	619	29299	864	126	4179	59686	0	1526	0	0	-7979
1969	6	546	3299	647	4961	4797	996	10292	611	30740	682	134	4235	61394	0	1886	0	0	-13546
1970	7	597	4456	542	5573	4486	1103	10573	622	32521	744	142	4724	65487	0	1406	0	0	-18432
1971	7	612	5036	499	5473	4491	886	10155	752	33714	637	191	5030	66864	0	1383	0	0	-16193
1972	7	630	4819	471	7828	4248	678	10868	805	35754	1355	23	5555	72405	0	1447	0	0	-13064
1973	172	612	5030	454	8814	4111	656	10909	1075	37437	1629	19	6125	76257	0	3761	0	0	-18970
1974	182	660	5034	436	8744	4098	494	10282	1029	36997	1201	472	6322	75110	0	3590	0	0	-20558
1975	21	669	5232	364	9696	3997	328	10397	810	38470	752	444	6467	76956	0	2945	0	0	-20919
1976	67	760	4643	339	11775	3901	263	10573	900	40477	683	86	6778	80417	0	1541	0	0	-21019
1977	671	767	4597	368	12770	4115	241	10616	1355	41903	661	49	7638	84315	0	1749	0	0	-16441
1978	2471	770	4332	375	14477	4393	256	11322	1456	43763	987	53	8765	90177	0	1763	0	0	-24120
1979	3383	825	4662	329	14390	4131	645	12757	1523	41279	877	0	9608	90201	0	2323	0	0	-25511
1980	6209	722	4825	342	12028	4241	342	11809	1356	39633	733	0	9667	84977	0	1315	0	0	-26838

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	78.3	106.6	37.7	60.1	190.7	221.3	151.4	151.8	93.6	-11.9	23.3	58.4	539.8
1961	81.9	111.0	30.6	53.5	190.6	223.2	156.7	157.1	97.6	-12.6	24.6	60.4	544.8
1962	84.1	118.4	31.3	57.2	280.0	313.8	166.4	166.9	109.4	-14.9	27.7	66.8	656.3
1963	85.2	125.4	34.4	63.1	336.4	372.4	175.4	175.9	123.6	-18.3	31.0	74.3	736.8
1964	88.3	131.7	36.6	67.2	353.6	391.7	178.8	179.3	131.9	-19.3	33.3	79.3	769.9
1965	86.2	133.5	36.6	70.2	314.2	355.5	181.9	182.4	140.2	-17.4	36.1	86.7	741.6
1966	88.9	140.5	37.6	73.9	261.1	307.4	192.8	193.4	157.6	-22.8	39.6	95.2	715.2
1967	88.8	141.6	46.7	85.0	257.2	306.1	200.0	200.5	167.0	-26.5	41.4	99.1	733.3
1968	96.9	159.0	51.5	93.7	292.5	343.9	216.5	217.0	183.3	-27.2	46.0	110.1	813.6
1969	99.0	173.2	50.3	97.2	309.0	363.4	222.1	222.5	222.2	-46.2	51.8	124.2	856.3
1970	102.1	187.1	53.5	104.7	319.9	377.1	241.4	241.8	257.0	-62.9	56.6	137.5	911.0
1971	98.9	190.0	51.6	106.6	337.0	398.4	246.9	247.4	263.4	-55.3	60.6	147.5	942.4
1972	102.0	208.7	55.6	117.5	341.5	411.0	262.0	262.4	283.0	-44.6	69.9	168.6	999.6
1973	96.7	209.5	52.8	118.1	333.2	408.3	271.8	272.2	318.3	-64.7	74.1	179.5	1008.0
1974	94.7	215.1	52.6	120.7	361.5	442.3	268.3	268.7	339.9	-70.1	77.9	191.8	1046.7
1975	102.7	210.4	51.9	130.7	348.9	433.4	277.9	278.7	343.2	-71.4	79.4	192.5	1053.2
1976	105.1	213.2	55.8	137.7	406.8	500.1	296.9	297.7	355.8	-71.7	83.5	200.6	1148.6
1977	109.5	230.1	58.6	148.7	416.3	518.7	310.1	310.9	370.1	-56.1	91.5	222.6	1208.5
1978	106.4	235.4	56.4	151.1	436.9	545.6	316.4	317.1	415.5	-82.3	97.4	235.8	1249.3
1979	110.5	234.4	61.7	157.9	497.7	612.3	316.2	317.1	422.6	-87.0	98.3	237.3	1321.7
1980	100.6	244.4	56.3	160.5	401.6	516.0	305.1	306.1	454.9	-91.6	106.1	257.2	1226.9

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	*	0.1	15.8	15.9	8.1	20.3	106.6
1961	0.3	0.0	0.3	65.1	*	0.1	16.3	16.4	8.4	20.7	111.0
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	65.2	*	0.1	18.5	18.6	10.0	24.2	118.4
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	64.6	*	0.2	20.2	20.4	11.8	28.3	125.4
1964	0.2	0.0	0.2	69.6	*	0.1	18.4	18.5	12.8	30.6	131.7
1965	0.2	0.0	0.2	66.9	*	0.4	18.6	19.1	13.9	33.4	133.5
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	69.3	*	0.4	18.9	19.4	15.2	36.4	140.5
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	69.6	*	0.2	18.9	19.1	15.6	37.3	141.6
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	77.1	*	0.2	19.5	19.8	18.3	43.7	159.0
1969	*	0.0	*	77.6	*	0.2	21.1	21.3	21.8	52.4	173.2
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	79.9	*	0.3	21.9	22.2	24.9	60.4	187.4
1971	*	0.0	*	77.6	*	0.2	21.0	21.3	26.5	64.6	190.0
1972	*	0.0	*	79.7	0.1	0.2	22.0	22.3	31.3	75.4	208.7
1973	*	0.0	*	75.2	0.1	0.2	21.1	21.4	33.0	79.8	209.5
1974	*	0.0	*	74.7	0.1	0.2	19.7	20.0	34.8	85.6	215.1
1975	*	0.0	*	81.5	0.1	0.1	20.9	21.1	31.5	76.3	210.4
1976	*	0.0	*	83.6	0.1	0.1	21.3	21.5	31.7	76.3	213.2
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	88.5	0.1	0.1	20.8	20.9	35.2	85.5	230.1
1978	*	0.0	*	85.4	0.1	0.1	20.8	21.0	37.7	91.3	235.4
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	86.8	*	*	23.5	23.6	36.3	87.6	234.4
1980	0.3	0.0	0.3	78.4	0.1	0.1	21.7	21.9	42.0	101.8	244.4

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	18	0	18	60	2	18	3939	3959	2372	5935
1961	12	0	12	63	3	17	4070	4090	2472	6062
1962	12	0	12	63	3	16	4609	4628	2942	7105
1963	9	0	9	63	3	29	5045	5077	3462	8301
1964	7	0	7	67	2	20	4588	4610	3761	8955
1965	6	0	6	65	2	78	4638	4718	4086	9799
1966	7	0	7	67	3	79	4715	4796	4441	10682
1967	6	0	6	67	3	28	4926	4956	4563	10918
1968	3	0	3	75	4	39	5111	5153	5360	12819
1969	2	0	2	75	4	43	5537	5584	6397	15355
1970	2	0	2	77	3	52	5795	5849	7293	17714
1971	1	0	1	75	5	41	5567	5613	7776	18929
1972	1	0	1	78	10	39	5861	5910	9161	22105
1973	1	0	1	74	12	41	5640	5692	9659	23399
1974	1	0	1	73	12	32	5290	5334	10188	25087
1975	1	0	1	80	12	24	5628	5663	9222	22358
1976	1	0	1	82	16	13	5742	5770	9303	22360
1977	2	0	2	87	14	14	5649	5677	10304	25067
1978	1	0	1	84	17	18	5663	5698	11053	26763
1979	5	0	5	85	6	6	6381	6393	10635	25679
1980	11	0	11	77	15	21	5907	5943	12309	29825

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.9	0.0	0.9	29.8	0.3	0.5	2.8	0.9	2.5	7.0	6.4	16.0	60.1
1961	0.6	0.0	0.6	24.4	0.7	0.4	2.9	1.0	0.6	5.6	6.6	16.3	53.5
1962	0.6	0.0	0.6	24.7	0.6	0.4	3.3	1.0	0.7	5.9	7.6	18.4	57.2
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	27.5	0.5	0.8	3.6	1.0	0.6	6.5	8.4	20.3	63.1
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	30.2	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.0	0.9	6.1	9.0	21.5	67.2
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	28.1	0.4	2.0	3.3	1.1	1.4	8.2	9.9	23.7	70.2
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	29.2	0.5	2.0	3.3	1.1	1.1	8.0	10.7	25.7	73.9
1967	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.7	0.6	0.7	3.3	1.1	1.0	6.7	11.3	27.0	85.0
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	44.1	0.7	1.0	3.4	1.1	1.0	7.3	12.5	29.8	93.7
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.4	0.7	1.1	3.7	1.2	1.1	7.7	13.8	33.1	97.2
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.3	0.6	1.3	3.9	1.2	1.2	8.1	14.9	36.3	104.7
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	43.3	1.0	1.0	3.7	1.2	1.3	8.2	16.0	39.1	106.6
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.0	2.1	1.0	3.9	1.3	2.4	10.6	18.1	43.7	117.5
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	41.2	2.3	1.0	3.7	1.3	3.2	11.6	19.1	46.2	118.1
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.1	2.3	0.8	3.5	1.3	2.5	10.4	19.7	48.4	120.7
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.6	2.3	0.6	3.7	1.4	1.3	9.3	23.0	55.8	130.7
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.7	3.1	0.3	3.8	1.4	1.3	10.0	24.1	57.8	137.7
1977	0.1	0.0	0.1	49.2	2.8	0.4	3.7	1.5	1.0	9.3	26.2	63.9	148.7
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	46.5	3.4	0.5	3.7	1.5	0.8	9.9	27.7	67.0	151.1
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	53.0	1.2	0.2	4.1	1.5	1.4	8.5	28.2	68.0	157.9
1980	0.5	0.0	0.5	48.3	1.8	0.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	7.5	30.4	73.8	160.5

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	33	0	33	29	60	83	695	175	393	1406	1872	4683
1961	21	0	21	24	120	75	718	183	98	1194	1947	4775
1962	23	0	23	24	98	72	813	192	107	1282	2228	5379
1963	17	0	17	27	91	132	890	194	93	1401	2476	5936
1964	13	0	13	29	62	92	810	196	146	1305	2652	6316
1965	12	0	12	27	68	353	818	202	230	1671	2900	6955
1966	14	0	14	28	90	354	832	209	168	1653	3129	7525
1967	10	0	10	38	100	125	869	208	157	1459	3312	7924
1968	6	0	6	43	122	173	902	209	163	1569	3650	8730
1969	3	0	3	41	121	194	977	222	169	1682	4045	9709
1970	4	0	4	44	95	233	1023	229	190	1769	4375	10626
1971	2	0	2	42	166	183	982	235	202	1769	4702	11445
1972	2	0	2	44	355	174	1034	241	374	2178	5311	12816
1973	2	0	2	40	402	182	995	250	502	2331	5585	13531
1974	3	0	3	41	402	146	934	251	392	2124	5765	14196
1975	2	0	2	42	396	106	993	264	202	1961	6744	16350
1976	2	0	2	45	538	56	1013	276	210	2093	7053	16952
1977	5	0	5	48	478	63	997	282	160	1979	7693	18714
1978	3	0	3	46	579	80	999	290	133	2083	8111	19640
1979	10	0	10	52	206	27	1126	295	230	1884	8259	19941
1980	20	0	20	47	314	15	1042	301	30	1702	8922	21619

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.7	0.0	0.7	132.5	13.4	6.6	0.0	1.9	8.1	1.1	7.2	6.4	0.1	12.8	57.5	0.0	8.7	21.9	221.3
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	130.1	13.6	9.7	0.0	1.7	8.9	1.0	6.7	4.1	0.1	14.2	60.0	0.0	9.4	23.1	223.2
1962	0.3	0.0	0.3	217.0	16.7	9.3	0.0	1.7	9.2	0.9	5.9	4.1	0.2	14.8	62.8	*	9.9	23.9	313.8
1963	0.2	0.0	0.2	272.1	17.7	8.3	0.0	2.0	10.5	0.9	5.2	2.7	0.2	16.5	64.1	*	10.6	25.4	372.4
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	289.8	20.8	5.3	0.0	1.2	10.2	1.0	4.5	2.6	0.5	17.3	63.4	*	11.3	26.8	391.7
1965	0.3	0.0	0.3	243.6	23.0	7.0	0.0	2.9	10.3	0.9	4.2	2.1	0.8	19.0	70.3	0.0	12.2	29.2	355.5
1966	0.2	0.0	0.2	189.3	20.9	9.5	0.0	3.1	11.2	1.0	3.7	1.5	1.0	19.6	71.5	0.0	13.6	32.7	307.4
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	180.7	20.7	10.3	0.0	4.7	10.5	1.1	3.5	3.3	0.8	21.4	76.3	0.0	14.4	34.5	306.1
1968	0.2	0.0	0.2	209.3	21.1	12.6	0.0	4.9	11.3	1.2	3.3	3.7	0.8	24.0	82.9	0.0	15.2	36.2	343.9
1969	0.0	0.0	0.0	226.4	21.9	11.4	0.0	4.3	13.4	1.0	3.0	2.6	0.9	24.1	82.6	0.0	16.0	38.4	363.4
1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.1	29.6	12.1	0.0	4.6	13.3	1.0	2.7	3.0	0.9	27.5	94.8	0.0	16.7	40.5	377.1
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	234.8	33.4	14.5	0.0	3.8	12.8	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.3	29.8	102.1	0.0	17.9	43.5	398.4
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	229.3	32.0	21.8	0.0	2.6	14.1	2.1	2.4	4.1	0.2	32.9	112.2	0.0	20.3	49.1	411.0
1973	4.5	0.0	4.5	205.1	33.4	24.8	0.0	2.5	15.2	3.2	2.5	5.6	0.1	36.3	123.6	0.0	21.9	53.1	408.3
1974	4.6	0.0	4.6	233.6	33.4	23.2	0.0	1.8	14.4	3.1	2.3	4.1	3.1	37.9	123.2	0.0	23.3	57.5	442.3
1975	0.5	0.0	0.5	227.0	34.7	23.7	0.0	1.1	13.3	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.9	39.3	121.4	0.0	24.7	59.8	433.4
1976	1.6	0.0	1.6	280.3	30.8	31.9	0.0	1.1	13.5	1.8	1.9	2.8	0.6	40.5	124.9	0.0	27.4	65.9	500.1
1977	5.7	0.0	5.7	275.9	30.5	35.2	0.0	0.9	13.9	3.5	1.8	3.1	0.3	45.6	134.8	0.0	29.8	72.6	518.7
1978	9.8	0.0	9.8	278.1	28.7	40.2	0.0	0.9	16.4	3.8	1.6	5.4	0.3	51.6	148.9	0.0	31.8	77.0	545.6
1979	9.8	0.0	9.8	333.6	30.9	35.2	0.0	3.5	18.6	3.9	2.1	3.8	0.0	56.2	154.2	0.0	33.6	81.0	612.3
1980	10.7	0.0	10.7	251.8	32.0	21.5	0.0	1.7	17.2	3.5	1.9	4.4	*	56.9	139.1	0.0	33.4	81.0	516.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	25	0	25	128	2013	1135	0	330	2020	176	1365	1012	20	2225	10296	0	2561	6409
1961	18	0	18	126	2053	1669	0	295	2207	171	1270	658	19	2479	10822	0	2763	6775
1962	10	0	10	210	2519	1592	0	298	2283	151	1126	649	34	2555	11207	0	2899	7000
1963	9	0	9	264	2668	1423	0	354	2624	151	987	430	32	2906	11574	0	3101	7436
1964	13	0	13	281	3134	906	0	217	2533	159	855	415	80	3034	11333	0	3302	7864
1965	10	0	10	236	3473	1205	0	514	2560	152	804	341	113	3295	12457	0	3563	8545
1966	8	0	8	183	3153	1627	0	555	2802	158	703	245	149	3449	12842	0	3983	9579
1967	8	0	8	175	3112	1764	0	832	2738	182	658	530	127	3753	13697	0	4224	10108
1968	8	0	8	203	3178	2157	0	871	2969	200	622	591	126	4179	14893	0	4441	10623
1969	0	0	0	220	3299	1951	0	759	3523	163	579	416	134	4235	15057	0	4688	11252
1970	0	0	0	218	4456	2082	0	819	3529	166	515	476	142	4724	16909	0	4888	11872
1971	3	0	3	228	5036	2485	0	663	3389	319	479	347	191	5030	17939	0	5243	12763
1972	3	0	3	223	4819	3746	0	466	3747	341	449	659	23	5555	19805	0	5962	14388
1973	167	0	167	201	5030	4258	0	433	4058	526	485	897	19	6125	21830	0	6430	15575
1974	178	0	178	228	5034	3976	0	316	3861	503	437	652	472	6322	21574	0	6840	16843
1975	18	0	18	223	5232	4065	0	198	3590	274	437	384	444	6467	21091	0	7233	17536
1976	63	0	63	275	4643	5475	0	194	3636	304	369	446	86	6778	21929	0	8034	19311
1977	226	0	226	271	4597	6034	0	165	3770	579	344	494	49	7638	23671	0	8743	21268
1978	392	0	392	274	4332	6899	0	158	4476	621	306	854	53	8765	26463	0	9316	22557
1979	392	0	392	328	4662	6037	0	612	5044	650	404	608	0	9608	27625	0	9835	23747
1980	426	0	426	246	4825	3688	0	306	4669	579	359	703	0	9667	24796	0	9795	23733

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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

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	24.2	22.5	0.7	3.2	190.7	0.1	243.6	0.1	0.3	268.7
1975	*	24.2	1.8	27.3	22.0	0.7	3.3	198.4	0.3	253.7	0.2	0.5	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	310.9
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	0.8	5.3	213.2	0.0	290.4	0.3	0.6	317.1
1980	0.0	23.3	1.7	46.6	23.4	0.7	4.7	204.7	0.0	281.8	0.3	0.7	306.1

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	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	4150	4098	198	526	36309	15	45732	41	100
1975	0	24	364	4692	3997	187	537	37768	43	47587	66	160
1976	0	27	339	5577	3901	182	596	39833	0	50427	70	167
1977	0	27	368	6064	4115	201	777	41277	0	52801	74	179
1978	0	19	375	6580	4393	183	834	43166	0	55531	63	152
1979	0	25	329	8017	4131	207	873	40580	0	54137	76	184
1980	0	23	342	7993	4241	191	777	38974	0	52518	83	200

[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.
[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	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.5
1979	51.8	0.0	51.8	345.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.6
1980	100.0	0.0	100.0	341.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	454.9

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	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
1980	5752	0	5752	330	18	0	0	0	18	1315	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	10.0	31.9	12.0	2.6	65.2	2.0	0.3	4.7	2.9	84.8	34.8	0.1	18.5	227.9	0.0	134.1	0.0	0.3	28.1	432.3
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	18.9	227.2	0.0	133.0	0.0	0.2	34.3	440.4
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	19.7	237.0	0.0	140.6	0.0	0.3	35.8	462.9
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	22.3	246.5	0.0	142.9	0.0	0.3	38.4	481.3
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	26.5	265.7	0.0	157.0	0.0	*	48.9	535.0
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	24.0	261.2	0.0	172.6	0.0	0.3	46.7	546.6
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	25.5	278.4	0.0	174.1	0.0	0.5	59.6	587.1
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	25.0	277.0	0.0	186.3	0.0	*	62.3	603.2
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	25.8	296.4	0.0	212.6	0.0	*	51.9	647.1
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	28.0	309.7	0.0	291.4	0.0	*	-5.8	690.6
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	27.6	313.4	0.0	313.9	0.0	0.5	-15.0	714.6
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	30.2	331.3	0.0	360.1	0.0	0.3	-41.0	758.9
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	36.6	365.1	0.0	378.6	0.0	0.6	-54.7	805.7
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	34.2	369.2	0.0	292.4	0.0	0.6	46.7	821.7
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	31.8	346.0	0.0	376.0	0.0	0.5	-19.4	807.6
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	29.8	328.6	*	359.6	0.0	*	27.7	831.1
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	27.3	332.7	23.2	367.0	0.0	0.5	15.1	840.1
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	30.5	359.9	69.9	254.5	0.0	2.7	71.1	838.8
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	33.2	384.4	17.1	330.6	0.0	1.4	71.1	898.6
1979	6.4	95.4	21.6	1.0	109.0	14.9	0.9	3.5	5.1	167.3	34.6	*	33.4	391.2	47.8	309.2	0.0	2.2	75.0	927.3
1980	14.1	80.6	16.5	1.1	98.7	14.0	0.6	3.2	4.6	160.3	28.4	*	42.1	369.4	57.4	312.9	0.0	1.7	60.0	896.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	375	31	1808	516	11199	355	45	1164	476	16148	5541	12	2993	40259	0	12466	0	24	8226
1961	394	34	1964	676	11117	590	27	615	464	16611	4930	19	3021	40033	0	12493	0	23	10062
1962	376	38	1951	257	11830	733	26	804	485	17537	4965	61	3144	41793	0	13313	0	29	10494
1963	316	43	1892	187	12813	561	21	859	485	18111	4934	46	3578	43485	0	13636	0	31	11255
1964	288	54	2313	176	13908	591	15	940	509	18709	5294	31	4227	46714	0	15005	0	3	14323
1965	298	56	1952	165	13108	784	19	961	612	19654	5042	8	3832	46135	0	16508	0	26	13695
1966	275	65	2144	188	13637	922	21	844	635	20757	5738	90	4086	49061	0	16719	0	46	17457
1967	205	70	1675	192	12909	1572	21	1020	571	21316	5624	150	3985	49033	0	17861	0	-3	18260
1968	168	79	1728	263	13320	2109	22	1042	627	22331	6722	125	4069	52359	0	20447	0	3	15215
1969	173	88	1940	119	13645	2335	67	1159	754	23414	6790	89	4347	54659	0	27898	0	2	-1707
1970	137	95	2073	183	12894	2061	218	1251	768	24959	6679	94	4311	55490	0	29912	0	44	-4408
1971	154	101	2634	108	14162	2045	155	1350	649	26149	6538	101	4672	58563	0	34364	0	32	-12018
1972	101	110	3024	118	15468	2060	117	1214	695	27756	7977	117	5594	64140	0	36477	0	60	-16020
1973	99	108	2750	135	16070	2363	91	1089	803	28953	7439	112	5240	65047	0	28150	0	62	13673
1974	157	98	2469	148	14324	2189	253	1113	769	28253	6650	126	4859	61152	0	36004	0	47	-5685
1975	117	110	3146	142	13240	2045	225	726	679	28904	4484	72	4497	58160	2	34562	0	0	8118
1976	282	93	2707	153	14062	2050	210	710	754	30747	3606	83	4187	59269	2103	35384	0	46	4427
1977	272	73	2770	176	16787	2302	368	749	751	32054	3395	33	4681	64067	6492	24385	0	260	20843
1978	256	86	3019	167	16671	2535	522	835	806	33497	5087	11	5109	68259	1563	31911	0	131	20850
1979	255	94	3247	195	18704	2639	160	941	844	31845	5505	5	5136	69221	4495	29866	0	210	21994
1980	729	79	2480	220	16944	2470	112	871	751	30511	4520	2	6436	65318	5395	30222	0	160	17577

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	27.6	90.5	22.1	58.7	110.6	173.3	109.5	109.8	134.4	28.1	46.4	116.0	432.3
1961	27.3	92.2	22.0	60.3	110.2	174.3	113.3	113.6	133.2	34.3	48.5	119.0	440.4
1962	29.2	98.4	22.6	64.3	117.6	182.8	117.1	117.4	140.7	35.8	51.7	124.8	462.9
1963	31.9	105.4	24.0	69.5	122.8	185.6	120.6	120.8	143.7	38.4	53.6	128.5	481.3
1964	37.2	118.0	26.8	77.2	139.9	214.2	125.4	125.6	156.8	48.9	60.8	144.8	535.0
1965	35.3	118.5	26.4	79.0	133.9	217.0	131.9	132.1	172.3	46.7	64.5	154.6	546.6
1966	36.5	124.7	27.0	84.4	144.4	232.6	145.2	145.5	174.4	59.6	68.7	165.3	587.1
1967	36.0	128.9	26.2	88.1	141.8	235.2	150.7	151.0	186.1	62.3	73.2	175.2	603.2
1968	38.2	137.6	27.8	92.9	146.3	246.0	170.5	170.6	212.5	51.9	78.0	186.5	647.1
1969	44.5	154.4	31.5	102.9	154.5	258.3	174.8	175.0	291.1	-5.8	83.9	201.4	690.6
1970	42.3	157.6	32.1	110.0	158.4	265.1	181.8	182.0	315.1	-15.0	87.5	212.5	714.6
1971	45.0	171.9	35.6	119.3	168.4	277.0	190.6	190.7	360.4	-41.0	93.0	226.4	758.9
1972	46.5	178.1	39.0	130.0	190.8	292.6	204.9	205.1	379.2	-54.7	95.1	229.5	805.7
1973	42.9	179.4	36.0	131.6	180.4	292.5	218.0	218.1	297.8	46.7	100.6	243.8	821.7
1974	39.8	179.3	33.2	129.6	164.0	289.9	208.6	208.7	381.4	-19.4	104.5	257.4	807.6
1975	44.6	186.0	31.3	133.9	153.7	298.6	212.4	212.7	361.4	27.7	113.6	275.5	831.1
1976	38.4	179.5	29.1	130.0	140.9	304.8	225.5	225.8	391.0	15.1	119.3	286.8	840.1
1977	30.0	174.9	26.9	133.1	140.4	290.5	240.0	240.2	330.5	71.1	117.0	284.6	838.8
1978	36.5	185.7	28.0	139.9	150.4	309.4	263.4	263.6	349.2	71.1	122.8	297.5	898.6
1979	36.7	196.9	26.5	148.7	148.1	311.3	270.1	270.4	370.9	75.0	130.6	315.3	927.3
1980	32.3	190.5	33.7	155.6	149.0	310.7	239.0	239.2	382.1	60.0	129.1	312.9	896.0

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	17.0	*	2.0	19.1	18.0	44.9	90.5
1961	1.7	0.0	1.7	7.3	17.2	*	1.0	18.2	18.8	46.1	92.2
1962	1.3	0.0	1.3	8.3	18.2	*	1.5	19.6	20.3	48.9	98.4
1963	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.4	19.8	*	1.6	21.4	21.6	51.9	105.4
1964	1.1	0.0	1.1	11.5	21.6	*	3.0	24.6	23.9	56.9	118.0
1965	1.2	0.0	1.2	11.2	19.7	*	3.1	22.9	24.5	58.7	118.5
1966	1.1	0.0	1.1	13.1	19.5	*	2.7	22.2	25.9	62.3	124.7
1967	0.8	0.0	0.8	13.9	18.2	*	3.1	21.4	27.4	65.5	128.9
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	15.6	18.9	*	3.1	22.0	29.3	70.1	137.6
1969	0.6	0.0	0.6	21.1	19.3	0.2	3.3	22.7	32.3	77.6	154.4
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	20.4	18.1	0.4	3.3	21.7	33.6	81.6	157.6
1971	0.4	0.0	0.4	21.9	18.9	0.2	3.6	22.7	37.0	90.0	171.9
1972	0.3	0.0	0.3	24.0	19.1	0.1	3.0	22.2	38.6	93.1	178.1
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.7	17.3	*	2.7	20.0	39.9	96.7	179.4
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.4	14.6	0.3	2.4	17.3	40.3	99.2	179.3
1975	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.3	13.6	0.3	1.3	15.2	41.3	100.1	186.0
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	21.4	15.2	0.2	1.3	16.8	41.5	99.7	179.5
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.3	17.7	0.4	1.4	19.5	42.2	102.7	174.9
1978	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.9	16.4	0.8	1.3	18.5	43.6	105.6	185.7
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.2	15.5	0.4	1.5	17.3	46.9	113.3	196.9
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.8	11.7	0.2	1.4	13.3	46.2	112.0	190.5

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	56	0	56	7	2926	1	507	3434	5263	13168
1961	63	0	63	7	2950	4	254	3208	5510	13513
1962	48	0	48	8	3116	6	363	3484	5941	14346
1963	41	0	41	9	3391	3	411	3805	6341	15203
1964	40	0	40	11	3705	5	749	4459	7002	16672
1965	45	0	45	11	3387	5	785	4177	7169	17194
1966	42	0	42	13	3346	7	668	4021	7595	18266
1967	29	0	29	13	3133	5	805	3943	8020	19191
1968	21	0	21	15	3240	8	809	4056	8591	20547
1969	21	0	21	21	3305	30	873	4208	9479	22752
1970	11	0	11	20	3099	65	866	4030	9850	23925
1971	15	0	15	21	3251	33	945	4228	10835	26375
1972	10	0	10	23	3273	19	808	4100	11303	27274
1973	6	0	6	22	2970	8	714	3692	11694	28329
1974	4	0	4	22	2514	48	637	3200	11809	29080
1975	5	0	5	29	2331	48	362	2742	12096	29326
1976	8	0	8	21	2614	40	355	3009	12152	29208
1977	7	0	7	10	3042	69	375	3485	12377	30109
1978	7	0	7	18	2810	143	361	3313	12779	30943
1979	7	0	7	19	2659	63	407	3129	13749	33197
1980	6	0	6	18	2010	37	376	2423	13545	32820

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.8	0.0	2.8	3.2	8.8	*	0.4	0.7	6.2	16.1	10.5	26.2	58.7
1961	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.4	8.9	*	0.2	0.8	5.6	15.5	11.1	27.2	60.3
1962	2.4	0.0	2.4	3.7	9.4	*	0.3	1.0	5.9	16.5	12.2	29.5	64.3
1963	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.3	10.2	*	0.3	1.0	6.1	17.6	13.4	32.1	69.5
1964	2.0	0.0	2.0	5.5	11.2	*	0.5	0.9	6.7	19.3	14.9	35.5	77.2
1965	2.2	0.0	2.2	5.8	10.2	*	0.6	1.1	6.5	18.4	15.5	37.1	79.0
1966	2.1	0.0	2.1	6.8	10.1	*	0.5	0.9	6.6	18.2	16.8	40.5	84.4
1967	1.5	0.0	1.5	7.2	9.5	*	0.5	1.0	6.5	17.6	18.3	43.7	88.1
1968	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.1	9.8	*	0.5	1.1	7.2	18.6	19.2	45.9	92.9
1969	1.1	0.0	1.1	10.3	10.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	8.4	20.2	21.0	50.4	102.9
1970	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.7	9.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	8.3	19.8	22.7	55.2	110.0
1971	0.7	0.0	0.7	14.0	9.8	0.1	0.6	1.2	9.1	20.9	24.4	59.3	119.3
1972	0.5	0.0	0.5	14.9	9.9	0.1	0.5	1.2	11.8	23.5	26.7	64.3	130.0
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.0	9.0	*	0.5	1.1	11.1	21.7	27.9	67.7	131.6
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.7	7.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	9.9	19.3	27.8	68.6	129.6
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	16.2	7.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	6.2	14.8	30.0	72.6	133.9
1976	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.3	7.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	5.0	14.4	29.7	71.3	130.0
1977	0.3	0.0	0.3	11.1	9.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	4.7	15.4	31.0	75.3	133.1
1978	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.3	8.5	0.6	0.2	1.0	5.0	15.3	32.7	79.2	139.9
1979	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.1	8.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.6	12.1	35.8	86.4	148.7
1980	0.3	0.0	0.3	15.5	10.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	5.5	17.9	35.6	86.3	155.6

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	104	0	104	3	1516	0	89	137	986	2729	3064	7667
1961	118	0	118	3	1529	3	45	161	883	2621	3252	7975
1962	88	0	88	4	1615	4	64	186	932	2801	3585	8656
1963	77	0	77	4	1757	2	73	187	969	2988	3927	9416
1964	75	0	75	5	1920	3	132	172	1064	3291	4372	10410
1965	84	0	84	6	1755	4	139	204	1030	3132	4538	10882
1966	77	0	77	7	1734	5	118	174	1056	3088	4937	11874
1967	55	0	55	7	1623	4	142	200	1033	3002	5350	12801
1968	39	0	39	8	1679	5	143	207	1143	3177	5629	13463
1969	39	0	39	10	1713	21	154	217	1334	3439	6153	14768
1970	20	0	20	11	1606	46	153	249	1324	3378	6658	16172
1971	27	0	27	14	1685	23	167	236	1442	3553	7140	17379
1972	19	0	19	15	1696	14	143	227	1884	3963	7815	18858
1973	10	0	10	14	1539	5	126	209	1771	3650	8191	19843
1974	8	0	8	13	1303	34	112	215	1578	3243	8161	20095
1975	9	0	9	16	1208	34	64	218	989	2514	8780	21285
1976	15	0	15	14	1355	29	63	216	795	2457	8692	20892
1977	14	0	14	11	1576	49	66	207	741	2640	9073	22072
1978	13	0	13	12	1456	102	64	195	800	2617	9583	23205
1979	12	0	12	14	1378	45	72	175	418	2088	10490	25329
1980	11	0	11	15	1784	37	66	291	878	3056	10434	25282

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	12.0	22.1	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.1	5.6	21.3	0.1	18.5	83.2	0.8	17.9	44.8	173.3
1961	5.6	0.0	5.6	23.6	13.0	21.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.0	5.0	19.5	0.1	18.9	80.1	0.8	18.6	45.5	174.3
1962	6.4	0.0	6.4	26.7	12.9	22.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	5.0	20.4	0.4	19.7	83.7	0.8	19.1	46.1	182.8
1963	5.3	0.0	5.3	30.4	12.6	23.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	4.8	20.6	0.3	22.3	86.4	0.8	18.5	44.3	185.6
1964	4.6	0.0	4.6	37.9	15.3	26.4	0.0	*	0.2	1.0	4.8	22.3	0.2	26.5	96.8	0.7	22.0	52.3	214.2
1965	4.5	0.0	4.5	40.1	13.0	25.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	4.2	21.0	0.1	24.0	88.7	0.6	24.5	58.6	217.0
1966	4.2	0.0	4.2	46.3	14.2	26.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	3.6	21.8	0.6	25.5	93.3	0.7	25.9	62.3	232.6
1967	3.2	0.0	3.2	48.8	11.1	24.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.5	22.0	1.0	25.0	89.2	0.7	27.5	65.9	235.2
1968	2.9	0.0	2.9	53.4	11.5	22.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	3.6	23.5	0.8	25.8	89.3	0.7	29.4	70.3	246.0
1969	3.0	0.0	3.0	54.9	12.9	21.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	3.8	27.3	0.6	28.0	95.7	0.9	30.5	73.3	258.3
1970	2.8	0.0	2.8	59.5	13.8	19.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.7	3.8	26.5	0.6	27.6	95.3	0.8	31.1	75.6	265.1
1971	3.0	0.0	3.0	61.1	17.5	20.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.4	3.1	28.6	0.7	30.2	103.6	0.6	31.6	77.0	277.0
1972	1.9	0.0	1.9	64.3	20.1	24.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	3.3	36.5	0.8	36.6	124.5	0.1	29.8	72.0	292.6
1973	2.2	0.0	2.2	61.6	18.3	23.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.1	33.7	0.7	34.2	116.5	0.1	32.7	79.3	292.5
1974	3.8	0.0	3.8	56.5	16.4	17.4	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	3.1	29.8	0.8	31.8	103.3	0.4	36.4	89.5	289.9
1975	2.7	0.0	2.7	58.5	20.9	16.1	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	2.9	18.9	0.5	29.8	92.1	0.4	42.3	102.6	298.6
1976	6.7	0.0	6.7	49.6	18.0	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.6	15.1	0.5	27.3	84.4	0.3	48.1	115.7	304.8
1977	6.3	0.0	6.3	43.7	18.4	20.6	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.5	14.0	0.2	30.5	90.1	0.3	43.7	106.4	290.5
1978	5.9	0.0	5.9	48.5	20.0	20.6	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.1	15.4	0.1	33.2	95.8	0.2	46.5	112.5	309.4
1979	5.9	0.0	5.9	50.3	21.6	22.8	0.0	0.3	1.6	1.5	2.1	8.3	*	33.4	91.6	0.3	47.8	115.4	311.3
1980	5.7	0.0	5.7	40.1	16.5	23.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.3	2.2	15.9	*	42.1	102.9	0.3	47.2	114.5	310.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	1808	3802	0	44	561	175	1066	3393	12	2993	13855	77	5247	13129
1961	212	0	212	23	1964	3627	0	19	310	170	957	3096	19	3021	13185	79	5437	13334
1962	239	0	239	26	1951	3880	0	17	372	165	954	3247	61	3144	13790	80	5598	13518
1963	197	0	197	29	1892	3984	0	16	369	165	915	3284	46	3578	14248	75	5415	12984
1964	172	0	172	37	2313	4531	0	6	56	173	910	3542	31	4227	15790	64	6434	15320
1965	169	0	169	39	1952	4294	0	10	36	208	800	3347	8	3832	14488	61	7167	17188
1966	156	0	156	45	2144	4462	0	9	56	216	685	3464	90	4086	15210	66	7588	18249
1967	120	0	120	47	1675	4268	0	12	68	212	666	3505	150	3985	14542	63	8067	19305
1968	108	0	108	52	1728	3832	0	9	86	233	683	3737	125	4069	14502	71	8615	20604
1969	112	0	112	53	1940	3607	0	16	126	276	717	4338	89	4347	15456	83	8945	21471
1970	105	0	105	58	2073	3411	0	107	224	281	722	4208	94	4311	15431	77	9123	22159
1971	112	0	112	59	2634	3544	0	99	231	236	599	4547	101	4672	16662	60	9268	22560
1972	71	0	71	63	3024	4190	0	84	256	252	623	5802	117	5594	19942	8	8743	21097
1973	83	0	83	60	2750	3991	0	78	243	304	597	5362	112	5240	18679	10	9598	23251
1974	145	0	145	55	2469	2981	0	171	358	291	587	4741	126	4859	16583	40	10657	26242
1975	104	0	104	57	3146	2758	0	143	295	189	560	3005	72	4497	14664	40	12402	30068
1976	260	0	260	49	2707	3026	0	141	287	210	504	2403	83	4187	13547	27	14108	33909
1977	251	0	251	43	2770	3540	0	251	302	221	482	2226	33	4681	14506	32	12815	31174
1978	236	0	236	48	3019	3531	0	277	390	238	407	2443	11	5109	15425	16	13623	32986
1979	237	0	237	49	3247	3922	0	52	439	249	403	1313	5	5136	14766	29	14010	33828
1980	227	0	227	39	2480	3974	0	38	407	221	417	2533	2	6436	16509	28	13847	33551

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	38.8	12.4	*	2.9	144.2	2.1	201.1	*	0.1	208.7
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
1980	0.0	5.8	1.1	51.3	14.0	0.1	3.2	156.6	7.0	233.2	0.1	0.2	239.2

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	*	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	6659	2189	6	477	27451	331	37260	11	28
1975	0	8	142	6618	2045	5	490	28125	450	37876	24	58
1976	0	9	153	6966	2050	6	545	30026	408	40154	23	54
1977	0	9	176	7990	2302	6	529	31366	428	42797	23	55
1978	0	9	167	8837	2535	20	569	32894	1844	46866	19	45
1979	0	9	195	9115	2639	23	595	31268	3774	47609	24	57
1980	0	6	220	8810	2470	21	530	29803	1109	42963	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.
[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: 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	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	330.5	17.1	0.0	1.4	349.2
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	308.9	47.8	0.0	2.2	370.9
1980	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	312.6	57.4	0.0	1.7	382.1

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	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	*	639	0	0	0	639	24352	6492	0	260
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
1980	485	0	485	*	366	0	0	0	366	30194	5395	0	160

[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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	10.3	16.8	430.3	273.0	0.3	83.8	1150.5	2.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	-23.0	3219.3
1961	1433.3	547.7	31.2	9.1	269.2	7.8	20.5	11.2	16.4	426.8	247.6	0.2	86.5	1126.5	3.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	-14.2	3112.6
1962	1476.6	568.7	31.9	4.2	288.6	9.9	20.9	12.0	17.4	435.5	259.2	0.4	89.3	1169.1	3.7	16.0	0.0	0.0	-16.6	3217.7
1963	1550.3	604.2	32.5	4.8	300.8	11.5	20.7	13.1	17.4	441.2	265.8	0.3	101.5	1209.5	4.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	-10.3	3371.4
1964	1732.8	628.4	35.3	4.1	296.5	12.8	20.7	14.4	18.3	445.3	273.3	0.2	113.2	1233.9	0.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	-11.9	3597.0
1965	1793.6	649.1	41.0	4.1	314.8	18.9	21.8	13.6	21.5	457.5	272.7	0.2	120.7	1286.8	3.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	3750.4
1966	1798.6	699.5	38.9	3.2	312.8	21.3	21.9	15.2	22.3	463.2	303.1	0.2	124.8	1326.9	6.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	3860.4
1967	1752.9	700.2	42.2	2.3	328.4	31.8	25.9	14.2	19.9	482.6	284.2	0.2	120.4	1352.1	7.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	3848.5
1968	1773.7	740.2	43.6	2.1	348.4	39.6	25.0	16.4	21.8	512.2	295.0	0.2	123.5	1427.9	5.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	27.1	3986.4
1969	1676.8	789.7	42.3	1.7	353.4	48.4	24.8	18.6	22.9	518.2	329.7	0.3	122.4	1482.8	4.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	40.6	4004.1
1970	1755.3	796.3	43.4	1.5	370.1	51.1	24.1	20.0	23.3	534.3	379.7	0.4	126.4	1574.4	5.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	4145.2
1971	1678.7	827.0	44.2	1.4	368.3	48.1	26.7	20.6	22.0	563.9	377.1	*	126.8	1599.0	4.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	-30.7	4086.9
1972	1720.3	851.3	47.4	1.4	410.9	48.8	31.1	23.4	23.6	610.1	367.7	*	134.4	1698.9	3.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	-58.0	4231.6
1973	1840.4	799.0	46.3	1.5	411.4	52.0	22.5	24.4	29.1	603.3	373.3	*	144.1	1707.9	3.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	-32.3	4333.2
1974	1672.8	732.7	43.7	1.4	415.8	50.4	20.7	23.7	27.9	571.6	358.4	0.6	149.6	1663.8	78.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	-15.7	4146.2
1975	1686.9	666.8	37.6	1.3	386.0	48.1	19.3	24.8	20.3	571.3	276.6	*	135.7	1521.0	174.8	16.4	0.0	0.0	-121.5	3944.4
1976	1709.2	727.1	41.8	1.4	435.1	47.7	20.2	26.0	22.6	618.3	321.1	*	155.1	1689.3	181.4	14.7	0.0	0.0	-125.9	4195.9
1977	1565.7	681.0	43.6	1.4	453.4	48.0	14.5	27.5	24.7	631.7	379.7	*	173.9	1798.4	191.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	-114.5	4135.0
1978	1539.3	684.6	42.0	1.4	427.0	50.1	14.3	29.3	26.5	640.7	385.8	0.0	169.9	1795.0	244.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	-168.8	4102.3
1979	1719.9	754.2	42.0	1.4	445.8	55.6	16.7	33.1	27.7	610.2	285.2	0.2	171.9	1693.5	200.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	-171.0	4209.3
1980	1606.2	794.4	34.0	1.3	398.1	56.9	15.7	30.6	24.7	566.9	218.5	0.2	147.6	1496.4	128.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	-115.3	3918.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	2573	2775	81912	43422	42	13145	201234	230	1826	0	0	-6739
1961	54850	529	4705	1798	46214	1394	3616	2798	2701	81244	39379	36	13604	197487	305	1489	0	0	-4155
1962	56596	550	4803	826	49539	1765	3692	2981	2867	82904	41224	56	14015	204671	320	1519	0	0	-4852
1963	59389	586	4895	945	51642	2043	3644	3278	2866	83989	42277	40	16056	211675	355	1280	0	0	-3006
1964	66463	609	5323	813	50894	2282	3646	3582	3010	84770	43475	25	18010	215830	25	1281	0	0	-3486
1965	68667	629	6173	806	54046	3356	3851	3387	3540	87096	43383	29	19189	224855	313	1329	0	0	963
1966	69060	677	5869	639	53701	3774	3858	3788	3678	88179	48208	31	19944	231669	525	1443	0	0	4179
1967	67685	678	6361	448	56384	5636	4573	3696	3276	91866	45204	31	19137	236613	603	1914	0	0	4794
1968	68625	718	6566	420	59819	7005	4404	4304	3598	97503	46926	26	19540	250112	468	1182	0	0	7934
1969	65203	766	6379	335	60665	8555	4372	4898	3774	98653	52445	51	19202	259329	415	916	0	0	11903
1970	68803	772	6546	293	63541	9036	4251	5293	3844	101720	60389	54	19835	274803	465	1366	0	0	-93
1971	66056	802	6654	278	63221	8504	4711	5453	3629	107344	59973	6	19876	279649	445	779	0	0	-9005
1972	67766	829	7149	277	70541	8623	5486	6233	3886	116142	58490	4	20922	297752	288	1533	0	0	-16997
1973	72617	783	6973	298	70635	9185	3975	6504	4795	114856	59371	3	22454	299048	361	1372	0	0	-9456
1974	67486	716	6592	283	71379	8912	3642	6362	4593	108823	57001	87	23223	290896	6998	1393	0	0	-4610
1975	68568	651	5661	251	66262	8502	3398	6672	3349	108766	43997	2	21104	267964	15869	1576	0	0	-35601
1976	69078	714	6304	283	74691	8426	3567	7010	3720	117709	51079	1	24226	297016	16425	1416	0	0	-36887
1977	64145	668	6569	284	77830	8489	2551	7482	4066	120263	60387	0	27189	315110	17821	1205	0	0	-33568
1978	62969	674	6330	281	73298	8857	2517	7991	4367	121978	61366	0	26816	315114	22329	760	0	0	-49460
1979	70175	741	6330	279	76526	9829	2937	9003	4569	116157	45362	24	27383	299025	18796	1222	0	0	-50122
1980	65726	776	5116	259	68337	10049	2763	8334	4069	107925	34762	32	23656	265618	12091	734	0	0	-33787

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	505.8	638.4	224.6	311.5	1495.1	1742.4	525.2	527.1	491.6	-23.0	133.8	334.8	3219.3
1961	497.8	636.6	219.3	308.6	1411.8	1661.8	503.7	505.6	494.3	-14.2	139.1	341.0	3112.6
1962	515.8	659.0	214.1	306.9	1466.3	1730.7	519.0	521.0	519.0	-16.6	147.1	355.3	3217.7
1963	516.4	666.5	212.4	308.8	1571.2	1853.7	540.6	542.4	541.1	-10.3	156.2	374.6	3371.4
1964	512.4	670.9	212.7	315.1	1743.1	2055.2	554.1	555.8	586.6	-11.9	170.0	404.7	3597.0
1965	516.6	688.2	215.1	325.3	1839.6	2176.8	558.4	560.1	617.4	3.3	182.6	438.0	3750.4
1966	526.4	713.0	207.6	325.8	1867.9	2234.2	585.8	587.3	658.5	14.3	197.6	475.1	3860.4
1967	539.8	741.4	205.1	329.5	1780.1	2153.7	622.5	623.8	684.7	16.4	206.6	494.5	3848.5
1968	548.0	770.8	207.0	342.3	1793.4	2199.8	672.3	673.5	738.7	27.1	225.8	540.0	3986.4
1969	553.4	797.4	212.5	358.3	1722.6	2164.0	683.2	684.2	791.7	40.6	244.8	587.6	4004.1
1970	558.7	827.9	220.2	378.5	1767.9	2224.1	713.6	714.7	885.0	-0.3	258.0	626.7	4145.2
1971	568.5	853.2	228.8	397.4	1627.1	2094.1	741.3	742.2	951.8	-30.7	268.2	652.9	4086.9
1972	574.5	873.9	235.5	413.8	1652.7	2149.2	793.8	794.7	1033.1	-58.0	285.7	689.4	4231.6
1973	555.8	876.0	231.9	422.7	1687.8	2227.3	806.3	807.1	1083.7	-32.3	307.2	744.2	4333.2
1974	510.4	833.5	200.9	391.5	1602.5	2144.2	776.0	777.0	1072.1	-15.7	305.1	751.3	4146.2
1975	503.7	827.1	186.3	405.0	1465.3	1947.3	764.0	764.9	1146.6	-121.5	299.4	725.8	3944.4
1976	541.7	876.7	216.9	444.4	1533.0	2039.5	834.3	835.3	1195.8	-125.9	314.4	755.6	4195.9
1977	527.5	881.2	205.8	445.0	1431.4	1956.6	851.2	852.2	1233.7	-114.5	326.0	793.1	4135.0
1978	520.3	879.5	207.4	450.0	1372.4	1908.8	863.2	864.1	1307.7	-168.8	332.9	806.0	4102.3
1979	516.3	882.2	188.8	435.1	1486.7	2045.3	845.6	846.6	1342.9	-171.0	343.2	828.7	4209.3
1980	498.0	869.0	186.8	442.0	1254.4	1792.2	813.9	814.7	1280.1	-115.3	340.3	824.6	3918.0

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	148.9	15.7	4.5	169.1	37.9	94.7	638.4
1961	10.3	78.0	88.3	245.6	143.6	15.7	4.6	163.9	40.2	98.6	636.6
1962	9.6	68.7	78.3	253.6	162.4	16.4	5.0	183.9	41.9	101.3	659.0
1963	8.1	64.7	72.8	258.0	163.9	16.2	5.5	185.6	44.2	105.9	666.5
1964	6.7	67.0	73.7	259.8	157.6	15.3	6.1	179.0	46.9	111.6	670.9
1965	7.4	58.7	66.1	263.8	165.7	15.6	5.4	186.7	50.5	121.2	668.2
1966	7.6	51.4	59.0	283.7	160.9	16.5	6.2	183.6	54.8	131.8	713.0
1967	6.8	46.5	53.3	288.8	172.1	20.1	5.5	197.7	59.4	142.2	741.4
1968	5.8	43.5	49.4	294.8	179.3	18.9	5.6	203.8	65.7	157.1	770.8
1969	5.6	40.5	46.1	304.2	176.8	19.5	6.7	203.1	71.8	172.3	797.4
1970	6.5	37.9	44.4	306.2	181.9	19.1	7.1	208.1	78.5	190.7	827.9
1971	6.4	38.1	44.5	313.8	182.6	20.7	7.0	210.3	82.9	201.8	853.2
1972	4.0	30.2	34.2	313.7	194.7	24.3	7.6	226.6	87.7	211.6	873.9
1973	6.6	30.7	37.3	298.4	194.2	18.3	7.6	220.1	93.6	226.7	876.0
1974	3.5	26.7	30.2	278.4	180.3	14.3	7.3	201.9	93.3	229.7	833.5
1975	3.0	23.8	26.8	278.1	179.5	11.5	7.8	198.8	94.4	228.9	827.1
1976	3.0	22.9	25.9	296.0	199.3	12.3	8.2	219.8	98.4	236.6	876.7
1977	2.5	23.3	25.8	282.6	200.2	10.4	8.5	219.1	103.1	250.7	881.2
1978	6.7	17.7	24.3	290.7	188.1	9.4	7.8	205.3	105.0	254.2	879.5
1979	3.5	13.0	16.5	293.8	185.6	11.6	8.8	206.0	107.2	258.8	882.2
1980	3.8	16.1	19.9	295.2	161.4	13.4	8.1	182.9	108.4	262.6	869.0

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	435	3508	3943	232	25570	2763	1125	29459	11094	27758
1961	387	3207	3593	237	24650	2772	1152	28574	11779	28888
1962	361	2840	3201	245	27880	2899	1258	32037	12291	29679
1963	303	2712	3015	250	28138	2859	1371	32368	12950	31050
1964	250	2806	3056	252	27054	2691	1522	31267	13737	32709
1965	277	2450	2727	256	28439	2753	1348	32540	14807	35511
1966	285	2163	2448	275	27630	2907	1550	32088	16059	38621
1967	255	2000	2255	280	29540	3539	1445	34525	17419	41682
1968	218	1888	2106	286	30775	3333	1468	35576	19254	46051
1969	209	1759	1968	295	30350	3445	1771	35567	21037	50494
1970	244	1644	1888	297	31220	3368	1888	36476	23007	55881
1971	236	1643	1879	304	31348	3650	1865	36862	24297	59144
1972	149	1312	1461	305	33419	4284	2026	39728	25705	62027
1973	245	1262	1506	293	33345	3232	2016	38594	27423	66430
1974	134	1122	1256	272	30951	2528	1946	35425	27343	67332
1975	115	1007	1122	273	30816	2023	2109	34949	27678	67101
1976	115	960	1075	290	34215	2172	2217	38604	28850	69345
1977	99	933	1032	277	34370	1836	2300	38506	30203	73473
1978	266	702	968	286	32290	1661	2116	36067	30767	74498
1979	140	516	656	289	31868	2040	2385	36293	31413	75848
1980	151	678	829	288	27710	2362	2207	32279	31767	76971

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	21.6	56.6	78.2	58.1	25.9	1.4	0.8	25.8	34.5	88.3	24.8	62.1	311.5
1961	19.1	52.0	71.2	60.9	25.0	1.4	0.8	29.0	31.1	87.3	25.9	63.5	308.6
1962	17.9	45.8	63.7	64.0	28.2	1.4	0.9	23.9	32.0	86.5	27.2	65.6	306.9
1963	15.0	43.1	58.2	66.0	28.5	1.4	1.0	24.4	32.9	88.2	28.4	68.0	308.8
1964	12.4	44.7	57.1	66.8	27.4	1.3	1.1	24.6	34.4	88.8	30.3	72.1	315.1
1965	13.8	39.1	52.9	69.7	28.8	1.4	1.0	24.8	36.5	92.5	32.4	77.8	325.3
1966	14.2	34.2	48.4	76.2	28.0	1.4	1.1	14.2	38.2	83.0	34.7	83.5	325.8
1967	12.7	31.0	43.7	85.3	29.9	1.8	1.0	13.0	30.4	76.1	36.7	87.8	329.5
1968	10.8	29.0	39.9	90.3	31.2	1.6	1.0	12.7	30.3	76.8	39.9	95.5	342.3
1969	10.4	27.0	37.4	98.7	30.7	1.7	1.2	12.9	30.0	76.5	42.9	102.9	358.3
1970	12.2	25.3	37.4	102.4	31.6	1.7	1.3	12.9	33.0	80.4	46.2	112.1	378.5
1971	11.9	25.4	37.3	113.4	31.7	1.8	1.2	11.1	32.3	78.1	49.1	119.5	397.4
1972	7.5	20.1	27.6	125.8	33.8	2.1	1.3	12.7	32.1	82.1	52.2	126.0	413.8
1973	12.2	20.5	32.7	118.6	33.8	1.6	1.3	9.8	34.1	80.7	55.8	135.1	422.7
1974	6.5	17.8	24.3	105.0	31.3	1.3	1.3	6.9	30.9	71.6	55.1	135.6	391.5
1975	5.5	15.9	21.4	101.0	31.2	1.0	1.4	6.9	23.5	63.9	63.9	154.9	405.0
1976	5.5	15.3	20.8	126.9	34.6	1.1	1.5	5.0	27.0	69.2	66.8	160.7	444.4
1977	4.6	15.5	20.2	114.0	34.8	0.9	1.5	6.3	28.1	71.6	69.7	169.5	445.0
1978	12.4	11.8	24.1	112.4	32.7	0.8	1.4	8.2	27.8	70.9	70.9	171.7	450.0
1979	6.5	8.7	15.2	113.5	32.3	1.0	1.5	5.1	20.1	60.1	72.2	174.2	435.1
1980	7.0	10.7	17.7	121.3	34.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	9.6	47.7	74.6	180.7	442.0

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	808	2338	3147	56	4445	241	198	4904	5486	15275	7275	18205
1961	718	2138	2856	59	4285	242	203	5529	4942	15201	7586	18605
1962	670	1893	2563	62	4847	253	222	4549	5090	14961	7966	19235
1963	563	1808	2371	64	4891	249	242	4652	5225	15260	8317	19941
1964	464	1871	2335	65	4703	235	269	4678	5476	15360	8876	21135
1965	514	1634	2148	68	4944	240	238	4730	5810	15962	9505	22796
1966	529	1442	1971	74	4803	254	274	2707	6082	14120	10178	24479
1967	474	1333	1808	83	5135	309	255	2474	4838	13011	10750	25724
1968	404	1259	1663	88	5350	291	259	2413	4817	13129	11697	27977
1969	387	1173	1560	96	5276	301	313	2449	4765	13104	12567	30165
1970	453	1096	1549	99	5427	294	333	2455	5243	13752	13532	32867
1971	438	1095	1534	110	5449	318	329	2110	5133	13340	14385	35016
1972	277	875	1152	123	5809	374	357	2414	5108	14063	15309	36940
1973	454	841	1295	116	5797	282	356	1874	5426	13735	16342	39587
1974	249	748	997	102	5380	221	343	1316	4908	12169	16139	39743
1975	214	671	885	99	5357	177	372	1310	3733	10949	18721	45387
1976	214	640	854	125	5948	190	391	961	4292	11781	19591	47090
1977	183	622	805	112	5975	160	406	1205	4464	12209	20426	49689
1978	493	468	961	111	5613	145	373	1564	4416	12112	20777	50309
1979	260	344	604	111	5540	178	421	975	3200	10313	21147	51060
1980	280	452	732	118	5831	193	390	313	1524	8250	21854	52952

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	840.9	57.8	898.7	220.0	31.1	51.3	0.0	2.9	5.0	8.7	7.5	185.7	0.3	83.8	376.3	0.2	70.6	176.7	1742.4
1961	767.9	52.0	820.0	225.4	31.2	52.7	0.0	3.4	5.7	8.5	8.4	169.6	0.2	86.5	366.2	0.2	72.4	177.6	1661.8
1962	803.0	50.5	853.5	233.5	31.9	56.2	0.0	3.1	5.9	10.6	8.5	173.2	0.4	89.3	379.2	0.2	77.4	187.0	1730.7
1963	863.4	55.3	918.8	258.6	32.5	59.3	0.0	3.0	6.6	10.6	7.8	171.9	0.3	101.5	393.6	0.1	83.2	199.4	1853.7
1964	982.9	68.2	1051.1	278.2	35.3	58.7	0.0	4.1	7.1	11.2	7.9	176.2	0.2	113.2	413.7	0.2	92.3	219.8	2055.2
1965	1038.0	60.7	1098.7	294.4	41.0	67.9	0.0	4.9	7.1	14.7	7.7	182.3	0.2	120.7	446.4	0.2	99.2	237.9	2176.8
1966	1040.4	54.6	1095.0	316.7	38.9	67.8	0.0	4.0	7.7	15.2	7.3	190.2	0.2	124.8	456.1	0.2	107.6	258.7	2234.2
1967	996.8	55.1	1051.9	299.2	42.2	69.6	0.0	4.1	7.5	12.8	6.9	165.0	0.2	120.4	428.8	0.2	110.1	263.5	2153.7
1968	991.0	48.8	1039.8	326.3	43.6	62.1	0.0	4.4	9.7	14.0	6.9	162.7	0.2	123.5	427.2	0.1	119.8	286.6	2199.8
1969	905.9	44.2	950.0	353.4	42.3	63.2	0.0	3.6	10.5	15.0	6.8	154.8	0.3	122.4	419.0	0.2	129.8	311.6	2164.0
1970	945.2	36.1	981.2	350.5	43.4	59.3	0.0	3.3	11.4	15.3	6.2	170.2	0.4	126.4	436.0	0.1	133.0	323.1	2224.1
1971	800.9	30.3	831.2	361.0	44.2	57.6	0.0	4.2	12.1	14.0	7.0	169.1	*	126.8	434.9	0.1	136.0	331.0	2094.1
1972	793.6	23.3	817.0	377.9	47.4	58.9	0.0	4.7	14.2	15.0	6.1	177.1	*	134.4	457.8	*	145.5	351.1	2149.2
1973	817.4	23.0	840.5	356.6	46.3	65.5	0.0	2.6	15.2	22.0	6.0	189.1	*	144.1	490.8	*	157.6	381.9	2227.3
1974	772.6	23.7	796.3	319.9	43.7	64.2	0.0	5.1	14.9	21.0	6.1	181.1	0.6	149.6	486.3	*	156.5	385.3	2144.2
1975	749.2	27.9	777.2	268.5	37.6	62.7	0.2	6.8	15.3	13.7	5.8	141.9	*	135.7	419.7	*	140.8	341.3	1947.3
1976	741.2	31.7	772.8	281.8	41.8	72.0	0.1	6.8	16.1	15.2	5.7	165.5	*	155.1	478.4	*	148.8	357.7	2039.5
1977	627.6	29.0	656.6	260.4	43.6	78.9	0.1	3.1	17.3	16.7	5.4	175.4	*	173.9	514.4	*	153.0	372.2	1956.6
1978	602.8	22.8	625.5	256.1	42.0	71.5	0.0	4.0	19.9	17.9	4.4	161.0	0.0	169.9	490.7	*	156.8	379.6	1908.8
1979	680.5	16.1	696.7	318.3	42.0	87.3	0.0	4.1	22.5	18.8	5.8	119.2	0.2	171.9	471.8	*	163.6	395.0	2045.3
1980	527.9	20.9	548.9	344.7	34.0	64.5	0.0	1.2	20.8	16.7	3.1	72.8	0.2	147.6	360.9	*	157.1	380.7	1792.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	31494	2388	33882	213	4690	8813	0	503	1236	1432	1437	29541	42	13145	60839	16	20693	51777
1961	28805	2139	30944	218	4705	9040	0	601	1429	1394	1591	26977	36	13604	59378	17	21225	52053
1962	30130	2088	32218	226	4803	9646	0	540	1481	1754	1626	27552	56	14015	61473	15	22695	54798
1963	32339	2318	34657	251	4895	10185	0	535	1639	1754	1493	27348	40	16056	63946	14	24373	58438
1964	36771	2857	39627	270	5323	10073	0	720	1759	1842	1498	28023	25	18010	67273	15	27053	64417
1965	38774	2535	41309	285	6173	11661	0	858	1768	2419	1466	28990	29	19189	72552	15	29075	69732
1966	38864	2299	41163	307	5869	11632	0	697	1926	2513	1392	30249	31	19944	74252	18	31529	75828
1967	37264	2369	39633	290	6361	11955	0	725	1962	2104	1318	26245	31	19137	69837	15	32277	77235
1968	36992	2115	39106	316	6566	10666	0	780	2546	2311	1322	25881	26	19540	69640	14	35114	83984
1969	33788	1917	35705	343	6379	10857	0	627	2770	2472	1289	24628	51	19202	68274	15	38050	91330
1970	35214	1565	36780	340	6546	10188	0	589	3013	2518	1181	27075	54	19835	70999	12	38993	94710
1971	29531	1310	30841	350	6654	9882	0	743	3199	2309	1327	26892	6	19876	70888	6	39848	96999
1972	29471	1013	30484	368	7149	10107	0	828	3784	2472	1153	28166	4	20922	74585	1	42641	102894
1973	30456	946	31402	350	6973	11244	0	460	4058	3621	1142	30080	3	22454	80035	1	46201	111920
1974	29579	996	30576	312	6592	11013	0	894	3998	3468	1167	28808	87	23223	79248	1	45854	112913
1975	29028	1181	30209	263	5661	10764	44	1198	4130	2255	1098	22566	2	21104	68820	1	41256	100021
1976	28650	1328	29978	277	6304	12368	16	1206	4334	2505	1093	26330	1	24226	78383	1	43610	104822
1977	24973	1161	26134	256	6569	13545	12	555	4705	2755	1022	27905	0	27189	84256	0	44839	109079
1978	24044	904	24948	252	6330	12275	0	711	5437	2958	830	25610	0	26816	80968	1	45949	111259
1979	27156	640	27796	313	6330	14993	0	719	6126	3096	1108	18952	24	27383	78731	1	47946	115767
1980	21066	882	21948	337	5116	11077	0	208	5671	2756	586	11578	32	23656	60681	1	46044	111565

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	98.7	49.7	0.3	6.8	558.6	38.7	754.2	0.3	0.7	777.0
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	764.9
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	0.3	8.9	599.2	30.2	818.9	0.3	0.7	846.6
1980	0.0	30.2	1.3	124.9	56.9	0.2	8.0	562.2	30.2	783.7	0.2	0.6	814.7

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	554	15	1440	7825	983	14	1343	75571	4979	92155	155	389
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	417
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	344
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	243
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	16942	8783	75	1125	106340	6148	139696	80	196
1975	5	18	251	16162	8379	62	1094	106358	5953	138259	81	197
1976	2	22	283	18426	8410	68	1215	115655	6484	150540	84	201
1977	2	23	284	18804	8477	72	1312	118036	6409	153395	85	207
1978	0	24	281	19763	8844	64	1408	119584	5543	155487	71	171
1979	0	26	279	21154	9829	72	1474	114074	4808	151690	79	191
1980	0	29	259	21440	10049	66	1312	107026	4806	144959	72	175

[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.
[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	244.3	0.0	0.0	1307.7
1979	973.3	18.3	991.5	1.9	17.3	0.0	3.8	115.7	136.8	12.6	200.0	0.0	0.0	1342.9
1980	1003.0	16.8	1019.8	3.0	13.3	0.0	1.9	106.0	121.1	7.6	128.7	0.0	0.0	1280.1

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	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	1168	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	40402	1046	41448	2	2971	0	625	18402	21998	1221	18796	0	0
1980	41515	951	42466	3	2279	0	316	16854	19449	734	12091	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	*	9.6	160.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	191.9
1961	15.1	13.2	5.8	0.1	44.2	0.1	4.8	0.8	0.9	31.3	47.9	*	9.0	145.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	177.8
1962	14.9	14.3	5.6	0.1	43.4	0.1	4.9	1.1	0.8	32.2	51.8	*	10.5	150.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	186.2
1963	13.3	15.2	4.9	0.1	43.0	0.1	4.5	1.2	0.8	32.9	51.4	*	10.9	149.8	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	7.8	186.2
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	13.6	146.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	12.9	185.9
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	8.6	134.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	13.1	175.6
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	8.5	133.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	16.3	177.9
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	10.0	155.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.8	197.2
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	11.3	158.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	19.5	202.5
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	12.6	171.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	21.7	216.1
1970	*	25.9	6.2	0.4	50.2	0.6	2.4	1.4	0.8	42.1	61.2	0.0	13.1	178.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	24.2	228.6
1971	*	26.5	7.0	0.4	52.8	0.5	2.4	1.4	0.7	43.2	63.1	0.3	14.2	186.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	30.0	242.7
1972	*	23.1	4.9	0.5	53.5	0.8	2.2	1.6	0.8	45.2	61.7	0.4	14.1	185.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	35.5	244.4
1973	*	21.0	8.2	0.7	50.3	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.8	45.3	52.7	0.4	14.9	177.2	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	41.4	239.7
1974	0.9	24.3	7.6	0.5	46.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	45.8	39.7	*	12.9	157.4	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	39.2	221.9
1975	0.1	23.6	8.8	1.1	45.4	1.4	0.7	1.8	0.6	47.0	28.9	*	12.1	147.9	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	41.4	213.0
1976	*	21.1	8.5	1.0	49.4	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.7	46.3	29.1	0.0	14.2	153.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	49.5	224.2
1977	*	26.1	9.5	0.7	47.7	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.8	48.4	29.4	0.0	15.9	156.5	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	50.0	232.6
1978	*	23.4	8.6	0.8	44.7	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.9	47.8	25.7	0.0	13.9	146.3	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	49.6	219.4
1979	0.1	27.7	6.7	1.1	41.4	1.7	0.5	2.1	0.9	46.6	15.0	0.0	9.5	125.6	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	50.3	203.8
1980	0.1	28.3	6.9	1.1	29.2	1.8	0.5	2.0	0.8	44.2	14.0	0.0	10.6	111.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	49.6	189.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1466	27171	0	9	0	0	694
1961	543	13	881	18	7585	11	848	210	151	5956	7622	1	1375	24657	0	8	0	0	1291
1962	539	14	841	28	7445	10	868	273	139	6137	8234	2	1610	25587	0	5	0	0	1873
1963	484	15	734	21	7382	10	787	303	139	6264	8183	3	1683	25509	0	4	0	0	2297
1964	402	15	992	22	6296	11	490	267	146	6244	8188	8	2103	24766	0	4	0	0	3771
1965	416	16	907	28	6918	19	666	223	153	6432	6325	0	1336	23007	0	2	0	0	3838
1966	385	17	831	41	6518	48	718	203	159	6733	6351	0	1329	22930	0	2	0	0	4783
1967	239	18	695	44	7190	57	618	234	122	6865	9144	0	1563	26533	0	5	0	0	4636
1968	117	21	1059	73	7759	95	500	231	135	7300	8150	0	1735	27036	0	5	0	0	5703
1969	3	23	983	76	8517	91	489	329	123	7470	9139	0	1918	29134	0	4	0	0	6347
1970	2	25	937	80	8623	110	432	375	125	8009	9739	0	2003	30432	0	3	0	0	7105
1971	1	26	1055	87	9070	97	423	363	122	8221	10036	47	2172	31693	0	1	0	0	8806
1972	1	22	733	105	9177	148	383	428	131	8604	9811	65	2147	31732	0	6	0	0	10398
1973	1	21	1242	144	8633	151	230	449	134	8625	8376	64	2263	30310	0	5	0	0	12139
1974	36	24	1146	93	8038	141	175	408	128	8719	6316	4	1947	27115	0	4	0	0	11479
1975	3	23	1330	225	7787	247	128	498	97	8946	4600	0	1825	25682	0	3	0	0	12140
1976	2	21	1282	198	8478	238	183	549	108	9313	4631	0	2157	26637	0	3	0	0	14498
1977	1	26	1429	135	8196	205	128	600	132	9207	4678	0	2422	27131	0	4	0	0	14641
1978	2	23	1295	167	7679	248	115	518	141	9098	4088	0	2115	25465	0	4	0	0	14531
1979	3	27	1014	222	7099	305	96	584	148	8873	2387	0	1482	22208	0	3	0	0	14754
1980	7	28	1041	224	5011	326	84	540	132	8416	2230	0	1630	19633	0	1	0	0	14536

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	51.7	18.1	22.4	46.1	57.0	60.7	60.8	20.5	2.4	6.5	16.3	191.9
1961	43.6	51.5	16.2	21.1	41.1	52.6	52.5	52.7	19.9	4.4	7.1	17.3	177.8
1962	43.2	51.5	17.7	22.8	48.2	60.5	51.3	51.5	19.4	6.4	7.5	18.2	186.2
1963	43.2	52.0	17.0	22.5	46.3	58.9	52.7	52.8	19.1	7.8	7.9	19.0	186.2
1964	37.1	46.5	16.8	22.6	54.3	67.6	49.1	49.2	15.7	12.9	8.5	20.1	185.9
1965	41.1	51.2	14.0	20.2	36.3	51.1	53.0	53.1	18.1	13.1	9.2	22.0	175.6
1966	39.4	50.4	13.2	19.9	36.2	52.0	55.4	55.6	17.3	16.3	9.9	23.7	177.9
1967	42.4	54.5	15.4	26.8	40.7	52.8	63.0	63.2	19.8	15.8	10.5	25.1	197.2
1968	44.0	57.3	16.4	28.6	44.5	58.2	58.2	58.4	20.0	19.5	11.6	27.9	202.5
1969	48.1	62.7	18.4	31.9	49.4	64.0	57.4	57.5	21.1	21.7	12.6	30.2	216.1
1970	48.8	65.0	20.2	35.1	51.0	65.6	62.8	62.8	21.7	24.2	13.4	32.5	228.6
1971	50.6	68.3	20.7	37.4	55.2	70.4	66.5	66.6	19.6	30.0	14.4	35.2	242.7
1972	52.6	71.3	21.7	39.4	52.6	68.8	64.8	64.9	17.2	35.5	15.4	37.3	244.4
1973	47.4	67.5	20.7	39.8	55.4	72.8	59.5	59.6	15.3	41.4	16.6	40.1	239.7
1974	45.3	65.0	17.9	35.4	46.6	63.5	57.9	57.9	15.0	39.2	15.6	38.5	221.9
1975	45.0	64.7	16.2	34.6	43.5	57.4	56.3	56.4	10.6	41.4	15.2	36.8	213.0
1976	47.4	68.6	16.9	36.5	48.8	64.0	55.1	55.2	6.6	49.5	16.5	39.6	224.2
1977	47.6	68.4	16.9	37.2	56.4	71.8	55.1	55.2	6.6	50.0	16.5	40.1	232.6
1978	45.6	66.7	17.0	38.0	44.8	60.5	54.1	54.2	8.2	49.6	16.9	40.9	219.4
1979	42.9	64.0	15.4	37.2	32.1	48.3	54.2	54.3	8.7	50.3	17.3	41.8	203.8
1980	34.3	55.8	12.0	34.0	31.1	47.5	51.8	51.9	10.3	49.6	17.5	42.4	189.2

[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] *Net interstate sales of electricity* is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	32.1	4.4	0.6	37.0	2.1	5.3	51.7
1961	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.6	31.0	4.2	0.6	35.8	2.3	5.6	51.5
1962	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.1	30.1	4.0	0.8	34.9	2.4	5.8	51.5
1963	0.0	0.2	0.2	8.5	30.1	3.7	0.8	34.6	2.6	6.2	52.0
1964	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.9	25.2	2.2	0.7	28.1	2.8	6.6	46.5
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.3	28.2	3.0	0.5	31.7	3.0	7.1	51.2
1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.6	25.9	3.3	0.5	29.7	3.2	7.8	50.4
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.7	28.6	2.6	0.5	31.6	3.6	8.5	54.5
1968	0.0	*	*	10.9	30.3	2.3	0.5	33.0	3.9	9.4	57.3
1969	0.0	*	*	11.7	33.5	2.2	0.7	36.3	4.3	10.3	62.7
1970	0.0	*	*	12.3	34.0	1.9	0.6	36.5	4.7	11.5	65.0
1971	0.0	*	*	12.5	35.7	1.9	0.6	38.1	5.1	12.5	68.3
1972	0.0	*	*	13.7	36.6	1.7	0.6	39.0	5.5	13.2	71.3
1973	0.0	*	*	11.6	34.2	1.0	0.5	35.7	5.9	14.2	67.5
1974	0.0	*	*	13.3	30.8	0.7	0.5	32.1	5.7	14.0	65.0
1975	0.0	*	*	13.3	30.7	0.5	0.5	31.7	5.7	13.9	64.7
1976	0.0	*	*	12.6	33.6	0.7	0.6	34.8	6.2	14.9	68.6
1977	0.0	*	*	13.8	32.8	0.4	0.6	33.9	6.1	14.7	68.4
1978	0.0	*	*	13.8	30.9	0.4	0.5	31.8	6.2	14.9	66.7
1979	0.0	*	*	13.7	28.4	0.3	0.6	29.3	6.2	14.9	64.0
1980	0.0	*	*	14.3	19.1	0.3	0.6	20.0	6.3	15.2	55.8

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	0	11	11	7	5507	770	149	6426	620	1551
1961	0	10	10	7	5322	738	149	6209	669	1640
1962	0	8	8	8	5169	708	192	6068	708	1709
1963	0	7	7	8	5161	656	201	6018	757	1814
1964	0	6	6	9	4327	389	177	4893	809	1928
1965	0	4	4	9	4837	534	134	5504	871	2090
1966	0	3	3	9	4452	579	127	5159	947	2277
1967	0	3	3	10	4905	452	134	5490	1043	2495
1968	0	2	2	11	5193	397	126	5717	1155	2762
1969	0	1	1	11	5748	381	176	6305	1259	3021
1970	0	1	1	12	5831	335	158	6323	1390	3375
1971	0	0	0	12	6124	328	147	6599	1507	3669
1972	0	0	0	13	6283	305	165	6754	1605	3872
1973	0	0	0	11	5869	178	137	6183	1722	4172
1974	0	1	1	13	5296	125	133	5553	1668	4107
1975	0	1	1	13	5263	87	148	5498	1684	4084
1976	0	0	0	12	5762	117	163	6043	1821	4378
1977	0	0	0	14	5633	76	166	5876	1776	4321
1978	0	0	0	14	5304	66	146	5516	1803	4366
1979	0	0	0	13	4876	46	165	5087	1809	4368
1980	0	1	1	14	3282	54	152	3488	1840	4458

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.7	16.1	1.3	3.1	22.4
1961	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.9	14.0	1.4	3.5	21.1
1962	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.3	15.2	1.5	3.6	22.8
1963	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.6	14.5	1.6	3.8	22.5
1964	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	6.3	*	0.1	0.2	7.9	14.6	1.7	4.1	22.6
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.9	11.3	1.8	4.4	20.2
1966	0.0	*	*	2.6	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.8	10.6	2.0	4.7	19.9
1967	0.0	*	*	3.2	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.6	12.1	3.3	8.0	26.8
1968	0.0	*	*	3.5	7.6	*	0.1	0.2	4.9	12.8	3.6	8.6	28.6
1969	0.0	*	*	4.0	8.4	*	0.1	0.2	5.6	14.4	4.0	9.5	31.9
1970	0.0	*	*	5.2	8.5	*	0.1	0.2	6.1	14.9	4.4	10.6	35.1
1971	0.0	*	*	4.7	8.9	*	0.1	0.2	6.8	16.1	4.8	11.8	37.4
1972	0.0	*	*	4.9	9.2	*	0.1	0.2	7.3	16.8	5.2	12.5	39.4
1973	0.0	*	*	4.7	8.6	*	0.1	0.2	7.0	15.9	5.6	13.5	39.8
1974	0.0	*	*	4.5	7.7	*	0.1	0.2	5.4	13.4	5.0	12.4	35.4
1975	0.0	*	*	4.3	7.7	*	0.1	0.2	3.9	11.9	5.4	13.0	34.6
1976	0.0	*	*	3.0	8.4	*	0.1	0.2	5.2	13.9	5.8	13.8	36.5
1977	0.0	*	*	3.1	8.2	*	0.1	0.2	5.3	13.9	5.9	14.3	37.2
1978	0.0	*	*	4.9	7.7	*	0.1	0.2	4.1	12.2	6.1	14.8	38.0
1979	0.0	*	*	6.3	7.1	*	0.1	0.2	1.7	9.2	6.4	15.4	37.2
1980	0.0	*	*	6.9	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	5.1	6.4	15.6	34.0

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	7	7	2	1381	17	26	26	1231	2681	368	921
1961	0	7	7	2	1335	16	26	28	932	2337	416	1021
1962	0	5	5	2	1296	15	34	29	1162	2537	440	1063
1963	0	5	5	2	1295	14	35	30	1048	2423	467	1120
1964	0	4	4	2	1085	8	31	31	1257	2412	501	1193
1965	0	3	3	3	1213	12	24	32	625	1905	534	1281
1966	0	2	2	2	1117	13	22	33	599	1784	577	1387
1967	0	2	2	3	1230	10	24	34	733	2031	982	2349
1968	0	1	1	3	1303	9	22	35	780	2148	1059	2533
1969	0	1	1	4	1442	8	31	35	899	2414	1164	2793
1970	0	0	0	5	1462	7	28	36	969	2503	1277	3101
1971	0	0	0	5	1536	7	26	37	1079	2686	1420	3457
1972	0	0	0	5	1576	7	29	39	1159	2810	1520	3668
1973	0	0	0	5	1472	4	24	39	1117	2656	1639	3970
1974	0	0	0	4	1328	3	23	39	853	2246	1476	3636
1975	0	0	0	4	1320	2	26	41	619	2008	1570	3806
1976	0	0	0	3	1445	3	29	41	822	2340	1686	4052
1977	0	0	0	3	1413	2	29	43	842	2328	1726	4199
1978	0	0	0	5	1330	1	26	43	649	2050	1796	4349
1979	0	0	0	6	1223	1	29	43	271	1567	1868	4509
1980	0	1	1	7	614	0	27	49	180	870	1884	4566

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.0	4.9	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	*	25.3	*	9.6	42.9	*	3.1	7.8	57.0
1961	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.9	5.8	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	*	20.1	*	9.0	38.1	*	3.3	8.1	52.6
1962	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	5.6	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	25.0	*	10.5	44.7	*	3.6	8.7	60.5
1963	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.8	4.9	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	*	22.9	*	10.9	42.3	*	3.7	8.9	58.9
1964	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	6.6	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	*	26.5	0.1	13.6	49.8	*	3.9	9.4	67.6
1965	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	6.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	*	13.2	0.0	8.6	31.8	*	4.3	10.4	51.1
1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.0	5.5	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	*	13.1	0.0	8.5	31.1	*	4.6	11.1	52.0
1967	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	3.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	*	16.3	0.0	10.0	35.8	*	3.6	8.5	52.8
1968	0.0	*	*	5.3	7.0	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	*	15.9	0.0	11.3	39.1	*	4.1	9.7	53.2
1969	0.0	*	*	6.4	6.5	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	*	18.7	0.0	12.6	43.1	*	4.3	10.3	64.0
1970	0.0	*	*	5.9	6.2	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	*	20.4	0.0	13.1	45.0	0.0	4.3	10.4	65.6
1971	0.0	*	*	6.3	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	*	22.2	0.3	14.2	48.9	0.0	4.4	10.8	70.4
1972	0.0	*	*	4.4	4.9	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	*	23.7	0.4	14.1	48.1	0.0	4.7	11.5	68.8
1973	0.0	*	*	4.5	8.2	3.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	*	22.5	0.4	14.9	50.9	0.0	5.1	12.3	72.8
1974	0.0	*	*	4.6	7.6	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	*	17.2	*	12.9	42.0	0.0	4.9	12.1	63.5
1975	*	*	*	5.9	8.8	2.5	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	*	12.4	*	12.1	37.5	0.0	4.1	9.9	57.4
1976	*	*	*	4.9	8.5	2.7	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	*	16.4	0.0	14.2	43.8	0.0	4.5	10.8	64.0
1977	0.0	*	*	9.3	9.5	2.8	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.4	*	16.8	0.0	15.9	47.1	0.0	4.5	11.0	71.8
1978	*	*	*	4.7	8.6	2.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.4	*	12.9	0.0	13.9	40.0	0.0	4.6	11.1	60.5
1979	0.1	*	0.1	5.9	6.7	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.4	*	5.5	0.0	9.5	26.1	0.0	4.7	11.4	48.3
1980	0.1	*	0.1	5.2	6.9	2.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	*	4.1	0.0	10.6	25.8	0.0	4.8	11.6	47.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	7	7	3	735	368	0	99	31	52	6	4030	0	1466	6786	1	916	2291
1961	0	7	7	3	881	362	0	94	33	51	6	3199	1	1375	6001	1	970	2380
1962	0	6	6	3	841	372	0	145	46	64	10	3972	2	1610	7060	0	1050	2536
1963	0	6	6	4	734	391	0	117	65	64	6	3642	3	1683	6704	0	1084	2599
1964	0	6	6	4	992	314	0	92	58	67	5	4217	8	2103	7856	0	1156	2752
1965	0	4	4	4	907	432	0	120	63	85	5	2103	0	1336	5051	0	1274	3055
1966	0	3	3	5	831	437	0	126	50	88	5	2080	0	1329	4946	0	1356	3262
1967	0	3	3	5	695	559	0	156	75	52	4	2600	0	1563	5703	0	1044	2497
1968	0	2	2	5	1059	629	0	94	80	58	4	2525	0	1735	6183	0	1189	2844
1969	0	1	1	6	983	683	0	99	116	48	3	2969	0	1918	6819	0	1256	3015
1970	0	1	1	6	937	672	0	89	177	49	3	3239	0	2003	7168	0	1253	3043
1971	0	0	0	6	1055	607	0	88	178	58	3	3538	47	2172	7745	0	1298	3159
1972	0	0	0	4	733	589	0	71	220	62	2	3763	65	2147	7652	0	1392	3358
1973	0	0	0	4	1242	527	0	48	274	65	2	3579	64	2263	8065	0	1487	3602
1974	0	1	1	4	1146	456	0	48	238	62	3	2741	4	1947	6645	0	1434	3532
1975	1	1	2	6	1330	430	0	40	313	40	3	1971	0	1825	5951	0	1191	2888
1976	1	0	1	5	1282	469	0	63	346	45	3	2615	0	2157	6980	0	1314	3158
1977	0	0	0	9	1429	480	0	50	392	62	2	2669	0	2422	7506	0	1320	3212
1978	1	0	1	5	1295	473	0	47	333	66	2	2055	0	2115	6387	0	1348	3264
1979	2	0	2	6	1014	387	0	49	376	69	3	881	0	1482	4260	0	1387	3349
1980	3	1	4	5	1041	413	0	30	348	62	2	655	0	1630	4180	0	1399	3390

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	5.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	45.6	5.3	57.8	*	*	57.9
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	0.1	0.5	46.4	0.9	54.2	*	0.1	54.3
1980	0.0	0.2	1.1	3.9	1.8	*	0.4	43.9	0.4	51.7	*	0.1	51.9

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	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	906	141	14	66	8677	836	10732	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	14	79	8827	139	10199	7	18
1980	0	*	224	672	326	13	70	8365	58	9728	8	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.
[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
1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.6	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3

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	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
1980	0	0	0	2	30	0	0	1337	1367	1	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	6.6	2.3	97.8	29.6	0.0	15.6	242.6	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	32.2	470.6
1961	103.1	63.1	10.7	3.3	30.0	20.5	25.3	6.5	2.2	99.3	32.0	0.0	16.5	246.2	0.0	34.5	0.0	0.0	43.3	490.2
1962	109.7	73.1	11.4	6.2	33.8	22.2	26.9	7.7	2.2	104.3	37.0	0.0	17.2	268.9	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	44.6	528.7
1963	118.8	77.4	12.1	6.2	35.9	22.9	24.6	8.6	2.2	107.5	36.7	0.0	19.4	276.0	*	28.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	550.1
1964	108.7	81.2	10.5	5.8	30.6	23.4	20.1	10.0	2.3	108.9	31.6	0.0	19.9	263.1	0.5	45.6	0.0	0.0	50.6	549.7
1965	121.5	89.6	11.4	5.6	28.2	19.1	18.7	10.1	2.1	115.0	24.2	0.0	17.4	251.8	0.9	36.8	0.0	0.0	40.5	541.1
1966	133.5	99.6	12.8	5.0	37.6	20.1	18.6	10.1	2.2	118.7	25.6	0.0	18.9	269.6	0.9	27.2	0.0	0.0	48.6	579.3
1967	135.3	103.8	12.8	4.2	37.6	22.3	19.1	10.0	2.0	123.8	20.7	0.0	19.1	271.5	0.1	27.7	0.0	0.0	52.8	591.2
1968	125.2	131.5	12.3	3.8	45.4	26.3	17.4	10.8	2.2	133.7	23.9	0.0	19.2	295.1	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	60.8	640.7
1969	134.5	145.2	13.4	3.2	49.8	23.3	15.7	12.8	2.3	141.7	26.0	0.0	19.4	307.4	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	67.7	687.1
1970	144.2	164.8	14.7	2.5	55.2	20.2	13.5	13.4	2.3	151.1	33.5	0.0	20.5	326.8	0.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	76.0	736.0
1971	156.9	161.1	14.0	2.2	53.1	20.7	17.3	13.9	2.4	160.3	34.5	0.0	24.0	342.4	26.2	36.5	0.0	0.0	50.2	773.2
1972	178.5	148.0	14.6	2.1	56.6	19.7	12.5	15.7	2.5	172.5	40.2	0.0	26.7	363.4	52.1	34.7	0.0	0.0	52.6	829.4
1973	171.9	156.3	14.5	1.8	63.8	17.7	10.4	15.7	3.0	181.5	60.6	0.0	27.3	396.4	67.2	40.6	0.0	0.0	49.1	881.6
1974	159.8	135.1	17.7	1.7	56.1	17.8	6.9	14.0	2.9	181.1	61.5	0.1	27.2	386.9	123.4	36.1	0.0	0.0	12.9	854.3
1975	139.7	125.5	16.2	1.3	47.4	17.1	5.8	14.5	2.8	186.1	48.1	*	26.4	365.6	214.3	45.9	0.0	0.0	-61.1	830.0
1976	170.6	151.8	13.6	1.1	59.5	13.8	6.8	16.2	3.1	196.5	74.8	*	39.1	424.6	197.2	35.4	0.0	0.0	-24.0	955.6
1977	190.7	141.2	14.0	1.1	75.5	14.7	7.7	16.4	3.3	200.8	85.3	0.0	46.6	465.4	185.6	31.8	0.0	0.0	-13.7	1001.2
1978	194.8	119.5	14.4	1.1	64.2	14.8	6.9	16.5	3.5	210.1	85.4	0.0	45.6	462.4	212.9	33.2	0.0	0.0	-30.8	992.2
1979	208.4	121.5	13.1	1.0	69.1	14.5	6.5	18.6	3.7	199.1	70.7	0.0	44.6	440.8	193.9	41.0	0.0	0.0	-19.8	985.7
1980	247.9	145.7	10.1	1.0	62.4	16.1	7.7	17.2	3.3	186.6	44.8	0.1	41.1	390.3	185.2	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1000.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1653	375	18625	4709	0	2516	43727	0	3611	0	0	9437
1961	3864	61	1607	660	5142	3826	4464	1617	365	18909	5084	0	2650	44323	0	3238	0	0	12685
1962	4120	71	1723	1236	5802	4140	4742	1927	362	19848	5880	0	2769	48429	0	3067	0	0	13081
1963	4485	75	1822	1224	6162	4276	4332	2133	362	20463	5837	0	3142	49753	0	2674	0	0	14613
1964	4119	79	1583	1145	5248	4363	3548	2505	380	20730	5031	0	3258	47792	39	4355	0	0	14832
1965	4635	87	1721	1105	4841	3569	3297	2512	351	21890	3846	0	2860	45991	75	3517	0	0	11881
1966	5154	96	1924	992	6446	3750	3281	2528	365	22587	4073	0	3125	49070	73	2611	0	0	14251
1967	5262	101	1929	826	6455	4158	3362	2593	334	23565	3287	0	3152	49660	8	2654	0	0	15476
1968	4860	128	1851	747	7801	4890	3076	2834	366	25461	3805	0	3156	53987	0	2702	0	0	17821
1969	5277	141	2012	625	8543	4328	2766	3367	379	26967	4135	0	3180	56302	0	3089	0	0	19848
1970	5727	160	2220	493	9469	3739	2377	3553	386	28756	5328	0	3376	59697	7	2293	0	0	22287
1971	6260	156	2107	437	9114	3850	3047	3679	389	30509	5493	0	3923	62548	2414	3485	0	0	14703
1972	7166	144	2200	423	9723	3661	2211	4177	417	32847	6395	0	4333	66387	4829	3347	0	0	15423
1973	6931	153	2191	365	10956	3289	1840	4192	493	34554	9636	0	4425	71941	6166	3908	0	0	14397
1974	6507	132	2673	332	9638	3307	1220	3742	472	34467	9777	10	4374	70012	11057	3455	0	0	3779
1975	5695	123	2439	257	8132	3168	1024	3895	461	35429	7652	0	4245	66703	19458	4413	0	0	-17912
1976	6920	149	2052	223	10218	2558	1197	4363	513	37409	11901	0	6234	76668	17850	3414	0	0	-7038
1977	7914	139	2116	211	12967	2727	1350	4469	543	38220	13570	0	7427	83600	17239	3050	0	0	-4020
1978	8002	118	2169	219	11023	2728	1212	4484	583	39996	13579	0	7305	83299	19457	3207	0	0	-9013
1979	8406	119	1971	191	11864	2679	1150	5053	610	37899	11245	0	7201	79863	18220	3959	0	0	-5808
1980	9965	142	1525	202	10713	2968	1352	4677	543	35517	7126	10	6722	71355	17404	3025	0	0	96

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	42.8	81.9	21.1	44.2	138.6	213.0	131.3	131.5	104.8	32.2	39.1	97.9	470.6
1961	43.9	84.2	20.0	44.1	142.0	227.3	134.2	134.6	106.9	43.3	43.5	106.7	490.2
1962	48.7	92.8	22.6	49.6	151.8	236.0	149.8	150.2	111.1	44.6	45.6	110.1	528.7
1963	46.5	93.8	21.8	50.4	157.7	246.7	158.8	159.2	115.5	49.9	48.7	116.7	550.1
1964	44.5	96.2	21.0	52.6	156.1	248.1	152.4	152.8	125.1	50.6	52.0	123.8	549.7
1965	41.8	92.5	20.5	49.4	159.2	245.6	153.2	153.6	125.9	40.5	49.0	117.4	541.1
1966	46.7	100.4	18.4	49.0	174.1	265.7	163.8	164.2	127.6	48.6	51.8	124.5	579.3
1967	49.0	106.7	19.9	54.3	169.2	264.5	165.3	165.7	135.0	52.8	55.4	132.4	591.2
1968	52.7	120.4	22.1	61.4	169.9	272.5	186.0	186.4	149.2	60.8	61.9	148.1	640.7
1969	54.7	130.2	25.5	68.5	184.6	296.9	191.1	191.5	163.4	67.7	68.0	163.2	687.1
1970	53.9	139.9	25.8	74.9	199.6	317.9	202.8	203.3	177.8	76.0	74.0	179.8	736.0
1971	56.1	148.0	26.4	79.7	204.8	333.3	211.8	212.2	223.9	50.2	79.8	194.3	773.2
1972	55.5	151.3	26.4	84.8	209.5	372.0	220.9	221.2	264.5	52.6	92.9	224.2	829.4
1973	54.9	163.5	28.6	95.4	212.1	385.5	237.0	237.3	299.9	49.1	102.0	247.1	881.6
1974	46.2	156.6	26.3	93.7	199.4	370.9	232.7	233.0	336.8	12.9	101.0	248.7	854.3
1975	41.8	156.7	28.0	110.7	181.1	330.3	231.9	232.3	408.4	-61.1	101.4	245.9	830.0
1976	61.1	181.4	47.2	134.5	227.5	394.4	244.9	245.3	398.9	-24.0	110.2	264.8	955.6
1977	58.9	191.4	44.0	138.2	242.1	418.6	252.6	253.0	417.2	-13.7	117.6	286.0	1001.2
1978	51.5	188.3	34.4	133.4	225.3	405.3	264.8	265.2	446.8	-30.8	121.6	294.5	992.2
1979	43.1	176.1	27.6	123.6	237.4	423.6	261.9	262.4	435.5	-19.8	121.8	294.0	985.7
1980	44.3	191.2	32.5	133.7	241.0	427.6	247.7	248.1	434.9	0.3	127.1	308.1	1000.7

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	9.1	19.7	3.7	32.5	11.2	27.9	81.9
1961	2.4	0.0	2.4	8.0	9.2	20.7	3.5	33.4	11.7	28.7	84.2
1962	2.7	0.0	2.7	9.5	10.3	22.0	4.3	36.5	12.9	31.2	92.8
1963	2.6	0.0	2.6	10.6	8.8	20.0	4.6	33.4	13.9	33.4	93.8
1964	2.5	0.0	2.5	11.9	8.1	16.6	5.4	30.1	15.3	36.4	96.2
1965	2.1	0.0	2.1	12.3	6.9	14.8	5.7	27.3	14.9	35.8	92.5
1966	2.8	0.0	2.8	12.0	11.6	14.7	5.7	31.9	15.8	37.9	100.4
1967	2.4	0.0	2.4	14.2	11.4	15.7	5.4	32.4	17.0	40.7	106.7
1968	2.3	0.0	2.3	17.3	13.0	14.4	5.8	33.2	19.9	47.7	120.4
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	18.7	13.3	13.1	6.7	33.2	22.2	53.3	130.2
1970	2.3	0.0	2.3	19.5	14.0	11.4	6.7	32.1	25.1	60.9	139.9
1971	2.2	0.0	2.2	20.2	12.9	14.1	6.7	33.7	26.8	65.1	148.0
1972	1.9	0.0	1.9	21.2	14.2	10.7	7.4	32.3	28.1	67.8	151.3
1973	2.3	0.0	2.3	23.2	13.0	9.3	7.1	29.4	31.7	76.9	163.5
1974	2.3	0.0	2.3	20.9	11.2	5.8	6.0	23.0	31.9	78.6	156.6
1975	2.2	0.0	2.2	18.6	9.6	4.9	6.5	21.0	33.6	81.4	156.7
1976	1.3	0.0	1.3	33.9	13.3	5.4	7.2	25.9	35.3	85.0	181.4
1977	1.1	0.0	1.1	32.5	13.4	4.8	7.2	25.4	38.6	93.9	191.4
1978	0.4	0.0	0.4	28.7	11.4	4.2	6.8	22.5	40.0	96.8	188.3
1979	0.4	0.1	0.5	18.0	11.3	5.5	7.7	24.6	39.0	94.1	176.1
1980	1.8	0.1	1.9	19.3	9.2	6.8	7.1	23.1	42.9	104.0	191.2

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	117	0	117	7	1567	3475	926	5968	3272	8187
1961	92	0	92	8	1583	3643	880	6106	3425	8400
1962	102	0	102	9	1767	3876	1060	6704	3785	9140
1963	96	0	96	10	1509	3526	1144	6180	4081	9784
1964	93	0	93	12	1393	2929	1343	5665	4476	10659
1965	80	0	80	12	1180	2606	1418	5204	4371	10483
1966	103	0	103	12	1986	2590	1413	5990	4625	11122
1967	88	0	88	14	1953	2761	1400	6114	4986	11931
1968	86	0	86	17	2234	2537	1513	6284	5847	13983
1969	103	0	103	18	2290	2314	1767	6371	6510	15625
1970	86	0	86	19	2398	2011	1776	6185	7347	17845
1971	81	0	81	20	2211	2493	1779	6483	7841	19087
1972	72	0	72	21	2443	1896	1960	6298	8234	19868
1973	86	0	86	23	2227	1640	1896	5764	9299	22526
1974	87	0	87	20	1926	1023	1609	4557	9351	23027
1975	84	0	84	18	1654	858	1750	4263	9837	23849
1976	51	0	51	33	2286	957	1927	5171	10360	24902
1977	42	0	42	32	2306	843	1949	5098	11310	27514
1978	15	0	15	28	1961	744	1859	4565	11714	28364
1979	17	3	20	18	1947	974	2095	5016	11419	27572
1980	72	4	75	19	1573	1200	1939	4712	12580	30481

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	5.8	0.0	5.8	4.8	2.7	0.5	0.7	5.5	1.1	10.5	6.6	16.5	44.2
1961	4.5	0.0	4.5	5.1	2.7	0.6	0.6	5.3	1.1	10.4	7.0	17.1	44.1
1962	5.0	0.0	5.0	6.4	3.1	0.6	0.8	5.6	1.1	11.1	7.9	19.1	49.6
1963	4.7	0.0	4.7	6.7	2.6	0.5	0.8	5.3	1.1	10.3	8.4	20.2	50.4
1964	4.6	0.0	4.6	6.5	2.4	0.4	1.0	4.9	1.2	9.9	9.4	22.3	52.6
1965	4.0	0.0	4.0	7.3	2.0	0.4	1.0	5.0	0.7	9.2	8.5	20.4	49.4
1966	5.1	0.0	5.1	6.8	3.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	6.5	9.0	21.6	49.0
1967	4.4	0.0	4.4	9.1	3.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	6.4	10.1	24.3	54.3
1968	4.3	0.0	4.3	10.9	3.9	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	6.9	11.6	27.7	61.4
1969	5.2	0.0	5.2	13.3	4.0	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	7.1	12.6	30.3	68.5
1970	4.3	0.0	4.3	14.3	4.2	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.5	7.2	14.3	34.8	74.9
1971	4.1	0.0	4.1	14.8	3.8	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	7.5	15.5	37.8	79.7
1972	3.6	0.0	3.6	14.5	4.2	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	8.3	17.1	41.3	84.8
1973	4.3	0.0	4.3	16.4	3.9	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	8.0	19.5	47.3	95.4
1974	4.2	0.0	4.2	15.2	3.3	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	6.9	19.5	48.0	93.7
1975	4.0	0.0	4.0	17.5	2.9	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	6.4	24.2	58.6	110.7
1976	2.5	0.0	2.5	35.7	4.0	0.1	1.3	1.2	2.5	9.0	25.7	61.7	134.5
1977	2.0	0.0	2.0	32.7	4.0	0.1	1.3	1.2	2.8	9.4	27.4	66.7	138.2
1978	0.7	0.0	0.7	25.1	3.4	0.1	1.2	1.2	2.7	8.6	28.9	70.0	133.4
1979	0.8	0.1	0.8	18.3	3.4	0.1	1.4	1.2	2.4	8.5	28.1	67.9	123.6
1980	3.3	0.1	3.4	23.4	2.8	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.2	5.7	29.6	71.7	133.7

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	217	0	217	5	466	93	163	1038	175	1936	1932	4835
1961	170	0	170	5	471	97	155	1018	178	1919	2045	5016
1962	189	0	189	6	525	103	187	1075	171	2063	2319	5601
1963	178	0	178	6	449	94	202	1012	171	1928	2473	5930
1964	172	0	172	6	414	78	237	935	188	1852	2745	6535
1965	148	0	148	7	351	70	250	957	119	1746	2495	5983
1966	192	0	192	7	591	69	249	189	113	1211	2631	6327
1967	163	0	163	9	581	74	247	186	103	1191	2972	7112
1968	159	0	159	11	664	68	267	190	105	1294	3397	8124
1969	192	0	192	13	681	62	312	199	80	1334	3700	8881
1970	160	0	160	14	713	54	313	204	80	1365	4199	10198
1971	150	0	150	14	658	67	314	208	166	1412	4546	11065
1972	133	0	133	14	726	51	346	213	210	1546	5022	12117
1973	159	0	159	16	662	44	335	219	231	1491	5722	13861
1974	161	0	161	15	573	27	284	216	192	1293	5710	14061
1975	157	0	157	17	492	23	309	225	165	1213	7086	17178
1976	95	0	95	35	680	26	340	227	391	1663	7520	18076
1977	78	0	78	32	686	22	344	231	439	1722	8037	19552
1978	28	0	28	25	583	20	328	232	431	1594	8477	20527
1979	32	2	34	18	579	26	370	235	381	1591	8241	19898
1980	133	2	136	23	479	25	342	240	35	1121	8668	21003

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	44.0	0.0	44.0	23.3	10.9	11.4	0.0	5.2	2.2	0.5	3.2	21.2	0.0	15.6	70.2	1.0	21.3	53.2	213.0
1961	45.4	0.0	45.4	25.9	10.7	11.6	0.0	4.1	2.3	0.5	3.2	20.9	0.0	16.5	69.8	0.9	24.7	60.6	227.3
1962	44.5	0.0	44.5	33.3	11.4	13.0	0.0	4.3	2.7	0.5	3.4	20.5	0.0	17.2	73.1	0.9	24.7	59.5	236.0
1963	46.5	0.0	46.5	35.4	12.1	12.6	0.0	4.0	3.1	0.5	3.2	20.2	0.0	19.4	75.1	0.8	26.2	62.8	246.7
1964	40.8	0.0	40.8	41.5	10.5	9.7	0.0	3.1	3.6	0.6	2.8	22.5	0.0	19.9	72.7	1.0	27.2	64.8	248.1
1965	45.8	0.0	45.8	48.3	11.4	10.2	0.0	3.5	3.4	0.7	2.7	15.1	0.0	17.4	64.3	0.8	25.4	61.0	245.6
1966	44.9	0.0	44.9	59.4	12.8	13.2	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.7	2.4	14.3	0.0	18.9	69.2	0.7	26.9	64.6	265.7
1967	38.1	0.0	38.1	62.3	12.8	13.7	0.0	3.0	3.6	0.7	2.1	13.2	0.0	19.1	68.2	0.6	28.1	67.2	264.5
1968	32.2	0.0	32.2	70.7	12.3	13.4	0.0	2.7	4.0	0.7	2.0	12.1	0.0	19.2	66.4	0.5	30.3	72.4	272.5
1969	37.4	0.0	37.4	80.4	13.4	14.1	0.0	2.2	4.8	0.9	1.7	9.9	0.0	19.4	66.3	0.6	33.0	79.3	296.9
1970	47.5	0.0	47.5	81.1	14.7	15.5	0.0	1.8	5.4	0.9	1.7	10.1	0.0	20.5	70.6	0.4	34.5	83.8	317.9
1971	40.3	0.0	40.3	81.7	14.0	14.3	0.0	2.8	5.9	0.9	1.5	19.0	0.0	24.0	82.4	0.5	37.4	91.1	333.3
1972	33.9	0.0	33.9	84.1	14.6	16.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	1.0	1.1	23.3	0.0	26.7	91.1	0.5	47.6	114.9	372.0
1973	31.3	0.0	31.3	87.4	14.5	14.7	0.0	0.9	7.2	1.4	1.5	25.4	0.0	27.3	92.9	0.5	50.7	122.7	385.5
1974	35.6	0.0	35.6	74.9	17.7	12.0	0.0	1.0	6.8	1.4	1.2	21.1	0.1	27.2	88.5	0.4	49.5	121.9	370.9
1975	27.2	0.0	27.2	71.7	16.2	11.6	0.0	0.8	6.7	1.5	1.1	17.4	*	26.4	81.7	0.5	43.6	105.6	330.3
1976	31.6	0.0	31.6	74.9	13.6	15.1	0.0	1.2	7.6	1.7	0.9	41.3	*	39.1	120.5	0.5	49.0	117.8	394.4
1977	33.6	0.0	33.6	70.2	14.0	18.1	0.0	2.7	7.9	1.7	0.8	45.9	0.0	46.6	137.8	0.5	51.4	125.1	418.6
1978	36.7	0.0	36.7	56.5	14.4	12.8	0.0	2.5	8.3	1.8	0.7	45.5	0.0	45.6	131.7	0.5	52.6	127.4	405.3
1979	37.5	0.1	37.6	77.0	13.1	11.8	0.0	0.9	9.4	1.9	0.6	40.0	0.0	44.6	122.3	0.5	54.5	131.7	423.6
1980	45.6	0.1	45.7	94.3	10.1	10.9	0.0	0.7	8.7	1.7	0.5	26.7	0.1	41.1	100.5	0.5	54.5	132.1	427.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	1647	0	1647	23	1636	1951	0	920	554	86	606	3375	0	2516	11645	97	6234	15599
1961	1701	0	1701	25	1607	1999	0	724	572	83	611	3319	0	2650	11565	89	7245	17767
1962	1670	0	1670	32	1723	2233	0	762	669	89	643	3259	0	2769	12147	85	7226	17448
1963	1741	0	1741	34	1822	2158	0	712	776	89	606	3208	0	3142	12512	73	7679	18411
1964	1528	0	1528	40	1583	1667	0	541	910	93	534	3584	0	3258	12170	93	7977	18994
1965	1710	0	1710	47	1721	1751	0	621	836	108	512	2401	0	2860	10812	79	7450	17868
1966	1676	0	1676	57	1924	2271	0	621	860	112	449	2271	0	3125	11634	65	7876	18943
1967	1425	0	1425	60	1929	2354	0	527	938	108	402	2092	0	3152	11502	61	8228	19690
1968	1203	0	1203	69	1851	2303	0	471	1045	119	380	1924	0	3156	11249	52	8870	21214
1969	1393	0	1393	78	2012	2419	0	391	1269	147	322	1568	0	3180	11308	55	9680	23233
1970	1771	0	1771	79	2220	2653	0	313	1437	149	332	1605	0	3376	12085	37	10110	24555
1971	1484	0	1484	79	2107	2454	0	488	1558	149	286	3026	0	3923	13990	46	10967	26696
1972	1259	0	1259	82	2200	2746	0	265	1836	160	209	3699	0	4333	15447	48	13955	33674
1973	1167	0	1167	86	2191	2516	0	156	1924	235	279	4043	0	4425	15771	46	14847	35966
1974	1364	0	1364	73	2673	2063	0	170	1814	225	236	3360	10	4374	14925	43	14512	35736
1975	1053	0	1053	70	2439	1990	0	143	1805	248	209	2763	0	4245	13842	48	12766	30950
1976	1223	0	1223	74	2052	2588	0	214	2059	276	170	6575	0	6234	20169	47	14365	34529
1977	1339	0	1339	69	2116	3114	0	485	2139	282	146	7306	0	7427	23014	49	15068	36655
1978	1464	0	1464	56	2169	2200	0	448	2264	303	133	7235	0	7305	22057	45	15419	37335
1979	1497	4	1500	76	1971	2033	0	150	2551	317	113	6368	0	7201	20703	51	15986	38599
1980	1819	5	1824	92	1525	1866	0	127	2361	282	96	4254	10	6722	17243	49	15979	38717

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	25.1	17.8	0.1	1.5	178.7	5.6	230.5	0.1	0.2	233.0
1975	*	2.7	1.3	22.6	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	259.0	0.1	0.3	262.4
1980	0.0	3.1	1.0	35.7	16.1	0.1	1.6	184.8	5.3	244.6	0.1	0.3	248.1

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	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	92
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	4312	3307	34	247	34014	883	43130	24	59
1975	0	3	257	3921	3168	31	213	34996	431	43017	35	86
1976	0	3	223	4478	2558	36	237	37012	700	45244	38	90
1977	0	3	211	5199	2727	37	261	37843	428	46706	38	92
1978	0	4	219	5277	2728	33	280	39631	669	48837	34	81
1979	0	3	191	6752	2679	38	293	37551	799	48303	38	92
1980	0	3	202	6128	2968	35	261	35181	846	45620	37	90

[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.
[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	32.8	212.9	0.0	0.0	446.8
1979	169.4	0.0	169.4	5.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	23.2	26.5	40.5	193.9	0.0	0.0	435.5
1980	196.9	0.0	196.9	5.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	16.4	30.8	185.2	0.0	0.0	434.9

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	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	5397	7059	3002	17239	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
1980	7927	0	7927	5	667	0	0	1991	2658	2976	17404	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	8.2	93.1	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	-3.2	135.3
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	9.0	97.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	-2.0	141.1
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	8.9	101.2	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	-6.0	147.0
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	10.9	107.5	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	-17.5	153.3
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	12.1	108.5	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	-17.7	157.9
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	11.2	102.7	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	-24.0	153.2
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	12.2	107.5	0.1	50.5	0.0	0.0	-32.3	160.8
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	12.3	106.3	0.8	51.4	0.0	0.0	-33.7	159.5
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	12.5	111.8	*	58.7	0.0	0.0	-38.7	167.1
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	12.6	111.7	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	45.0	173.8
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	13.3	118.0	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	-47.5	183.0
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	13.3	120.6	0.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	-56.7	184.4
1972	5.5	35.0	6.5	0.8	26.0	6.6	*	11.8	1.1	56.6	2.1	0.3	13.1	124.9	0.0	77.1	0.0	0.0	-50.1	192.5
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	13.6	124.2	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	-22.6	190.3
1974	7.7	32.8	5.4	0.7	20.9	6.4	*	10.4	1.1	56.2	0.9	0.4	12.4	114.7	0.0	59.1	0.0	0.0	-29.2	185.1
1975	24.8	33.2	5.4	0.6	22.3	6.1	*	10.9	1.0	55.9	1.0	0.4	12.5	115.8	0.0	82.5	0.0	0.0	-62.1	194.2
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	11.3	114.9	0.0	73.1	0.0	0.0	-59.0	207.0
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	11.9	117.1	0.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	-36.4	209.6
1978	40.0	36.0	4.9	0.5	21.4	6.3	1.1	11.7	1.0	60.0	1.3	0.3	13.9	122.5	0.0	70.8	0.0	0.0	-51.2	218.0
1979	36.0	26.2	5.1	0.5	36.9	6.5	0.2	13.2	1.1	56.6	1.1	0.1	18.9	140.2	0.0	65.8	0.0	0.0	-41.9	226.3
1980	37.4	24.7	4.2	0.6	28.1	6.7	0.1	12.2	1.0	50.9	0.7	*	17.2	121.7	0.0	60.2	0.0	0.0	-35.2	208.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1397	17283	0	1156	0	0	-945
1961	360	26	610	237	3101	1261	881	1422	188	8554	36	149	1543	17982	0	1142	0	0	-591
1962	370	27	475	415	3227	1359	898	1502	186	8979	151	87	1526	18804	0	1502	0	0	-1754
1963	342	25	735	430	3366	1397	932	1565	186	9032	245	116	1864	19869	0	2909	0	0	-5131
1964	307	28	730	398	3838	1443	955	1449	195	8752	106	71	2075	20012	0	3094	0	0	-5181
1965	310	27	521	376	3784	1201	563	1541	158	8871	49	67	1938	19071	0	3872	0	0	-7042
1966	294	28	614	347	4069	1255	368	1656	164	9133	71	138	2111	19926	9	4849	0	0	-9474
1967	313	28	624	292	3823	1386	120	2050	143	9189	59	100	2120	19907	67	4930	0	0	-9891
1968	304	29	623	267	3836	1650	360	2213	157	9501	110	91	2139	20947	-3	5645	0	0	-11355
1969	320	34	634	220	3802	1491	224	2554	163	9468	181	113	2145	20996	0	6350	0	0	-13198
1970	338	36	768	180	4372	1257	16	2712	166	9904	348	126	2254	22103	0	6579	0	0	-13914
1971	334	32	923	158	4600	1295	10	2675	164	10244	227	41	2228	22566	0	7778	0	0	-16610
1972	311	34	979	153	4469	1220	7	3149	176	10771	335	40	2186	23485	0	7432	0	0	-14684
1973	385	31	1107	134	4140	1144	14	2922	194	10989	234	129	2281	23288	0	4837	0	0	-6628
1974	446	32	809	140	3586	1177	5	2780	186	10702	137	56	2102	21679	0	5661	0	0	-8559
1975	1881	33	809	112	3821	1126	5	2930	160	10636	153	53	2088	21892	0	7927	0	0	-18198
1976	2823	39	715	103	3311	1111	227	3027	178	10944	299	23	1937	21875	0	7052	0	0	-17302
1977	2728	36	543	110	3041	1188	174	3773	159	11298	260	19	2175	22740	0	5294	0	0	-10668
1978	3008	35	739	106	3670	1165	202	3192	171	11417	213	43	2389	23307	0	6831	0	0	-15011
1979	2771	26	771	99	6332	1196	35	3597	179	10772	175	22	3191	26369	0	6359	0	0	-12267
1980	2829	24	637	116	4824	1240	15	3330	160	9688	118	1	2928	23057	0	5818	0	0	-10326

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	21.2	31.3	11.7	16.5	42.3	45.4	42.1	42.2	21.3	-3.2	5.2	12.9	135.3
1961	21.6	32.8	12.2	17.7	44.1	46.7	43.9	44.0	21.3	-2.0	5.6	13.7	141.1
1962	22.6	34.6	12.5	18.5	43.6	46.2	47.6	47.7	26.6	-6.0	6.0	14.6	147.0
1963	22.3	35.0	11.8	18.4	48.0	50.5	49.3	49.4	39.4	-17.5	6.4	15.4	153.3
1964	23.6	36.7	12.7	19.6	50.4	53.2	48.3	48.4	40.5	-17.7	6.8	16.1	157.9
1965	22.8	36.5	13.0	20.4	46.8	49.7	46.6	46.7	48.1	-24.0	7.1	17.0	153.2
1966	22.0	36.4	13.9	22.0	50.7	53.8	48.6	48.7	57.9	-32.3	7.5	18.1	160.8
1967	21.1	35.6	14.8	23.3	48.3	51.4	49.1	49.2	60.0	-33.7	7.7	18.5	159.5
1968	23.3	39.0	15.1	24.2	47.7	50.9	52.9	52.9	66.9	-38.7	8.3	19.8	167.1
1969	25.5	42.6	15.4	25.2	50.1	53.3	52.6	52.7	75.1	-45.0	8.8	21.2	173.8
1970	26.6	45.2	15.7	26.6	53.5	56.8	54.3	54.4	80.3	-47.5	9.6	23.2	183.0
1971	24.5	44.0	14.6	26.2	51.7	55.0	59.1	59.1	91.2	-56.7	10.0	24.4	184.4
1972	26.7	47.7	15.6	28.1	51.5	54.8	61.7	61.8	87.0	-50.1	10.8	26.1	192.5
1973	23.1	44.6	14.5	27.6	52.4	56.2	61.8	61.8	61.1	-22.6	11.2	27.2	190.3
1974	22.1	44.7	15.5	29.1	46.3	50.5	60.7	60.8	69.7	-29.2	11.7	28.8	185.1
1975	23.1	47.3	15.2	26.6	46.3	57.9	62.2	62.4	109.5	-62.1	13.8	33.6	194.2
1976	25.0	49.8	18.6	29.8	47.4	61.2	66.1	66.3	109.0	-59.0	14.7	35.3	207.0
1977	24.1	49.9	18.1	29.5	46.9	61.5	68.6	68.7	88.4	-36.4	15.1	36.8	209.6
1978	25.3	54.4	16.6	29.7	52.3	65.4	68.4	68.5	106.7	-51.2	16.2	39.3	218.0
1979	26.4	57.3	14.7	27.9	56.9	71.7	69.3	69.4	100.9	-41.9	17.3	41.7	226.3
1980	23.5	54.1	13.0	26.2	50.3	65.8	62.6	62.7	94.6	-35.2	17.3	42.0	208.9

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	2.7	5.1	4.3	12.1	2.9	7.2	31.3
1961	1.1	0.0	1.1	8.2	3.2	4.8	4.4	12.4	3.2	7.9	32.8
1962	1.0	0.0	1.0	8.9	3.1	5.0	4.7	12.8	3.5	8.5	34.6
1963	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.6	3.0	5.2	4.8	12.9	3.7	8.9	35.0
1964	0.7	0.0	0.7	9.6	3.6	5.2	4.4	13.3	3.9	9.2	36.7
1965	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.4	3.9	3.0	4.8	11.7	4.0	9.7	36.5
1966	0.7	0.0	0.7	10.1	4.2	1.9	5.0	11.2	4.2	10.2	36.4
1967	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.2	4.1	0.3	5.8	10.2	4.3	10.3	35.6
1968	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.6	4.2	1.7	6.3	12.2	4.6	11.1	39.0
1969	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.3	3.6	1.0	7.2	11.9	5.0	12.0	42.6
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.2	4.4	0.1	7.6	12.1	5.4	13.1	45.2
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.8	4.0	0.1	7.4	11.5	5.7	13.8	44.0
1972	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.5	4.5	*	8.4	13.0	6.2	14.9	47.7
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.4	4.0	*	7.5	11.5	6.3	15.2	44.6
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	11.6	3.4	*	6.8	10.2	6.5	16.1	44.7
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.2	3.3	*	7.4	10.7	7.1	17.1	47.3
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.8	2.2	0.7	7.2	10.1	7.3	17.5	49.8
1977	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.4	1.6	0.5	7.4	9.5	7.5	18.2	49.9
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.1	1.8	0.6	7.7	10.1	8.5	20.6	54.4
1979	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.0	5.4	0.1	8.7	14.2	9.1	21.9	57.3
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.8	4.4	0.1	8.1	12.5	8.9	21.7	54.1

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	43	0	43	8	460	903	1067	2431	847	2120
1961	40	0	40	8	550	842	1093	2485	949	2326
1962	39	0	39	9	529	875	1174	2578	1026	2478
1963	31	0	31	8	507	910	1185	2602	1088	2609
1964	27	0	27	9	625	918	1103	2646	1136	2706
1965	24	0	24	10	678	524	1197	2398	1183	2837
1966	25	0	25	10	726	337	1255	2318	1239	2979
1967	22	0	22	10	697	60	1524	2281	1258	3011
1968	17	0	17	10	726	305	1639	2670	1354	3239
1969	14	0	14	13	620	184	1895	2699	1466	3520
1970	11	0	11	14	763	14	2007	2784	1586	3852
1971	10	0	10	12	683	9	1969	2660	1665	4054
1972	8	0	8	13	771	6	2241	3018	1806	4358
1973	8	0	8	11	681	8	1994	2684	1843	4465
1974	13	0	13	11	577	3	1824	2404	1914	4712
1975	8	0	8	12	560	3	1994	2557	2068	5013
1976	3	0	3	15	385	126	1927	2438	2139	5140
1977	8	0	8	14	275	91	2014	2379	2198	5348
1978	3	0	3	15	307	103	2105	2515	2493	6036
1979	5	0	5	12	931	13	2371	3315	2656	6413
1980	6	0	6	11	758	10	2195	2963	2623	6356

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	2.1	0.0	2.1	7.5	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.4	3.4	16.5
1961	2.0	0.0	2.0	7.9	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.3	1.6	3.9	17.7
1962	1.9	0.0	1.9	8.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	2.5	1.8	4.3	18.5
1963	1.5	0.0	1.5	7.6	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	2.7	1.9	4.7	18.4
1964	1.3	0.0	1.3	8.8	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.0	4.9	19.6
1965	1.2	0.0	1.2	9.1	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	*	2.7	2.2	5.2	20.4
1966	1.2	0.0	1.2	9.8	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.9	2.4	5.7	22.0
1967	1.1	0.0	1.1	10.8	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.2	*	2.9	2.5	6.0	23.3
1968	0.9	0.0	0.9	11.1	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	3.1	2.7	6.5	24.2
1969	0.7	0.0	0.7	11.5	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	3.2	2.9	6.9	25.2
1970	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.7	1.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	3.5	3.2	7.7	26.6
1971	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.9	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	3.2	3.4	8.2	26.2
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.5	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	3.7	3.7	8.8	28.1
1973	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.8	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	3.3	3.8	9.3	27.6
1974	0.6	0.0	0.6	12.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	2.9	3.9	9.6	29.1
1975	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	3.0	3.4	8.1	26.6
1976	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.6	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	3.3	7.9	29.8
1977	0.4	0.0	0.4	15.1	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	2.6	3.3	8.1	29.5
1978	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.8	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.8	9.3	29.7
1979	0.2	0.0	0.2	10.1	2.2	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	4.3	3.9	9.3	27.9
1980	0.3	0.0	0.3	8.7	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	4.0	3.9	9.3	26.2

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	79	0	79	7	183	0	188	36	15	423	402	1005
1961	74	0	74	8	218	0	193	39	9	460	465	1141
1962	72	0	72	8	210	0	207	40	42	500	516	1246
1963	57	0	57	7	201	0	209	42	77	529	571	1369
1964	50	0	50	8	248	0	195	43	27	513	599	1426
1965	44	0	44	9	269	0	211	45	8	533	637	1528
1966	47	0	47	9	289	0	221	43	11	564	695	1671
1967	40	0	40	10	277	0	269	45	7	598	733	1754
1968	32	0	32	11	288	0	289	47	15	640	794	1899
1969	26	0	26	11	246	0	334	49	32	661	847	2033
1970	20	0	20	11	303	0	354	50	16	723	931	2261
1971	18	0	18	11	271	0	347	51	9	678	988	2405
1972	15	0	15	11	306	0	395	51	25	777	1074	2590
1973	15	0	15	11	271	0	352	55	19	697	1121	2715
1974	24	0	24	12	229	0	322	58	17	626	1147	2824
1975	16	0	16	11	223	0	352	58	20	653	983	2382
1976	6	0	6	15	153	0	340	59	55	607	965	2321
1977	15	0	15	15	109	0	355	60	59	584	974	2370
1978	5	0	5	14	122	0	371	62	46	602	1126	2726
1979	10	0	10	10	370	0	418	63	46	897	1131	2731
1980	11	0	11	9	363	0	387	65	19	835	1130	2739

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.3	3.9	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	13.6	0.2	1.0	8.2	36.6	0.2	0.9	2.2	45.4
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	4.0	10.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	12.9	0.1	1.0	9.0	38.3	0.2	0.7	1.8	46.7
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.4	3.2	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	13.6	0.5	0.6	8.9	37.8	0.2	0.8	1.8	46.2
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.2	4.9	10.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	13.4	1.0	0.8	10.9	42.3	0.3	0.8	1.8	50.5
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.8	4.8	12.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	13.0	0.4	0.5	12.1	44.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	53.2
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.8	3.5	12.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	12.8	0.1	0.4	11.2	41.5	0.4	0.8	2.0	49.7
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.7	4.1	13.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	12.9	0.2	0.9	12.2	44.6	0.4	0.9	2.1	53.8
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.0	4.1	12.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	12.4	0.1	0.7	12.3	43.8	0.4	0.9	2.2	51.4
1968	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	4.1	11.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	12.3	0.4	0.6	12.5	43.2	0.3	0.9	2.3	50.9
1969	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.4	4.2	11.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	12.4	0.4	0.8	12.6	43.2	0.3	0.9	2.2	53.3
1970	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.0	5.1	13.6	0.0	*	1.2	0.1	11.6	0.2	0.8	13.3	46.0	0.4	1.0	2.3	56.8
1971	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.6	6.1	13.6	0.0	*	1.3	0.1	10.7	0.1	0.3	13.3	45.5	0.4	1.0	2.4	55.0
1972	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.3	6.5	13.4	0.0	*	1.8	0.1	9.0	0.4	0.3	13.1	44.6	0.4	1.0	2.3	54.8
1973	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	7.3	11.1	0.0	*	2.1	0.2	10.9	0.3	0.9	13.6	46.4	0.4	1.1	2.7	56.2
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	5.4	9.1	0.0	*	2.3	0.2	10.3	0.3	0.4	12.4	40.2	0.4	1.2	3.0	50.5
1975	1.4	0.0	1.4	5.9	5.4	9.3	0.0	*	2.1	0.1	8.5	0.3	0.4	12.5	38.6	0.4	3.4	8.2	57.9
1976	4.1	0.0	4.1	8.2	4.7	6.9	0.0	0.6	2.8	0.1	7.5	0.6	0.2	11.3	34.7	0.4	4.1	9.7	61.2
1977	4.3	0.0	4.3	7.1	3.6	5.6	0.0	0.5	5.1	*	7.6	0.8	0.1	11.9	35.2	0.3	4.3	10.4	61.5
1978	4.7	0.0	4.7	7.1	4.9	8.0	0.0	0.6	2.6	*	9.3	0.6	0.3	13.9	40.1	0.3	3.8	9.3	65.4
1979	1.4	0.0	1.4	3.5	5.1	15.3	0.0	0.1	2.9	*	8.7	0.6	0.1	18.9	51.7	0.3	4.3	10.5	71.7
1980	3.2	0.0	3.2	4.8	4.2	9.5	0.0	*	2.7	*	7.7	0.6	*	17.2	42.0	0.3	4.5	10.9	65.8

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	5	0	5	5	581	1538	0	72	99	19	2581	34	144	1397	6466	20	258	646
1961	4	0	4	5	610	1780	0	39	120	19	2457	18	149	1543	6733	16	219	537
1962	3	0	3	5	475	1787	0	22	106	16	2590	83	87	1526	6692	22	222	535
1963	4	0	4	5	735	1805	0	22	154	16	2558	152	116	1864	7422	30	221	530
1964	4	0	4	6	730	2141	0	36	135	17	2484	62	71	2075	7752	32	239	570
1965	4	0	4	5	521	2181	0	39	120	15	2432	15	67	1938	7328	38	246	591
1966	4	0	4	5	614	2298	0	31	162	16	2457	31	138	2111	7858	34	260	624
1967	4	0	4	4	624	2208	0	60	230	16	2363	15	100	2120	7737	34	270	646
1968	3	0	3	4	623	2033	0	55	259	18	2344	64	91	2139	7624	31	277	662
1969	5	0	5	6	634	1952	0	40	298	14	2367	64	113	2145	7627	32	272	653
1970	5	0	5	7	768	2330	0	2	329	14	2209	35	126	2254	8066	35	281	681
1971	4	0	4	5	923	2335	0	1	337	16	2041	23	41	2226	7945	37	284	692
1972	4	0	4	6	979	2304	0	1	486	17	1715	64	40	2186	7791	42	285	687
1973	3	0	3	5	1107	1901	0	6	550	32	2071	52	129	2281	8129	42	326	790
1974	4	0	4	5	809	1558	0	2	612	31	1957	45	56	2102	7173	37	360	886
1975	53	0	53	6	809	1595	0	2	561	20	1626	54	53	2088	6808	36	994	2409
1976	157	0	157	8	715	1189	0	101	743	22	1433	103	23	1937	6268	34	1188	2856
1977	169	0	169	7	543	965	0	82	1390	4	1442	121	19	2175	6739	33	1252	3046
1978	189	0	189	7	739	1377	0	99	706	4	1761	96	43	2389	7214	32	1126	2726
1979	55	0	55	3	771	2621	0	22	796	4	1656	92	22	3191	9175	33	1271	3069
1980	128	0	128	5	637	1632	0	5	736	4	1473	95	1	2928	7510	32	1322	3203

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	*	1.1	47.6	0.0	68.9	*	0.1	69.4
1980	0.0	0.1	0.6	11.5	6.7	*	0.9	42.8	0.0	62.6	*	0.1	62.7

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	*	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	30
1976	0	*	103	1527	1111	16	155	9452	1	12366	13	32
1977	0	*	110	1560	1188	14	156	9796	1	12826	11	27
1978	0	*	106	1734	1165	10	167	9594	1	12777	7	17
1979	0	*	99	2269	1196	12	175	9053	0	12803	9	21
1980	0	*	116	1968	1240	11	156	8150	0	11642	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.
[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	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.7
1979	34.2	0.0	34.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.9
1980	33.8	0.0	33.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	*	0.6	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.6

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	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
1980	2683	0	2683	*	103	0	0	4	107	5786	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	5.9	4.6	141.4	1.2	*	11.8	229.7	0.0	93.4	0.0	0.0	74.1	922.2
1961	353.4	166.7	12.9	3.6	32.5	3.2	10.6	5.9	4.5	146.1	1.1	0.0	11.8	232.1	0.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	87.7	933.1
1962	348.0	174.0	15.2	2.4	36.1	3.9	12.9	6.6	4.1	153.2	0.7	*	12.6	247.7	0.0	101.7	0.0	0.0	97.0	968.5
1963	386.6	175.1	13.8	3.0	39.0	4.3	13.2	7.7	4.1	157.9	1.7	*	13.6	258.4	0.0	80.9	0.0	0.0	107.5	1008.5
1964	335.4	187.7	17.3	2.7	39.7	5.2	13.5	8.1	4.3	163.0	1.8	0.0	17.2	272.6	0.0	95.2	0.0	0.0	146.8	1037.7
1965	338.5	208.3	22.8	2.5	42.6	6.1	14.4	8.6	4.8	169.0	1.8	0.0	20.6	293.3	0.0	91.5	0.0	0.0	159.9	1091.6
1966	364.3	233.6	27.0	1.9	54.0	7.9	18.5	9.9	5.0	182.9	2.1	0.0	25.0	334.4	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	178.3	1190.1
1967	353.4	239.6	22.1	1.3	51.2	11.0	21.4	10.3	4.3	192.3	3.0	*	22.8	339.6	0.0	100.4	0.0	0.0	162.8	1196.0
1968	442.1	241.6	25.2	0.8	60.0	13.9	24.3	11.4	4.7	201.6	2.1	0.1	25.8	369.9	0.0	80.3	0.0	0.0	110.3	1244.2
1969	440.4	255.5	24.0	0.6	60.8	17.1	22.7	13.9	4.9	212.9	4.9	0.2	26.5	388.6	0.0	78.1	0.0	0.0	134.0	1296.6
1970	408.1	264.1	23.9	0.4	63.8	18.4	23.4	13.3	5.0	219.9	3.7	0.2	25.4	397.5	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	174.1	1328.4
1971	375.4	273.2	22.9	0.4	67.6	18.4	23.3	13.4	5.4	233.8	2.3	0.0	24.8	412.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	0.0	177.8	1337.5
1972	449.4	284.8	24.8	0.4	82.8	19.0	18.9	14.8	5.8	253.9	3.3	0.0	27.2	450.9	0.0	115.5	0.0	0.0	132.0	1432.6
1973	539.7	299.5	31.1	0.4	89.2	21.1	20.1	16.0	6.8	275.2	4.1	0.1	31.0	495.0	0.0	119.0	0.0	0.0	128.4	1581.6
1974	476.6	266.4	22.5	0.3	92.1	21.3	15.8	14.5	6.5	271.2	5.6	0.2	29.4	479.5	0.0	122.9	0.0	0.0	200.8	1546.3
1975	470.8	221.7	24.8	0.2	102.9	21.8	13.0	15.6	8.1	282.3	4.6	0.2	31.7	505.1	0.0	122.9	0.0	0.0	250.8	1571.3
1976	560.2	216.4	25.7	0.2	125.1	23.0	15.9	15.4	8.9	295.5	19.4	*	45.2	574.3	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	232.3	1681.4
1977	555.0	206.0	33.6	0.2	140.2	24.5	15.2	14.5	7.5	302.9	21.4	0.0	52.7	612.7	0.0	108.5	0.0	0.0	266.8	1749.0
1978	568.5	187.0	36.9	0.2	156.3	26.1	14.5	14.9	8.1	315.5	15.9	0.0	54.6	643.0	0.0	91.0	0.0	0.0	235.9	1725.4
1979	544.7	230.6	29.2	3.2	139.1	27.4	13.5	16.9	8.4	300.2	15.2	0.0	54.5	607.7	0.0	127.4	0.0	0.0	256.8	1767.1
1980	577.8	235.2	22.4	1.2	111.1	23.0	8.7	15.6	7.5	288.6	9.4	*	48.2	535.9	5.5	90.7	0.0	0.0	253.4	1698.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1463	760	26914	187	0	1946	42355	0	8676	0	0	21710
1961	14435	161	1937	716	5580	585	1871	1476	740	27804	173	0	1915	42798	0	8749	0	0	25717
1962	14212	168	2294	483	6195	709	2278	1634	674	29165	104	4	2041	45581	0	9636	0	0	28443
1963	15796	170	2083	595	6698	776	2329	1924	673	30066	275	1	2227	47647	0	7722	0	0	31511
1964	13827	182	2607	529	6810	936	2374	2012	707	31032	286	0	2834	50128	0	9097	0	0	43026
1965	13909	202	3441	498	7310	1102	2540	2141	800	32180	282	0	3369	53661	0	8750	0	0	46871
1966	15028	226	4075	380	9266	1419	3257	2480	831	34823	339	0	4075	60946	0	7633	0	0	52253
1967	14582	232	3332	254	8783	1959	3780	2690	702	36604	474	0	3706	62284	0	9628	0	0	47719
1968	18388	234	3802	163	10295	2475	4292	2982	771	38379	333	12	4159	67664	0	7721	0	0	32331
1969	18675	248	3616	115	10432	3045	4008	3646	810	40537	785	24	4239	71257	0	7477	0	0	39277
1970	17539	256	3602	73	10945	3268	4135	3526	825	41870	596	26	4045	72911	0	8067	0	0	51014
1971	16521	265	3456	71	11609	3266	4105	3544	898	44508	365	0	3952	75773	0	9420	0	0	52121
1972	19741	277	3734	73	14219	3374	3327	3934	961	48333	523	0	4294	82772	0	11132	0	0	38679
1973	23736	294	4683	70	15310	3737	3549	4269	1121	52393	650	14	4863	90659	0	11452	0	0	37627
1974	21240	260	3394	60	15815	3777	2785	3885	1074	51635	883	37	4636	87982	0	11767	0	0	58856
1975	21036	217	3733	45	17657	3857	2289	4211	1328	53736	734	33	4936	92559	0	11806	0	0	73519
1976	24627	212	3878	36	21469	4071	2804	4157	1476	56247	3085	4	7052	104277	0	9474	0	0	68081
1977	24622	202	5061	42	24061	4344	2688	3945	1240	57655	3404	0	8153	110592	0	10396	0	0	78206
1978	24833	184	5561	44	26825	4620	2559	4074	1331	60053	2529	0	8517	116113	0	8783	0	0	69142
1979	23434	226	4408	640	23885	4840	2377	4591	1393	57140	2417	0	8570	110261	0	12306	0	0	75254
1980	24636	230	3377	238	19081	4080	1534	4249	1241	54948	1502	1	7573	97824	519	8764	0	0	74269

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	52.3	156.1	45.1	78.2	187.8	516.6	171.0	171.4	391.9	74.1	133.0	332.9	922.2
1961	50.9	156.2	52.3	85.3	186.2	504.8	186.4	186.7	369.6	87.7	132.5	324.9	933.1
1962	54.0	170.1	58.7	94.7	185.2	505.5	197.7	198.1	375.9	97.0	138.5	334.4	968.5
1963	59.5	182.6	46.5	86.4	197.8	528.8	210.3	210.7	386.9	107.5	145.5	348.9	1008.5
1964	52.3	185.5	44.6	89.5	218.4	545.4	216.9	217.3	358.7	146.8	149.5	356.0	1037.7
1965	54.7	195.3	45.3	94.4	246.6	575.4	225.9	226.4	359.2	159.9	152.8	366.3	1091.6
1966	61.1	214.9	49.0	102.0	283.2	626.2	246.4	246.9	372.0	178.3	161.6	388.7	1190.1
1967	65.7	220.1	52.0	108.3	270.8	610.9	256.2	256.7	388.4	162.8	162.5	388.7	1196.0
1968	69.7	247.2	56.7	119.3	285.3	601.2	276.1	276.6	446.1	110.3	164.1	392.4	1244.2
1969	73.3	270.0	61.6	129.7	281.5	601.5	295.0	295.5	451.2	134.0	172.1	413.1	1296.6
1970	74.3	284.2	61.8	135.6	275.3	600.2	307.8	308.3	435.1	174.1	177.7	431.5	1328.4
1971	75.3	288.5	63.9	143.7	267.3	580.0	324.8	325.3	428.3	177.8	176.5	429.7	1337.5
1972	79.4	301.8	62.9	150.3	289.5	625.7	354.2	354.8	514.6	132.0	189.5	457.1	1432.6
1973	72.6	310.8	62.9	157.0	334.9	727.6	385.8	386.3	597.1	128.4	212.0	513.5	1581.6
1974	67.0	300.9	60.0	154.2	309.2	712.1	378.4	379.0	530.9	200.8	211.3	520.4	1546.3
1975	66.9	336.0	57.6	144.1	260.1	702.9	387.7	388.1	548.1	250.8	233.3	565.6	1571.3
1976	68.0	342.3	54.6	146.0	309.0	788.4	404.3	404.7	613.3	232.3	248.4	597.1	1681.4
1977	66.2	376.5	50.6	173.4	335.2	782.8	415.9	416.3	614.2	266.8	256.7	624.4	1749.0
1978	61.1	364.4	45.8	204.5	333.3	715.9	440.2	440.6	609.0	235.9	247.0	598.0	1725.4
1979	64.1	356.6	56.9	218.8	346.4	743.6	447.7	448.2	595.2	256.8	249.5	602.5	1767.1
1980	62.1	368.2	59.7	225.3	311.6	696.6	408.0	408.4	603.7	253.4	250.4	606.7	1698.5

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	0.5	4.5	3.5	8.4	29.6	74.1	156.1
1961	7.6	0.0	7.6	35.1	0.6	4.1	3.6	8.2	30.5	74.8	156.2
1962	8.1	0.0	8.1	36.8	0.5	4.6	3.9	9.1	34.0	82.1	170.1
1963	7.6	0.0	7.6	41.8	0.4	5.1	4.6	10.1	36.2	86.9	182.6
1964	6.1	0.0	6.1	37.7	0.5	3.8	4.2	8.5	39.4	93.8	185.5
1965	6.2	0.0	6.2	38.3	0.6	5.0	4.6	10.1	41.4	99.3	195.3
1966	5.7	0.0	5.7	42.1	0.8	6.5	6.0	13.3	45.2	108.7	214.9
1967	4.9	0.0	4.9	43.0	1.0	10.4	6.5	17.9	45.5	108.8	220.1
1968	4.9	0.0	4.9	45.1	1.1	11.5	7.1	19.7	52.3	125.1	247.2
1969	6.0	0.0	6.0	46.8	1.0	10.9	8.7	20.5	57.8	138.8	270.0
1970	5.1	0.0	5.1	48.0	1.0	11.5	8.7	21.2	61.2	148.7	284.2
1971	5.5	0.0	5.5	48.4	1.0	11.6	8.8	21.4	62.1	151.1	288.5
1972	4.1	0.0	4.1	55.2	1.2	9.1	9.8	20.1	65.2	157.3	301.8
1973	3.6	0.0	3.6	46.9	1.4	10.4	10.4	22.1	69.6	168.6	310.8
1974	3.1	0.0	3.1	44.6	1.2	8.8	9.3	19.2	67.6	166.4	300.9
1975	2.9	0.0	2.9	44.9	1.3	7.5	10.3	19.1	78.6	190.5	336.0
1976	2.2	0.0	2.2	44.6	2.4	8.8	10.0	21.2	80.6	193.7	342.3
1977	2.1	0.0	2.1	44.4	2.2	8.5	9.2	19.8	90.4	219.8	376.5
1978	1.9	0.0	1.9	40.4	2.2	8.0	8.6	18.8	88.6	214.6	364.4
1979	1.6	0.3	1.9	45.9	2.1	4.4	9.8	16.3	85.7	206.8	356.6
1980	1.9	0.3	2.2	46.0	1.8	3.1	9.0	13.9	89.4	216.7	368.2

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	331	0	331	34	80	797	862	1740	8683	21727
1961	284	0	284	34	101	715	894	1710	8939	21923
1962	305	0	305	36	93	819	978	1889	9969	24071
1963	285	0	285	41	76	894	1154	2124	10618	25458
1964	227	0	227	37	80	670	1054	1805	11545	27490
1965	231	0	231	37	100	881	1135	2116	12134	29101
1966	212	0	212	41	139	1145	1498	2782	13243	31849
1967	182	0	182	42	166	1840	1694	3700	13330	31898
1968	182	0	182	44	183	2035	1849	4068	15336	36679
1969	223	0	223	45	170	1920	2276	4367	16948	40679
1970	189	0	189	47	169	2027	2313	4510	17942	43578
1971	202	0	202	47	170	2048	2333	4551	18192	44285
1972	151	0	151	54	207	1600	2615	4422	19101	46091
1973	133	0	133	46	241	1829	2767	4637	20396	49409
1974	119	0	119	44	210	1544	2484	4238	19802	48761
1975	113	0	113	44	231	1316	2767	4314	23034	55844
1976	85	0	85	44	404	1554	2699	4656	23622	56778
1977	83	0	83	44	376	1492	2492	4360	26486	64431
1978	75	0	75	40	374	1409	2355	4138	25980	62907
1979	65	10	76	45	369	773	2653	3795	25103	60612
1980	77	12	90	45	307	549	2456	3312	26207	63500

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	16.4	0.0	16.4	25.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	*	3.6	9.4	23.6	78.2
1961	14.1	0.0	14.1	34.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	*	4.0	9.6	23.4	85.3
1962	15.1	0.0	15.1	39.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	*	4.3	10.6	25.5	94.7
1963	14.1	0.0	14.1	28.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.5	*	4.4	11.7	28.1	86.4
1964	11.3	0.0	11.3	29.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.6	*	4.2	13.3	31.6	89.5
1965	11.5	0.0	11.5	29.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.4	*	4.7	14.4	34.6	94.4
1966	10.5	0.0	10.5	32.4	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	*	6.1	15.5	37.4	102.0
1967	9.0	0.0	9.0	35.5	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.9	*	7.5	16.6	39.7	108.3
1968	9.1	0.0	9.1	39.5	2.7	2.3	1.2	2.0	*	8.2	18.4	44.1	119.3
1969	11.1	0.0	11.1	42.3	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.0	*	8.1	20.0	48.1	129.7
1970	9.4	0.0	9.4	44.0	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.1	*	8.3	21.5	52.3	135.6
1971	10.2	0.0	10.2	45.4	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.9	*	8.2	23.2	56.6	143.7
1972	7.5	0.0	7.5	46.9	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	*	8.5	25.6	61.8	150.3
1973	6.6	0.0	6.6	46.9	3.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	*	9.3	27.5	66.6	157.0
1974	5.8	0.0	5.8	45.7	3.1	1.7	1.6	2.1	*	8.5	27.2	67.0	154.2
1975	5.4	0.0	5.4	43.3	3.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	*	8.8	25.3	61.3	144.1
1976	4.1	0.0	4.1	39.0	5.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	*	11.6	26.8	64.5	146.0
1977	3.9	0.0	3.9	35.8	5.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	*	11.0	35.8	87.0	173.4
1978	3.5	0.0	3.5	31.4	5.4	1.6	1.5	2.4	*	10.9	46.4	112.3	204.5
1979	3.0	0.2	3.2	43.5	5.4	0.9	1.7	2.2	*	10.2	47.4	114.5	218.8
1980	3.6	0.2	3.8	45.1	5.9	0.6	1.6	2.4	0.3	10.8	48.4	117.2	225.3

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	615	0	615	24	200	157	152	171	0	680	2767	6924
1961	528	0	528	33	253	141	158	210	0	761	2802	6872
1962	566	0	566	38	231	161	173	254	0	819	3095	7473
1963	528	0	528	27	190	176	204	289	0	859	3439	8247
1964	421	0	421	28	200	132	186	301	0	819	3891	9264
1965	428	0	428	28	249	173	200	274	0	897	4229	10142
1966	394	0	394	31	345	225	264	337	0	1173	4557	10959
1967	337	0	337	34	414	362	299	356	0	1431	4864	11640
1968	338	0	338	38	456	400	326	377	0	1560	5406	12929
1969	415	0	415	41	424	378	402	371	1	1576	5871	14093
1970	351	0	351	43	422	399	408	392	1	1622	6309	15324
1971	376	0	376	44	424	403	412	367	0	1607	6813	16585
1972	280	0	280	46	517	315	461	365	1	1658	7505	18111
1973	248	0	248	46	600	360	488	376	1	1824	8058	19520
1974	222	0	222	45	524	304	438	391	1	1658	7977	19643
1975	211	0	211	42	575	259	488	419	1	1742	7406	17954
1976	159	0	159	38	1005	306	476	414	4	2205	7866	18907
1977	153	0	153	35	935	293	440	423	4	2096	10486	25508
1978	139	0	139	31	932	277	416	450	3	2078	13596	32922
1979	121	7	128	43	919	152	468	427	3	1969	13896	33553
1980	144	8	152	44	1010	104	433	465	48	2061	14176	34347

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	56.0	0.0	56.0	78.6	11.8	12.3	0.0	9.5	1.7	1.5	3.3	1.1	*	11.8	53.2	0.0	93.9	234.9	516.6
1961	62.0	0.0	62.0	74.4	12.9	12.4	0.0	5.8	1.6	1.5	3.1	0.7	0.0	11.8	49.7	0.0	92.3	226.4	504.8
1962	58.6	0.0	58.6	73.1	15.2	11.9	0.0	7.4	1.9	1.3	2.5	0.7	*	12.6	53.5	0.0	93.8	226.5	505.5
1963	63.4	0.0	63.4	81.8	13.8	10.1	0.0	7.1	2.2	1.3	3.1	1.4	*	13.6	52.6	0.0	97.4	233.6	528.8
1964	61.8	0.0	61.8	93.8	17.3	10.9	0.0	8.9	2.9	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.0	17.2	62.8	0.0	96.7	230.3	545.4
1965	69.7	0.0	69.7	100.6	22.8	15.2	0.0	8.4	3.1	1.9	2.5	1.6	0.0	20.6	76.3	0.0	96.8	232.1	575.4
1966	78.7	0.0	78.7	113.1	27.0	19.8	0.0	10.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	25.0	91.4	0.0	100.7	242.2	626.2
1967	77.2	0.0	77.2	112.4	22.1	19.0	0.0	8.9	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	*	22.8	81.2	0.0	100.2	239.8	610.9
1968	84.4	0.0	84.4	111.6	25.2	19.2	0.0	10.5	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	0.1	25.8	89.3	0.0	93.1	222.8	601.2
1969	68.9	0.0	68.9	121.9	24.0	18.7	0.0	9.7	3.5	2.0	1.4	4.9	0.2	26.5	90.8	0.0	94.1	225.9	601.5
1970	60.9	0.0	60.9	127.0	23.9	18.5	0.0	9.7	2.9	2.0	1.2	3.7	0.2	25.4	87.5	0.0	94.8	230.2	600.2
1971	49.1	0.0	49.1	133.2	22.9	19.1	0.0	9.4	2.9	2.5	1.1	2.3	0.0	24.8	85.0	0.0	91.0	221.6	580.0
1972	56.8	0.0	56.8	139.9	24.8	22.6	0.0	8.0	3.1	2.7	1.1	3.3	0.0	27.2	92.7	0.0	98.5	237.7	625.7
1973	64.9	0.0	64.9	164.4	31.1	24.6	0.0	7.7	3.6	3.4	0.8	3.3	0.1	31.0	105.5	0.0	114.7	278.0	727.6
1974	62.0	0.0	62.0	151.5	22.5	25.4	0.0	5.3	3.4	3.3	1.0	5.1	0.2	29.4	95.7	0.0	116.4	286.6	712.1
1975	48.1	0.0	48.1	113.9	24.8	26.8	0.0	4.1	3.4	3.2	0.6	3.4	0.2	31.7	98.1	0.0	129.3	313.5	702.9
1976	52.3	0.0	52.3	117.2	25.7	38.0	0.0	5.4	3.5	3.5	0.5	17.7	*	45.2	139.4	0.0	140.9	338.6	788.4
1977	67.6	0.0	67.6	111.7	33.6	36.3	0.0	5.1	3.6	3.4	0.5	20.6	0.0	52.7	155.8	0.0	130.4	317.2	782.8
1978	75.2	0.0	75.2	100.5	36.9	37.0	0.0	4.9	4.6	3.7	0.4	15.5	0.0	54.6	157.7	0.0	111.8	270.8	715.9
1979	75.9	0.3	76.3	120.6	29.2	34.1	0.0	8.2	5.2	3.8	0.3	14.2	0.0	54.5	149.6	0.0	116.3	280.8	743.6
1980	67.3	0.4	67.7	126.1	22.4	24.7	0.0	5.0	4.8	3.4	0.2	9.1	*	48.2	117.8	0.0	112.5	272.6	696.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	2099	0	2099	76	1785	2120	0	1670	434	256	619	179	0	1946	9008	0	27514	68847
1961	2325	0	2325	72	1937	2131	0	1016	410	249	581	119	0	1915	8359	0	27053	66346
1962	2198	0	2198	71	2294	2048	0	1298	466	215	482	104	4	2041	8951	0	27491	66380
1963	2375	0	2375	79	2083	1742	0	1259	542	215	581	218	1	2227	8868	0	28556	68469
1964	2313	0	2313	91	2607	1863	0	1572	728	226	505	252	0	2834	10587	0	28343	67490
1965	2604	0	2604	97	3441	2606	0	1486	776	321	479	260	0	3369	12736	0	28362	68020
1966	2940	0	2940	109	4075	3396	0	1887	670	333	405	329	0	4075	15170	0	29521	70999
1967	2887	0	2887	109	3332	3262	0	1578	652	287	346	359	0	3706	13523	0	29377	70295
1968	3151	0	3151	108	3802	3293	0	1856	756	315	305	324	12	4159	14822	0	27301	65296
1969	2570	0	2570	118	3616	3203	0	1710	910	328	263	778	24	4239	15072	0	27583	66205
1970	2268	0	2268	123	3602	3170	0	1709	764	334	235	592	26	4045	14477	0	27776	67464
1971	1811	0	1811	129	3456	3284	0	1655	757	415	210	364	0	3952	14094	0	26682	64952
1972	2109	0	2109	136	3734	3874	0	1413	821	445	205	522	0	4294	15308	0	28874	69673
1973	2420	0	2420	161	4683	4224	0	1360	965	564	143	517	14	4863	17332	0	33630	81466
1974	2372	0	2372	148	3394	4363	0	937	913	540	184	816	37	4636	15822	0	34108	83990
1975	1864	0	1864	112	3733	4597	0	714	908	522	117	537	33	4936	16098	0	37904	91894
1976	2021	0	2021	115	3878	6519	0	944	937	580	93	2810	4	7052	22818	0	41285	99233
1977	2691	0	2691	110	5061	6235	0	903	969	564	98	3282	0	8153	25264	0	38214	92962
1978	2998	0	2998	99	5561	6360	0	873	1259	606	78	2462	0	8517	25716	0	32772	79353
1979	3030	13	3043	118	4408	5854	0	1452	1419	634	48	2256	0	8570	24641	0	34088	82306
1980	2686	16	2702	123	3377	4232	0	881	1314	565	36	1448	1	7573	19427	0	32968	79881

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	60.1	21.3	0.2	3.2	268.2	0.4	353.8	0.2	0.4	379.0
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	404.7
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	0.2	4.6	297.7	1.0	427.1	0.1	0.4	448.2
1980	0.0	16.9	1.2	76.5	23.0	0.2	4.1	286.0	*	391.1	0.1	0.3	408.4

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	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	10320	3777	50	533	51061	66	65867	49	122
1975	0	19	45	10372	3857	47	807	53199	196	68523	35	85
1976	0	15	36	11268	4071	44	896	55740	271	72325	38	92
1977	0	14	42	12344	4344	44	675	57133	118	74701	37	89
1978	0	14	44	14007	4620	45	725	59524	64	79028	30	72
1979	0	20	640	15980	4840	50	759	56665	158	79093	43	104
1980	0	16	238	13135	4080	47	676	54446	6	72627	40	98

[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.
[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	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	609.0
1979	463.4	0.0	463.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	127.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	595.2
1980	504.0	0.0	504.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	90.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	603.7

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	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	20173	0	20173	*	763	0	0	0	763	12306	0	0	0
1980	21679	0	21679	1	397	0	0	0	397	8764	519	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	315.0	21.2	476.2	141.2	1.4	125.4	1361.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	4210.2
1961	20.8	2832.0	46.8	16.7	127.6	62.8	7.7	326.9	20.6	488.9	136.2	1.5	135.6	1371.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-6.3	4229.7
1962	21.9	2959.6	47.9	21.3	140.2	75.2	8.3	353.4	24.9	508.5	117.1	2.1	146.6	1445.4	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	-18.3	4415.9
1963	20.7	3026.8	46.7	20.4	140.2	78.5	12.0	376.5	24.9	527.7	110.0	0.7	171.0	1508.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	-18.8	4540.6
1964	28.4	3037.5	46.8	18.8	140.3	83.2	20.9	436.9	26.2	542.9	109.7	2.0	204.9	1632.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	-28.8	4673.1
1965	31.4	3166.1	49.6	18.3	145.2	83.3	19.6	469.1	23.0	561.3	88.5	2.2	204.2	1664.3	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.9	-4.5	4865.2
1966	29.9	3371.6	54.0	15.9	133.8	96.0	42.3	478.0	23.9	596.1	86.1	2.1	219.5	1747.8	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.0	4.2	5161.7
1967	25.1	3596.8	57.2	13.7	132.3	115.6	39.8	469.1	22.6	619.0	87.1	2.4	223.0	1781.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	2.7	5412.4
1968	26.5	3811.0	58.8	12.1	142.7	132.5	39.5	529.7	24.8	667.4	86.5	2.8	245.7	1942.4	0.0	12.7	0.0	1.1	-1.7	5792.1
1969	25.5	3997.6	62.5	10.9	173.5	138.0	42.3	615.1	25.0	704.1	88.6	3.7	290.7	2154.5	0.0	11.9	0.0	1.0	14.2	6204.7
1970	31.8	4220.3	74.8	9.2	188.7	134.9	42.5	616.2	25.5	742.8	90.8	4.0	297.6	2227.1	0.0	9.3	0.0	1.0	12.2	6501.6
1971	25.2	4500.0	75.1	8.8	203.2	138.4	32.4	628.5	25.9	780.8	76.7	1.0	303.1	2274.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	1.0	-2.8	6805.0
1972	51.5	4531.8	75.0	7.4	271.0	143.4	41.3	724.6	27.8	836.5	86.5	0.5	360.3	2574.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.1	-17.4	7147.5
1973	150.1	4718.9	77.7	7.3	335.3	147.3	49.4	747.7	30.4	890.1	183.6	0.3	389.7	2858.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	1.0	-13.4	7729.9
1974	158.7	4567.9	81.0	7.5	342.3	144.0	43.1	714.0	29.1	881.8	231.9	0.1	407.8	2882.5	0.0	13.4	0.0	1.0	-28.3	7595.2
1975	208.7	4031.4	52.7	6.2	321.9	151.1	40.8	632.8	26.2	922.1	258.2	1.4	394.7	2808.1	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.9	-43.1	7022.5
1976	251.7	4056.4	43.4	6.0	341.7	143.0	30.3	645.3	29.1	980.8	277.9	1.4	409.9	2908.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	1.0	-18.1	7208.2
1977	310.9	4236.6	35.4	6.5	434.8	149.0	38.6	647.6	32.4	1024.4	328.0	0.7	473.5	3170.9	0.0	11.7	0.0	1.0	-14.0	7717.1
1978	450.2	4305.6	46.0	6.3	472.8	157.9	46.3	657.6	34.8	1061.1	400.1	1.4	520.3	3404.4	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.0	-32.1	8136.9
1979	616.4	4095.8	60.9	5.9	511.7	166.4	100.2	743.1	36.4	1029.5	443.5	1.2	641.3	3740.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.9	-27.7	8437.6
1980	752.6	4203.6	69.4	6.2	425.9	175.5	87.1	686.8	32.4	950.8	411.1	3.0	698.6	3546.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.8	-76.1	8431.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	78542	3493	90649	22459	205	26085	270139	0	927	0	0	-1479
1961	780	2736	7053	3314	21905	11587	1360	81500	3399	93061	21662	226	28320	273386	0	1130	0	0	-1860
1962	823	2859	7224	4214	24068	13814	1457	88100	4110	96793	18622	315	30616	289333	0	695	0	0	-5364
1963	774	2936	7036	4037	24064	14413	2108	93868	4108	100461	17498	111	36277	303982	0	308	0	0	-5497
1964	1062	2943	7056	3730	24090	15255	3687	108937	4315	103346	17444	305	44218	332383	0	325	0	0	-8452
1965	1173	3068	7474	3629	24924	15164	3459	116958	3788	106850	14081	337	44754	341417	0	661	0	87	-1304
1966	1116	3264	8140	3158	22967	17437	7462	119166	3935	113486	13693	315	48123	357882	0	697	0	92	1237
1967	939	3485	8614	2722	22715	20933	7024	122227	3725	117839	13861	361	50193	370213	0	481	0	94	781
1968	991	3696	8860	2400	24497	23993	6965	138728	4092	127046	13756	416	56079	406832	0	1226	0	101	-484
1969	952	3877	9417	2153	29790	24878	7461	161653	4127	134046	14098	551	65691	453865	0	1139	0	100	4150
1970	1184	4093	11278	1824	32397	24243	7500	163066	4204	141396	14440	606	67257	468211	0	883	0	97	3572
1971	935	4365	11322	1743	34884	24873	5721	166622	4274	148632	12205	157	68787	479221	0	718	0	95	-818
1972	2802	4413	11307	1468	46518	25729	7285	192711	4576	159242	13751	72	81103	543761	0	615	0	101	-5111
1973	7856	4621	11709	1454	57567	26370	8709	199605	5016	169451	29208	42	87055	596186	0	1381	0	101	-3919
1974	8485	4463	12202	1478	58766	25789	7597	191426	4804	167865	36891	10	90379	597207	0	1281	0	95	-8289
1975	12542	3944	7940	1231	55262	27025	7196	170332	4321	175540	41072	210	86663	576792	0	1584	0	89	-12635
1976	15764	3975	6537	1198	58655	25593	5339	173891	4800	186703	44195	212	90463	597587	0	827	0	98	-5317
1977	19630	4143	5341	1282	74648	26667	6811	176110	5336	195017	52178	99	103274	646764	0	1118	0	96	-4101
1978	28816	4211	6932	1248	81171	28205	8157	179218	5731	201991	63634	213	112302	688802	0	748	0	96	-9400
1979	39415	4001	9182	1166	87837	29709	17670	201936	5997	195984	70543	184	137264	757473	0	1174	0	85	-8124
1980	48617	4091	10457	1222	73108	31358	15355	186924	5340	180997	65392	449	149363	719966	0	398	0	79	-22307

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	218.9	354.1	81.1	196.6	2691.4	2865.9	791.9	793.6	432.0	-5.0	121.9	305.0	4210.2
1961	213.1	350.0	80.6	202.8	2690.0	2870.0	805.1	807.0	447.4	-6.3	127.7	313.3	4229.7
1962	244.7	409.6	87.5	219.5	2757.1	2957.7	827.4	829.1	517.5	-18.3	146.2	353.0	4415.9
1963	247.0	434.1	95.7	241.8	2789.5	3010.8	852.2	853.8	574.9	-18.8	163.7	392.5	4540.6
1964	250.5	449.2	104.2	259.9	2838.1	3082.0	880.3	882.0	628.8	-28.8	177.5	422.5	4673.1
1965	241.3	458.6	103.7	273.7	2951.2	3225.8	905.5	907.1	668.1	-4.5	195.3	468.4	4865.2
1966	251.1	487.0	117.9	301.6	3114.4	3431.3	940.2	941.9	733.9	4.2	216.8	521.3	5161.7
1967	255.0	515.7	169.4	369.6	3190.0	3535.5	990.1	991.7	805.2	2.7	238.1	569.8	5412.4
1968	272.5	564.8	179.4	395.6	3359.3	3748.1	1082.2	1083.6	900.5	-1.7	265.0	633.8	5792.1
1969	291.4	641.9	184.8	426.3	3552.5	3990.5	1144.6	1146.0	1017.2	14.2	303.3	728.0	6204.7
1970	298.5	679.8	190.3	456.5	3694.7	4165.9	1198.2	1199.5	1107.8	12.2	326.6	793.4	6501.6
1971	301.6	723.2	182.9	478.3	3866.8	4362.5	1239.6	1241.0	1216.9	-2.8	353.5	860.6	6805.0
1972	306.4	783.8	187.5	515.8	3965.7	4504.4	1342.1	1343.4	1363.3	-17.4	394.3	951.5	7147.5
1973	300.5	798.3	211.2	561.5	4322.4	4903.8	1465.0	1466.3	1444.1	-13.4	418.0	1012.7	7729.9
1974	276.1	790.3	186.9	549.3	4153.8	4763.6	1490.6	1492.0	1516.0	-28.3	429.7	1058.1	7595.2
1975	281.1	758.9	167.8	561.7	3514.0	4153.3	1546.6	1548.6	1556.1	-43.1	441.8	1071.1	7022.5
1976	285.5	763.6	185.9	591.5	3547.7	4247.5	1603.4	1605.6	1603.9	-18.1	465.9	1119.8	7208.2
1977	318.1	866.6	219.3	660.6	3678.9	4478.6	1708.9	1711.2	1805.9	-14.0	522.0	1269.9	7717.1
1978	326.9	923.5	234.8	705.3	3832.3	4675.5	1830.6	1832.6	1944.5	-32.1	559.0	1353.4	8136.9
1979	375.8	962.9	342.8	817.5	3881.1	4771.5	1883.5	1885.7	1982.0	-27.7	572.3	1381.9	8437.6
1980	277.2	945.0	249.1	761.4	4004.5	4917.6	1805.4	1807.6	2171.6	-76.1	612.2	1483.3	8431.7

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	0.6	*	40.4	41.1	38.6	96.6	354.1
1961	0.1	0.0	0.1	172.0	0.3	*	40.6	41.0	39.7	97.3	350.0
1962	0.1	0.0	0.1	203.3	0.4	*	40.9	41.3	48.3	116.6	409.6
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	204.4	0.4	*	42.1	42.6	55.1	132.0	434.1
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	199.3	0.4	*	50.7	51.1	58.8	140.0	449.2
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	188.4	0.4	*	52.3	52.8	64.0	153.4	458.6
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	202.8	0.4	0.1	47.7	48.2	69.3	166.6	487.0
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	207.9	0.4	0.1	46.6	47.1	76.8	183.9	515.7
1968	*	0.0	*	218.3	0.4	0.2	53.5	54.1	86.2	206.2	564.8
1969	*	0.0	*	227.6	0.7	0.2	62.9	63.8	103.1	247.4	641.9
1970	*	0.0	*	239.4	0.8	0.2	58.1	59.1	111.2	270.1	679.8
1971	*	0.0	*	244.7	0.9	0.2	55.8	56.9	122.8	298.8	723.2
1972	*	0.0	*	247.2	1.3	0.2	57.7	59.2	139.9	337.5	783.8
1973	*	0.0	*	246.3	1.4	0.3	52.5	54.2	145.5	352.4	798.3
1974	*	0.0	*	227.9	1.5	0.2	46.4	48.1	148.5	365.7	790.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	237.0	1.5	0.2	42.4	44.2	139.5	338.3	758.9
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	240.1	1.9	0.2	43.4	45.4	140.5	337.6	763.6
1977	*	0.0	*	275.1	3.2	0.2	39.6	43.0	159.8	388.7	866.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	279.2	3.6	0.2	43.9	47.7	174.4	422.2	923.5
1979	0.0	*	*	321.5	4.1	0.5	49.6	54.3	171.9	415.1	962.9
1980	*	*	*	230.2	*	1.1	45.8	47.0	195.1	472.7	945.0

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	6	0	6	172	98	6	10084	10188	11316	28314
1961	4	0	4	166	51	3	10132	10186	11622	28504
1962	4	0	4	196	68	4	10186	10257	14155	34179
1963	3	0	3	198	69	5	10503	10577	16137	38693
1964	2	0	2	193	66	7	12646	12718	17229	41025
1965	2	0	2	183	71	7	13042	13121	18745	44955
1966	2	0	2	196	73	19	11881	11973	20305	48834
1967	2	0	2	201	64	18	12140	12221	22521	53891
1968	1	0	1	212	72	31	14014	14118	25265	60426
1969	1	0	1	221	114	33	16538	16685	30211	72514
1970	1	0	1	232	134	33	15379	15546	32591	79159
1971	0	0	0	237	149	28	14800	14977	35980	87584
1972	0	0	0	241	224	33	15351	15608	40998	98929
1973	0	0	0	241	245	48	14014	14307	42632	103275
1974	0	0	0	223	256	40	12440	12736	43527	107184
1975	0	0	0	232	264	39	11419	11721	40892	99137
1976	0	0	0	236	322	27	11685	12034	41171	98959
1977	1	0	1	270	548	35	10763	11346	46831	113924
1978	0	0	0	275	610	39	11963	12613	51105	123744
1979	0	0	0	316	712	94	13480	14286	50386	121659
1980	0	0	1	225	8	198	12478	12684	57178	138542

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.3	0.0	0.3	61.8	3.5	3.7	7.1	3.4	1.2	19.0	33.0	82.5	196.6
1961	0.2	0.0	0.2	64.5	1.9	1.6	7.2	3.4	1.8	15.9	35.4	86.8	202.8
1962	0.2	0.0	0.2	70.2	2.4	2.3	7.2	3.5	1.7	17.1	38.7	93.3	219.5
1963	0.1	0.0	0.1	77.3	2.5	3.0	7.4	3.5	1.8	18.2	43.0	103.1	241.8
1964	0.1	0.0	0.1	84.0	2.4	4.1	9.0	3.4	1.3	20.1	46.0	109.6	259.9
1965	0.1	0.0	0.1	83.2	2.6	4.5	9.2	3.7	0.4	20.4	50.0	120.0	273.7
1966	0.1	0.0	0.1	91.4	2.6	11.5	8.4	3.7	0.3	26.4	53.9	129.7	301.6
1967	0.1	0.0	0.1	144.2	2.3	10.8	8.2	3.4	0.3	25.1	59.0	141.2	369.6
1968	*	0.0	*	143.8	2.6	19.2	9.4	3.9	0.4	35.5	63.7	152.5	395.6
1969	*	0.0	*	145.2	4.1	20.0	11.1	3.8	0.5	39.6	71.0	170.5	426.3
1970	*	0.0	*	150.6	4.8	20.4	10.3	3.6	0.5	39.6	77.6	188.5	456.5
1971	*	0.0	*	146.8	5.4	17.2	9.9	3.2	0.4	36.0	86.0	209.4	478.3
1972	*	0.0	*	144.9	8.0	20.0	10.2	3.2	1.1	42.6	96.2	232.1	515.8
1973	*	0.0	*	158.2	8.8	29.6	9.3	3.3	2.0	53.1	102.3	247.9	561.5
1974	*	0.0	*	137.6	9.2	24.8	8.2	3.6	3.4	49.3	104.6	257.7	549.3
1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.1	9.5	23.8	7.5	3.6	4.4	48.7	115.0	278.9	561.7
1976	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.0	11.6	16.3	7.7	8.3	4.0	47.9	119.2	286.4	591.5
1977	*	0.0	*	161.7	19.7	21.4	7.0	5.2	4.3	57.5	128.6	312.8	660.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.6	21.9	24.0	7.7	4.2	5.2	63.1	137.5	333.0	705.3
1979	0.0	*	*	238.0	25.6	57.7	8.8	6.1	6.7	104.9	139.0	335.7	817.5
1980	*	*	*	172.6	16.5	18.4	8.1	17.3	16.2	76.5	149.7	362.6	761.4

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	11	0	11	60	603	656	1780	654	190	3883	9666	24186
1961	7	0	7	62	318	283	1788	650	293	3332	10374	25441
1962	7	0	7	68	419	400	1798	671	266	3552	11329	27355
1963	5	0	5	75	425	530	1853	658	294	3761	12603	30218
1964	5	0	5	81	406	728	2232	648	206	4221	13494	32133
1965	4	0	4	81	441	788	2302	705	63	4298	14667	35175
1966	5	0	5	88	451	2020	2097	696	46	5310	15807	38016
1967	4	0	4	140	392	1909	2142	649	54	5147	17293	41380
1968	2	0	2	139	444	3382	2473	748	65	7112	18682	44683
1969	1	0	1	141	707	3533	2918	731	75	7965	20814	49960
1970	1	0	1	146	829	3603	2714	692	78	7916	22751	55258
1971	1	0	1	142	921	3027	2612	614	67	7240	25213	61375
1972	1	0	1	141	1380	3531	2709	610	180	8410	28192	68028
1973	1	0	1	155	1511	5228	2473	628	325	10165	29994	72658
1974	1	0	1	134	1580	4380	2195	689	542	9387	30671	75526
1975	0	0	0	117	1628	4192	2015	687	696	9219	33713	81733
1976	0	0	0	135	1989	2872	2062	1588	640	9152	34927	83952
1977	2	0	2	159	3383	3771	1899	994	676	10724	37684	91671
1978	0	0	0	169	3767	4237	2111	802	823	11741	40305	97592
1979	0	0	0	234	4395	10172	2379	1162	1069	19177	40744	98377
1980	1	0	1	169	2829	3251	2202	3299	2574	14155	43865	106284

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	27.7	0.0	27.7	2100.3	40.3	60.1	0.0	15.5	261.8	10.4	19.7	28.9	1.4	125.4	563.4	0.0	49.8	124.7	2865.9
1961	20.4	0.0	20.4	2095.7	46.8	45.0	0.0	6.1	273.6	10.1	17.7	37.5	1.5	135.6	573.9	0.0	52.1	127.9	2870.0
1962	21.5	0.0	21.5	2113.3	47.9	54.4	0.0	6.0	299.8	14.1	16.2	35.1	2.1	146.6	622.2	0.0	58.8	141.9	2957.7
1963	20.4	0.0	20.4	2106.2	46.7	50.1	0.0	8.9	321.2	14.1	15.6	34.6	0.7	171.0	663.0	0.0	65.1	156.2	3010.8
1964	28.1	0.0	28.1	2061.0	46.8	50.1	0.0	16.7	369.5	14.8	14.2	30.0	2.0	204.9	749.0	0.0	72.1	171.7	3082.0
1965	31.1	0.0	31.1	2164.8	49.6	49.7	0.0	15.1	397.4	12.0	13.3	11.6	2.2	204.2	755.2	0.0	80.8	193.8	3225.8
1966	29.6	0.0	29.6	2282.3	54.0	47.9	0.0	30.8	412.3	12.4	11.6	11.8	2.1	219.5	802.4	0.0	93.1	223.8	3431.3
1967	21.9	0.0	24.9	2371.1	57.2	41.5	0.0	28.9	406.3	12.5	10.3	12.0	2.4	223.0	794.0	0.0	101.8	243.6	3535.5
1968	26.4	0.0	26.4	2483.2	58.8	28.2	0.0	20.1	458.1	13.8	10.1	12.1	2.8	245.7	849.7	0.0	114.6	274.2	3748.1
1969	25.4	0.0	25.4	2532.2	62.5	47.3	0.0	22.1	530.9	15.4	8.5	13.8	3.7	290.7	994.9	0.0	128.8	309.2	3990.5
1970	31.7	0.0	31.7	2636.5	74.8	52.1	0.0	21.9	538.6	15.7	7.4	14.4	4.0	297.6	1026.5	0.0	137.4	333.8	4165.9
1971	25.1	0.0	25.1	2802.1	75.1	55.6	0.0	15.1	553.7	16.0	7.9	11.9	1.0	303.1	1039.6	0.0	144.4	351.4	4362.5
1972	25.6	0.0	25.6	2713.0	75.0	78.9	0.0	21.1	646.7	17.2	6.4	21.0	0.5	360.3	1227.1	0.0	157.9	380.9	4504.4
1973	83.8	0.0	83.8	2911.4	77.7	89.7	0.0	19.5	676.6	19.4	6.2	48.1	0.3	389.7	1327.2	0.0	169.9	411.5	4903.8
1974	85.8	0.0	85.8	2742.1	81.0	85.6	0.0	18.0	651.1	18.6	6.0	57.8	0.1	407.8	1325.9	0.0	176.1	433.7	4763.6
1975	90.3	0.0	90.3	2203.1	52.7	87.0	0.0	16.8	575.6	15.7	5.2	71.6	1.4	394.7	1220.6	0.1	186.7	452.6	4153.3
1976	88.3	0.0	88.3	2194.6	43.4	99.4	0.0	13.8	587.4	17.4	6.4	85.6	1.4	409.9	1264.7	0.1	205.6	494.2	4247.5
1977	78.3	0.0	78.3	2200.1	35.4	154.0	0.0	17.0	594.3	20.8	5.0	99.7	0.7	473.5	1400.5	0.1	233.0	566.7	4478.6
1978	92.9	0.0	92.9	2237.0	46.0	168.5	0.0	22.0	601.0	22.3	3.8	117.1	1.4	520.3	1502.4	0.0	246.5	596.8	4675.5
1979	112.2	*	112.2	2009.0	60.9	195.7	0.0	42.0	679.2	23.4	4.6	111.6	1.2	641.3	1759.9	0.0	260.8	629.6	4771.5
1980	81.8	*	81.8	2214.8	69.4	117.4	0.0	67.5	627.7	20.8	2.5	101.0	3.0	698.6	1707.8	0.0	266.8	646.4	4917.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	1037	0	1037	2029	6079	10315	0	2729	65264	1712	3748	4591	205	26085	120729	0	14602	36537
1961	765	0	765	2025	7053	7723	0	1074	68216	1666	3362	5965	226	28320	123606	0	15280	37474
1962	809	0	809	2042	7224	9338	0	1054	74756	2321	3083	5584	315	30616	134292	0	17221	41582
1963	762	0	762	2043	7036	8597	0	1573	80082	2320	2972	5509	111	36277	144477	0	19091	45774
1964	1051	0	1051	1997	7056	8595	0	2952	92131	2437	2698	4774	305	44218	165166	0	21139	50334
1965	1163	0	1163	2098	7474	8533	0	2663	99085	1974	2539	1850	337	44754	169210	0	23685	56804
1966	1106	0	1106	2209	8140	8224	0	5424	102798	2050	2203	1883	315	48123	179161	0	27278	65604
1967	931	0	931	2298	8614	7120	0	5097	105850	2066	1955	1916	361	50193	183171	0	29842	71408
1968	986	0	986	2409	8860	4849	0	3552	119993	2270	1916	1929	416	56079	199863	0	33599	80358
1969	948	0	948	2456	9417	8126	0	3896	139532	2534	1626	2201	551	65691	233573	0	37752	90613
1970	1180	0	1180	2557	11278	8940	0	3863	142514	2581	1410	2292	606	67257	240742	0	40274	97821
1971	924	0	924	2718	11322	9549	0	2666	146802	2646	1507	1894	157	68787	245332	0	42309	102989
1972	949	0	949	2642	11307	13548	0	3721	171083	2834	1222	3338	72	81103	289128	0	46267	111642
1973	3122	0	3122	2854	11709	15407	0	3433	180614	3199	1184	7658	42	87055	310301	0	49788	120610
1974	3286	0	3286	2678	12202	14693	0	3176	174564	3063	1144	9190	10	90379	308421	0	51615	127101
1975	3497	0	3497	2160	7940	14927	0	2965	154940	2583	997	11386	210	86663	282611	5	54712	132644
1976	3413	0	3413	2154	6537	17058	0	2441	158281	2870	1215	13621	212	90463	292697	5	60264	144851
1977	3117	0	3117	2159	5341	26443	0	3005	161637	3428	951	15860	99	103274	320039	5	68279	166098
1978	3706	0	3706	2202	6932	28919	0	3881	163795	3682	721	18632	213	112302	339076	0	72234	174905
1979	4478	0	4478	1974	9182	33590	0	7404	184557	3853	878	17751	184	137264	394663	0	76423	184526
1980	3263	1	3263	2163	10457	20157	0	11906	170837	3431	470	16061	449	149363	383132	0	78188	189450

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	1.4	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	1.1	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	216.1	144.0	8.3	10.6	872.2	136.0	1394.5	0.4	1.0	1492.0
1975	*	83.8	6.2	212.5	151.1	7.3	10.5	913.3	162.0	1462.9	0.6	1.4	1548.6
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	1711.2
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	5.6	13.0	1018.8	311.7	1804.3	0.6	1.6	1885.7
1980	0.0	107.3	6.2	280.0	175.5	5.2	11.6	931.0	288.6	1698.0	0.7	1.6	1807.6

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	18	52	3693	13860	10631	1414	1780	86246	17646	135270	143	358
1961	4	63	3314	13775	11587	1363	1733	89049	15351	136172	161	396
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	339
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	37097	25789	2227	1740	166032	21632	255994	117	288
1975	1	82	1231	36479	27025	1958	1738	173856	25763	268050	171	415
1976	0	72	1198	37837	25593	1863	1931	183900	27987	280309	183	440
1977	0	67	1282	42339	26667	1810	1908	193072	32853	299932	199	484
1978	0	75	1248	45527	28205	1349	2049	200468	40461	319307	177	429
1979	0	78	1166	48572	29709	1520	2144	193944	49574	326630	188	455
1980	0	105	1222	48064	31358	1407	1909	177228	45904	307092	191	463

[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.
[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	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1982.0
1980	670.7	0.0	670.7	1478.6	11.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	17.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	2171.6

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	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	1400	568	0	0	2149	2717	1174	0	0	85
1980	45351	0	45351	1430	2050	0	0	853	2903	398	0	0	79

[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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	8.3	126.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	301.5
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	9.2	126.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	299.9
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	10.9	134.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	14.2	307.1
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	11.8	135.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	18.6	319.3
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	12.7	135.7	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	344.1
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	12.7	140.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	348.9
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	14.5	153.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	360.6
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	14.3	150.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	353.9
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	15.8	160.6	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	15.4	375.3
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	16.8	170.2	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	22.2	407.8
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	14.7	164.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	27.8	407.2
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	16.3	180.2	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	30.1	428.1
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	18.6	188.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	32.5	441.8
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	19.0	191.4	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	38.4	468.8
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	22.8	203.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	39.4	484.5
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	25.2	210.7	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	29.6	496.0
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	26.2	215.5	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	47.9	528.9
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	27.8	221.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	29.4	499.7
1978	143.3	120.5	10.6	0.7	52.6	10.6	0.6	3.1	1.9	91.8	27.9	0.6	28.7	229.2	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	24.1	524.8
1979	170.9	128.4	12.2	0.7	55.7	9.9	0.9	3.5	2.0	86.6	19.9	0.4	27.8	219.6	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	535.0
1980	165.8	117.9	9.2	0.7	48.8	11.3	0.6	3.2	1.8	81.6	21.7	0.6	28.2	207.6	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	-1.4	498.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1303	22050	0	304	0	0	2028
1961	3168	76	624	603	3101	887	212	538	208	8726	5713	63	1444	22119	0	231	0	0	2517
1962	2502	85	815	390	3623	1005	330	511	210	8837	6019	87	1698	23527	0	393	0	0	4169
1963	2400	96	720	377	3636	923	384	521	210	9125	5794	81	1864	23635	0	352	0	0	5453
1964	2728	107	726	306	3780	979	564	599	221	9030	5482	65	2025	23777	0	765	0	0	5062
1965	2917	108	774	293	4215	978	474	677	251	9270	5624	64	2002	24621	0	913	0	0	2908
1966	3071	104	1125	270	4814	1149	626	595	261	9556	5884	84	2294	26658	0	791	0	0	3072
1967	2803	105	990	230	4639	1260	547	836	221	9824	5451	82	2265	26345	0	1074	0	0	2944
1968	2841	110	966	193	4758	1643	650	928	243	10713	5607	55	2493	28247	0	1017	0	0	4504
1969	3012	120	1083	163	5028	1703	436	959	251	11478	6025	126	2610	29863	0	1117	0	0	6496
1970	3067	122	1438	125	5104	1560	250	939	256	12284	4657	138	2278	29028	0	741	0	0	8136
1971	3073	121	1176	114	6515	1689	301	1010	247	12959	5030	223	2539	31804	0	984	0	0	8821
1972	3060	124	1569	119	6310	1722	378	1223	265	14052	4538	235	2870	33281	0	1223	0	0	9529
1973	3896	123	1284	119	7792	1673	361	1080	305	14614	3649	136	2958	33970	0	1111	0	0	11244
1974	4257	121	1522	129	8624	1643	198	1096	292	14439	4295	50	3513	35801	0	941	0	0	11549
1975	4734	124	1175	116	8962	1687	146	1169	232	15063	4698	45	3904	37196	0	1074	0	0	8681
1976	4177	146	1589	118	8367	1549	112	1219	257	15741	4917	72	4062	38002	0	1130	0	0	14048
1977	5447	106	1682	128	8628	1744	113	928	299	16509	4565	140	4286	39022	0	757	0	0	8612
1978	5941	119	1603	139	9023	1891	112	841	321	17478	4441	97	4419	40364	0	734	0	0	7068
1979	7103	126	1840	144	9559	1771	158	947	336	16480	3161	63	4265	38725	0	802	0	0	2280
1980	7040	115	1388	129	8372	2016	102	877	299	15534	3456	89	4285	36548	0	821	0	0	-412

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	27.3	39.4	26.4	34.0	143.8	165.6	62.4	62.5	34.6	6.9	11.9	29.7	301.5
1961	29.8	42.4	28.8	37.0	139.4	162.5	58.0	58.1	35.4	8.6	12.8	31.3	299.9
1962	33.4	46.5	30.8	39.7	134.0	157.6	63.1	63.2	31.6	14.2	13.4	32.4	307.1
1963	34.1	48.4	31.5	41.5	141.2	165.7	63.7	63.8	30.2	18.6	14.4	34.4	319.3
1964	38.1	53.5	33.1	44.0	159.1	182.1	64.5	64.6	32.1	17.3	14.6	34.8	344.1
1965	36.1	50.5	32.1	45.1	168.5	184.8	68.4	68.5	33.9	9.9	12.9	30.9	348.9
1966	41.6	56.8	21.6	36.2	172.8	190.5	76.9	77.0	37.2	10.5	14.0	33.7	360.6
1967	44.8	60.7	22.0	39.1	163.2	178.1	75.7	76.0	38.0	10.0	14.2	33.9	353.9
1968	46.6	63.6	22.6	41.0	173.4	189.1	81.4	81.6	35.9	15.4	15.1	36.2	375.3
1969	50.4	68.6	25.4	45.4	188.6	207.3	86.1	86.4	35.1	22.2	16.8	40.4	407.8
1970	50.5	70.3	22.2	44.1	183.5	202.8	89.9	90.1	33.4	27.8	17.8	43.3	407.2
1971	57.8	79.8	25.1	48.6	183.5	202.7	96.7	97.0	34.9	30.1	18.9	46.1	428.1
1972	56.2	79.8	22.7	48.4	190.5	212.0	101.4	101.6	38.4	32.5	20.8	50.2	441.8
1973	55.9	82.4	25.7	53.7	198.9	224.8	107.7	107.9	42.3	38.4	23.6	57.1	468.8
1974	59.1	88.9	26.2	55.7	203.9	229.4	110.2	110.5	45.7	39.4	24.6	60.5	484.5
1975	66.3	95.4	24.5	53.1	200.6	235.3	111.9	112.2	63.2	29.6	27.1	65.7	496.0
1976	73.7	104.7	34.9	65.8	213.9	243.8	114.2	114.5	44.4	47.9	27.1	65.2	528.9
1977	42.3	74.7	30.0	61.8	205.2	243.8	119.1	119.4	73.8	29.4	30.1	73.1	499.7
1978	54.7	88.6	27.8	62.4	200.4	245.5	128.0	128.3	89.7	24.1	33.3	80.5	524.8
1979	69.7	107.0	19.3	55.1	196.5	244.2	128.3	128.6	113.6	7.8	35.5	85.8	535.0
1980	63.6	100.0	17.8	54.2	168.8	220.7	123.2	123.5	126.4	-1.4	36.5	88.5	498.5

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	0.6	*	1.0	1.6	3.5	8.6	39.4
1961	2.3	0.0	2.3	25.6	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.9	3.7	9.0	42.4
1962	2.6	0.0	2.6	29.0	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.8	3.8	9.3	46.5
1963	2.1	0.0	2.1	30.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.9	4.2	10.0	48.4
1964	1.9	0.0	1.9	33.9	0.5	0.1	1.6	2.3	4.5	10.8	53.5
1965	1.7	0.0	1.7	31.6	0.6	0.1	2.0	2.7	4.2	10.2	50.5
1966	1.7	0.0	1.7	37.4	0.6	0.1	1.8	2.5	4.5	10.7	56.8
1967	1.7	0.0	1.7	40.2	0.8	0.1	2.1	3.0	4.7	11.2	60.7
1968	1.1	0.0	1.1	42.0	0.8	0.1	2.6	3.5	5.0	12.0	63.6
1969	1.5	0.0	1.5	45.3	0.9	0.1	2.6	3.6	5.4	12.8	68.6
1970	1.0	0.0	1.0	46.0	0.8	*	2.6	3.5	5.8	14.0	70.3
1971	2.3	0.0	2.3	51.4	1.3	0.1	2.8	4.1	6.4	15.6	79.8
1972	1.5	0.0	1.5	50.2	1.3	0.1	3.2	4.5	6.9	16.7	79.8
1973	1.9	0.0	1.9	49.6	1.7	0.1	2.6	4.4	7.7	18.8	82.4
1974	3.2	0.0	3.2	51.6	1.8	*	2.5	4.3	8.6	21.2	88.9
1975	1.2	0.0	1.2	60.9	2.0	*	2.1	4.1	8.5	20.6	95.4
1976	1.9	0.0	1.9	67.7	1.9	*	2.2	4.1	9.1	21.9	104.7
1977	2.5	0.0	2.5	36.2	1.9	*	1.7	3.6	9.4	22.9	74.7
1978	2.5	0.0	2.5	48.5	1.9	*	1.7	3.7	9.9	24.0	88.6
1979	4.8	0.0	4.8	61.6	1.3	*	2.0	3.4	10.9	26.4	107.0
1980	2.1	0.0	2.1	59.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	2.5	10.6	25.8	100.0

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	87	0	87	23	101	1	249	351	1012	2533
1961	85	0	85	25	93	10	329	432	1071	2627
1962	96	0	96	28	78	16	306	400	1125	2716
1963	80	0	80	29	87	18	332	437	1228	2943
1964	71	0	71	33	94	26	395	515	1331	3169
1965	63	0	63	31	98	20	505	623	1243	2982
1966	65	0	65	36	98	23	450	571	1306	3141
1967	63	0	63	39	134	12	553	698	1373	3285
1968	42	0	42	41	135	12	687	834	1465	3504
1969	56	0	56	44	151	11	695	857	1569	3766
1970	38	0	38	45	143	6	693	843	1688	4100
1971	84	0	84	50	222	9	743	974	1879	4575
1972	56	0	56	49	229	10	839	1079	2023	4882
1973	70	0	70	49	295	9	705	1009	2271	5502
1974	124	0	124	50	313	5	657	975	2525	6219
1975	46	0	46	60	348	4	564	916	2493	6044
1976	73	0	73	66	331	3	593	927	2672	6423
1977	99	0	99	36	329	3	462	794	2761	6716
1978	98	0	98	48	331	3	475	809	2900	7022
1979	190	0	190	60	230	8	535	773	3209	7748
1980	86	0	86	58	111	0	496	607	3116	7550

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	4.3	0.0	4.3	10.5	2.1	*	0.2	5.2	4.1	11.6	2.2	5.4	34.0
1961	4.2	0.0	4.2	10.5	2.0	0.4	0.2	5.5	6.0	14.0	2.4	5.8	37.0
1962	4.8	0.0	4.8	12.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	3.8	7.4	13.8	2.6	6.3	39.7
1963	4.0	0.0	4.0	13.5	1.9	0.7	0.2	3.9	7.4	14.1	2.9	7.0	41.5
1964	3.5	0.0	3.5	16.2	2.0	1.1	0.3	3.0	7.0	13.4	3.2	7.7	44.0
1965	3.1	0.0	3.1	16.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	3.1	6.6	13.0	3.8	9.1	45.1
1966	3.2	0.0	3.2	6.6	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	7.7	11.8	4.3	10.4	36.2
1967	3.1	0.0	3.1	7.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	1.1	7.0	11.8	5.0	12.1	39.1
1968	2.1	0.0	2.1	8.4	2.9	0.5	0.5	1.2	7.2	12.2	5.4	12.9	41.0
1969	2.8	0.0	2.8	9.7	3.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	7.6	12.9	5.9	14.1	45.4
1970	1.9	0.0	1.9	10.5	3.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	5.0	9.8	6.4	15.5	44.1
1971	4.2	0.0	4.2	8.8	4.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	5.5	12.1	6.9	16.7	48.6
1972	2.8	0.0	2.8	8.1	4.9	0.4	0.6	1.0	4.9	11.7	7.5	18.2	48.4
1973	3.5	0.0	3.5	9.2	6.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	5.0	13.0	8.2	19.8	53.7
1974	6.0	0.0	6.0	5.9	6.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	6.3	14.2	8.5	21.0	55.7
1975	2.2	0.0	2.2	6.2	7.4	0.2	0.4	1.1	7.1	16.1	8.4	20.3	53.1
1976	3.5	0.0	3.5	15.0	7.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	7.8	16.4	9.1	21.9	65.8
1977	4.6	0.0	4.6	9.8	7.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	7.1	15.5	9.3	22.6	61.8
1978	4.6	0.0	4.6	8.6	7.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	6.4	14.7	10.1	24.5	62.4
1979	8.8	0.0	8.8	*	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	4.0	10.4	10.5	25.3	55.1
1980	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.3	6.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	6.6	13.5	10.6	25.7	54.2

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	162	0	162	10	367	6	44	985	653	2055	632	1581
1961	158	0	158	10	337	72	58	1038	948	2454	696	1708
1962	179	0	179	12	284	113	54	727	1183	2362	766	1848
1963	148	0	148	13	318	128	59	737	1172	2414	856	2054
1964	133	0	133	16	342	189	70	575	1113	2288	942	2243
1965	118	0	118	16	356	148	89	584	1056	2234	1117	2678
1966	121	0	121	6	356	168	79	132	1231	1966	1261	3034
1967	117	0	117	7	487	86	98	205	1114	1990	1476	3533
1968	78	0	78	8	490	91	121	232	1138	2072	1586	3793
1969	105	0	105	9	548	80	123	210	1215	2176	1728	4146
1970	71	0	71	10	521	46	122	202	793	1685	1869	4539
1971	156	0	156	9	809	65	131	192	871	2068	2008	4888
1972	104	0	104	8	834	72	148	194	775	2023	2206	5324
1973	129	0	129	9	1072	66	124	186	791	2240	2397	5805
1974	230	0	230	6	1140	33	116	130	1001	2421	2495	6145
1975	85	0	85	6	1268	28	99	210	1129	2735	2452	5944
1976	135	0	135	15	1204	25	105	200	1242	2776	2668	6413
1977	183	0	183	10	1199	22	81	198	1123	2623	2719	6615
1978	182	0	182	8	1204	20	84	171	1013	2492	2965	7178
1979	352	0	352	*	837	58	94	159	644	1792	3076	7426
1980	159	0	159	*	1023	34	87	81	1053	2278	3111	7537

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	72.0	0.0	72.0	34.7	4.9	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.6	15.0	0.5	8.3	37.2	*	6.2	15.6	165.6
1961	62.7	0.0	62.7	37.9	4.1	6.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.4	16.1	0.4	9.2	38.8	*	6.7	16.4	162.5
1962	46.8	0.0	46.8	41.0	5.4	6.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	19.3	0.6	10.9	46.1	*	6.9	16.7	157.6
1963	45.9	0.0	45.9	49.5	4.8	6.3	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	18.6	0.5	11.8	45.8	*	7.2	17.3	165.7
1964	56.3	0.0	56.3	56.3	4.8	7.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	17.4	0.4	12.7	46.5	*	6.8	16.2	182.1
1965	63.3	0.0	63.3	58.4	5.1	6.8	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.2	17.9	0.4	12.7	46.8	*	4.8	11.5	184.8
1966	65.3	0.0	65.3	54.5	7.5	6.3	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.6	1.2	19.6	0.6	14.5	53.0	*	5.2	12.5	190.5
1967	59.0	0.0	59.0	53.3	6.6	6.6	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.4	17.8	0.5	14.3	50.9	*	4.4	10.5	178.1
1968	61.6	0.0	61.6	56.9	6.4	7.9	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.6	1.6	18.6	0.4	15.8	54.8	*	4.6	11.1	189.1
1969	66.2	0.0	66.2	64.6	7.2	8.7	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	1.4	19.6	0.8	16.8	57.7	*	5.5	13.2	207.3
1970	67.6	0.0	67.6	65.1	9.5	9.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.4	13.0	0.9	14.7	50.8	*	5.6	13.7	202.8
1971	65.4	0.0	65.4	62.0	7.8	12.7	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.3	14.1	1.5	16.3	56.0	*	5.6	13.6	202.7
1972	62.6	0.0	62.6	64.4	10.4	12.9	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	15.5	1.6	18.6	63.5	*	6.3	15.2	212.0
1973	72.8	0.0	72.8	61.3	8.5	16.2	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.3	15.7	0.9	19.0	64.9	0.0	7.6	18.3	224.8
1974	68.1	0.0	68.1	61.7	10.1	17.7	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	19.6	0.3	22.8	74.1	0.0	7.4	18.1	229.4
1975	66.5	0.0	66.5	56.1	7.8	19.1	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.4	1.4	21.2	0.3	25.2	78.0	0.0	10.1	24.5	235.3
1976	69.9	0.0	69.9	63.1	10.5	17.1	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	1.3	22.4	0.5	26.2	80.9	0.0	8.8	21.1	243.8
1977	66.7	0.0	66.7	56.4	11.2	18.8	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.4	19.6	0.9	27.8	82.1	0.0	11.3	27.4	243.8
1978	63.0	0.0	63.0	54.6	10.6	18.9	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	20.6	0.6	28.7	82.8	0.0	13.2	31.9	245.5
1979	60.4	0.0	60.4	59.9	12.2	17.7	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	14.6	0.4	27.8	76.2	0.0	14.0	33.8	244.2
1980	47.6	0.0	47.6	52.4	9.2	12.9	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.9	15.0	0.6	28.2	68.8	0.0	15.2	36.8	220.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	2695	0	2695	33	745	1006	0	29	134	62	295	2387	68	1303	6029	0	1822	4558
1961	2351	0	2351	37	624	1024	0	130	129	60	265	2563	63	1444	6304	0	1960	4806
1962	1758	0	1758	40	815	1100	0	201	130	80	267	3070	87	1698	7450	2	2028	4896
1963	1718	0	1718	48	720	1089	0	238	113	80	282	2956	81	1864	7423	2	2111	5062
1964	2106	0	2106	55	726	1197	0	349	121	84	224	2772	65	2025	7564	3	1993	4747
1965	2365	0	2365	57	774	1165	0	305	76	101	231	2852	64	2002	7569	3	1404	3368
1966	2438	0	2438	53	1125	1087	0	435	61	105	228	3124	84	2294	8542	3	1523	3663
1967	2207	0	2207	52	990	1126	0	449	167	84	268	2835	82	2265	8267	3	1283	3070
1968	2299	0	2299	55	966	1360	0	547	115	92	297	2959	55	2493	8884	3	1358	3248
1969	2471	0	2471	63	1083	1495	0	345	137	93	270	3123	126	2610	9282	3	1616	3880
1970	2519	0	2519	63	1438	1563	0	197	121	95	261	2064	138	2278	8154	3	1648	4002
1971	2412	0	2412	60	1176	2184	0	227	134	85	252	2235	223	2539	9055	3	1643	3999
1972	2326	0	2326	63	1569	2219	0	296	232	91	258	2461	235	2870	10231	3	1843	4446
1973	2711	0	2711	60	1284	2777	0	285	247	107	247	2502	136	2958	10542	0	2219	5376
1974	2606	0	2606	60	1522	3044	0	160	318	102	168	3112	50	3513	11990	0	2159	5316
1975	2576	0	2576	55	1175	3274	0	114	502	73	266	3379	45	3904	12732	0	2968	7195
1976	2702	0	2702	62	1589	2929	0	83	515	82	255	3557	72	4062	13144	0	2578	6196
1977	2653	0	2653	55	1682	3219	0	88	380	106	259	3121	140	4286	13282	0	3299	8024
1978	2512	0	2512	54	1603	3251	0	89	278	114	222	3270	97	4419	13341	0	3858	9342
1979	2409	0	2409	59	1840	3036	0	92	313	119	209	2327	63	4265	12264	0	4100	9900
1980	1900	0	1900	51	1388	2210	0	68	289	106	165	2391	89	4285	10991	0	4448	10778

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	0.2	128.6
1980	0.0	0.9	0.7	28.8	11.3	*	1.2	80.3	0.0	122.3	0.1	0.3	123.5

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	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	68
1976	0	*	118	3872	1549	6	176	15286	87	21093	29	69
1977	0	*	128	3837	1744	4	194	16052	55	22014	29	71
1978	0	1	139	4152	1891	4	208	17084	85	23564	25	61
1979	0	1	144	5338	1771	5	217	16112	0	23587	30	73
1980	0	1	129	4951	2016	4	194	15288	0	22583	30	74

[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.
[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	38.4
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	42.3
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	7.6	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	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.6
1980	112.1	0.0	112.1	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.4

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	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
1980	4895	0	4895	5	77	0	0	12	89	821	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1.5	48.1	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	62.1
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	2.0	52.6	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	67.0
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	*	1.9	51.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	67.7
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	2.7	62.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	6.5	79.3
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	3.4	67.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	87.5
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	2.9	66.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	12.0	90.7
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	3.1	70.6	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	96.5
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	3.2	73.5	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	15.3	102.8
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	3.5	77.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	19.4	109.9
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	77.1	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	22.7	113.1
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	3.2	80.7	17.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	122.3
1974	1.2	4.9	0.7	0.1	28.6	1.1	2.1	2.6	0.4	29.6	3.4	*	2.6	71.1	27.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	-3.5	112.6
1975	0.6	4.1	0.2	0.1	26.3	1.1	1.8	3.1	0.3	29.9	5.1	*	3.2	71.2	39.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	-15.4	110.1
1976	0.1	3.7	0.2	*	31.3	0.8	2.1	3.5	0.4	31.6	8.1	*	4.2	82.2	36.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-7.0	127.1
1977	0.2	4.1	0.2	*	30.6	0.8	1.9	3.5	0.4	32.2	7.1	0.0	4.1	80.9	38.1	10.9	0.0	*	-11.0	123.1
1978	0.1	3.8	0.1	*	29.9	0.7	1.8	4.4	0.4	33.1	6.7	0.0	4.4	81.8	35.5	10.2	0.0	0.1	-4.8	126.7
1979	0.4	4.4	0.5	*	31.5	0.9	2.2	5.0	0.5	30.6	2.1	0.0	4.5	77.8	36.7	11.1	0.0	0.3	-4.8	126.1
1980	0.5	4.4	0.3	0.1	23.6	0.9	1.6	4.6	0.4	28.6	3.0	0.0	4.6	67.5	31.7	10.4	0.0	0.5	3.6	118.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	244	8651	0	938	0	0	95
1961	169	0	234	22	3316	79	1022	427	68	3409	546	0	324	9447	0	838	0	0	411
1962	141	0	234	34	3618	85	899	420	66	3424	626	0	309	9714	0	805	0	0	1003
1963	156	0	204	35	3783	95	744	352	66	3528	607	0	317	9730	0	715	0	0	1261
1964	115	0	157	31	3617	90	570	476	69	3652	411	0	307	9380	0	711	0	0	1637
1965	123	0	171	30	4257	76	760	450	63	3862	958	0	443	11071	0	755	0	0	1910
1966	95	1	324	27	4757	90	643	485	65	4041	1041	0	564	12038	0	860	0	0	2273
1967	88	1	295	23	4880	113	804	468	59	4312	514	0	476	11943	0	834	0	0	3517
1968	80	2	331	20	5066	122	898	582	65	4546	546	0	518	12696	0	820	0	0	4061
1969	79	2	280	17	5514	116	698	587	65	4726	676	0	515	13194	0	930	0	0	4473
1970	84	3	271	15	5732	118	502	542	66	5078	903	0	560	13786	0	835	0	0	5687
1971	71	3	254	13	5472	109	502	590	57	5331	898	41	561	13828	0	810	0	0	6657
1972	47	4	79	12	5597	252	503	699	61	5677	954	43	529	14406	169	1026	0	0	6691
1973	52	4	67	12	5906	216	427	685	60	5763	876	42	513	14567	1598	1113	0	0	2075
1974	52	5	99	10	4904	201	376	703	58	5626	535	1	430	12942	2483	1068	0	0	-1016
1975	25	4	28	11	4518	200	317	833	56	5699	818	0	520	13000	3561	1013	0	0	-4519
1976	15	4	27	9	5368	149	373	946	62	6013	1285	0	683	14916	3260	1158	0	0	-2052
1977	20	4	33	9	5260	141	343	946	67	6125	1136	0	673	14735	3538	1042	0	1	-3231
1978	12	4	18	7	5135	134	326	1199	72	6309	1073	0	770	15043	3241	982	0	11	-1402
1979	19	4	75	5	5408	169	387	1351	76	5830	339	0	802	14442	3449	1076	0	32	-1417
1980	21	4	43	23	4048	156	283	1250	67	5437	472	0	816	12595	2979	1000	0	49	1062

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	17.8	23.2	5.6	8.4	9.1	11.4	19.1	19.1	10.1	0.3	3.0	7.5	62.1
1961	20.6	26.3	6.1	8.9	10.7	13.0	18.7	18.7	9.6	1.4	3.2	7.8	67.0
1962	21.4	27.6	6.4	9.2	10.3	13.3	19.3	19.3	8.6	3.4	3.5	8.5	69.4
1963	21.6	28.2	6.5	9.5	9.5	12.6	19.6	19.6	8.5	4.3	3.8	9.0	69.9
1964	20.0	27.2	5.5	8.8	8.2	11.7	20.1	20.1	8.2	5.6	4.1	9.7	67.7
1965	23.6	31.4	7.8	11.3	11.5	15.6	21.0	21.0	8.9	6.5	4.5	10.9	79.3
1966	25.5	34.3	7.9	11.7	14.0	18.8	22.7	22.7	9.7	7.8	5.1	12.3	87.5
1967	26.6	36.1	6.5	11.7	11.6	18.5	24.3	24.3	9.7	12.0	6.4	15.3	90.7
1968	28.0	38.8	6.5	12.1	12.6	19.9	25.6	25.7	10.0	13.9	7.0	16.8	96.5
1969	28.7	41.2	7.4	13.6	12.9	21.3	26.6	26.7	11.9	15.3	8.0	19.2	102.8
1970	27.6	41.8	8.4	15.4	14.1	23.3	29.2	29.3	11.2	19.4	8.9	21.6	109.9
1971	26.5	42.4	8.2	16.0	14.2	24.2	30.3	30.4	11.2	22.7	9.9	24.0	113.1
1972	28.3	45.7	8.7	17.3	13.4	24.5	32.5	32.6	14.4	22.8	10.9	26.3	120.1
1973	28.2	45.8	8.5	17.4	13.5	25.2	33.8	33.9	31.3	7.1	11.2	27.1	122.3
1974	24.0	41.6	6.7	15.3	11.2	22.4	33.1	33.2	41.1	-3.5	10.9	26.8	112.6
1975	22.2	38.9	7.4	15.6	12.2	22.2	33.3	33.4	50.4	-15.4	10.2	24.8	110.1
1976	26.2	43.4	9.5	18.2	15.4	30.0	35.4	35.5	47.5	-7.0	11.9	28.6	127.1
1977	24.0	41.2	8.7	17.8	14.6	26.2	37.8	37.9	49.0	-11.0	11.1	26.9	123.1
1978	24.5	42.4	8.8	18.1	15.3	28.3	37.9	37.9	45.1	-4.8	11.8	28.5	126.7
1979	24.1	43.9	6.6	16.8	14.9	28.5	36.8	36.9	48.5	-4.8	12.8	30.9	126.1
1980	17.7	38.5	7.2	17.9	13.6	28.2	34.0	34.0	42.5	3.6	13.5	32.7	118.5

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.

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	12.0	4.0	1.0	17.0	1.5	3.8	23.2
1961	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	13.9	4.8	1.1	19.8	1.7	4.1	26.3
1962	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	15.4	4.4	1.0	20.7	1.8	4.4	27.6
1963	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	16.3	3.6	1.0	20.9	2.0	4.7	28.2
1964	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	15.3	2.8	1.4	19.6	2.1	5.0	27.2
1965	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	18.1	3.7	1.3	23.1	2.3	5.5	31.4
1966	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	20.2	3.0	1.2	24.5	2.6	6.2	34.3
1967	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	20.7	3.8	1.0	25.5	2.8	6.7	36.1
1968	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	21.3	4.3	1.3	27.0	3.2	7.6	38.8
1969	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	22.7	3.4	1.4	27.5	3.7	8.8	41.2
1970	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	22.5	2.5	1.3	26.4	4.1	10.1	41.8
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	21.2	2.5	1.5	25.2	4.6	11.3	42.4
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	22.9	2.3	1.8	26.9	5.1	12.3	45.7
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	23.2	1.9	1.7	26.8	5.2	12.5	45.8
1974	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	19.1	1.7	1.8	22.6	5.1	12.6	41.6
1975	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	17.6	1.3	2.1	21.0	4.9	11.8	38.9
1976	0.0	*	*	1.2	20.9	1.6	2.3	24.9	5.1	12.2	43.4
1977	0.0	*	*	1.2	19.0	1.6	2.2	22.8	5.0	12.2	41.2
1978	0.0	*	*	1.2	19.5	1.5	2.4	23.3	5.2	12.6	42.4
1979	0.0	*	*	1.1	18.5	1.8	2.7	23.0	5.8	14.0	43.9
1980	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	12.6	1.3	2.5	16.3	6.1	14.7	38.5

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	0	35	35	0	2059	701	259	3018	451	1127
1961	0	32	32	0	2389	846	267	3502	487	1193
1962	0	29	29	0	2641	768	252	3660	528	1276
1963	0	28	28	0	2797	637	242	3676	577	1383
1964	0	20	20	0	2634	490	356	3480	618	1472
1965	0	20	20	0	3115	649	316	4081	678	1627
1966	0	15	15	1	3472	537	297	4306	760	1829
1967	0	12	12	1	3547	679	264	4490	820	1961
1968	0	11	11	1	3664	763	346	4773	933	2231
1969	0	8	8	1	3899	598	372	4869	1076	2584
1970	0	8	8	1	3870	436	355	4661	1216	2954
1971	0	6	6	1	3645	436	388	4469	1360	3310
1972	0	4	4	1	3930	401	469	4799	1496	3610
1973	0	4	4	1	3976	341	461	4778	1515	3670
1974	0	3	3	1	3284	295	487	4067	1496	3685
1975	0	2	2	1	3025	235	555	3815	1427	3460
1976	0	1	1	1	3595	289	622	4506	1485	3569
1977	0	1	1	1	3266	284	594	4143	1466	3567
1978	0	1	1	1	3340	263	641	4244	1529	3702
1979	0	1	1	1	3170	324	723	4217	1698	4100
1980	0	3	3	1	2161	230	669	3060	1781	4315

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	5.0	0.8	2.0	8.4
1961	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.5	5.5	0.8	2.0	8.9
1962	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.7	5.9	0.8	2.0	9.2
1963	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.7	6.0	0.9	2.1	9.5
1964	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	5.2	1.0	2.3	8.8
1965	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.6	7.5	1.0	2.5	11.3
1966	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.8	7.4	1.1	2.7	11.7
1967	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	5.9	1.5	3.7	11.7
1968	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	6.0	1.7	4.0	12.1
1969	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	6.8	1.8	4.4	13.6
1970	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.6	7.7	2.1	5.0	15.4
1971	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.6	7.5	2.3	5.6	16.0
1972	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.8	8.0	2.5	6.1	17.3
1973	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.6	7.9	2.6	6.3	17.4
1974	0.0	*	*	0.6	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	6.0	2.5	6.2	15.3
1975	0.0	*	*	0.8	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.4	6.6	2.4	5.8	15.6
1976	0.0	*	*	0.8	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.8	8.8	2.5	6.1	18.2
1977	0.0	*	*	0.8	3.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.4	7.9	2.6	6.4	17.8
1978	0.0	*	*	0.9	4.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.2	7.8	2.7	6.6	18.1
1979	0.0	*	*	1.0	3.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	5.5	3.0	7.2	16.8
1980	0.0	*	*	1.2	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	5.9	3.1	7.6	17.9

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	0	23	23	0	421	43	46	139	224	873	233	582
1961	0	21	21	0	488	52	47	137	238	963	242	594
1962	0	19	19	0	540	47	44	118	275	1024	244	589
1963	0	19	19	0	572	39	43	126	263	1043	259	622
1964	0	13	13	0	538	30	63	126	158	915	279	665
1965	0	14	14	0	637	40	56	132	416	1280	302	724
1966	0	10	10	*	710	33	52	24	444	1263	327	786
1967	0	8	8	*	725	42	47	24	188	1026	451	1078
1968	0	7	7	*	749	47	61	24	167	1048	487	1165
1969	0	6	6	*	797	37	66	24	253	1176	541	1300
1970	0	5	5	1	791	27	63	25	413	1319	601	1459
1971	0	4	4	1	745	27	68	24	414	1279	669	1628
1972	0	3	3	1	803	25	83	25	439	1375	739	1783
1973	0	3	3	1	813	21	81	27	408	1350	758	1836
1974	0	2	2	1	671	18	86	26	249	1050	732	1803
1975	0	1	1	1	618	15	98	30	383	1144	702	1703
1976	0	1	1	1	735	18	110	31	605	1498	746	1793
1977	0	1	1	1	668	18	105	31	536	1357	775	1885
1978	0	1	1	1	683	16	113	32	506	1351	803	1944
1979	0	1	1	1	648	20	128	32	160	988	879	2122
1980	0	2	2	1	617	44	118	33	237	1049	917	2221

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	*	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	6.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	11.4
1961	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	*	0.4	1.7	0.0	2.0	8.4	0.7	0.7	1.7	13.0
1962	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.9	8.1	0.6	0.9	2.1	13.3
1963	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.0	7.7	0.6	0.9	2.2	12.6
1964	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	*	1.9	6.8	0.5	1.0	2.4	11.7
1965	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.0	0.0	2.7	10.0	0.6	1.2	2.9	15.6
1966	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	3.2	0.0	3.4	12.6	0.7	1.4	3.4	18.8
1967	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	2.9	10.2	0.6	2.0	4.9	18.5
1968	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.2	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	3.1	10.8	0.6	2.2	5.2	19.9
1969	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	3.2	10.9	0.7	2.5	5.9	21.3
1970	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.8	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.0	3.5	12.1	0.6	2.7	6.5	23.3
1971	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.3	3.5	12.0	0.6	2.9	7.1	24.2
1972	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.3	11.2	0.7	3.3	7.9	24.5
1973	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.3	3.2	10.8	0.7	3.4	8.3	25.2
1974	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.8	*	2.6	8.6	0.7	3.2	8.0	22.4
1975	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	2.7	*	3.2	9.8	0.7	2.9	7.1	22.2
1976	*	*	0.1	1.7	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	4.3	*	4.2	12.9	0.8	4.3	10.3	30.0
1977	0.1	*	0.1	1.7	0.2	2.4	*	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.8	0.0	4.1	12.0	0.7	3.4	8.2	26.2
1978	*	*	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.3	3.6	0.0	4.4	12.8	0.7	3.8	9.2	28.3
1979	0.1	*	0.1	1.7	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	4.5	12.3	0.8	4.0	9.6	28.5
1980	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	4.6	11.2	0.7	4.3	10.3	28.2

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	40	24	64	0	224	236	0	75	99	2	0	251	0	244	1131	64	191	477
1961	41	21	62	0	234	270	0	123	113	2	78	270	0	324	1415	64	202	496
1962	39	21	60	0	234	275	0	83	124	16	0	311	0	309	1353	61	256	618
1963	25	24	49	0	204	292	0	68	66	16	0	299	0	317	1263	55	268	642
1964	14	20	35	0	157	281	0	50	57	17	94	186	0	307	1149	50	300	715
1965	13	21	35	0	171	317	0	71	78	19	99	477	0	443	1675	53	352	844
1966	13	16	29	0	324	376	0	73	135	20	98	512	0	564	2101	65	413	993
1967	10	15	25	*	295	392	0	83	156	16	95	225	0	476	1738	60	596	1425
1968	8	13	21	1	331	429	0	88	175	18	78	210	0	518	1847	57	632	1513
1969	8	9	17	1	280	448	0	63	149	17	70	290	0	515	1832	63	720	1729
1970	3	7	10	1	271	463	0	39	123	17	68	465	0	560	2005	62	787	1912
1971	4	5	9	1	254	440	0	39	133	12	57	464	41	561	2000	59	856	2084
1972	2	3	5	1	79	445	0	78	146	12	59	496	43	529	1887	69	954	2302
1973	3	3	6	2	67	456	0	65	142	11	70	462	42	513	1827	65	1003	2429
1974	4	3	7	2	99	404	0	63	129	11	50	282	1	430	1469	71	947	2333
1975	2	3	5	2	28	355	26	68	179	10	77	433	0	520	1697	67	858	2081
1976	1	2	3	2	27	452	10	67	213	12	69	679	0	683	2211	74	1253	3012
1977	3	2	5	2	33	408	7	42	247	15	61	600	0	673	2087	72	994	2418
1978	1	1	2	2	18	420	0	47	439	16	49	567	0	770	2325	70	1114	2697
1979	2	1	3	2	75	657	0	43	495	17	38	179	0	802	2307	73	1168	2820
1980	2	3	5	2	43	499	0	9	458	15	19	235	0	816	2093	70	1247	3021

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	2.9	0.7	*	0.3	29.2	*	33.1	*	0.1	33.2
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	*	*	36.9
1980	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	0.8	*	0.3	28.3	0.0	33.9	*	0.1	34.0

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	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	497	124	1	47	5550	3	6231	8	20
1975	0	*	11	492	126	0	45	5591	2	6268	7	16
1976	0	*	9	573	113	1	50	5914	1	6661	7	17
1977	0	*	9	876	122	1	52	6033	0	7093	7	18
1978	0	*	7	689	134	5	56	6228	0	7119	6	14
1979	0	*	5	895	165	6	58	5759	0	6889	6	15
1980	0	*	23	754	138	5	52	5386	0	6358	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.
[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	*	9.4	35.5	0.0	0.1	45.1
1979	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.4	36.7	0.0	0.3	48.5
1980	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.6	31.7	0.0	0.5	42.5

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	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	*	43	12	0	0	55	970	3538	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
1980	9	0	9	*	17	18	0	0	35	930	2979	0	49

[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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	5.1	3.8	161.1	111.5	0.0	19.8	450.2	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	-44.8	807.9
1961	331.9	73.0	14.8	3.5	85.7	21.6	31.4	5.5	3.7	159.6	90.2	0.0	21.0	437.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	-42.0	812.5
1962	352.3	79.9	12.4	5.7	92.7	24.1	32.5	5.9	3.9	168.9	82.7	0.0	21.3	450.1	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	-50.5	845.1
1963	365.8	85.6	15.2	5.7	98.6	30.0	32.9	7.5	3.9	174.6	88.4	0.0	27.1	484.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-39.6	904.9
1964	375.2	91.9	15.9	5.5	96.7	31.5	29.9	8.3	4.1	178.8	97.2	0.0	30.3	498.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	-36.4	937.7
1965	391.1	98.7	17.8	5.4	108.8	33.2	31.4	7.4	4.0	187.9	104.0	*	32.7	532.5	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-15.4	1016.3
1966	391.7	125.7	17.6	5.0	122.1	37.2	34.9	7.4	4.2	197.2	95.3	*	31.5	552.4	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	1085.6
1967	377.0	119.6	15.2	4.3	125.3	49.3	35.2	8.0	3.8	205.9	95.6	0.0	28.0	570.7	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	30.4	1106.0
1968	391.6	125.7	16.6	3.8	130.0	57.2	37.6	8.2	4.2	222.5	92.3	*	34.4	606.9	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	39.0	1171.3
1969	337.8	132.7	16.4	3.0	135.2	61.1	32.4	9.4	4.3	242.0	142.6	0.0	32.7	679.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	52.4	1209.5
1970	285.5	140.8	14.9	2.3	143.4	59.5	28.5	10.1	4.4	255.7	209.0	0.0	31.8	764.9	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	56.8	1255.2
1971	241.3	148.5	18.5	2.0	142.4	63.4	28.7	10.4	4.3	271.5	255.0	0.0	39.4	840.6	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	65.2	1307.4
1972	207.1	159.9	18.2	2.0	145.7	62.8	26.8	12.0	4.7	289.4	280.0	0.0	44.2	892.0	4.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	84.1	1362.6
1973	205.4	155.9	20.7	1.9	154.7	66.8	18.6	11.6	5.3	306.9	290.0	0.0	48.7	927.0	74.8	13.7	0.0	0.0	52.2	1429.0
1974	186.2	147.1	19.8	1.8	145.3	61.7	14.3	11.2	5.1	304.4	272.1	0.3	48.5	884.5	66.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	82.3	1377.8
1975	168.4	123.7	15.4	1.4	142.9	62.6	12.8	12.6	4.5	311.5	251.6	*	44.6	859.8	98.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	75.9	1340.4
1976	202.5	125.9	17.9	1.2	147.6	66.3	14.6	13.1	4.9	327.9	252.2	*	49.4	895.2	85.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	95.2	1413.4
1977	189.3	120.3	19.4	1.3	165.0	69.6	12.1	13.5	5.8	338.4	258.8	0.0	57.2	941.2	102.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	105.6	1465.9
1978	173.5	136.3	23.0	1.3	158.2	67.8	10.3	12.7	6.2	349.9	235.0	0.0	53.2	917.7	154.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	89.8	1484.9
1979	215.3	136.6	21.6	1.1	194.3	66.6	15.5	14.4	6.5	330.4	213.9	0.0	57.4	921.6	75.1	16.0	0.0	0.0	169.7	1534.2
1980	235.8	162.3	17.4	1.2	143.2	68.4	9.7	13.3	5.8	310.1	155.2	0.0	57.4	781.7	122.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	195.7	1506.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1267	633	30673	17730	0	3130	79255	0	1267	0	0	-13144
1961	12436	71	2227	689	14705	3986	5540	1378	616	30378	14344	0	3332	77196	0	1183	0	0	-12297
1962	13251	77	1862	1128	15915	4435	5734	1474	645	32159	13162	0	3383	79896	0	1263	0	0	-14811
1963	13749	83	2296	1132	16925	5495	5801	1879	645	33230	14065	0	4325	85792	0	875	0	0	-11614
1964	14073	89	2392	1083	16606	5749	5268	2064	677	34040	15459	0	4859	88196	0	859	0	0	-10679
1965	14715	96	2681	1061	18674	6022	5544	1839	664	35769	16542	0	5205	94003	0	883	0	0	-4501
1966	14879	122	2655	997	20965	6739	6150	1833	690	37541	15158	0	5082	97811	0	764	0	0	2311
1967	14359	116	2289	860	21506	8878	6216	2080	623	39206	15213	0	4520	101391	0	806	0	0	8912
1968	14922	122	2501	761	22323	10295	6639	2152	685	42360	14674	0	5514	107903	0	785	0	0	11426
1969	13014	129	2476	603	23217	10955	5722	2466	706	46066	22682	0	5205	120098	0	705	0	0	15343
1970	11152	137	2250	455	24623	10645	5029	2686	720	48685	33236	0	5096	134282	0	691	0	0	16661
1971	9396	144	2786	405	24441	11336	5064	2746	717	51677	40565	0	6202	146760	0	1123	0	0	19119
1972	8086	156	2743	387	25021	11226	4722	3196	768	55089	44530	0	6891	155620	448	1408	0	0	24659
1973	8099	153	3119	368	26561	11921	3285	3102	881	58429	46123	0	7565	161635	6857	1318	0	0	15293
1974	7565	144	2985	352	24938	11018	2525	3014	844	57945	43274	41	7498	154434	5953	1085	0	0	24110
1975	6818	121	2327	272	24534	11171	2264	3379	734	59294	40015	1	6927	150918	8970	1311	0	0	22259
1976	8124	124	2701	245	25339	11825	2580	3520	815	62422	40108	1	7700	157256	7740	888	0	0	27889
1977	7689	118	2928	263	28321	12413	2142	3682	951	64412	41171	0	8934	165218	9481	714	0	0	30936
1978	7032	134	3465	266	27161	12090	1823	3466	1022	66616	37371	0	8328	161606	14098	1286	0	0	26321
1979	8659	134	3249	222	33351	11891	2727	3905	1069	62890	34018	0	9044	162365	7056	1543	0	0	49747
1980	9423	158	2618	245	24583	12213	1716	3615	952	59035	24690	0	9020	138687	11466	892	0	0	57351

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	107.4	156.4	45.6	88.6	229.4	274.6	287.4	288.2	183.0	-44.8	39.4	98.7	807.9
1961	112.5	165.7	44.0	90.6	239.8	287.6	267.7	268.7	190.4	-42.0	43.0	105.5	812.5
1962	117.9	174.0	45.1	96.1	243.6	296.5	277.4	278.5	211.6	-50.5	47.2	113.9	845.1
1963	122.6	183.7	44.1	100.9	270.7	327.2	292.0	293.1	215.2	-39.6	51.7	123.9	904.9
1964	116.9	184.0	43.1	105.8	278.5	339.4	307.3	308.5	228.2	-36.4	56.7	135.1	937.7
1965	120.8	196.8	42.6	113.2	308.7	376.3	328.8	330.0	230.8	-15.4	63.4	152.1	1016.3
1966	132.4	217.6	47.7	126.6	319.5	392.9	346.7	348.5	231.5	7.9	70.3	169.1	1085.6
1967	138.0	230.1	50.7	136.8	284.9	363.9	373.4	375.3	228.6	30.4	76.3	182.7	1106.0
1968	142.2	248.5	51.9	150.4	295.6	383.9	386.6	388.5	256.0	39.0	87.0	208.0	1171.3
1969	138.2	259.7	51.7	163.3	271.6	366.5	418.0	420.0	277.7	52.4	97.1	233.0	1209.5
1970	143.4	278.4	54.6	179.0	264.5	351.8	444.0	446.0	292.0	56.8	101.7	247.1	1255.2
1971	141.7	282.9	59.1	193.5	272.2	363.2	465.7	467.8	303.4	65.2	107.3	261.3	1307.4
1972	145.4	297.2	58.6	203.5	281.2	377.7	482.2	484.2	311.1	84.1	115.8	279.4	1362.6
1973	137.2	308.8	64.3	226.3	292.4	395.8	496.0	498.1	386.9	52.2	128.3	310.8	1429.0
1974	125.2	299.5	63.4	224.6	273.5	379.8	471.8	474.0	361.6	82.3	128.2	315.7	1377.8
1975	121.8	307.2	53.9	215.3	240.2	350.5	465.0	467.3	383.5	75.9	134.2	325.3	1340.4
1976	130.7	330.0	59.2	231.0	238.6	360.8	489.2	491.6	400.6	95.2	145.7	350.1	1413.4
1977	128.8	341.9	59.7	238.7	256.8	383.6	499.3	501.7	415.8	105.6	151.9	369.5	1465.9
1978	123.2	341.1	62.8	250.0	250.0	378.5	513.1	515.2	446.0	89.8	156.6	379.2	1484.9
1979	147.7	365.8	58.2	246.3	282.9	418.9	500.6	503.2	375.1	169.7	159.6	385.3	1534.2
1980	114.4	344.8	58.1	254.1	288.2	424.1	481.0	483.6	369.4	195.7	165.1	400.0	1506.7

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	38.0	26.4	2.9	67.4	14.0	35.0	156.4
1961	10.2	0.1	10.4	29.5	40.3	29.1	3.2	72.6	15.4	37.7	165.7
1962	10.3	0.2	10.5	32.3	41.8	29.8	3.4	75.0	16.4	39.7	174.0
1963	9.1	0.1	9.2	34.3	44.4	30.2	4.5	79.1	18.0	43.2	183.7
1964	8.9	0.2	9.0	35.5	41.1	26.5	4.9	72.4	19.8	47.2	184.0
1965	7.4	0.3	7.7	37.5	43.6	27.5	4.5	75.6	22.4	53.7	196.8
1966	7.8	0.2	7.9	42.0	49.5	28.6	4.3	82.4	25.0	60.2	217.6
1967	6.6	0.2	6.8	42.8	52.0	31.9	4.5	88.4	27.1	64.9	230.1
1968	6.0	0.1	6.1	44.9	53.6	32.9	4.6	91.1	31.4	75.0	248.5
1969	5.3	0.1	5.4	48.1	49.9	29.5	5.2	84.7	35.7	85.8	259.7
1970	4.4	0.1	4.5	51.1	56.7	25.8	5.4	87.8	39.4	95.7	278.4
1971	4.1	0.1	4.1	51.0	55.3	25.7	5.4	86.5	41.1	100.1	282.9
1972	3.7	*	3.8	56.9	55.3	23.3	6.0	84.7	44.5	107.8	297.2
1973	4.5	0.1	4.6	52.7	57.6	16.7	5.6	80.0	50.1	121.5	308.8
1974	6.2	0.1	6.3	49.3	51.6	12.7	5.3	69.6	50.3	123.9	299.5
1975	2.9	*	2.9	49.8	51.7	11.7	5.8	69.1	54.2	131.3	307.2
1976	3.9	*	4.0	53.5	54.1	13.0	6.2	73.3	58.5	140.7	330.0
1977	3.8	*	3.8	49.9	58.2	10.8	6.1	75.1	62.1	151.1	341.9
1978	1.9	0.1	1.9	55.1	51.6	9.0	5.5	66.1	63.7	154.2	341.1
1979	1.7	0.1	1.7	51.9	74.8	13.1	6.2	94.1	63.9	154.2	365.8
1980	1.7	0.1	1.8	56.1	42.8	8.0	5.7	56.5	67.3	163.1	344.8

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	450	8	458	27	6532	4655	734	11921	4099	10257
1961	384	6	390	29	6918	5139	796	12853	4511	11064
1962	388	7	395	31	7168	5261	858	13288	4821	11641
1963	341	6	347	33	7623	5320	1119	14062	5277	12653
1964	332	7	338	34	7052	4666	1218	12935	5812	13839
1965	276	13	289	36	7484	4847	1132	13463	6557	15725
1966	290	8	298	41	8501	5040	1067	14607	7337	17645
1967	246	7	253	41	8931	5626	1173	15730	7954	19033
1968	224	5	229	44	9195	5809	1206	16211	9189	21976
1969	196	6	202	47	8571	5208	1376	15155	10473	25138
1970	163	4	167	50	9727	4544	1429	15699	11546	28043
1971	150	3	153	49	9500	4541	1441	15482	12053	29340
1972	139	1	141	55	9498	4118	1599	15215	13037	31459
1973	168	3	171	52	9895	2949	1500	14345	14697	35602
1974	238	3	241	48	8854	2245	1414	12513	14752	36326
1975	112	1	113	49	8869	2056	1561	12486	15871	38477
1976	153	1	154	52	9290	2288	1665	13244	17156	41237
1977	150	1	151	49	9999	1899	1660	13558	18198	44271
1978	75	3	78	54	8866	1592	1492	11950	18669	45204
1979	67	2	69	51	12847	2302	1681	16830	18717	45193
1980	69	3	72	55	7346	1403	1556	10305	19731	47808

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	22.3	0.1	22.4	11.7	8.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	11.4	12.3	30.8	88.6
1961	19.0	0.1	19.1	13.0	8.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.9	11.9	13.5	33.1	90.6
1962	19.2	0.1	19.3	13.5	8.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.9	12.3	14.9	36.1	96.1
1963	16.9	0.1	17.0	13.8	9.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.0	13.3	16.7	40.1	100.9
1964	16.5	0.1	16.6	13.9	8.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.1	12.7	18.6	44.2	105.8
1965	13.7	0.2	13.9	15.3	9.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.3	13.4	20.8	49.8	113.2
1966	14.4	0.1	14.5	18.8	10.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.0	14.4	23.2	55.7	126.6
1967	12.2	0.1	12.3	23.5	11.1	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.7	14.9	25.4	60.7	136.8
1968	11.2	0.1	11.2	25.4	11.4	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	15.3	29.0	69.4	150.4
1969	9.8	0.1	9.9	28.0	10.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	13.8	32.8	78.8	163.3
1970	8.1	0.1	8.2	31.0	12.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	15.4	36.3	88.1	179.0
1971	7.6	0.1	7.6	35.7	11.8	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	15.7	39.1	95.3	193.5
1972	7.0	*	7.0	35.1	11.8	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.7	16.5	42.5	102.5	203.5
1973	8.4	0.1	8.4	38.4	12.3	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.0	17.5	47.3	114.7	226.3
1974	11.6	*	11.6	36.1	11.0	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	15.6	46.6	114.7	224.6
1975	5.4	*	5.4	33.0	11.0	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.6	15.5	47.2	114.3	215.3
1976	7.3	*	7.4	35.5	11.5	0.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	16.3	50.5	121.3	231.0
1977	7.0	*	7.0	35.3	12.4	0.2	1.1	1.8	1.9	17.4	52.1	126.8	238.7
1978	3.5	*	3.5	43.8	11.0	0.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	15.5	54.7	132.5	250.0
1979	3.1	*	3.1	34.6	15.9	0.3	1.1	1.9	1.3	20.5	55.1	133.0	246.3
1980	3.2	*	3.3	39.4	9.5	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.8	15.5	57.3	138.8	254.1

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	835	5	841	11	1391	93	130	220	174	2007	3605	9020
1961	714	4	718	13	1473	103	140	239	145	2100	3951	9689
1962	721	5	725	13	1526	105	151	254	138	2175	4378	10572
1963	634	4	638	13	1623	106	197	262	165	2354	4898	11743
1964	616	4	620	13	1501	93	215	265	181	2255	5438	12948
1965	512	9	521	15	1593	97	200	272	207	2370	6092	14610
1966	539	5	544	18	1810	101	188	296	160	2555	6790	16330
1967	457	5	462	23	1901	112	207	312	116	2648	7437	17796
1968	417	3	420	25	1958	116	213	312	132	2731	8507	20347
1969	364	4	368	27	1825	104	243	192	103	2467	9623	23097
1970	303	2	305	30	2071	91	252	210	118	2742	10631	25820
1971	279	2	281	35	2023	91	254	218	207	2793	11470	27921
1972	259	1	259	34	2022	82	282	283	269	2939	12445	30029
1973	311	2	313	38	2107	59	265	359	315	3105	13877	33617
1974	442	2	444	35	1885	45	249	299	303	2782	13647	33605
1975	208	1	209	32	1888	41	275	310	252	2766	13820	33506
1976	284	1	284	35	1978	46	294	320	277	2914	14793	35556
1977	278	1	279	35	2129	38	293	347	299	3105	15277	37163
1978	139	2	141	43	1887	32	263	349	243	2775	16037	38831
1979	124	1	125	34	2735	46	297	368	208	3654	16147	38987
1980	128	2	130	38	1626	46	275	371	444	2761	16783	40665

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	11.6	12.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.1	4.6	35.9	0.0	19.8	88.7	0.8	12.9	32.3	274.6
1961	125.9	0.1	126.0	24.0	14.8	15.2	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	4.5	29.0	0.0	21.0	89.0	0.8	13.9	34.0	287.6
1962	125.6	0.1	125.7	26.9	12.4	18.3	0.0	2.1	1.8	1.3	4.8	28.3	0.0	21.3	90.2	0.8	15.5	37.4	296.5
1963	135.3	0.1	135.4	29.5	15.2	19.5	0.0	2.1	2.2	1.3	4.6	32.9	0.0	27.1	105.0	0.8	16.6	39.9	327.2
1964	133.2	0.2	133.4	33.7	15.9	17.0	0.0	2.9	2.5	1.3	4.6	36.2	0.0	30.3	110.6	0.8	18.0	42.9	339.4
1965	149.9	0.3	150.3	36.7	17.8	17.4	0.0	3.4	2.0	1.4	4.4	41.8	*	32.7	120.8	0.9	19.9	47.7	376.3
1966	147.5	0.2	147.7	55.9	17.6	19.7	0.0	5.7	2.3	1.5	4.1	32.6	*	31.5	115.1	0.8	21.6	51.9	392.9
1967	140.9	0.2	141.1	43.5	15.2	20.8	0.0	2.7	2.6	1.4	3.7	25.2	0.0	28.0	99.7	0.6	23.3	55.7	363.9
1968	131.9	0.1	132.0	43.9	16.6	25.5	0.0	4.0	2.7	1.5	3.9	30.4	*	34.4	119.1	0.5	26.0	62.3	383.9
1969	115.2	0.2	115.3	43.8	16.4	27.4	0.0	2.3	3.2	1.7	3.5	24.7	0.0	32.7	112.0	0.5	27.9	67.0	366.5
1970	108.0	0.1	108.1	46.2	14.9	25.7	0.0	2.2	3.7	1.8	3.4	26.2	0.0	31.8	109.8	0.4	25.5	61.9	351.8
1971	86.5	0.1	86.5	50.0	18.5	21.5	0.0	2.5	3.9	1.7	2.9	44.9	0.0	39.4	135.3	0.4	26.5	64.5	363.2
1972	75.4	*	75.4	54.7	18.2	19.8	0.0	3.0	4.8	1.8	2.6	56.2	0.0	44.2	150.6	0.5	28.3	68.2	377.7
1973	71.3	0.1	71.4	54.7	20.7	21.7	0.0	1.6	4.9	2.5	2.7	63.2	0.0	48.7	165.9	0.5	30.2	73.2	395.8
1974	62.8	0.1	62.8	52.5	19.8	17.6	0.0	1.3	4.9	2.3	2.6	60.3	0.3	48.5	157.8	0.4	30.7	75.6	379.8
1975	64.6	*	64.6	37.3	15.4	17.8	0.0	0.9	5.6	1.9	2.4	49.2	*	44.6	137.9	0.4	32.2	78.1	350.5
1976	52.1	*	52.1	33.6	17.9	19.0	0.0	1.4	5.7	2.1	2.1	54.9	*	49.4	152.5	0.4	35.9	86.3	360.8
1977	56.2	*	56.3	30.9	19.4	22.2	0.0	1.2	6.3	2.6	2.0	58.4	0.0	57.2	169.3	0.3	36.9	89.9	383.6
1978	62.3	0.1	62.4	33.7	23.0	19.2	0.0	1.1	6.2	2.7	1.7	46.4	0.0	53.2	153.6	0.2	37.6	91.0	378.5
1979	82.6	0.1	82.7	42.3	21.6	24.4	0.0	2.1	7.0	2.9	1.7	40.5	0.0	57.4	157.6	0.3	39.8	96.2	418.9
1980	91.6	0.1	91.7	56.0	17.4	20.7	0.0	1.5	6.5	2.6	1.5	32.8	0.0	57.4	140.2	0.3	39.7	96.2	424.1

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	1753	2150	0	291	399	182	871	5710	0	3130	14485	79	3786	9474
1961	4722	4	4726	23	2227	2607	0	298	435	177	850	4618	0	3332	14545	75	4060	9958
1962	4713	5	4718	26	1862	3145	0	367	456	208	917	4501	0	3383	14840	77	4536	10953
1963	5068	5	5073	29	2296	3354	0	375	552	208	882	5231	0	4325	17223	72	4874	11687
1964	4983	7	4990	33	2392	2918	0	509	618	219	883	5753	0	4859	18151	75	5277	12565
1965	5601	14	5614	36	2681	2982	0	600	494	236	830	6652	0	5205	19680	87	5834	13991
1966	5511	8	5519	54	2655	3387	0	1009	566	245	785	5192	0	5082	18921	77	6322	15204
1967	5268	9	5276	42	2289	3576	0	478	689	230	705	4010	0	4520	16496	59	6822	16325
1968	4924	5	4929	43	2501	4379	0	713	720	252	740	4830	0	5514	19651	45	7634	18259
1969	4296	7	4303	42	2476	4704	0	410	831	284	666	3932	0	5205	18508	44	8182	19639
1970	4023	3	4026	45	2250	4412	0	395	984	289	653	4162	0	5096	18240	41	7467	18136
1971	3188	3	3191	48	2786	3699	0	433	1027	279	560	7134	0	6202	22120	41	7765	18903
1972	2801	1	2802	53	2743	3393	0	522	1287	298	497	8934	0	6891	24565	46	8284	19989
1973	2656	2	2659	54	3119	3719	0	277	1309	404	518	10054	0	7565	26964	44	8851	21442
1974	2403	3	2406	51	2985	3026	0	235	1324	387	501	9590	41	7498	25586	40	8993	22145
1975	2503	1	2504	37	2327	3052	0	167	1521	307	460	7828	1	6927	22588	38	9437	22880
1976	2014	1	2016	33	2701	3258	0	246	1536	341	399	8732	1	7700	24913	35	10529	25307
1977	2238	1	2239	30	2928	3812	0	206	1702	422	385	9296	0	8934	27684	26	10829	26343
1978	2486	4	2490	33	3465	3296	0	199	1690	453	328	7386	0	8328	25144	22	11010	26659
1979	3297	3	3299	42	3249	4188	0	379	1904	474	330	6436	0	9044	26004	28	11678	28197
1980	3656	3	3659	55	2618	3557	0	267	1762	422	278	5213	0	9020	23137	27	11640	28204

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	0.8	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	54.3	61.7	0.1	2.8	300.2	46.7	467.5	0.6	1.5	474.0
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	1.7	491.6
1977	*	2.8	1.3	58.4	69.6	0.1	3.2	334.5	29.4	496.5	0.7	1.7	501.7
1978	0.0	2.7	1.3	61.4	67.8	0.1	3.4	346.4	29.9	510.3	0.6	1.5	515.2
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
1980	0.0	8.5	1.2	65.0	68.4	0.1	3.2	306.7	27.8	472.5	0.8	1.9	483.6

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	77	4	730	4186	3935	5	451	29583	11721	50611	71	178
1961	22	5	689	3667	3986	6	439	29289	9432	47510	81	199
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	380
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	9321	11018	27	457	57145	7421	85741	180	443
1975	0	3	272	8017	11171	23	427	58525	6537	84971	193	469
1976	0	3	245	9162	11825	25	475	61703	6115	89550	211	507
1977	0	3	263	10024	12413	28	529	63680	4674	91612	210	510
1978	0	3	266	10549	12090	21	569	65939	4751	94184	187	453
1979	0	4	222	12038	11891	24	595	62192	4486	91447	222	536
1980	0	8	245	11167	12213	22	530	58386	4428	86992	226	548

[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.
[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	13.1	154.2	0.0	0.0	446.0
1979	127.8	0.0	127.8	3.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	143.9	152.9	15.7	75.1	0.0	0.0	375.1
1980	139.1	0.0	139.1	2.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	91.8	97.0	8.9	122.0	0.0	0.0	369.4

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	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	4	1543	0	0	22888	24431	1515	7056	0	0
1980	5560	0	5560	2	887	0	0	14605	15492	864	11466	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	*	27.2	362.1	0.0	369.1	0.0	*	-57.4	756.9
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	25.9	350.8	0.0	397.9	0.0	*	-82.7	755.3
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	26.2	359.8	0.0	417.2	0.0	*	-88.3	789.5
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	29.3	364.5	0.0	452.0	0.0	*	-99.5	820.4
1964	12.4	109.2	10.1	6.1	105.2	34.8	0.1	4.6	3.6	133.8	55.2	*	34.6	388.1	0.0	491.8	0.0	*	-114.0	887.4
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	35.1	393.9	0.0	510.3	0.0	0.0	-113.0	915.4
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	37.6	423.1	11.5	550.1	0.0	0.0	-136.9	980.2
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	37.1	432.2	23.3	603.1	0.0	0.0	-167.9	1030.8
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	40.6	479.4	44.1	660.6	0.0	0.0	-214.7	1120.6
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	41.4	488.2	40.5	707.7	0.0	0.0	-193.9	1199.2
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	40.9	489.5	28.7	736.1	0.0	*	-206.4	1208.9
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	40.2	493.2	27.7	753.2	0.0	0.0	-215.4	1227.4
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	50.0	525.1	31.5	798.0	0.0	0.0	-169.5	1364.8
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	47.6	541.0	48.3	767.1	0.0	0.0	-219.2	1404.4
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	43.9	511.3	43.4	886.6	0.0	0.0	-276.7	1406.6
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	40.9	514.3	36.4	889.1	0.0	0.0	-322.8	1360.7
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	39.4	527.4	26.6	986.1	0.0	0.0	-369.3	1405.2
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	48.6	563.3	46.5	747.3	0.0	0.0	-190.7	1415.9
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	52.1	601.1	45.3	946.7	0.0	0.0	-296.6	1513.2
1979	101.1	161.4	21.0	1.6	124.9	71.5	1.5	5.4	4.8	238.5	81.3	0.2	43.0	593.6	38.4	823.2	0.0	0.0	-150.8	1566.9
1980	93.2	131.9	13.6	1.9	107.4	69.0	0.7	5.0	4.3	224.1	109.0	*	59.1	594.0	21.7	869.4	0.0	0.0	-159.3	1550.9

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	4317	63864	0	34299	0	1	-16831
1961	618	70	1365	2136	17620	4528	49	519	556	23594	7624	33	4100	62124	0	37362	0	2	-24235
1962	620	81	1508	1374	17134	5506	43	930	562	25058	7590	10	4136	63850	0	39512	0	2	-25873
1963	518	87	1640	1347	16771	5868	39	1012	562	25124	7631	16	4651	64661	0	43119	0	1	-29155
1964	464	106	1520	1205	18066	6355	23	1137	590	25474	8775	2	5524	68670	0	47007	0	2	-33421
1965	476	108	1674	1029	17145	6711	34	1227	597	26656	9022	9	5600	69705	0	48814	0	0	-33127
1966	438	117	2106	958	17650	7256	30	1113	621	29155	9761	125	6011	74785	989	52815	0	0	-40137
1967	329	127	1994	795	16240	9191	26	1329	596	30983	9551	101	5880	76686	2015	57810	0	0	-49199
1968	278	139	2219	743	17821	10446	72	1369	654	33243	11810	28	6363	84768	3903	63535	0	0	-62926
1969	285	145	2294	615	18200	10946	28	1525	654	34689	11002	36	6410	86400	3667	67745	0	0	-56829
1970	238	150	2297	510	18187	10444	239	1659	666	36068	10368	38	6357	86835	2614	70142	0	0	-60497
1971	267	157	2324	405	18621	11519	240	1659	516	36791	9288	40	6230	87633	2553	71884	0	0	-63128
1972	2173	170	2925	430	19091	10492	148	1368	553	38036	11812	58	7631	92544	2919	76883	0	0	-49668
1973	3921	198	3282	409	20091	11594	110	1164	611	39861	10986	61	7256	95424	4432	73835	0	0	-64258
1974	3215	183	2378	407	16345	12139	345	1147	585	39752	10365	380	6662	90507	3889	84903	0	0	-81093
1975	4441	164	2513	335	16606	13803	346	763	620	41008	8627	397	6170	91189	3308	85438	0	0	-94616
1976	4738	149	2943	314	18405	12831	400	813	689	43311	7675	360	5995	93737	2405	95061	0	0	-108233
1977	6056	143	2879	341	19791	11938	599	957	702	45412	9683	165	7403	99869	4315	71612	0	0	-55883
1978	4984	127	3094	352	20753	11375	669	1300	754	47438	12647	34	8016	106432	4140	91370	0	0	-86925
1979	5862	159	3165	323	21436	12738	258	1465	789	45399	12929	31	6663	105197	3613	79509	0	0	-44205
1980	5469	129	2046	377	18441	12316	120	1356	703	42653	17336	3	9030	104383	2041	83971	0	0	-46679

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	54.8	159.4	27.7	65.9	186.9	353.9	177.4	177.7	367.5	-57.4	88.5	221.6	756.9
1961	53.7	161.0	27.6	66.7	179.0	346.3	181.0	181.4	396.8	-82.7	91.0	223.1	755.3
1962	53.2	166.9	27.1	69.2	190.9	361.8	191.3	191.6	415.4	-88.3	95.8	231.3	789.5
1963	55.5	172.7	27.0	71.4	193.7	382.5	193.5	193.8	450.1	-99.5	103.2	247.4	820.4
1964	63.6	187.1	32.4	78.9	215.2	420.9	200.1	200.5	490.0	-114.0	111.2	264.8	887.4
1965	60.8	188.6	30.0	80.5	222.5	439.4	206.6	206.9	508.4	-113.0	116.3	279.0	915.4
1966	65.6	201.1	32.7	88.4	232.8	465.1	225.3	225.6	560.7	-136.9	124.5	299.3	980.2
1967	63.6	205.3	32.8	92.5	229.5	484.5	248.2	248.5	624.5	-167.9	134.6	322.1	1030.8
1968	70.9	226.3	35.1	100.4	244.2	511.3	282.4	282.7	702.8	-214.7	143.9	344.2	1120.6
1969	76.1	248.1	36.4	109.5	244.3	551.7	289.6	289.9	746.7	-193.9	162.6	390.2	1199.2
1970	79.2	258.8	38.1	116.5	244.0	542.6	290.7	290.9	763.4	-206.4	162.4	394.6	1208.9
1971	81.1	274.7	40.4	125.1	244.5	529.8	297.5	297.8	779.2	-215.4	164.2	399.6	1227.4
1972	82.1	302.7	42.7	154.4	279.5	605.0	301.9	302.7	828.1	-169.5	193.0	465.7	1364.8
1973	76.1	300.9	50.4	170.0	292.4	605.2	327.4	328.3	877.3	-219.2	192.3	465.8	1404.4
1974	68.0	297.1	49.0	166.9	262.9	614.3	327.4	328.3	976.0	-276.7	202.0	497.3	1406.6
1975	65.2	289.6	46.3	166.3	233.1	553.4	350.2	351.4	988.9	-322.8	194.5	471.5	1360.7
1976	64.7	300.5	45.8	173.2	219.4	563.3	366.9	368.1	1077.7	-369.3	208.1	500.3	1405.2
1977	67.1	308.7	47.2	175.7	236.5	553.9	376.6	377.7	879.2	-190.7	200.6	488.0	1415.9
1978	63.8	319.7	43.4	183.3	235.4	601.3	407.8	408.8	1059.3	-296.6	222.9	539.8	1513.2
1979	65.3	345.0	48.3	197.8	217.8	586.0	436.8	438.1	949.5	-150.8	233.9	564.7	1566.9
1980	54.1	339.6	46.1	206.2	219.9	586.3	417.2	418.8	972.8	-159.3	237.7	575.9	1550.9

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	43.4	0.0	1.4	44.8	29.9	74.7	159.4
1961	1.9	0.0	1.9	8.8	41.4	*	1.5	43.0	31.1	76.2	161.0
1962	1.4	0.0	1.4	10.3	38.6	0.1	2.8	41.4	33.3	80.4	166.9
1963	1.3	0.0	1.3	13.0	38.3	*	3.0	41.3	34.5	82.7	172.7
1964	1.2	0.0	1.2	17.8	41.3	*	3.3	44.6	36.5	87.0	187.1
1965	1.4	0.0	1.4	17.9	37.9	0.1	3.6	41.5	37.6	90.1	188.6
1966	1.3	0.0	1.3	21.1	39.9	0.1	3.2	43.2	39.8	95.7	201.1
1967	0.9	0.0	0.9	23.9	35.1	0.1	3.7	38.9	41.7	99.9	205.3
1968	0.6	0.0	0.6	27.2	39.0	0.3	3.8	43.1	45.8	109.6	226.3
1969	0.6	0.0	0.6	31.4	39.8	0.1	4.2	44.1	50.6	121.4	248.1
1970	0.3	0.0	0.3	32.9	41.0	0.7	4.3	45.9	52.4	127.2	258.8
1971	0.5	0.0	0.5	35.0	40.5	0.8	4.3	45.7	56.4	137.2	274.7
1972	0.3	0.0	0.3	39.7	38.2	0.6	3.3	42.1	64.6	156.0	302.7
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	37.2	35.4	0.4	2.9	38.7	65.7	159.1	300.9
1974	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.4	27.6	1.3	2.6	31.5	66.2	163.0	297.1
1975	0.2	0.0	0.2	35.0	27.3	1.1	1.5	30.0	65.5	158.9	289.6
1976	0.2	0.0	0.2	33.0	28.4	1.5	1.5	31.5	69.3	166.6	300.5
1977	1.2	0.0	1.2	31.1	31.1	1.9	1.8	34.8	70.4	171.2	308.7
1978	1.6	0.0	1.6	27.9	30.4	2.0	1.9	34.4	74.8	181.1	319.7
1979	1.1	0.0	1.1	33.4	27.8	0.8	2.2	30.7	81.9	197.8	345.0
1980	1.5	0.0	1.5	30.4	19.8	0.4	2.0	22.2	83.4	202.1	339.6

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	63	0	63	8	7458	0	347	7805	8755	21906
1961	71	0	71	9	7107	9	382	7498	9110	22341
1962	54	0	54	10	6619	10	705	7334	9760	23567
1963	47	0	47	13	6579	4	742	7325	10105	24229
1964	45	0	45	17	7091	8	811	7909	10707	25494
1965	51	0	51	17	6507	9	893	7409	11015	26416
1966	47	0	47	20	6856	16	791	7663	11660	28042
1967	33	0	33	23	6022	16	961	6999	12236	29280
1968	24	0	24	26	6697	52	986	7734	13428	32116
1969	23	0	23	30	6828	15	1111	7953	14823	35578
1970	12	0	12	32	7030	115	1144	8290	15355	37294
1971	17	0	17	34	6956	146	1153	8255	16521	40217
1972	11	0	11	39	6561	100	877	7537	18945	45715
1973	6	0	6	36	6081	79	767	6926	19254	46641
1974	5	0	5	36	4740	229	688	5657	19397	47764
1975	7	0	7	34	4689	203	404	5296	19209	46570
1976	8	0	8	32	4879	272	412	5564	20311	48820
1977	47	0	47	31	5347	335	478	6160	20630	50185
1978	64	0	64	27	5224	354	525	6103	21920	53076
1979	46	0	46	33	4765	135	592	5492	24006	57963
1980	58	0	58	30	3406	65	548	4019	24445	59230

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	3.1	0.0	3.1	6.7	13.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.8	17.9	10.9	27.3	65.9
1961	3.5	0.0	3.5	7.2	13.1	*	0.3	1.2	2.3	16.8	11.3	27.8	66.7
1962	2.7	0.0	2.7	8.2	12.2	*	0.5	1.3	2.3	16.2	12.3	29.8	69.2
1963	2.3	0.0	2.3	8.6	12.1	*	0.5	1.3	2.2	16.1	13.1	31.3	71.4
1964	2.2	0.0	2.2	12.7	13.1	*	0.6	1.3	2.6	17.5	13.8	32.7	78.9
1965	2.5	0.0	2.5	11.0	12.0	*	0.6	1.3	2.6	16.5	14.9	35.6	80.5
1966	2.3	0.0	2.3	13.2	12.6	*	0.6	1.4	2.6	17.2	16.3	39.3	88.4
1967	1.6	0.0	1.6	15.6	11.1	*	0.7	1.4	2.4	15.6	17.6	42.1	92.5
1968	1.2	0.0	1.2	16.7	12.3	*	0.7	1.5	2.6	17.2	19.2	46.0	100.4
1969	1.2	0.0	1.2	17.7	12.6	*	0.7	1.5	2.7	17.5	21.5	51.6	109.5
1970	0.6	0.0	0.6	19.1	12.9	0.1	0.8	1.6	3.0	18.4	22.9	55.6	116.5
1971	0.9	0.0	0.9	21.3	12.8	0.1	0.8	1.7	3.0	18.3	24.6	60.0	125.1
1972	0.6	0.0	0.6	23.9	12.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	3.8	18.2	32.7	79.0	154.4
1973	0.3	0.0	0.3	33.0	11.2	0.1	0.5	1.7	3.6	17.1	34.9	84.6	170.0
1974	0.2	0.0	0.2	34.0	8.7	0.2	0.5	1.9	3.5	14.7	34.1	83.9	166.9
1975	0.3	0.0	0.3	32.6	8.6	0.1	0.3	2.0	2.3	13.3	35.1	85.0	166.3
1976	0.4	0.0	0.4	32.3	9.0	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.6	13.2	37.4	90.0	173.2
1977	2.2	0.0	2.2	30.5	9.8	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.1	14.5	37.4	91.0	175.7
1978	3.0	0.0	3.0	25.7	9.6	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.3	14.7	40.9	99.0	183.3
1979	2.1	0.0	2.1	34.0	8.8	0.1	0.4	1.9	1.0	12.2	43.8	105.7	197.8
1980	2.7	0.0	2.7	31.5	6.2	0.1	0.4	2.5	2.7	11.9	46.8	113.4	206.2

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	117	0	117	6	2357	0	61	219	439	3076	3195	7994
1961	132	0	132	7	2246	1	67	227	362	2903	3318	8136
1962	100	0	100	8	2092	1	124	240	360	2817	3614	8727
1963	87	0	87	8	2079	0	131	246	348	2805	3825	9171
1964	84	0	84	12	2241	1	143	249	407	3042	4030	9596
1965	95	0	95	11	2056	1	158	253	406	2874	4353	10440
1966	87	0	87	13	2167	2	140	268	414	2990	4791	11522
1967	61	0	61	15	1903	2	170	271	379	2725	5154	12334
1968	44	0	44	16	2117	6	174	294	421	3012	5637	13481
1969	44	0	44	17	2158	2	196	293	425	3074	6301	15123
1970	23	0	23	18	2222	15	202	304	480	3223	6703	16281
1971	31	0	31	21	2199	18	203	317	475	3213	7222	17581
1972	21	0	21	23	2074	13	155	319	605	3166	9596	23155
1973	12	0	12	32	1922	10	135	331	578	2976	10236	24797
1974	9	0	9	33	1498	29	121	370	549	2567	9982	24581
1975	13	0	13	32	1482	26	71	374	365	2318	10273	24907
1976	15	0	15	32	1542	34	73	401	259	2309	10972	26373
1977	87	0	87	30	1690	42	84	380	338	2534	10967	26679
1978	118	0	118	25	1651	45	93	421	365	2574	11986	29023
1979	85	0	85	33	1506	17	104	363	161	2152	12832	30984
1980	108	0	108	31	1068	18	97	478	427	2087	13714	33229

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	10.9	0.0	10.9	51.8	8.6	35.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	4.2	44.6	*	27.2	122.1	2.1	47.7	119.3	353.9
1961	11.0	0.0	11.0	56.4	9.1	32.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	3.4	37.3	0.2	25.9	109.7	1.9	48.5	118.9	346.3
1962	12.4	0.0	12.4	65.3	10.0	30.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	4.3	38.1	0.1	26.2	111.2	2.0	50.1	120.9	361.8
1963	10.2	0.0	10.2	68.0	10.9	29.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	4.3	37.8	0.1	29.3	113.6	2.0	55.6	133.2	382.5
1964	8.9	0.0	8.9	78.0	10.1	31.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.1	3.5	44.6	*	34.6	126.5	1.9	60.8	144.8	420.9
1965	8.8	0.0	8.8	81.9	11.1	32.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	4.0	45.1	0.1	35.1	129.8	2.0	63.8	153.1	439.4
1966	8.1	0.0	8.1	85.0	14.0	33.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.4	3.3	45.8	0.8	37.6	137.5	2.2	68.2	164.1	465.1
1967	6.3	0.0	6.3	89.2	13.2	32.5	0.0	*	0.7	1.4	3.1	43.3	0.7	37.1	132.0	1.9	75.2	179.8	484.5
1968	5.6	0.0	5.6	96.3	14.7	31.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.5	3.2	48.2	0.2	40.6	140.3	2.0	78.8	188.4	511.3
1969	5.8	0.0	5.8	95.2	15.2	30.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.6	2.9	49.2	0.2	41.4	141.6	1.6	90.4	217.0	551.7
1970	5.5	0.0	5.5	96.0	15.2	29.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.9	49.4	0.3	40.9	141.1	1.4	87.1	211.6	542.6
1971	5.9	0.0	5.9	98.9	15.4	29.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.9	2.7	48.0	0.3	40.2	137.9	1.7	83.1	202.3	529.8
1972	3.7	0.0	3.7	103.9	19.4	31.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.9	2.7	63.9	0.4	50.0	170.2	1.7	95.4	230.1	605.0
1973	4.3	0.0	4.3	124.1	21.8	30.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	2.5	57.8	0.4	47.6	162.2	1.7	91.4	221.4	605.2
1974	7.2	0.0	7.2	111.1	15.8	22.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	2.2	53.2	2.5	43.9	142.8	1.8	101.5	249.9	614.3
1975	10.7	0.0	10.7	94.0	16.7	22.9	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.3	38.3	2.6	40.9	126.6	1.9	93.5	226.8	553.4
1976	15.8	0.0	15.8	80.3	19.5	23.7	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.2	31.4	2.4	39.4	121.6	1.7	101.1	242.9	563.3
1977	13.9	0.0	13.9	77.4	19.1	26.9	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.9	42.2	1.1	48.6	143.6	1.5	92.5	224.9	553.9
1978	14.3	0.0	14.3	69.2	20.5	28.4	0.0	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.9	42.0	0.2	52.1	150.4	1.5	107.0	259.0	601.3
1979	14.2	0.0	14.2	84.4	21.0	30.1	0.0	0.6	2.7	1.4	1.5	17.4	0.2	43.0	117.9	1.4	107.8	260.4	586.0
1980	8.8	0.0	8.8	65.2	13.6	25.2	0.0	0.2	2.5	1.2	1.5	41.2	*	59.1	144.6	1.3	107.0	259.3	586.3

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	409	0	409	50	1303	6063	0	105	136	158	791	7101	6	4317	19979	195	13975	34968
1961	412	0	412	54	1365	5570	0	39	66	154	642	5926	33	4100	17894	183	14205	34838
1962	465	0	465	63	1508	5302	0	31	95	174	820	6064	10	4136	18141	187	14670	35422
1963	383	0	383	66	1640	5055	0	35	133	174	811	6010	16	4651	18524	188	16285	39047
1964	334	0	334	76	1520	5456	0	14	177	183	661	7097	2	5524	20633	181	17825	42444
1965	329	0	329	79	1674	5555	0	23	165	216	758	7171	9	5600	21173	190	18703	44857
1966	303	0	303	82	2106	5812	0	13	173	225	623	7291	125	6011	22379	211	19997	48093
1967	234	0	234	86	1994	5580	0	8	188	228	598	6882	101	5880	21459	186	22028	52711
1968	210	0	210	93	2219	5326	0	14	199	251	605	7672	28	6363	22676	195	23086	55216
1969	218	0	218	92	2294	5201	0	12	206	262	552	7821	36	6410	22793	155	26500	63605
1970	203	0	203	93	2297	4982	0	109	297	267	551	7858	38	6357	22755	135	25530	62008
1971	218	0	218	96	2324	4978	0	75	286	140	507	7639	40	6230	22219	158	24351	59277
1972	138	0	138	101	2925	5392	0	36	321	150	523	10169	58	7631	27204	166	27947	67436
1973	162	0	162	122	3282	5151	0	21	247	185	468	9191	61	7256	25862	160	26789	64895
1974	276	0	276	108	2378	3837	0	87	322	178	424	8467	380	6662	22736	177	29738	73230
1975	413	0	413	92	2513	3927	0	118	273	192	438	6093	397	6170	20121	181	27416	66468
1976	609	0	609	79	2943	4072	0	93	313	214	421	4987	360	5995	19398	167	29616	71187
1977	552	0	552	76	2879	4616	0	221	378	202	360	6717	165	7403	22940	147	27099	65921
1978	569	0	569	68	3094	4872	0	270	657	216	370	6674	34	8016	24204	147	31347	75902
1979	565	0	565	83	3165	5162	0	106	740	227	289	2774	31	6663	19157	135	31607	76316
1980	352	0	352	64	2046	4330	0	37	685	202	278	6551	3	9030	23164	129	31366	76000

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	0.1	3.4	235.1	60.1	429.4	0.4	0.9	438.1
1980	0.0	3.8	1.9	55.6	69.0	0.1	3.0	220.1	63.7	413.5	0.5	1.1	418.8

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	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	254
1976	0	6	314	7869	12831	16	476	42489	2429	66424	100	239
1977	0	6	341	8138	11937	17	501	44671	2628	68233	93	227
1978	0	6	352	8974	11363	25	538	46647	5608	73507	87	210
1979	0	7	323	9915	12716	28	563	44747	9553	77845	106	255
1980	0	4	377	9551	12316	26	501	41897	10132	74801	133	322

[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.
[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	945.2	45.3	0.0	0.0	1059.3
1979	83.7	0.0	83.7	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.8	3.4	821.8	38.4	0.0	0.0	949.5
1980	80.2	0.0	80.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	868.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	972.8

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	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
1980	4950	0	4950	1	86	0	0	226	312	83841	2041	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	2.0	3.5	60.2	9.3	*	6.5	104.9	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	-41.7	588.1
1961	391.6	168.3	5.1	0.2	14.8	0.6	1.6	2.3	3.4	60.4	7.7	*	6.4	102.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	-61.4	612.1
1962	396.3	159.2	5.3	0.1	14.6	0.6	1.4	3.4	3.2	62.1	9.3	*	7.1	107.2	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	-57.4	616.3
1963	444.1	159.4	4.7	0.6	15.3	0.5	1.3	2.9	3.2	65.3	9.9	*	8.1	111.8	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	-63.1	660.7
1964	473.8	168.8	5.5	0.5	13.6	0.6	1.1	2.7	3.4	64.1	14.4	*	10.5	116.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	-62.6	705.8
1965	485.3	169.7	6.0	0.5	16.6	0.5	1.4	3.4	3.9	66.4	13.4	*	11.1	123.3	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	-56.7	730.3
1966	529.3	177.1	4.9	0.6	18.2	0.8	1.7	3.0	4.0	70.3	16.3	*	12.1	132.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	*	-88.3	758.1
1967	552.7	155.9	3.3	0.5	19.0	0.9	4.3	2.8	3.7	72.0	13.6	0.0	11.0	131.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	*	-123.8	726.9
1968	612.8	188.7	5.2	0.4	21.8	1.1	2.0	3.4	4.1	76.3	12.5	*	12.2	139.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	*	-153.9	796.6
1969	635.9	175.1	4.5	0.3	22.1	1.4	2.2	3.9	4.1	78.4	12.4	*	12.3	141.5	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	-175.0	787.4
1970	627.9	186.9	5.7	0.2	22.8	1.4	1.8	4.1	4.2	83.2	13.0	*	11.8	148.2	0.0	10.4	0.0	*	-178.8	795.1
1971	638.1	183.9	6.6	0.2	27.1	1.1	2.1	4.4	4.6	86.3	12.0	*	12.0	156.5	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-205.0	785.5
1972	734.0	204.5	6.9	0.2	32.1	0.9	2.2	5.0	4.9	88.8	11.0	*	12.3	164.3	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	-287.2	828.5
1973	828.0	190.0	6.0	0.2	34.4	0.9	1.7	5.3	4.8	95.6	9.1	*	11.3	169.4	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	-356.5	843.1
1974	853.3	186.7	5.4	0.2	32.7	1.0	1.8	5.9	4.6	96.3	10.7	0.1	11.3	169.8	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	-389.7	832.2
1975	821.2	161.6	6.3	0.2	37.7	1.2	1.8	4.9	4.2	101.5	11.6	*	16.2	185.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	-410.6	768.9
1976	875.2	153.6	7.0	0.3	39.5	1.5	1.7	4.7	4.6	107.9	26.1	*	25.0	218.3	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	-443.2	814.5
1977	844.4	147.3	5.9	0.3	52.4	1.6	1.4	4.9	4.1	111.4	25.4	*	29.0	236.4	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	-435.0	802.9
1978	781.9	154.3	7.7	0.3	51.2	1.5	1.3	4.4	4.4	111.7	19.4	*	24.9	226.8	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	-386.3	786.2
1979	824.7	151.2	7.7	0.3	62.4	1.8	4.5	5.0	4.6	107.7	12.5	*	29.0	235.5	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	-422.7	801.4
1980	843.3	146.5	4.7	0.3	61.3	2.0	2.8	4.6	4.1	101.9	9.2	*	28.3	219.2	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-456.9	763.6

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	490	570	11458	1474	0	1026	18966	0	938	0	0	-12215
1961	15422	163	775	37	2538	107	277	575	555	11503	1229	0	1026	18621	0	1042	0	0	-17990
1962	15636	154	803	26	2501	110	250	850	531	11826	1473	2	1135	19507	0	1039	0	0	-16831
1963	17462	155	709	127	2619	95	236	717	531	12422	1573	2	1306	20336	0	801	0	0	-18494
1964	18582	164	822	109	2329	103	187	679	558	12207	2289	2	1679	20962	0	904	0	0	-18334
1965	19037	164	906	102	2841	93	253	859	636	12643	2134	1	1807	22276	0	828	0	0	-16609
1966	20882	171	744	116	3131	140	292	749	661	13390	2592	2	1971	23787	0	767	0	0	-25867
1967	22024	151	504	96	3259	156	765	720	616	13715	2158	0	1800	23788	0	1050	0	0	-36275
1968	24346	183	780	88	3749	203	350	898	676	14526	1980	1	1995	25247	0	957	0	0	-45101
1969	25368	170	673	59	3786	257	379	1023	672	14923	1974	4	1996	25748	0	952	0	0	-51294
1970	25347	181	858	49	3913	256	320	1076	684	15831	2064	5	1931	26987	0	996	0	0	-52264
1971	25975	178	998	43	4658	195	368	1165	761	16429	1906	1	1966	28489	0	1146	0	0	-60092
1972	29800	199	1038	40	5513	166	383	1327	815	16904	1748	1	2003	29937	0	1246	0	0	-84169
1973	33640	186	910	44	5908	163	296	1411	785	18200	1448	1	1885	31052	0	1176	0	0	-104491
1974	35756	182	807	46	5611	175	324	1570	752	18326	1709	8	1913	31241	0	1148	0	0	-114203
1975	34419	158	943	48	6471	223	325	1328	686	19314	1847	1	2602	33788	0	1063	0	0	-120348
1976	36350	151	1056	53	6776	272	297	1279	762	20538	4146	0	3927	39107	0	1026	0	0	-129886
1977	35635	145	889	55	8998	286	254	1340	670	21205	4039	1	4591	42328	0	943	0	0	-127501
1978	32836	152	1154	52	8794	275	228	1205	720	21267	3082	1	3934	40712	0	925	0	0	-113213
1979	34177	149	1163	55	10720	322	801	1358	753	20498	1982	1	4621	42274	0	1232	0	0	-123897
1980	34553	143	715	56	10519	352	496	1257	671	19390	1466	1	4536	39460	0	1114	0	0	-133924

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	56.7	77.2	21.3	34.7	321.4	392.1	84.0	84.2	146.4	-41.7	29.9	74.8	588.1
1961	57.2	78.5	21.7	35.7	347.3	419.2	78.5	78.8	168.8	-61.4	31.1	76.3	612.1
1962	59.4	81.9	24.8	39.7	338.4	415.0	79.4	79.6	171.8	-57.4	33.5	80.9	616.3
1963	60.9	84.6	23.7	39.6	371.4	451.8	84.4	84.7	183.4	-63.1	35.4	84.9	660.7
1964	59.2	84.8	20.6	37.9	409.8	494.7	88.3	88.4	190.5	-62.6	37.8	90.1	705.8
1965	57.4	84.9	20.5	39.2	417.6	510.2	96.0	96.1	195.5	-56.7	40.8	97.9	730.3
1966	61.7	91.9	23.2	43.4	425.9	522.1	100.6	100.7	235.0	-88.3	43.1	103.7	758.1
1967	61.9	94.4	27.0	48.9	387.9	482.4	101.1	101.2	272.7	-123.8	43.9	105.1	726.9
1968	64.5	100.5	28.9	53.9	431.0	534.2	107.9	108.0	318.1	-153.9	48.4	115.8	796.6
1969	65.1	105.1	28.0	55.8	424.0	533.7	92.8	92.8	352.6	-175.0	52.2	125.4	787.4
1970	65.5	106.0	26.8	53.0	417.7	527.9	108.2	108.2	355.2	-178.3	51.6	125.3	795.1
1971	64.7	108.3	29.7	57.6	394.4	502.9	116.6	116.7	385.2	-205.0	52.5	127.7	785.5
1972	69.8	116.8	33.7	63.8	411.4	522.0	125.9	125.9	474.9	-287.2	55.0	132.7	828.5
1973	65.3	117.4	33.0	65.8	405.5	522.0	137.9	137.9	557.9	-356.5	58.8	142.6	843.1
1974	64.5	119.5	34.5	67.8	388.5	509.9	134.9	135.0	599.3	-389.7	60.6	149.1	832.2
1975	60.2	118.4	31.3	64.6	341.1	447.4	138.4	138.4	608.5	-410.6	57.8	140.1	768.9
1976	60.8	122.2	26.5	61.7	374.7	488.7	141.9	142.0	653.8	-443.2	61.9	148.7	814.5
1977	62.3	130.5	26.4	64.7	340.7	457.7	150.1	150.1	658.4	-435.0	65.1	158.3	802.9
1978	62.7	134.0	29.3	68.1	313.2	430.9	153.2	153.3	614.1	-386.3	66.6	161.2	786.2
1979	64.3	137.1	31.3	71.5	312.1	440.4	152.3	152.3	664.2	-422.7	70.7	170.7	801.4
1980	61.2	138.3	27.3	70.0	285.6	409.0	146.3	146.3	700.2	-456.9	71.1	172.2	763.6

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	1.2	0.8	0.9	3.0	5.8	14.6	77.2
1961	2.3	0.0	2.3	50.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	4.0	6.2	15.1	78.5
1962	3.2	0.0	3.2	51.4	1.9	1.1	1.9	4.8	6.6	15.9	81.9
1963	2.5	0.0	2.5	53.8	2.0	1.1	1.4	4.6	7.0	16.8	84.6
1964	2.1	0.0	2.1	53.5	1.6	0.8	1.2	3.6	7.6	18.0	84.8
1965	2.3	0.0	2.3	51.2	1.8	1.0	1.1	3.9	8.1	19.4	84.9
1966	2.9	0.0	2.9	54.6	2.1	1.2	0.9	4.3	8.9	21.3	91.9
1967	3.4	0.0	3.4	51.8	2.3	3.6	0.7	6.6	9.6	22.9	94.4
1968	3.5	0.0	3.5	56.4	1.9	1.7	1.0	4.6	10.6	25.4	100.5
1969	2.4	0.0	2.4	58.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	4.5	11.8	28.3	105.1
1970	1.8	0.0	1.8	59.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	4.0	11.8	28.7	106.0
1971	2.4	0.0	2.4	57.4	2.1	1.8	1.1	5.0	12.7	30.9	108.3
1972	2.4	0.0	2.4	61.1	3.1	1.8	1.3	6.2	13.8	33.3	116.8
1973	2.4	0.6	3.0	56.8	3.0	1.4	1.2	5.5	15.2	36.8	117.4
1974	4.0	0.4	4.5	55.1	2.7	1.1	1.2	4.9	15.9	39.1	119.5
1975	2.2	0.2	2.4	52.3	3.3	1.0	1.2	5.5	17.0	41.2	118.4
1976	1.7	0.1	1.8	52.4	4.5	0.8	1.2	6.6	18.0	43.3	122.2
1977	2.0	0.1	2.1	52.6	5.3	1.0	1.3	7.6	19.8	48.3	130.5
1978	2.3	0.1	2.4	54.2	3.8	0.9	1.3	6.1	20.9	50.5	134.0
1979	2.7	*	2.7	48.8	7.5	3.8	1.5	12.7	21.3	51.5	137.1
1980	1.2	*	1.2	49.4	6.8	2.3	1.4	10.5	22.5	54.6	138.3

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	85	0	85	50	208	148	226	582	1714	4288
1961	85	0	85	49	301	193	295	789	1809	4436
1962	120	0	120	50	319	192	468	980	1932	4665
1963	93	0	93	52	341	202	360	903	2049	4913
1964	79	0	79	52	270	134	304	708	2222	5290
1965	84	0	84	50	305	184	280	769	2365	5672
1966	107	0	107	53	366	211	231	808	2600	6252
1967	128	0	128	50	390	643	184	1217	2808	6720
1968	132	0	132	55	333	297	252	882	3112	7443
1969	90	0	90	56	303	299	282	884	3452	8286
1970	67	0	67	58	250	267	265	783	3459	8402
1971	88	0	88	56	358	313	292	963	3723	9063
1972	91	0	91	60	531	313	358	1202	4041	9751
1973	90	23	114	56	507	245	321	1073	4457	10796
1974	154	19	173	54	467	186	309	962	4656	11464
1975	83	10	93	51	567	172	331	1070	4979	12071
1976	66	4	70	51	779	145	331	1255	5285	12704
1977	81	4	85	52	914	175	353	1443	5816	14148
1978	93	2	95	53	658	154	366	1178	6114	14804
1979	106	2	108	48	1280	664	413	2357	6248	15086
1980	47	2	49	48	1164	408	382	1954	6606	16006

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	4.2	0.0	4.2	16.0	0.4	*	0.2	0.3	*	1.0	3.8	9.5	34.7
1961	4.2	0.0	4.2	16.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	*	1.3	4.0	9.9	35.7
1962	6.0	0.0	6.0	17.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	*	1.5	4.4	10.6	39.7
1963	4.6	0.0	4.6	17.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.4	4.7	11.2	39.6
1964	3.9	0.0	3.9	15.4	0.6	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	5.1	12.2	37.9
1965	4.2	0.0	4.2	15.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	5.5	13.2	39.2
1966	5.3	0.0	5.3	16.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	6.0	14.3	43.4
1967	6.4	0.0	6.4	19.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	6.5	15.5	48.9
1968	6.6	0.0	6.6	21.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	7.4	17.6	53.9
1969	4.5	0.0	4.5	22.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	8.2	19.6	55.8
1970	3.3	0.0	3.3	22.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	7.6	18.5	53.0
1971	4.4	0.0	4.4	23.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	8.1	19.8	57.6
1972	4.5	0.0	4.5	27.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	1.8	8.8	21.3	63.8
1973	4.5	0.4	4.9	26.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	1.7	9.6	23.2	65.8
1974	7.5	0.3	7.8	25.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	1.6	9.6	23.7	67.8
1975	4.0	0.2	4.2	25.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.8	9.7	23.6	64.6
1976	3.2	0.1	3.2	20.9	1.7	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.4	10.3	24.9	61.7
1977	3.8	0.1	3.8	19.9	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.7	11.1	27.1	64.7
1978	4.3	*	4.4	22.9	1.4	*	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	11.3	27.4	68.1
1979	4.9	*	5.0	22.7	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.6	11.8	28.5	71.5
1980	2.2	*	2.2	22.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	*	2.6	12.5	30.2	70.0

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	158	0	158	15	76	8	40	64	8	196	1118	2797
1961	158	0	158	16	110	10	52	68	6	247	1184	2905
1962	223	0	223	17	117	10	83	70	8	287	1285	3103
1963	173	0	173	17	125	10	64	65	8	272	1374	3294
1964	147	0	147	15	99	7	54	56	12	228	1499	3570
1965	157	0	157	15	112	9	49	66	11	247	1611	3864
1966	199	0	199	16	134	11	41	61	14	260	1744	4195
1967	238	0	238	19	143	33	32	55	11	274	1895	4535
1968	246	0	246	20	122	15	44	56	10	247	2157	5158
1969	167	0	167	22	111	15	50	56	10	242	2395	5748
1970	124	0	124	22	92	14	47	56	9	218	2234	5426
1971	164	0	164	23	131	16	52	57	8	264	2386	5809
1972	168	0	168	27	195	16	63	58	6	337	2587	6242
1973	168	15	183	26	186	13	57	59	4	318	2810	6808
1974	287	13	299	25	171	10	55	59	3	297	2818	6940
1975	155	7	161	25	208	9	58	59	10	344	2854	6920
1976	123	3	125	20	285	7	58	60	21	432	3031	7285
1977	150	2	153	20	335	9	62	61	20	487	3268	7949
1978	172	1	174	23	241	8	65	61	15	389	3319	8036
1979	197	1	198	22	469	34	73	62	9	647	3456	8345
1980	87	1	88	22	261	37	67	110	5	480	3654	8854

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	208.1	0.0	208.1	78.4	6.1	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.3	1.1	9.0	*	6.5	29.1	5.8	20.2	50.5	392.1
1961	221.3	0.0	221.3	92.7	5.1	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.2	0.9	7.5	*	6.4	27.3	6.0	20.8	51.1	419.2
1962	220.1	0.0	220.1	81.6	5.3	4.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.2	1.0	9.0	*	7.1	30.3	6.4	22.4	54.2	415.0
1963	257.2	0.0	257.2	78.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.2	0.9	9.6	*	8.1	31.6	4.7	23.7	56.7	451.8
1964	281.4	0.0	281.4	84.7	5.5	3.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	2.3	0.8	14.1	*	10.5	38.4	5.4	25.1	59.8	494.7
1965	287.4	0.0	287.4	83.9	6.0	5.2	0.0	0.3	2.1	2.7	0.8	12.9	*	11.1	41.1	5.1	27.2	65.3	510.2
1966	290.9	0.0	290.9	86.8	4.9	5.8	0.0	0.4	1.9	2.8	0.8	15.6	*	12.1	44.3	3.9	28.2	67.9	522.1
1967	275.6	0.0	275.6	67.1	3.3	6.5	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.7	0.8	12.4	0.0	11.0	39.1	6.1	27.8	66.6	482.4
1968	290.0	0.0	290.0	93.1	5.2	7.6	0.0	0.2	2.3	3.0	0.7	11.1	*	12.2	42.3	5.6	30.4	72.7	534.2
1969	282.4	0.0	282.4	94.0	4.5	7.6	0.0	0.4	2.6	3.0	0.7	11.0	*	12.3	42.0	5.6	32.3	77.4	533.7
1970	275.1	0.0	275.1	95.9	5.7	6.3	0.0	0.2	2.9	3.0	0.6	10.2	*	11.8	40.8	5.9	32.2	78.1	527.9
1971	254.2	0.0	254.2	92.0	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.2	3.1	3.3	0.5	9.0	*	12.0	41.3	6.9	31.6	76.9	502.9
1972	261.9	0.0	261.9	100.4	6.9	8.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	3.5	0.5	6.9	*	12.3	41.8	7.4	32.4	78.1	522.0
1973	270.9	0.4	271.3	88.6	6.0	7.9	0.0	0.2	3.8	3.4	0.4	5.4	*	11.3	38.6	7.1	34.0	82.5	522.0
1974	254.5	0.4	254.9	90.0	5.4	7.4	0.0	0.7	4.5	3.3	0.5	3.6	0.1	11.3	36.6	7.0	35.0	86.3	509.9
1975	215.1	0.3	215.4	69.3	6.3	8.7	*	0.8	3.5	2.7	0.4	11.6	*	16.2	50.2	6.2	31.1	75.3	447.4
1976	225.4	0.1	225.5	65.9	7.0	11.6	*	0.8	3.3	3.0	0.4	25.9	*	25.0	77.1	6.3	33.5	80.5	488.7
1977	189.6	0.1	189.7	59.7	5.9	18.9	*	0.4	3.4	2.5	0.4	25.3	*	29.0	85.8	5.5	34.1	82.9	457.7
1978	174.4	0.1	174.4	61.7	7.7	14.1	0.0	0.4	2.8	2.7	0.3	18.9	*	24.9	71.9	5.2	34.4	83.3	430.9
1979	162.7	0.1	162.8	62.3	7.7	23.4	0.0	0.6	3.2	2.9	0.3	12.4	*	29.0	79.5	7.4	37.6	90.8	440.4
1980	148.1	0.1	148.2	60.9	4.7	20.8	0.0	0.3	2.9	2.5	0.4	9.2	*	28.3	69.3	7.1	36.1	87.4	409.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	7795	0	7795	76	918	461	0	120	223	372	201	1430	0	1026	4751	540	5915	14801
1961	8301	0	8301	90	775	645	0	73	228	362	176	1192	0	1026	4476	567	6108	14979
1962	8258	0	8258	79	803	720	0	48	293	363	182	1433	2	1135	4980	604	6577	15880
1963	9632	0	9632	76	709	803	0	24	289	363	177	1528	2	1306	5200	450	6934	16627
1964	10528	0	10528	82	822	626	0	46	319	381	159	2237	2	1679	6270	517	7357	17519
1965	10735	0	10735	81	906	892	0	60	527	438	154	2049	1	1807	6834	493	7984	19148
1966	10865	0	10865	84	744	999	0	69	477	455	147	2474	2	1971	7339	375	8279	19911
1967	10303	0	10303	65	504	1115	0	89	503	446	144	1968	0	1800	6569	585	8158	19521
1968	10825	0	10825	90	780	1309	0	39	601	490	137	1760	1	1995	7111	538	8915	21322
1969	10533	0	10533	91	673	1308	0	65	689	491	128	1744	4	1996	7099	535	9455	22695
1970	10250	0	10250	93	858	1086	0	39	759	500	114	1618	5	1931	6911	558	9426	22894
1971	9373	0	9373	89	998	1112	0	39	816	546	96	1437	1	1966	7010	661	9260	22541
1972	9726	0	9726	98	1038	1375	0	54	898	584	87	1099	1	2003	7139	712	9492	22904
1973	10093	17	10110	87	910	1348	0	39	1027	563	85	860	1	1885	6718	679	9977	24168
1974	9743	17	9759	88	807	1268	0	129	1200	539	94	570	8	1913	6530	671	10271	25293
1975	8335	12	8347	68	943	1495	4	144	934	447	78	1837	1	2602	8485	595	9102	22067
1976	8711	5	8716	65	1056	1997	1	144	884	496	74	4125	0	3927	12705	606	9816	23594
1977	7546	5	7550	59	889	3237	1	70	919	420	81	4019	1	4591	14226	526	9987	24296
1978	6955	3	6957	61	1154	2427	0	66	768	451	64	3013	1	3934	11878	504	10077	24400
1979	6494	2	6496	61	1163	4025	0	103	865	472	65	1972	1	4621	13287	719	11017	26601
1980	5912	3	5914	59	715	3568	0	51	801	420	81	1461	1	4536	11636	690	10567	25604

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	20.8	0.9	*	1.3	95.5	0.0	118.7	*	*	135.0
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	*	135.0	*	*	152.3
1980	0.0	13.5	0.3	28.1	1.9	*	1.5	100.9	0.0	132.7	*	*	146.3

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	3574	164	6	213	18173	0	22175	4	9
1975	1	14	48	3501	212	6	239	19176	0	23183	4	9
1976	1	14	53	2981	240	6	266	20404	0	23950	4	9
1977	0	15	55	3613	268	6	250	21063	0	25255	4	9
1978	0	15	52	3992	273	7	268	21142	0	25735	3	8
1979	0	17	55	4160	320	8	281	20370	1	25195	4	9
1980	0	13	56	4824	348	7	250	19199	0	24684	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.
[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	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	664.2
1980	691.7	0.0	691.7	0.1	4.1	*	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.2

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	27842	0	27842	*	900	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
1980	28499	0	28499	*	702	4	0	0	706	424	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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[3]	Total Energy Consumed
			Asphalt	Aviation Gasoline	Distil-iate 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	17.1	5.3	171.7	27.3	5.8	31.2	413.0	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	-0.3	858.3
1961	329.6	117.7	11.1	1.3	129.7	1.7	17.2	16.8	5.1	171.7	25.6	5.2	32.6	418.1	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	888.5
1962	333.5	141.3	10.8	1.5	136.9	2.2	15.7	18.6	5.4	176.3	23.9	6.7	32.7	430.7	0.0	22.6	0.0	*	0.9	929.0
1963	338.8	157.1	11.5	1.4	136.5	2.9	14.0	21.3	5.4	180.3	25.9	5.5	36.6	441.4	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.1	-1.0	952.7
1964	350.9	175.6	10.5	1.3	136.4	3.1	12.5	20.1	5.7	182.5	26.0	4.0	38.1	440.2	0.0	16.0	0.0	*	1.9	984.8
1965	366.2	206.9	14.0	1.3	137.3	3.8	7.1	21.0	5.4	188.9	19.8	4.6	37.2	440.4	0.0	22.3	0.0	*	4.9	1040.8
1966	390.2	232.1	14.2	1.3	140.3	3.8	7.5	27.1	5.7	199.1	19.4	6.9	38.4	463.6	0.0	21.4	0.0	*	1.0	1108.3
1967	380.1	256.0	14.9	1.4	154.7	5.5	22.6	26.3	5.2	203.2	14.4	5.5	42.5	496.2	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.3	2.6	1156.7
1968	376.0	280.2	13.2	1.2	153.7	7.9	23.1	27.1	5.7	217.1	13.5	6.0	44.1	512.6	0.0	24.9	0.0	0.4	8.7	1202.8
1969	394.9	326.1	16.9	0.8	151.9	9.8	20.7	28.9	5.9	227.0	13.4	8.3	45.8	529.5	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.3	-2.1	1271.3
1970	403.9	348.3	21.8	0.7	150.4	9.3	17.0	29.0	6.0	238.9	18.4	9.2	46.4	548.7	1.7	20.0	0.0	0.1	-6.5	1316.2
1971	359.4	358.9	23.5	0.6	154.5	10.8	12.8	29.9	5.9	246.0	13.4	6.1	44.5	549.2	37.6	23.4	0.0	0.0	-10.2	1318.3
1972	348.7	329.5	21.4	0.6	155.4	11.6	8.7	33.0	6.3	260.7	14.4	7.8	44.5	565.7	35.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	-5.2	1299.3
1973	324.4	375.4	24.7	0.4	158.4	13.1	8.5	32.7	7.4	269.2	16.6	8.5	46.1	586.2	64.9	25.4	0.0	0.0	-12.0	1364.4
1974	290.4	390.2	21.1	0.4	153.0	12.3	6.3	31.6	7.1	266.3	11.2	3.0	43.0	555.6	92.1	21.1	0.0	0.0	-4.6	1344.8
1975	278.5	372.2	17.8	0.5	151.4	12.7	5.5	31.4	5.6	270.8	11.8	2.3	43.5	553.4	113.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	-2.1	1336.6
1976	308.0	321.2	20.7	0.5	176.4	12.8	4.4	35.1	6.2	281.8	16.5	3.0	51.9	609.5	118.5	17.1	0.0	0.0	-7.9	1366.5
1977	312.2	355.9	18.4	0.5	180.9	13.1	3.8	39.4	6.2	288.6	17.3	2.5	56.1	626.8	117.9	19.0	0.0	*	5.0	1436.7
1978	303.8	376.8	22.4	0.5	191.9	13.0	3.9	33.4	6.6	298.3	16.4	4.7	57.8	649.0	128.2	24.6	0.0	0.2	7.2	1489.8
1979	328.0	374.5	20.4	0.5	188.2	13.8	1.3	37.8	6.9	282.5	12.7	1.6	56.5	622.5	110.7	23.7	0.0	0.3	9.3	1469.1
1980	329.9	360.4	18.0	0.5	130.7	12.9	1.3	34.9	6.2	260.6	11.2	2.0	50.5	528.9	105.5	21.9	0.0	0.6	16.3	1363.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	4258	872	32694	4344	880	5155	74587	0	2399	0	0	-87
1961	12854	114	1669	266	22265	304	3033	4197	849	32694	4070	781	5384	75511	0	2017	0	0	477
1962	12980	137	1626	301	23505	406	2764	4626	896	33555	3795	1016	5361	77851	0	2137	0	1	268
1963	13277	152	1735	285	23434	520	2477	5313	896	34325	4113	831	6057	79986	0	1551	0	7	-287
1964	13781	170	1579	267	23418	565	2198	5011	941	34738	4130	607	6338	79793	0	1532	0	5	570
1965	14370	200	2110	265	23566	672	1249	5246	898	35958	3155	696	6168	79983	0	2131	0	2	1443
1966	15420	225	2133	263	24093	674	1319	6751	933	37899	3091	1038	6385	84580	0	2052	0	0	293
1967	15119	248	2251	284	26559	988	3985	6852	851	38687	2285	823	7016	90581	0	2072	0	29	755
1968	14965	272	1982	245	26384	1402	4077	7105	935	41324	2145	911	7270	93782	0	2391	0	41	2560
1969	15923	316	2554	152	26083	1735	3648	7599	974	43222	2133	1251	7429	96779	0	2158	0	33	-608
1970	16765	338	3279	144	25826	1643	3002	7679	992	45484	2927	1392	7507	100116	157	1904	0	8	-1903
1971	14974	348	3538	115	26520	1914	2254	7935	975	46822	2133	923	7195	100528	3469	2230	0	0	-2979
1972	14594	321	3227	123	26679	2053	1533	8769	1044	49625	2296	1181	7139	103888	3294	2413	0	0	-1536
1973	13592	368	3717	89	27189	2318	1499	8735	1220	51239	2633	1284	7422	107457	5952	2444	0	0	-3513
1974	12651	381	3179	89	26269	2182	1110	8472	1168	50702	1787	457	6962	102395	8256	2020	0	0	-1357
1975	12518	365	2679	90	25998	2249	974	8448	923	51548	1872	339	7102	102259	10293	2037	0	0	-611
1976	13811	315	3121	101	30291	2271	778	9470	1025	53642	2627	457	8565	112364	10722	1652	0	0	-2303
1977	14258	349	2777	106	31052	2320	665	10705	1019	54934	2759	376	9547	116265	10945	1821	0	0	1460
1978	14017	371	3378	98	32940	2296	692	9106	1094	56790	2613	701	9539	119253	11718	2371	0	20	2107
1979	15159	368	3075	102	32309	2445	221	10261	1145	53781	2025	241	9436	115083	10403	2294	0	33	2724
1980	15561	352	2720	107	22446	2287	222	9498	1019	49606	1783	296	8469	98462	9911	2115	0	62	4777

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	155.2	218.5	76.9	113.0	298.0	348.6	177.8	178.3	150.7	-0.3	42.9	107.5	858.3
1961	169.1	234.8	83.1	120.7	306.4	356.6	175.9	176.4	152.3	1.6	44.6	109.3	888.5
1962	178.3	246.7	85.3	124.7	319.1	374.1	183.0	183.5	162.4	0.9	47.8	115.5	929.0
1963	178.3	249.5	75.9	117.2	334.8	395.4	190.1	190.6	174.6	-1.0	51.1	122.5	952.7
1964	176.5	251.5	70.4	114.0	357.9	423.6	195.3	195.7	182.7	1.9	54.6	130.0	984.8
1965	188.4	269.1	77.7	125.5	375.1	446.5	199.2	199.6	195.4	4.9	58.9	141.4	1040.8
1966	199.6	285.5	85.6	137.7	392.4	471.1	213.6	214.0	216.2	1.0	63.8	153.4	1108.3
1967	217.3	308.7	85.8	141.2	402.2	485.1	221.3	221.7	227.5	2.6	67.8	162.3	1156.7
1968	217.8	316.3	87.8	148.2	409.5	500.5	237.4	237.8	241.6	8.7	73.8	176.6	1202.8
1969	221.9	328.5	102.6	168.2	422.2	520.3	253.9	254.3	272.7	-2.1	79.6	191.0	1271.3
1970	219.2	334.2	96.2	168.1	442.8	543.0	270.5	270.8	294.0	-6.5	83.8	203.7	1316.2
1971	223.2	344.4	90.3	167.0	419.7	524.2	282.3	282.7	313.0	-10.2	88.2	214.7	1318.3
1972	211.3	340.1	75.3	157.8	388.3	501.5	299.6	299.9	330.1	-5.2	95.2	229.7	1299.3
1973	211.0	344.7	81.3	177.4	412.2	530.0	311.8	312.2	360.1	-12.0	101.7	246.4	1364.4
1974	213.4	349.4	91.7	188.0	375.3	496.9	310.1	310.5	358.9	-4.6	102.3	251.9	1344.8
1975	213.3	351.0	93.8	190.8	350.7	477.2	317.2	317.7	363.7	-2.1	105.6	256.0	1336.6
1976	224.7	365.6	85.4	187.2	347.9	482.2	330.9	331.5	385.4	-7.9	110.9	266.6	1366.5
1977	218.0	365.8	86.3	194.0	391.4	535.1	341.4	342.0	394.6	5.0	116.4	283.2	1436.7
1978	227.3	379.6	101.2	213.6	384.8	537.8	358.4	358.9	410.9	7.2	122.2	295.9	1489.8
1979	222.7	377.5	105.1	221.3	360.0	517.2	352.6	353.1	419.3	9.3	125.5	303.1	1469.1
1980	194.6	353.4	94.0	210.5	315.8	471.0	328.0	328.5	414.7	16.3	125.9	305.1	1363.5

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	61.9	7.0	10.7	79.6	18.1	45.2	218.5
1961	27.6	0.9	28.5	53.9	66.4	9.5	10.9	86.7	19.0	46.6	234.8
1962	26.0	0.5	26.5	60.9	69.3	8.5	13.0	90.9	20.0	48.4	246.7
1963	21.1	0.1	21.5	65.8	68.5	7.9	14.6	91.0	21.0	50.3	249.5
1964	17.1	0.3	17.3	70.7	67.5	6.7	14.3	88.5	22.2	52.8	251.5
1965	18.9	0.2	19.1	82.0	68.8	3.7	14.8	87.3	23.8	57.0	269.1
1966	19.8	0.1	19.9	86.7	69.5	3.8	19.7	93.0	25.2	60.7	285.5
1967	16.7	0.1	16.9	93.9	75.8	10.7	20.1	106.5	26.9	64.5	308.7
1968	16.7	0.1	16.8	96.3	73.3	10.9	20.6	104.7	29.1	69.5	316.3
1969	15.9	0.1	15.9	104.3	70.3	10.5	21.0	101.7	31.4	75.3	328.5
1970	12.1	0.1	12.2	108.5	68.2	9.1	21.2	98.5	33.5	81.4	334.2
1971	13.0	0.1	13.0	113.2	68.5	6.6	21.8	97.0	35.3	85.9	344.4
1972	7.1	0.1	7.1	107.5	68.1	4.7	23.9	96.7	37.7	91.0	340.1
1973	4.6	0.1	4.6	112.7	66.5	4.7	22.4	93.6	39.1	94.6	344.7
1974	4.5	0.1	4.6	119.1	64.9	3.4	21.4	89.7	39.3	96.7	349.4
1975	5.2	*	5.2	122.4	62.6	3.0	20.1	85.7	40.2	97.5	351.0
1976	4.8	*	4.8	125.1	71.8	2.3	20.8	94.8	41.4	99.5	365.6
1977	3.4	*	3.4	121.6	71.3	1.9	19.8	93.0	43.1	104.7	365.8
1978	2.5	0.0	2.5	130.9	72.6	2.1	19.1	93.8	44.5	107.8	379.6
1979	3.2	0.0	3.2	126.9	70.3	0.7	21.6	92.6	45.3	109.4	377.5
1980	0.5	*	0.5	126.2	47.3	0.7	20.0	68.0	46.4	112.4	353.4

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	960	36	996	47	10630	1227	2675	14532	5298	13256
1961	1034	38	1071	52	11397	1669	2705	15772	5574	13670
1962	976	22	997	59	11905	1507	3240	16652	5870	14173
1963	792	16	808	64	11759	1396	3634	16789	6143	14730
1964	638	11	650	68	11591	1189	3563	16343	6498	15472
1965	706	8	714	79	11810	660	3689	16159	6963	16698
1966	738	6	744	84	11936	670	4911	17517	7395	17784
1967	626	6	632	91	13004	1884	5234	20123	7898	18898
1968	622	6	627	93	12579	1914	5387	19879	8516	20368
1969	592	3	595	101	12064	1845	5514	19423	9190	22058
1970	452	5	457	105	11712	1608	5599	18919	9825	23864
1971	479	3	482	110	11763	1170	5788	18721	10313	25178
1972	262	3	265	105	11699	831	6345	18875	11055	26675
1973	171	3	173	111	11423	824	5983	18230	11449	27735
1974	173	2	175	116	11142	605	5733	17480	11513	28349
1975	202	1	203	120	10750	530	5405	16685	11782	28565
1976	185	1	186	123	12318	397	5604	18319	12133	29164
1977	136	1	137	119	12236	332	5390	17959	12618	30694
1978	100	0	100	129	12466	363	5219	18049	13046	31589
1979	128	0	128	125	12066	122	5881	18069	13285	32077
1980	18	1	19	123	8117	124	5444	13685	13597	32946

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	47.6	0.6	48.2	11.3	10.0	0.6	1.9	1.5	3.5	17.5	10.3	25.8	113.0
1961	51.2	0.6	51.8	13.2	10.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	3.1	18.2	10.9	26.7	120.7
1962	48.3	0.3	48.6	18.0	11.2	0.7	2.3	1.4	3.0	18.7	11.6	27.9	124.7
1963	39.3	0.3	39.5	17.3	11.1	0.6	2.6	1.6	3.1	19.0	12.2	29.2	117.2
1964	31.7	0.2	31.9	19.9	10.9	0.6	2.5	1.5	3.1	18.7	12.9	30.7	114.0
1965	35.1	0.1	35.2	24.3	11.2	0.3	2.6	1.6	2.5	18.2	14.1	33.7	125.5
1966	36.7	0.1	36.8	29.9	11.3	0.3	3.5	1.4	2.4	18.9	15.3	36.8	137.7
1967	31.1	0.1	31.2	34.7	12.3	0.9	3.5	1.5	1.7	19.9	16.3	39.1	141.2
1968	30.9	0.1	31.0	37.2	11.9	0.9	3.6	1.5	1.7	19.6	17.8	42.6	148.2
1969	29.5	*	29.5	53.9	11.4	0.9	3.7	1.5	1.7	19.2	19.3	46.3	168.2
1970	22.5	0.1	22.6	56.2	11.1	0.7	3.7	0.3	1.5	17.4	21.0	50.9	168.1
1971	24.1	*	24.2	49.1	11.1	0.5	3.9	0.3	1.2	17.0	22.3	54.4	167.0
1972	13.1	*	13.2	44.9	11.0	0.4	4.2	0.3	1.3	17.2	24.2	58.3	157.8
1973	8.5	*	8.5	56.1	10.8	0.4	4.0	0.3	1.2	16.6	28.1	68.1	177.4
1974	8.4	*	8.4	67.3	10.5	0.3	3.8	0.3	1.2	16.0	27.8	68.4	188.0
1975	9.7	*	9.7	68.8	10.2	0.2	3.5	0.3	1.1	15.3	28.3	68.6	190.8
1976	8.9	*	8.9	58.8	11.6	0.2	3.7	0.3	1.9	17.6	29.9	71.9	187.2
1977	6.3	*	6.4	62.4	11.6	0.2	3.5	0.3	2.0	17.5	31.4	76.3	194.0
1978	4.6	0.0	4.6	79.1	11.8	0.2	3.4	0.3	1.8	17.4	32.8	79.5	213.6
1979	6.0	0.0	6.0	82.2	11.4	0.1	3.8	0.3	1.3	16.9	34.0	82.1	221.3
1980	0.8	*	0.9	79.0	9.8	0.3	3.5	0.4	0.2	14.2	34.0	82.5	210.5

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	1782	24	1806	11	1723	101	472	291	553	3139	3020	7556
1961	1920	25	1945	13	1848	137	477	309	491	3262	3192	7828
1962	1812	14	1826	17	1930	124	572	272	476	3374	3389	8183
1963	1471	11	1481	17	1906	114	641	314	489	3465	3567	8552
1964	1186	8	1193	19	1879	97	629	291	496	3392	3774	8987
1965	1312	5	1317	24	1915	54	651	306	400	3326	4122	9886
1966	1371	4	1375	29	1935	55	867	274	381	3512	4488	10793
1967	1163	4	1167	34	2108	154	924	289	265	3741	4786	11452
1968	1154	4	1158	36	2039	157	951	284	266	3696	5220	12485
1969	1100	2	1101	52	1956	151	973	288	270	3638	5651	13564
1970	839	3	842	55	1899	132	988	56	244	3318	6147	14931
1971	889	2	891	48	1907	96	1021	50	191	3265	6547	15937
1972	487	2	489	44	1897	68	1120	54	204	3343	7085	17096
1973	317	2	319	55	1852	68	1056	53	191	3219	8235	19948
1974	322	2	323	66	1806	50	1012	53	187	3107	8144	20055
1975	375	1	375	67	1743	43	954	52	173	2965	8298	20118
1976	344	1	344	58	1997	33	989	51	301	3371	8769	21078
1977	252	1	253	61	1984	27	951	50	323	3336	9191	22359
1978	185	0	185	78	2021	30	921	61	286	3319	9625	23306
1979	238	0	238	81	1956	10	1038	60	213	3277	9972	24076
1980	34	0	34	77	1674	57	961	76	30	2798	9978	24177

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)[1]	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	Petroleum: Other Petroleum Products	Petroleum: Total Petroleum	Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]	Total Energy Consumed
1960	122.7	0.6	123.3	30.8	13.1	38.7	0.0	9.3	4.4	2.1	14.4	21.4	5.8	31.2	140.3	3.6	14.4	36.1	348.6
1961	125.4	0.6	126.0	39.1	11.1	42.7	0.0	7.0	4.0	2.0	14.5	18.9	5.2	32.6	138.0	3.3	14.5	35.6	356.6
1962	127.4	0.4	127.8	49.3	10.8	43.6	0.0	6.4	3.2	2.2	15.0	18.2	6.7	32.7	138.7	3.2	16.1	38.9	374.1
1963	129.3	0.3	129.6	60.7	11.5	43.9	0.0	5.5	4.1	2.2	13.8	18.8	5.5	36.6	141.9	2.6	17.8	42.8	395.4
1964	141.5	0.3	141.8	74.0	10.5	44.0	0.0	5.2	3.2	2.3	13.0	19.1	4.0	38.1	139.4	2.8	19.4	46.3	423.6
1965	150.2	0.2	150.4	84.2	14.0	44.7	0.0	3.0	3.5	2.5	13.2	14.7	4.6	37.2	137.4	3.2	21.0	50.4	446.5
1966	151.7	0.2	151.9	96.7	14.2	45.7	0.0	3.4	3.8	2.6	11.1	14.3	6.9	38.4	140.4	3.4	23.1	55.6	471.1
1967	143.7	0.2	143.9	103.7	14.9	50.3	0.0	11.0	2.6	2.2	11.7	10.5	5.5	42.5	151.2	3.5	24.4	58.4	485.1
1968	132.3	0.1	132.4	120.9	13.2	48.3	0.0	11.4	2.8	2.4	14.0	10.5	6.0	44.1	152.6	3.6	26.8	64.2	500.5
1969	129.6	0.1	129.7	132.4	16.9	48.0	0.0	9.4	4.0	2.6	11.2	10.5	8.3	45.8	156.7	3.5	28.8	69.2	520.3
1970	134.2	0.1	134.3	145.3	21.8	46.1	0.0	7.2	4.0	2.7	13.0	9.7	9.2	46.4	160.0	3.2	29.2	71.0	543.0
1971	102.5	*	102.5	160.8	23.5	46.5	0.0	5.6	4.1	2.3	12.0	8.0	6.1	44.5	152.7	3.6	30.4	74.1	524.2
1972	91.9	0.1	91.9	141.8	21.4	45.5	0.0	3.6	4.8	2.5	12.4	9.0	7.8	44.5	151.4	3.2	33.2	80.1	501.5
1973	80.9	0.1	80.9	170.7	24.7	44.1	0.0	3.4	6.2	3.7	11.4	8.9	8.5	46.1	157.1	3.5	34.4	83.4	530.0
1974	68.3	*	68.4	163.7	21.1	42.0	0.0	2.6	6.3	3.6	9.9	8.4	3.0	43.0	139.9	3.3	35.1	86.5	496.9
1975	57.3	*	57.3	155.5	17.8	40.6	0.1	2.3	7.6	2.6	10.6	7.1	2.3	43.5	134.6	3.3	36.9	89.5	477.2
1976	62.4	*	62.4	122.7	20.7	46.4	*	2.0	10.5	2.9	11.1	11.5	3.0	51.9	160.0	2.9	39.5	94.8	482.2
1977	59.7	*	59.7	162.9	18.4	45.9	*	1.7	15.9	3.0	10.0	12.4	2.5	56.1	166.0	2.8	41.9	101.8	535.1
1978	58.1	0.0	58.1	156.4	22.4	47.1	0.0	1.7	10.7	3.2	8.4	11.0	4.7	57.8	167.0	3.2	44.7	108.3	537.8
1979	62.6	0.0	62.6	139.5	20.4	44.1	0.0	0.5	12.1	3.4	7.6	8.9	1.6	56.5	155.2	2.8	46.0	111.2	517.2
1980	57.1	*	57.1	132.6	18.0	20.8	0.0	0.2	11.2	3.0	8.6	9.1	2.0	50.5	123.4	2.7	45.3	109.9	471.0

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal: Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Coal: Anthracite	Coal: Total Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum: Asphalt	Petroleum: Distillate Fuel	Petroleum: Jet Fuel	Petroleum: Kerosene	Petroleum: LPG[2]	Petroleum: Lubricants	Petroleum: Motor Gasoline	Petroleum: Residual Fuel	Petroleum: Road Oil	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	4596	24	4620	30	1967	6645	0	1636	1095	345	2738	3398	880	5155	23859	338	4230	10583
1961	4705	25	4730	38	1669	7334	0	1227	997	336	2766	3007	781	5384	23500	311	4258	10442
1962	4780	16	4796	48	1626	7481	0	1133	795	366	2849	2888	1016	5361	23514	308	4722	11402
1963	4841	14	4855	59	1735	7528	0	967	1017	366	2630	2992	831	6057	24123	244	5227	12534
1964	5294	12	5305	72	1579	7547	0	912	801	385	2467	3039	607	6338	23675	265	5694	13557
1965	5610	8	5618	82	2110	7667	0	535	886	405	2517	2336	696	6168	23320	306	6153	14757
1966	5668	6	5674	94	2133	7853	0	594	951	421	2118	2276	1038	6385	23770	328	6774	16292
1967	5373	7	5380	100	2251	8642	0	1946	669	356	2229	1673	823	7016	25604	333	7156	17123
1968	4937	6	4944	117	1982	8287	0	2006	732	391	2669	1663	911	7270	25911	342	7866	18813
1969	4834	3	4836	128	2554	8233	0	1652	1063	432	2127	1673	1251	7429	26414	333	8451	20284
1970	4999	5	5004	141	3279	7911	0	1262	1059	440	2471	1550	1392	7507	26872	306	8570	20814
1971	3779	2	3781	156	3538	7991	0	988	1092	385	2277	1271	923	7195	25661	347	8924	21723
1972	3411	2	3413	138	3227	7806	0	633	1264	412	2359	1428	1181	7139	25450	304	9723	23462
1973	3013	2	3015	167	3717	7569	0	607	1651	618	2166	1421	1284	7422	26456	336	10093	24450
1974	2616	2	2618	160	3179	7204	0	455	1684	592	1888	1339	457	6962	23760	314	10294	25350
1975	2220	2	2222	152	2679	6976	21	401	2053	426	2027	1136	339	7102	23160	318	10823	26239
1976	2411	1	2412	120	3121	7972	8	348	2839	473	2106	1823	457	8565	27713	277	11563	27793
1977	2374	1	2375	160	2777	7887	6	305	4323	496	1899	1969	376	9547	29585	271	12266	29840
1978	2318	0	2318	154	3378	8078	0	299	2929	533	1593	1751	701	9539	28800	310	13107	31737
1979	2496	0	2496	137	3075	7570	0	89	3300	558	1455	1408	241	9436	27131	269	13494	32582
1980	2277	1	2278	130	2720	3572	0	41	3054	497	1633	1442	296	8469	21724	258	13290	32202

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	31.8	12.0	0.2	3.5	256.1	0.5	304.5	0.1	0.3	310.5
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	353.1
1980	0.0	8.4	0.5	49.7	12.9	0.1	3.2	251.6	1.5	319.5	0.1	0.3	328.5

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	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	5459	2121	44	576	48761	80	57130	33	80
1975	0	5	90	5916	2191	37	497	49469	293	58493	43	105
1976	0	2	101	6736	2188	37	552	51484	404	61503	46	110
1977	0	2	106	7179	2271	42	522	52985	346	63451	44	108
1978	0	2	98	8060	2296	38	561	55137	501	66690	38	91
1979	0	4	102	9263	2445	42	587	52266	336	65042	41	100
1980	0	8	107	8531	2287	39	523	47897	235	59618	41	99

[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.
[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	21.4	128.2	0.0	0.2	410.9
1979	256.3	0.0	256.3	21.9	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	9.1	21.0	110.7	0.0	0.3	419.3
1980	271.5	0.0	271.5	14.2	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.7	19.2	105.5	0.0	0.6	414.7

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	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	29
1979	12297	0	12297	21	1454	0	41	68	1563	2025	10403	0	33
1980	13229	0	13229	14	552	0	9	76	637	1857	9911	0	62

[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	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	4.8	0.6	25.2	11.1	0.8	6.4	73.7	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	-10.9	138.9
1961	21.2	59.3	3.8	0.4	19.0	0.3	0.7	4.9	0.5	24.9	16.2	0.5	8.6	79.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	-14.4	152.7
1962	25.8	61.2	3.5	0.4	22.5	0.3	0.6	4.9	0.7	26.0	20.6	0.7	10.2	90.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	-13.9	173.7
1963	31.5	61.3	3.6	0.6	22.2	0.3	0.6	4.5	0.7	26.5	15.7	0.7	10.8	86.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-19.2	169.0
1964	33.4	62.3	4.2	0.6	21.4	0.4	0.8	5.1	0.7	27.2	14.0	0.4	11.6	86.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	-20.4	170.8
1965	35.4	61.1	4.5	0.5	21.5	0.4	1.2	5.2	0.5	27.8	13.5	0.5	9.9	85.5	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	-13.8	177.5
1966	42.5	67.8	3.8	0.7	17.4	0.5	2.7	5.9	0.5	25.4	12.0	0.3	8.2	77.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	-17.1	180.2
1967	41.1	75.6	3.4	0.7	23.1	0.7	3.5	6.5	0.4	25.9	17.5	0.4	9.9	92.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	-9.0	208.0
1968	45.3	81.2	6.2	0.8	30.1	0.8	4.0	7.6	0.5	27.8	12.5	0.5	12.8	103.7	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	-11.0	229.2
1969	57.3	103.2	4.8	0.8	30.6	0.9	3.2	8.2	0.7	29.3	14.8	0.6	13.9	107.8	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-23.1	256.6
1970	65.1	113.4	6.6	0.7	29.4	0.7	1.9	7.7	0.7	31.0	9.3	0.7	12.9	101.8	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	-35.2	255.6
1971	60.3	118.9	5.7	0.7	33.3	0.7	2.1	8.6	0.6	31.8	7.8	2.6	13.8	107.7	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	-31.8	268.8
1972	81.9	129.2	6.0	0.8	31.6	0.9	2.1	10.2	0.6	34.4	8.6	1.1	13.9	110.2	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	-47.3	286.2
1973	104.5	110.8	5.8	0.9	35.8	0.9	2.0	8.9	0.6	36.3	9.7	0.7	15.2	116.7	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	-64.6	279.9
1974	113.0	98.0	4.0	0.8	40.2	0.9	1.4	7.6	0.6	35.7	13.1	0.3	16.7	121.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	-66.4	280.8
1975	131.4	88.9	3.8	0.9	44.1	0.7	1.0	7.6	0.9	38.6	12.7	0.2	21.0	131.4	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	-74.6	288.8
1976	185.3	88.5	4.8	1.0	47.3	0.7	0.4	7.6	1.0	41.3	16.7	0.4	24.3	145.6	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	-112.8	317.4
1977	241.5	85.2	7.3	1.1	53.6	0.9	0.5	7.5	1.3	43.5	15.9	1.3	29.6	162.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	-146.3	350.7
1978	241.6	88.7	10.0	1.2	60.7	1.0	0.1	8.3	1.4	46.4	19.4	0.9	34.3	183.8	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	-135.6	388.7
1979	283.4	95.5	6.8	1.5	69.9	1.1	0.5	9.4	1.4	44.9	18.6	0.2	38.5	192.8	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	-166.0	416.7
1980	282.0	70.6	7.6	0.5	76.9	0.9	0.4	8.7	1.3	44.7	13.7	0.1	44.0	198.6	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	-166.2	396.5

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum												Nuclear Power	Hydro-electric Power[1]	Geo-thermal Power[2]	Wood and Waste[2]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	1203	93	4789	1766	119	1058	13237	0	609	0	0	-3200
1961	1244	57	565	77	3266	57	117	1233	90	4736	2582	81	1402	14208	0	633	0	0	-4207
1962	1444	59	523	85	3855	59	109	1228	108	4944	3272	111	1661	15956	0	975	0	0	-4083
1963	1883	59	537	115	3812	63	103	1130	108	5047	2492	109	1771	15286	0	879	0	0	-5631
1964	1923	60	639	113	3667	68	146	1280	113	5170	2233	66	1935	15429	0	874	0	0	-5977
1965	2104	59	673	105	3690	75	206	1304	84	5291	2152	71	1683	15333	0	884	0	0	-4035
1966	2602	66	567	137	2993	100	470	1461	87	4837	1914	45	1420	14031	0	923	0	0	-5025
1967	2480	73	508	135	3969	121	625	1693	72	4932	2786	65	1691	16596	0	789	0	0	-2646
1968	2660	79	938	153	5161	153	705	1990	79	5301	1990	78	2166	18713	0	959	0	0	-3224
1969	3321	100	726	158	5249	159	572	2162	112	5573	2349	95	2337	19492	0	1097	0	0	-6768
1970	3795	110	994	143	5055	129	341	2048	114	5900	1482	105	2153	18463	0	1006	0	0	-10327
1971	3596	115	857	147	5724	130	373	2285	93	6055	1233	389	2297	19582	0	1312	0	0	-9313
1972	4808	126	903	156	5419	164	368	2719	99	6552	1369	161	2337	20247	0	1172	0	0	-13857
1973	6081	109	880	170	6138	164	349	2378	101	6910	1542	103	2520	21255	0	1209	0	0	-18944
1974	6368	96	607	166	6897	166	242	2040	96	6798	2091	50	2741	21894	0	1411	0	0	-19449
1975	7559	87	580	174	7565	125	172	2036	154	7354	2020	26	3389	23594	0	1120	0	0	-21862
1976	10064	87	718	195	8120	134	78	2060	171	7869	2664	55	3912	25976	0	1043	0	0	-33058
1977	13002	84	1105	214	9207	154	81	2028	208	8275	2527	191	4752	28743	0	762	0	0	-42878
1978	12979	87	1508	248	10423	182	24	2262	223	8833	3090	138	5459	32391	0	982	0	0	-39735
1979	15315	94	1018	292	12002	193	93	2549	234	8544	2966	31	6172	34095	0	1053	0	0	-48638
1980	15276	69	1148	91	13209	165	62	2360	208	8501	2175	13	7012	34944	0	1108	0	0	-48725

[1] Includes industrial and utility production, and net imports of electricity.
[2] Consumed at utilities to produce electricity.
[3] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came 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]	Net Interstate Sales of Electricity[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	11.9	15.2	9.5	11.5	67.8	71.0	41.1	41.1	19.5	-10.9	2.5	6.1	138.9
1961	13.0	16.5	11.3	13.3	79.6	83.3	39.6	39.7	23.6	-14.4	2.7	6.5	152.7
1962	13.3	17.5	11.8	14.4	91.6	98.5	43.2	43.3	27.8	-13.9	4.1	9.8	173.7
1963	11.9	16.5	12.3	15.4	88.7	97.3	39.7	39.8	35.5	-19.2	4.8	11.5	169.0
1964	13.3	18.5	14.4	17.9	87.0	96.0	38.3	38.4	38.2	-20.4	5.3	12.5	170.8
1965	13.8	19.0	13.9	20.8	79.2	94.1	43.6	43.7	40.7	-13.8	7.9	19.0	177.5
1966	15.1	20.2	13.0	20.4	77.2	95.3	44.2	44.3	47.7	-17.1	9.0	21.6	180.2
1967	16.3	21.4	15.1	22.6	87.4	109.9	54.0	54.1	44.2	-9.0	10.4	24.8	208.0
1968	17.4	22.8	16.0	23.7	104.5	129.0	53.6	53.6	48.7	-11.0	11.1	26.6	229.2
1969	21.4	27.3	18.2	26.5	118.4	145.8	57.1	57.1	64.6	-23.1	12.2	29.3	256.6
1970	22.8	29.9	17.3	24.9	121.9	144.1	56.7	56.7	72.2	-35.2	10.8	26.2	255.6
1971	24.8	32.5	17.5	25.8	126.6	149.5	61.1	61.1	70.6	-31.8	11.3	27.5	268.8
1972	28.4	36.5	21.0	29.6	134.8	159.5	60.5	60.6	88.8	-47.3	12.2	29.4	286.2
1973	18.7	27.9	16.4	26.0	132.5	159.5	66.5	66.5	110.5	-64.6	13.4	32.5	279.9
1974	16.3	25.9	16.1	27.5	130.7	159.4	68.0	68.1	116.0	-66.4	14.3	35.3	280.8
1975	16.6	27.0	13.4	22.4	139.8	173.9	65.5	65.5	128.2	-74.6	15.6	37.9	288.8
1976	16.3	27.4	12.7	22.2	160.6	196.9	70.8	70.8	169.8	-112.8	16.7	40.2	317.4
1977	16.2	28.2	13.2	25.0	183.1	222.8	74.6	74.7	209.8	-146.3	18.5	45.0	350.7
1978	20.3	33.9	14.6	25.9	197.7	244.4	84.3	84.4	207.4	-135.6	21.0	50.8	388.7
1979	22.6	38.0	16.5	28.8	211.8	262.3	87.5	87.6	244.2	-166.0	22.9	55.3	416.7
1980	15.2	31.7	10.9	24.1	198.7	252.7	87.9	88.0	250.0	-166.2	24.5	59.3	396.5

[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] Net interstate sales of electricity is the difference between the amounts of energy in the electricity sold within a state (including associated losses) and the energy input at the electric utilities within the state. The net interstate sales, therefore, include associated electrical energy losses. A positive number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) came into the state than went out of the state during the year; conversely, a negative number indicates that more electricity (including associated losses) went out of the state than came into the 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.
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	*	*	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.3	15.2
1961	0.5	0.0	0.5	10.0	*	0.1	2.4	2.5	1.0	2.5	16.5
1962	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.4	*	0.1	2.2	2.3	1.3	3.0	17.5
1963	0.5	0.0	0.5	9.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.2	1.4	3.2	16.5
1964	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.5	*	0.1	2.2	2.4	1.5	3.6	18.5
1965	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.1	*	0.2	2.1	2.3	1.5	3.6	19.0
1966	0.4	0.0	0.4	11.9	*	0.4	2.5	2.9	1.5	3.6	20.2
1967	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.3	0.1	0.5	3.1	3.7	1.5	3.6	21.4
1968	0.3	0.0	0.3	13.0	0.1	0.6	3.6	4.2	1.6	3.8	22.8
1969	0.2	0.0	0.2	17.1	0.1	0.4	3.6	4.1	1.7	4.1	27.3
1970	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.5	0.1	0.2	3.8	4.1	2.1	5.0	29.9
1971	0.3	0.0	0.3	20.1	0.1	0.3	4.2	4.5	2.2	5.4	32.5
1972	0.4	0.0	0.4	22.8	0.1	0.2	4.9	5.2	2.4	5.8	36.5
1973	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.1	0.1	0.2	4.1	4.4	2.7	6.5	27.9
1974	0.3	0.0	0.3	12.4	0.1	0.1	3.4	3.6	2.8	6.8	25.9
1975	0.4	0.0	0.4	12.4	0.1	0.1	3.6	3.8	3.0	7.4	27.0
1976	0.6	0.0	0.6	11.9	0.1	*	3.7	3.8	3.3	7.8	27.4
1977	1.1	0.0	1.1	11.4	0.2	*	3.6	3.7	3.5	8.5	28.2
1978	2.0	0.0	2.0	14.1	0.2	*	4.0	4.2	4.0	9.6	33.9
1979	3.2	0.0	3.2	14.7	0.2	0.1	4.5	4.8	4.5	10.9	38.0
1980	1.0	0.0	1.0	10.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	4.3	4.8	11.7	31.7

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	20	0	20	9	4	8	561	573	275	689
1961	19	0	19	10	8	18	589	615	294	720
1962	21	0	21	10	8	14	553	575	367	886
1963	17	0	17	9	10	16	513	539	397	951
1964	15	0	15	10	8	23	558	589	448	1067
1965	15	0	15	11	7	32	532	570	442	1059
1966	14	0	14	12	4	69	617	691	437	1050
1967	9	0	9	12	10	96	805	912	446	1066
1968	9	0	9	13	10	98	935	1042	468	1120
1969	9	0	9	17	13	77	943	1033	503	1207
1970	7	0	7	18	12	39	1000	1051	604	1466
1971	10	0	10	19	12	44	1100	1157	654	1592
1972	13	0	13	22	13	42	1295	1350	701	1691
1973	8	0	8	14	17	39	1083	1138	785	1901
1974	11	0	11	12	18	20	914	952	812	2000
1975	17	0	17	12	25	11	960	997	891	2160
1976	23	0	23	12	25	0	984	1010	957	2300
1977	45	0	45	11	29	1	966	996	1020	2481
1978	80	0	80	14	34	1	1083	1118	1167	2826
1979	127	0	127	14	38	9	1221	1268	1318	3182
1980	38	0	38	10	23	0	1130	1153	1410	3416

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Distillate Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum			
1960	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.6	0.2	3.4	0.6	1.4	11.5
1961	0.9	0.0	0.9	6.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.4	3.7	0.6	1.4	13.3
1962	1.0	0.0	1.0	6.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.7	3.9	0.8	1.8	14.4
1963	0.9	0.0	0.9	7.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.6	0.6	4.0	0.9	2.2	15.4
1964	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	3.2	0.5	4.7	1.1	2.5	17.9
1965	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	3.5	0.2	4.9	2.0	4.8	20.8
1966	0.7	0.0	0.7	9.9	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.2	5.2	20.4
1967	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.2	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.4	2.2	5.3	22.6
1968	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.0	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	3.6	2.3	5.4	23.7
1969	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.5	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	3.2	2.4	5.8	26.5
1970	0.4	0.0	0.4	14.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.4	2.2	5.4	24.9
1971	0.5	0.0	0.5	14.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.6	2.4	5.8	25.8
1972	0.7	0.0	0.7	17.8	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	2.6	2.5	6.1	29.6
1973	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.5	2.8	6.8	26.0
1974	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.0	3.3	8.0	27.5
1975	0.8	0.0	0.8	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.1	2.6	6.4	22.4
1976	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.3	0.4	*	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.3	2.8	6.7	22.2
1977	2.1	0.0	2.1	8.9	0.4	*	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.2	3.4	8.3	25.0
1978	3.7	0.0	3.7	8.2	0.5	*	0.7	0.5	0.9	2.6	3.3	8.1	25.9
1979	5.9	0.0	5.9	8.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.2	3.6	8.7	28.8
1980	1.8	0.0	1.8	5.1	2.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.1	3.9	9.4	24.1

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]	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Total Petroleum		
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels						Million Kilowatt-Hours	
1960	37	0	37	5	9	29	99	488	37	662	169	424
1961	35	0	35	6	20	69	104	442	68	704	172	421
1962	39	0	39	7	18	54	98	448	116	734	223	538
1963	32	0	32	7	24	61	90	487	89	751	263	632
1964	29	0	29	9	19	88	98	609	75	889	309	735
1965	28	0	28	8	16	119	94	667	39	935	589	1413
1966	25	0	25	10	10	261	109	47	30	457	631	1519
1967	17	0	17	11	24	364	142	77	44	651	647	1548
1968	17	0	17	12	24	369	165	80	43	681	667	1595
1969	16	0	16	14	31	291	166	67	68	623	714	1713
1970	14	0	14	14	30	147	176	85	47	487	652	1584
1971	18	0	18	14	30	167	194	78	47	515	702	1710
1972	25	0	25	17	31	158	229	78	35	530	741	1789
1973	15	0	15	13	40	146	191	81	50	508	826	2000
1974	21	0	21	13	43	75	161	68	65	412	957	2356
1975	32	0	32	10	62	43	169	72	86	432	770	1867
1976	42	0	42	9	62	1	174	98	122	456	820	1972
1977	83	0	83	9	71	2	171	94	108	446	1004	2442
1978	149	0	149	8	83	2	191	102	137	515	976	2362
1979	236	0	236	8	92	34	215	99	29	470	1060	2559
1980	71	0	71	5	426	23	199	103	27	778	1132	2744

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum				
1960	3.1	0.0	3.1	36.1	4.1	8.7	0.0	0.3	2.0	*	1.7	4.7	0.8	6.4	28.6	0.0	0.9	2.3	71.0
1961	3.6	0.0	3.6	39.7	3.8	9.3	0.0	0.2	2.0	*	1.6	10.4	0.5	8.6	36.3	0.0	1.1	2.6	83.3
1962	7.4	0.0	7.4	40.8	3.5	11.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.6	13.9	0.7	10.2	43.4	0.0	2.0	4.9	98.5
1963	4.3	0.0	4.3	42.5	3.6	11.8	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.6	11.1	0.7	10.8	41.8	0.0	2.5	6.1	97.3
1964	3.4	0.0	3.4	41.2	4.2	11.5	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.1	2.3	9.6	0.4	11.6	42.4	0.0	2.7	6.3	96.0
1965	3.2	0.0	3.2	39.2	4.5	10.4	0.0	0.3	2.6	*	2.7	5.8	0.5	9.9	36.7	0.0	4.4	10.5	94.1
1966	3.5	0.0	3.5	43.7	3.8	7.3	0.0	0.8	2.8	*	2.5	4.2	0.3	8.2	29.9	0.0	5.3	12.8	95.3
1967	4.7	0.0	4.7	47.5	3.4	9.6	0.0	0.9	2.8	*	2.0	6.1	0.4	9.9	35.2	0.0	6.6	15.8	109.9
1968	6.5	0.0	6.5	53.5	6.2	11.5	0.0	1.3	3.3	*	2.5	6.2	0.5	12.8	44.4	0.0	7.2	17.3	129.0
1969	6.1	0.0	6.1	64.6	4.8	12.2	0.0	1.2	3.8	0.2	2.5	8.5	0.6	13.9	47.7	0.0	8.1	19.3	145.8
1970	5.5	0.0	5.5	71.9	6.6	11.2	0.0	0.9	3.1	0.2	2.9	6.0	0.7	12.9	44.6	0.0	6.5	15.7	144.1
1971	4.6	0.0	4.6	74.9	5.7	11.9	0.0	0.9	3.6	*	3.3	5.5	2.6	13.8	47.2	0.0	6.7	16.2	149.5
1972	5.8	0.0	5.8	81.6	6.0	11.6	0.0	1.0	4.3	*	3.4	6.2	1.1	13.9	47.4	0.0	7.2	17.5	159.5
1973	7.0	0.0	7.0	73.9	5.8	14.4	0.0	0.9	3.9	*	2.9	7.7	0.7	15.2	51.6	0.0	7.9	19.1	159.5
1974	12.8	0.0	12.8	63.7	4.0	15.5	0.0	0.8	3.4	*	3.1	10.3	0.3	16.7	54.2	0.0	8.3	20.4	159.4
1975	14.7	0.0	14.7	60.2	3.8	20.4	0.0	0.7	3.2	0.3	3.1	12.2	0.2	21.0	64.8	0.0	10.0	24.1	173.9
1976	25.8	0.0	25.8	59.9	4.8	22.7	0.0	0.4	3.2	0.3	3.2	15.6	0.4	24.3	74.8	0.0	10.7	25.6	196.9
1977	37.8	0.0	37.8	57.7	7.3	26.5	0.0	0.4	3.1	0.3	4.0	14.9	1.3	29.6	87.6	0.0	11.6	28.1	222.8
1978	40.2	0.0	40.2	58.5	10.0	29.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.4	1.9	18.6	0.9	34.3	99.0	0.0	13.7	33.1	244.4
1979	42.5	0.0	42.5	63.7	6.8	35.3	0.0	0.3	3.9	0.4	1.9	18.4	0.2	38.5	105.7	0.0	14.8	35.7	262.3
1980	41.8	0.0	41.8	49.3	7.6	36.3	0.0	0.2	3.6	0.3	1.9	13.5	0.1	44.0	107.5	0.0	15.8	38.2	252.7

PHYSICAL UNITS

Year	Coal			Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum											Industrial Hydropower	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[1]
	Bituminous Coal and Lignite	Anthracite	Total Coal		Asphalt	Distillate Fuel	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	LPG[2]	Lubricants	Motor Gasoline	Residual Fuel	Road Oil	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum			
	Thousand Short Tons			Billion Cubic Feet	Thousand Barrels											Million Kilowatt-Hours		
1960	115	0	115	35	615	1486	0	55	494	2	316	752	119	1058	4898	0	270	675
1961	135	0	135	38	565	1592	0	30	493	2	298	1657	81	1402	6120	0	312	764
1962	278	0	278	39	523	1881	0	41	528	22	302	2214	111	1661	7284	0	595	1437
1963	161	0	161	41	537	2032	0	26	490	22	300	1765	109	1771	7051	0	742	1779
1964	126	0	126	40	639	1978	0	35	580	23	438	1531	66	1935	7227	0	780	1857
1965	119	0	119	38	673	1793	0	55	651	3	505	928	71	1683	6362	0	1285	3081
1966	132	0	132	42	567	1250	0	140	710	3	477	675	45	1420	5286	0	1558	3748
1967	177	0	177	46	508	1649	0	164	726	3	389	978	65	1691	6172	0	1939	4640
1968	243	0	243	52	938	1970	0	238	862	3	478	987	78	2166	7718	0	2123	5077
1969	227	0	227	63	726	2086	0	204	999	29	484	1349	95	2337	8310	0	2361	5667
1970	203	0	203	70	994	1929	0	155	832	30	552	958	105	2153	7707	0	1896	4606
1971	168	0	168	73	857	2042	0	162	944	3	628	870	389	2297	8192	0	1951	4750
1972	215	0	215	79	903	1992	0	168	1132	3	655	979	161	2337	8330	0	2121	5119
1973	260	0	260	72	880	2480	0	164	1051	4	560	1220	103	2520	8983	0	2313	5603
1974	490	0	490	62	607	2658	0	148	915	4	598	1634	50	2741	9354	0	2428	5980
1975	571	0	571	59	580	3508	0	117	861	45	591	1934	26	3389	11051	0	2918	7074
1976	998	0	998	59	718	3903	0	77	852	50	602	2488	55	3912	12658	0	3127	7515
1977	1504	0	1504	57	1105	4555	0	79	846	57	766	2374	191	4752	14726	0	3390	8246
1978	1604	0	1604	58	1508	5034	0	21	938	62	370	2952	138	5459	16483	0	4003	9693
1979	1694	0	1694	63	1018	6066	0	50	1057	64	358	2929	31	6172	17746	0	4333	10462
1980	1670	0	1670	48	1148	6226	0	39	979	57	365	2148	13	7012	17986	0	4621	11197

[1] Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses.
[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	0.2	1.0	42.5	0.1	79.2	*	*	87.6
1980	0.0	6.0	0.5	37.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	42.2	0.0	81.9	*	*	88.0

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	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	56	169	8087	8	14456	5	13
1980	0	6	91	6389	165	52	151	8034	0	14882	6	14

[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.
[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	10.2	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	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	244.2
1980	237.4	0.0	237.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0

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	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	1053	0	0	0
1980	13498	0	13498	*	145	0	0	0	145	1108	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, greater than 400 degrees F.
FS = petrochemical feedstocks, still gas
GE = geothermal power
HY = hydroelectric power
JF = jet fuel, total
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 (including isopentane)
NG = natural gas
NU = nuclear power
PA = all petroleum products
PC = petroleum coke
PL = plant condensate
PM = petroleum minor products
PO = petroleum other 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 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 intermediate calculations 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
KSHT	=	kerosene 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 or ratio expressed as a fraction

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 = Oklahoma	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. (Note: a special geographic identification occurs in the area of electricity sales and losses. That is, some estimates are derived using only the 48 states and the District of Columbia. The variables involved are identified by 'TF' in the third and fourth positions rather than in the sixth and seventh positions to avoid the extensive reprogramming that would have been required to accommodate a special subtotal of the United States in the processing of SEDS this year.)

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 September 1981 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 products' 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) (including isopentane)
- petroleum feedstocks, naphtha less than 400 degrees F. (FN)
- petroleum feedstocks, other oils greater than 400 degrees F. (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)

Basically, these 11 products are assumed to be used totally in the industrial sector and are assumed to be used by each state in proportion to that state's 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 variable 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):					ASIC					=	ASTC
					+						+
Aviation Gasoline (AV):							AVAC			=	AVTC
							+				+
Distillate Fuel (DF):	DFRC	+	DFCC	+	DFIC	+	DFAC	+	DFEU	=	DFTC
	+		+		+		+		+		+
Jet Fuel, Kerosene (JK):					JKIC	+	JKAC	+	JKEU	=	JKTC
					+		+		+		+
Jet Fuel, Naphtha (JN):							JNAC			=	JNTC
							+				+
Kerosene (KS)	KSRC	+	KSCC	+	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):					RDIC					=	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 less than 400 degrees Fahrenheit, other oils greater than 400 degrees Fahrenheit, 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 are:

ASINPZZ = asphalt sold for use in the industrial sector of any state ZZ, in short tons; and
ASTCPUS = asphalt total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

The first variable, ASINPZZ, represents all asphalt sold as paving products, as roofing products, and for all other uses. In this year's SEDS, asphalt is reassigned from the commercial sector to the industrial sector for all years. Asphalt was previously classified in the commercial sector because of its use for street maintenance which is considered a government function, and, therefore, part of the commercial sector. However, after some consideration, it was determined that street maintenance is more accurately described as a construction activity which should be categorized within the industrial sector. The source of these state sales data is the series of reports currently published by the Energy Information Administration 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 industrial sector is calculated by summing all of the states:

$$ASINPUS = \Sigma ASINPZZ$$

Next, state ZZ's consumption of asphalt in the industrial sector is represented by ASICPZZ and is estimated to be in proportion to state ZZ's sales:

$$ASICPZZ = (ASINPZZ / ASINPUS) * ASTCPUS$$

The U.S. industrial sector consumption of asphalt is the sum of the states:

$$ASICPUS = \Sigma ASICPZZ$$

Since all consumption of asphalt is assumed to be in the industrial sector, the total consumption of asphalt in any state ZZ equals the industrial sector consumption:

ASTCPZZ = ASICPZZ

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)

Asphalt has a heat content value of approximately 6.636 million Btu of energy per barrel. This factor is applied to convert asphalt estimated consumption from physial units to Btu:

ASICBZZ = ASICPZZ * 6.636
ASICBUS = ΣASICBZZ

Since all asphalt is assumed to be used by the industrial sector, total asphalt consumption in each state ZZ and in the United States is assumed to equal the industrial sector consumption:

ASTCBZZ = ASICBZZ
ASTCBUS = ASICBUS

C. Additional Note on Asphalt

Revisions to 1979 state sales of asphalt which were released with the 1980 "Sales of Asphalt" report have been incorporated into this volume of the *State Energy Data Report.*

Aviation Gasoline

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for aviation gasoline 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.

The state sales of non-military aviation gasoline is used directly as an estimate for 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)

Aviation gasoline has a heat content value of approximately 5.048 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied to convert aviation gasoline estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

$$AVACBZZ = AVACPZZ * 5.048$$
$$AVACBUS = \Sigma AVACBZZ$$

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:

$$AVTCBZZ = AVACBZZ$$
$$AVTCBUS = AVACBUS$$

Distillate Fuel

A. Physical Units

The following independent variables for distillate fuel provide the input and represent deliveries of distillate fuel to state ZZ in thousand barrels. The source of these data is the series of reports called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" currently published by the Energy Information Administration:

DFBKPZZ	=	distillate fuel 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 (including small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel);
DFMIPZZ	=	distillate fuel delivered to the Armed Forces, regardless of use;
DFOCPZZ	=	distillate fuel 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;
DFOFPZZ	=	distillate fuel delivered as diesel for off-highway use in construction (i.e., earthmoving equipment, cranes, stationary generators, air compressors, etc.) and for off-highway uses other than construction (i.e., logging);
DFONPZZ	=	distillate fuel delivered as diesel for on-highway use (i.e., as engine fuel for trucks, buses, and automobiles);
DFOTPZZ	=	distillate fuel delivered for all other uses not identified in other deliveries categories;
DFRRPZZ	=	distillate fuel delivered to the railroads; and
DFSBPZZ	=	a subtotal of distillate fuel delivered for heating purposes (i.e., heating oil numbers 1,2, and 4 used for space heating, water heating, and cooking) in residential and commercial establishments as well as for industrial space heating, plus distillate fuel delivered for other industrial use (i.e., deliveries for all uses to mines, smelters, plants engaged in producing manufactured products, in processing goods, and in assembling), including farm use. (See note 3 in Part C of this distillate fuel section for more information.)

The series DFEIPZZ includes 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. (This is done because from 1972 through 1978, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were included in the data for distillate fuel delivered to the electric utilities. From 1979 forward, the kerosene-type jet fuel is no longer included in the deliveries data as reported in the source. For consistency in SEDS, the kerosene-type jet fuel is re-combined with the distillate fuel prior to entry into SEDS and then subsequently removed from distillate fuel by operation of the SEDS formulas.)

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.

Finally, the following independent variables are shares for allocating each state's subtotal of distillate fuel delivered for heating and industrial use (DFSBPZZ explained above) to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. State shares for 1979 deliveries data are applied to DFSBPZZ for 1960 through 1979. State shares for 1980 deliveries data, which are directly comparable to the 1979 deliveries data, are applied to DFSBPZZ for 1980. (See note 3 in Part C of this distillate fuel section for further information.):

DFCBSZZ = the commercial sector's share of the subtotal distillate fuel delivered for heating in each state ZZ, as a percent;
DFIBSZZ = the industrial sector's share of the subtotal distillate fuel delivered for heating and industrial use in each state ZZ, as a percent; and
DFRBSZZ = the residential sector's share of the subtotal distillate fuel delivered for heating 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 by using the deliveries data described above.

First, all of the state deliveries series are summed to provide totals for the United States:

DFBKPUS = ΣDFBKPZZ
DFEIPUS = ΣDFEIPZZ
DFMIPUS = ΣDFMIPZZ
DFOCPUS = ΣDFOCPZZ
DFOFPUS = ΣDFOFPZZ
DFONPUS = ΣDFONPZZ
DFOTPUS = ΣDFOTPZZ
DFRRPUS = ΣDFRRPZZ
DFSBPUS = ΣDFSBPZZ
JKEUPUS = ΣJKEUPZZ

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 deliveries is identified by DFRSPZZ for state ZZ and is estimated as:

DFRSPZZ = DFSBPZZ * DFRBSZZ

The deliveries of distillate fuel to the commercial sector is identified by DFCMPZZ for state ZZ and is estimated as:

DFCMPZZ = DFSBPZZ * DFCBSZZ

The deliveries of distillate fuel to the industrial sector is identified by DFINPZZ for state ZZ and is the sum of the distillate fuel delivered for industrial use, including industrial space heating and farm use (DFIBPZZ), for oil company use (DFOCPZZ), for off-highway use (DFOFPZZ), and distillate fuel delivered for all other uses (DFOTPZZ). The formulas for calculating deliveries of distillate fuel to the industrial sector are:

$$DFIBPZZ = DFSBPZZ * DFIBSZZ$$
$$DFINPZZ = DFIBPZZ + DFOCPZZ + DFOFPZZ + DFOTPZZ$$

The deliveries of distillate fuel to the transportation sector is identified by DFTRPZZ for state ZZ and is the sum of the distillate fuel 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 by DFEEPZZ for state ZZ and is created by subtracting the kerosene-type jet fuel delivered to electric utilities from the distillate fuel delivered to electric utility companies:

$$DFEEPZZ = DFEIPZZ - JKEUPZZ$$

Total deliveries of distillate fuel in state ZZ, called DFTTPZZ, is the sum of these 5 major end-use sectors:

$$DFTTPZZ = DFRSPZZ + DFCMPZZ + DFINPZZ + DFTRPZZ + DFEEPZZ$$

U.S. totals of these calculated variables are created by summing the states:

$$DFRSPUS = \Sigma DFRSPZZ$$
$$DFCMPUS = \Sigma DFCMPZZ$$
$$DFIBPUS = \Sigma DFIBPZZ$$
$$DFINPUS = \Sigma DFINPZZ$$
$$DFTRPUS = \Sigma DFTRPZZ$$
$$DFEEPUS = \Sigma DFEEPZZ$$
$$DFTTPUS = \Sigma DFTTPZZ$$

The total 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 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 deliveries as a portion of total 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 = (DFINPZZ / 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:

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFRCPUS &= \Sigma DFRCPZZ \\
DFCCPUS &= \Sigma DFCCPZZ \\
DFICPUS &= \Sigma DFICPZZ \\
DFACPUS &= \Sigma DFACPZZ \\
DFEUPUS &= \Sigma DFEUPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Distillate fuel has a heat content value of approximately 5.825 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied to convert distillate fuel estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFRCBZZ &= DFRCPZZ * 5.825 \\
DFCCBZZ &= DFCCPZZ * 5.825 \\
DFICBZZ &= DFICPZZ * 5.825 \\
DFACBZZ &= DFACPZZ * 5.825 \\
DFEUBZZ &= DFEUPZZ * 5.825 \\
DFTCBZZ &= DFRCBZZ + DFCCBZZ + DFICBZZ + DFACBZZ + DFEUBZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

The U.S. level Btu consumption estimates are calculated:

$$
\begin{aligned}
DFRCBUS &= \Sigma DFRCBZZ \\
DFCCBUS &= \Sigma DFCCBZZ \\
DFICBUS &= \Sigma DFICBZZ \\
DFACBUS &= \Sigma DFACBZZ \\
DFEUBUS &= \Sigma DFEUBZZ \\
DFTCBUS &= \Sigma DFTCBZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

C. Additional Notes on Distillate Fuel

1. 'Deliveries' 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 and 1980.

2. State data for the variables DFONPZZ (on-highway use), DFOFPZZ (off-highway use), and DFOTPZZ (other) for 1967 are unavailable from published sources. These three variables combined comprise the miscellaneous use category for distillate fuel (DFMSPZZ) which is known for all years by state. State estimates of DFONPZZ and DFOFPZZ for 1967 were developed by creating ratios of DFONPZZ and DFOFPZZ to DFMSPZZ by state in 1966 and applying these ratios to DFMSPZZ for 1967:

$$\text{DFONPZZ(67)} = [\text{DFONPZZ(66)} / \text{DFMSPZZ(66)}] * \text{DFMSPZZ(67)}$$

$$\text{DFOFPZZ(67)} = [\text{DFOFPZZ(66)} / \text{DFMSPZZ(66)}] * \text{DFMSPZZ(67)}$$

State estimates for DFOTPZZ for 1967 are the remainder of the miscellaneous (DFMSPZZ) category for 1967:

$$\text{DFOTPZZ} = \text{DFMSPZZ} - \text{DFONPZZ} - \text{DFOFPZZ}$$

Beginning with this year's SEDS, the three components of the miscellaneous category are now entered separately for all years. Therefore, the variable DFMSPZZ is no longer maintained in SEDS.

3. In 1979, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented a new survey form (EIA-172) to obtain deliveries of fuel oil and kerosene data and updated the list of respondents which had experienced some deterioration over time. (See the *Energy Data Report* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979.") In the new survey form, certain end-use categories were re-defined—in many cases to collect more disaggregated data. The re-classifications resulted in some end-use categories which were no longer precisely comparable with those in previous surveys. Where discontinuities occurred, estimates for the pre-1979 years have been adjusted in this publication to conform with the 1979 fuel oil deliveries classifications. The survey deliveries data are not shown in the *State Energy Data Report* (SEDR) but are used in the system to disaggregate a known U.S. total "product supplied" into state and major end-use sector consumption estimates.

For distillate fuel deliveries in 1979, the end-use categories 'residential,' 'commercial,' 'industrial,' and 'farm' uses are available. The pre-1979 deliveries categories are 'heating' (which in previous versions of SEDS was assumed to be heating for the residential and commercial sectors only) and 'industrial' (which included farm use). While the pre-1979 categories individually are not continuous with the 1979 categories, their subtotals are related. That is, a general comparison can be made between the the sum of residential, commercial, industrial, and farm deliveries in 1979 and the sum of heating and industrial deliveries in the pre-1979 years. Therefore, in this issue of the SEDR, the following method was applied to present a comparable series for distillate fuel delivered to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors:

- For each of the pre-1979 years, a subtotal (DFSBPZZ) was created for each state by summing each state's 'heating and industrial' deliveries categories. Similarly, a 1979 subtotal was created by summing each state's 'residential,' 'commercial,' 'industrial,' and 'farm' deliveries categories, thereby creating a comparable deliveries series (DFSBPZZ) for all years;

- State shares based on 1979 deliveries data were then developed for each end-use category and represented in SEDS as follows: the residential sector share of the subtotal delivered to state ZZ (DFRBSZZ), the commercial sector share of the subtotal for state ZZ (DFCBSZZ), and the industrial sector (industrial and farm categories combined) share of the subtotal for state ZZ (DFIBSZZ); and

- These 1979 shares were then applied to each pre-1979 subtotal of distillate fuel deliveries in state ZZ.

The 1980 distillate fuel deliveries data are based on the same survey as that used for 1979; therefore, the 1980 data are directly comparable to 1979 data. The general impact of these adjustments has been to lower the estimated distillate fuel use in the residential and commercial sectors and to raise estimates in the industrial sector for all years prior to 1979. These changes are due primarily to the fact that the pre-1979 'heating' category in the fuel oil deliveries survey had been allocated only to the residential and commercial sectors in previous versions of the SEDR, when in fact it has been found that the 'heating' category also included some industrial space heating.

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 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 "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

The source of data for the third variable, JKEUPZZ, is the report *Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Ulitity Plants* currently published by the Energy Information Administration.

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 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 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 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, Third Edition (1981), page 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 2, following.

Table 2. 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," 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 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 3 (in Part C, note 2) for the estimated shares by state.

All naphtha-type jet fuel is assumed 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 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 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, Third Edition (1981) page 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. 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 1980.

Table 3. Military Jet Fuel State Shares (JNMISZZ) Used in SEDS

State	Percent of U.S. Total Applied to 1960-75	Percent of U.S. Total Applied to 1976-80	State	Percent of U.S. Total Applied to 1960-75	Percent of U.S. Total Applied to 1976-80
Alabama	1.189	1.158	Montana	0.244	0.252
Alaska	1.966	1.869	Nebraska	1.044	1.087
Arizona	4.262	4.526	Nevada	1.641	1.970
Arkansas	2.071	2.165	New Hampshire	0.997	1.034
California	18.425	18.780	New Jersey	2.031	1.832
Colorado	0.498	0.508	New Mexico	2.182	2.167
Connecticut	0.097	0.103	New York	2.406	2.360
Delaware	1.686	1.767	North Carolina	3.308	3.229
Dist. of Columbia	0.001	0.002	North Dakota	1.995	1.822
Florida	6.525	6.773	Ohio	1.914	1.319
Georgia	1.976	1.867	Oklahoma	2.912	2.708
Hawaii	3.837	3.567	Oregon	0.179	0.206
Idaho	0.952	0.961	Pennsylvania	0.356	0.397
Illinois	0.631	0.736	Rhode Island	0.007	0.033
Indiana	1.085	1.157	South Carolina	3.617	2.987
Iowa	0.174	0.238	South Dakota	1.207	1.253
Kansas	0.928	0.913	Tennessee	0.342	0.381
Kentucky	0.401	0.375	Texas	8.812	9.011
Louisiana	2.361	2.271	Utah	0.637	0.529
Maine	1.581	1.793	Vermont	0.075	0.075
Maryland	1.593	1.470	Virginia	3.050	3.394
Massachusetts	0.326	0.420	Washington	3.246	3.274
Michigan	2.823	2.941	West Virginia	0.066	0.086
Minnesota	0.275	0.265	Wisconsin	0.192	0.182
Mississippi	1.431	1.344	Wyoming	0.050	0.054
Missouri	0.395	0.389	United States	100.000	100.000

Jet Fuel Totals

A. Physical Units

The following calculations are used 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 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

The following independent variables provide the input data for kerosene. The first two are data on kerosene delivered and are from the series of reports called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," currently published by the Energy Information Administration. 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:

KSHTPZZ = kerosene delivered for heating in state ZZ, in thousand barrels;
KSOTPZZ = kerosene delivered for all other uses, including farm use, in state ZZ, in thousand barrels; and
KSTCPUS = kerosene total consumed in the United States, in thousand barrels.

The following independent variables are shares for allocating each state total of kerosene delivered for heating (KSHTPZZ) to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. State shares for 1979 deliveries data are applied to KSHTPZZ for 1960 through 1979. State shares for 1980 deliveries data, which are directly comparable to the 1979 deliveries data are applied to KSHTPZZ for 1980. (See note 3 in Part C of this kerosene section for further information):

KSRHSZZ = the residential sector's share of the kerosene fuel delivered for heating in each state ZZ, as a percent.
KSCHSZZ = the commercial sector's share of the kerosene fuel delivered for heating in each state ZZ, as a percent.
KSIHSZZ = the industrial sector's share of the kerosene fuel delivered for heating in each state ZZ, as a percent.

State consumption data and end-use consumption data are not available from the sources. For this reason, SEDS applies the deliveries series to the known U.S. total consumption of kerosene to estimate state consumption and end-use consumption.

First, U.S. deliveries totals are created by summing the states:

KSHTPUS = ΣKSHTPZZ
KSOTPUS = ΣKSOTPZZ

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 deliveries is identified by KSRSPZZ for state ZZ and is estimated as:

KSRSPZZ = KSHTPZZ * KSRHSZZ

Deliveries of kerosene to the commercial sector is identified by KSCMPZZ and is estimated as:

KSCMPZZ = KSHTPZZ * KSCHSZZ

The deliveries of kerosene to the industrial sector as used in SEDS is identified by KSINPZZ for state ZZ and is the sum of kerosene delivered for industrial space heating (KSIHPZZ) and kerosene delivered for all other uses, including farm use (KSOTPZZ). The formulas for calculating deliveries of kerosene to the industrial sector are:

KSIHPZZ = KSHTPZZ * KSIHSZZ
KSINPZZ = KSOTPZZ + KSIHPZZ

Total deliveries of kerosene in state ZZ is the sum of these 3 sectors:

KSTTPZZ = KSRSPZZ + KSCMPZZ + KSINPZZ

U.S. totals of these calculated variables are created by summing the states:

KSRSPUS = ΣKSRSPZZ
KSCMPUS = ΣKSCMPZZ
KSIHPUS = ΣKSIHPZZ
KSINPUS = ΣKSINPZZ
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 deliveries share of the U.S. total deliveries:

KSTCPZZ = (KSTTPZZ / KSTTPUS) * KSTCPUS

Then, for each state the share that the residential sector deliveries represents of the total deliveries is applied to the state's estimated total consumed to create an estimated residential sector consumption for the state, represented by KSRCPZZ:

KSRCPZZ = (KSRSPZZ / KSTTPZZ) * KSTCPZZ

The commercial sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by KSCCPZZ and is calculated:

KSCCPZZ = (KSCMPZZ / KSTTPZZ) * KSTCPZZ

The industrial sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by KSICPZZ and is calculated:

KSICPZZ = (KSINPZZ / KSTTPZZ) * KSTCPZZ

U.S. totals for the three sectors' consumption estimates are the sums of the states:

KSRCPUS = ΣKSRCPZZ
KSCCPUS = ΣKSCCPZZ
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 to convert kerosene estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

KSRCBZZ = KSRCPZZ * 5.670
KSCCBZZ = KSCCPZZ * 5.670
KSICBZZ = KSICPZZ * 5.670
KSTCBZZ = KSRCBZZ + KSCCBZZ + KSICBZZ

The U.S. level Btu consumption estimates are calculated:

KSRCBUS = ΣKSRCBZZ
KSCCBUS = ΣKSCCBZZ
KSICBUS = ΣKSICBZZ
KSTCBUS = ΣKSTCBZZ

C. Additional Notes on Kerosene

1. See the kerosene-type jet fuel summary, Additional Notes, note 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 and 1980.

3. In 1979, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented a new survey form (EIA-172) to obtain deliveries of fuel oil and kerosene data and updated the list of respondents which had experienced some deterioration over time. (See the *Energy Data Report* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979.") In the new survey form, certain end-use categories were redefined—in many cases to collect more disaggregated data. The re-classifications resulted in some end-use categories which were no longer precisely comparable with those in previous surveys. Where discontinuities occurred, estimates for the pre-1979 years have been adjusted in this publication to conform with the 1979 fuel oil deliveries classifications. The survey deliveries data are not shown in the *State Energy Data Report* (SEDR) but are used in the system to disaggregate a known U.S. total 'product supplied' into state and major end-use sector consumption estimates.

   For kerosene fuel deliveries in 1979, the end-use categories 'residential,' 'commercial,' and 'industrial' are available. The pre-1979 delivery category called 'heating' (which in previous versions of SEDS was assumed to be heating for the residential sector only) is related to the sum of 'residential,' 'commercial,' and 'industrial' in 1979. Therefore, in this issue of the SEDR, the following method was applied to present a comparable series for kerosene delivered to the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors:

   - A 1979 subtotal for heating (KSHTPZZ) was created by summing each state's 'residential,' 'commercial,' and 'industrial' deliveries categories, thereby creating a comparable deliveries series (KSHTPZZ) for all years;

   - State shares based on 1979 deliveries data were then developed for each end-use category and represented in SEDS as follows: the residential sector share of the subtotal delivered to state ZZ (KSRHSZZ), the commercial sector share of the subtotal for state ZZ (KSCHSZZ), and the industrial sector share of the subtotal for state ZZ (KSIHSZZ): and

   - These 1979 shares were then applied to each pre-1979 'heating' total of kerosene deliveries in state ZZ.

   The 1980 kerosene deliveries data are based on the same survey as that used for 1979; therefore, the 1980 data are directly comparable to 1979 data.

   The general impact of these adjustments has been to lower the estimated kerosene fuel use in the residential sector and to raise estimates in the commercial and industrial sectors for all years prior to 1979. These changes are due primarily to the fact that the pre-1979 'heating' category in the fuel oil deliveries survey had been allocated only to the residential sector in previous versions of the SEDR, when in fact it has been found that the 'heating' category also included commercial and industrial and space heating.

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 variables 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 (See Part C of this LPG section for further explanation):

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;
LGCHPUS	=	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;
LGCHSZZ	=	Each state's share of the U.S. total sales of LPG for chemical use; (The method used to estimate LGCHSZZ and its application in SEDS is described in Part C of this LPG section.)
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 for LPG:

LGTCKUS	=	the factor for converting LPG from physical unit values to British thermal units. (The method used to estimate LGTCKUS each year and its application in SEDS is described in Part B of this LPG section.)

These nine 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 that 85 percent of the LPG sold for residential and commercial use (LGHCPZZ) is sold to the residential sector (LGRSPZZ), and 15 percent is sold to the commercial sector (LGCMPZZ) for all states and all years on SEDS. (See note 2 in Part C regarding this point.) The formulas used in SEDS are:

LGRSPZZ = LGHCPZZ * 0.85
LGCMPZZ = LGHCPZZ * 0.15

State estimates of chemical use of LPG are created for all years by applying each state's 1980 LPG chemical use share (LGCHSZZ) to the known U.S. total sales of LPG for chemical use (LGCHPUS) for each year.

LGCHPZZ = LGCHPUS * LGCHSZZ

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 (LGCHPZZ), and 84 percent of the sales for internal combustion engine fuel (LGCBPZZ):

LGIXPZZ = LGINPZZ + LGMSPZZ + LGUGPZZ + LGCHPZZ + (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 as LGTRPZZ for any state ZZ: (See note 3 in Part C regarding the split of internal combustion engine fuel).

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 by the following formulas:

$$
\begin{aligned}
LGCBPUS &= \Sigma LGCBPZZ \\
LGHCPUS &= \Sigma LGHCPZZ \\
LGINPUS &= \Sigma LGINPZZ \\
LGMSPUS &= \Sigma LGMSPZZ \\
LGUGPUS &= \Sigma LGUGPZZ \\
LGRSPUS &= \Sigma LGRSPZZ \\
LGCMPUS &= \Sigma LGCMPZZ \\
LGIXPUS &= \Sigma LGIXPZZ \\
LGTRPUS &= \Sigma LGTRPZZ \\
LGTTPUS &= \Sigma LGTTPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

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:

$$LGRCPUS = \Sigma LGRCPZZ$$
$$LGCCPUS = \Sigma LGCCPZZ$$
$$LGICPUS = \Sigma LGICPZZ$$
$$LGACPUS = \Sigma LGACPZZ$$

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

The conversion factor for LPG, LGTCKUS, is actually a weighted average for each year since 1967 of all of the components of LPG. Each component is from a data series called 'product supplied' in the publication "Petroleum Statement, Annual" currently published by the Energy Information Administration:

- 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 applied to estimate the annual weighted average factor for the United States is:

$$LGTCKUS = (ETTCPUS * 3.082 + PRTCPUS * 3.836 + BUTCPUS * 4.326 + BPTCPUS * 4.130 + EPTCPUS * 3.308 + ISTCPUS * 3.974) / (ETTCPUS + PRTCPUS + BUTCPUS + BPTCPUS + EPTCPUS + ISTCPUS)$$

Prior to 1967, product supplied detail by the individual products was not available, and a factor of 4.011 million Btu per barrel is used from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products, 1956," Table 4 footnote.

Annual factors calculated by this formula are applied in SEDS to estimate consumption in Btu for all state and all end-users:

LGRCBZZ = LGRCPZZ * LGTCKUS
LGCCBZZ = LGCCPZZ * LGTCKUS
LGICBZZ = LGICPZZ * LGTCKUS
LGACBZZ = LGACPZZ * LGTCKUS

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 = ΣLGTCBZZ

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. SEDS applies an 85 percent residential and 15 percent commercial split 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 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. Year-specific aggregations of LPG sales categories by state (except 'chemical' which is discussed separately below) are formed from the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane." In 1979, the EIA 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, the 1979 and 1980 sales data are not directly comparable to the previous years' sales data. In addition, because of the change in the survey techniques used for measuring LPG sales in 1979 and 1980, many states' data were undisclosed. Therefore, due to discontinuities with the sales data from the sales reports after 1978, the 1978 sales aggregations are continued for all following periods. (This approach differs from the method used in last year's SEDS in which 1979 sales data from the new survey were used in SEDS, and all undisclosed data were estimated.)

6. Only total U.S. data exist for chemical use of LPG (LGCHPUS) on a regular basis from the EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Gases and Ethane" reports. Due to discontinuities with the sales data from the LPG sales reports after 1978, the 1978 U.S. total is continued for all following periods. State data for chemical use of LPG do not exist prior to 1979. Beginning in 1979, some state data are available from the LPG sales reports, but information for several states is undisclosed. To develop some estimate of chemical use of LPG by state, the following steps were applied:

   - From the "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" report for 1980, chemical use sales by state are known for 94.4 percent of the United States.

   - For the remaining 5.6 percent, estimates were made by determining the total chemical use sales undisclosed in a P.A.D. District and allocating that amount to the undisclosed states based on the states' shares of the total U.S. petrochemical plant capacity. State petrochemical plant capacity figures were developed from the *1981 Worldwide Petrochemical Directory* published by PennWell Publishing Co., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

   - The 1980 sales series developed in this fashion were then used to create an index (LGCHSZZ) of the states' shares of the U.S. total sales of LPG for chemical use. These 1980 shares (shown in Table 4) are applied to all years.

TABLE 4. State Shares of the U.S. Total Sales of LPG for Chemical Use (LGCHSZZ) Based on 1980 Data

State	Share	State	Share
Alabama	0	Montana	0
Alaska	0	Nebraska	0
Arizona	0.0004	Nevada	0
Arkansas	0	New Hampshire	0
California	0.0161	New Jersey	0.0221
Colorado	0.0001	New Mexico	0.0053
Connecticut	0	New York	0
Delaware	0.0013	North Carolina	0.0029
District of Columbia	0	North Dakota	0
Florida	0.0011	Ohio	0.0090
Georgia	0.0030	Oklahoma	0.0078
Hawaii	0	Oregon	0
Idaho	0	Pennsylvania	0.0062
Illinois	0.0571	Rhode Island	0
Indiana	0.0014	South Carolina	0.0033
Iowa	0.0093	South Dakota	0
Kansas	0.0021	Tennessee	0.0017
Kentucky	0.0168	Texas	0.6327
Louisiana	0.1910	Utah	0
Maine	0	Vermont	0
Maryland	0.0003	Virginia	0.0016
Massachusetts	0.0007	Washington	0
Michigan	0.0008	West Virginia	0.0021
Minnesota	0	Wisconsin	0
Mississippi	0.0014	Wyoming	0.0019
Missouri	0.0005	United States	1.0000

Lubricants

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for lubricants 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 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. The lubricants sales data (input variables LUINPZZ and LUTRPZZ) were generally produced every other year by the Bureau of the Census until the discontinuation of the series after 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 through 1980

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 are:

MGAGPZZ	=	motor gasoline sold for agricultural use in state ZZ, in thousand gallons;
MGCUPZZ	=	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 as the sum of the state data:

$$\begin{aligned}
MGAGPUS &= \Sigma MGAGPZZ \\
MGCUPUS &= \Sigma MGCUPZZ \\
MGIYPUS &= \Sigma MGIYPZZ \\
MGMFPUS &= \Sigma MGMFPZZ \\
MGMRPUS &= \Sigma MGMRPZZ \\
MGMSPUS &= \Sigma MGMSPZZ \\
MGPNPUS &= \Sigma MGPNPZZ \\
MGSFPUS &= \Sigma MGSFPZZ \\
MGUCPUS &= \Sigma MGUCPZZ
\end{aligned}$$

The transportation sector, of course, accounts for most of the sales of motor gasoline. Sales to the transportation sector is estimated to be the sum of the sales for the highway use (minus the sales of special fuels which are primarily diesel fuels and accounted for in the transportation sector of distillate fuel) and for marine use. Sales of motor gasoline to the transportation sector in state ZZ are represented by MGTRPZZ and are calculated:

$$MGTRPZZ = MGMFPZZ + MGMRPZZ - MGSFPZZ$$

Three sales items are summed to estimate motor gasoline sales to the commercial sector: 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:

$$MGCMPZZ = MGMSPZZ + MGPNPZZ + MGUCPZZ$$

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, construction use, and for industrial and commercial use:

$$MGINPZZ = MGAGPZZ + MGCUPZZ + MGIYPZZ$$

Note: In this year's SEDS, motor gasoline sold for construction use (MGCUPZZ) was reassigned from the commercial sector to the industrial sector for all years.

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 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 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 = ΣMGCCPZZ
MGICPUS = ΣMGICPZZ
MGACPUS = ΣMGACPZZ

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Motor gasoline has a heat content value of approximately 5.253 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied 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:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{MGCCBUS} &= \Sigma\text{MGCCBZZ} \\
\text{MGICBUS} &= \Sigma\text{MGICBZZ} \\
\text{MGACBUS} &= \Sigma\text{MGACBZZ} \\
\text{MGTCBUS} &= \text{MGCCBUS} + \text{MGICBUS} + \text{MGACBUS}
\end{aligned}
$$

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 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 assumed to be zero between 1960 and 1969 in SEDS, petroleum coke used by non-utility sectors in the United States equls 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 = ΣPCEUPZZ

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 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 = ΣPCEUBZZ

Residual Fuel

A. Physical Units

The following independent variables for residual fuel provide input data and represent deliveries of residual fuel into state ZZ, in thousand barrels. The source of these data is the series of reports called "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" currently published by the Energy Information Administration:

RFBKPZZ	=	residual fuel delivered for vessel bunkering use (i.e., ships' bunkers and other marine purposes), excluding deliveries to the Armed Forces;
RFESPZZ	=	residual fuel delivered to electric utility companies;
RFMIPZZ	=	residual fuel delivered to the Armed Forces, regardless of use;
RFMSPZZ	=	residual fuel delivered for all other uses not identified in other deliveries categories;
RFOCPZZ	=	residual fuel 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;
RFRRPZZ	=	residual fuel delivered to the railroads; and
RFSBPZZ	=	a subtotal of residual fuel delivered for heating purposes in commercial and industrial establishments plus residual fuel delivered for other industrial use (i.e., for all uses to mines, smelters, plants engaged in producing manufactured products, in processing goods, and in assembling).

Another independent variable for residual fuel is 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.

Finally, the following independent variables are shares for allocating each state's subtotal of residual fuel delivered for heating and industrial use (RFSBPZZ explained above) to the commercial and industrial sectors. State shares for 1979 deliveries data are applied to RFSBPZZ for 1960 through 1979. State shares for 1980 deliveries data, which are directly comparable to the 1979 deliveries data, are applied to RFSBPZZ for 1980. (See note 2 in Part C of this residual fuel section for further information.)

RFCBSZZ	=	the commercial sector's share of the subtotal residual fuel delivered for heating in each state ZZ, as a percent; and
RFIBSZZ	=	the industrial sector's share of the subtotal residual fuel delivered for heating and industrial use 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 by using the deliveries data described above.

First, all of the state deliveries series are summed to provide totals for the United States:

$$
\begin{aligned}
RFBKPUS &= \Sigma RFBKPZZ \\
RFESPUS &= \Sigma RFESPZZ \\
RFMIPUS &= \Sigma RFMIPZZ \\
RFMSPUS &= \Sigma RFMSPZZ \\
RFOCPUS &= \Sigma RFOCPZZ \\
RFRRPUS &= \Sigma RFRRPZZ \\
RFSBPUS &= \Sigma RFSBPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

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 delivered to the residential sector; residual fuel deliveries for heating are for commercial and industrial heating. The commercial portion of deliveries is identified by RFCMPZZ for state ZZ and is estimated as:

$$RFCMPZZ = RFSBPZZ * RFCBSZZ$$

The deliveries of residual fuel to the industrial sector identified by RFINPZZ for state ZZ and is the sum of the residual fuel delivered for industrial use, including industrial space heating (RFIBPZZ), for oil company use (RFOCPZZ), and for all other uses (RFMSPZZ). The formulas for calculating deliveries of residual fuel to the industrial sector are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
RFIBPZZ &= RFSBPZZ * RFIBSZZ \\
RFINPZZ &= RFIBPZZ + RFOCPZZ + RFMSPZZ
\end{aligned}
$$

The deliveries of residual fuel to the transportation sector is identified by RFTRPZZ for state ZZ and is the sum of the residual fuel deliveries series for vessel bunkering, military use, and railroad use:

$$RFTRPZZ = RFBKPZZ + RFMIPZZ + RFRRPZZ$$

Total deliveries of residual fuel in state ZZ, called RFTTPZZ, is the sum of the four major end-use sectors:

$$RFTTPZZ = RFCMPZZ + RFINPZZ + RFTRPZZ + RFESPZZ$$

U.S. totals of these calculated variables are created by summing the state deliveries:

RFCMPUS = ΣRFCMPZZ
RFIBPUS = ΣRFIBPZZ
RFINPUS = ΣRFINPZZ
RFTRPUS = ΣRFTRPZZ
RFTTPUS = ΣRFTTPZZ

The total 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 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 deliveries as a portion of total deliveries. The estimated commercial sector consumption in state ZZ is represented by RFCCPZZ and is calculated:

RFCCPZZ = (RFCMPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ

The industrial sector's estimated consumption in state ZZ is represented by RFICPZZ and is calculated:

RFICPZZ = (RFINPZZ / 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:

$$RFCCPUS = \Sigma RFCCPZZ$$
$$RFICPUS = \Sigma RFICPZZ$$
$$RFACPUS = \Sigma RFACPZZ$$
$$RFEUPUS = \Sigma RFEUPZZ$$

B. British Thermal Units (Btu)

Residual fuel has a heat content value of approximately 6.287 million Btu per barrel. This factor is applied 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:

$$RFCCBUS = \Sigma RFCCBZZ$$
$$RFICBUS = \Sigma RFICBZZ$$
$$RFACBUS = \Sigma RFACBZZ$$
$$RFEUBUS = \Sigma RFEUBZZ$$
$$RFTCBUS = \Sigma RFTCBZZ$$

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 and 1980.

2. In 1979, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented a new survey form (EIA-172) to obtain deliveries of fuel oil and kerosene data and updated the list of respondents which had experienced some deterioration over time. (See the *Energy Data Report* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1979.") In the new survey form, certain end-use categories were re-defined—in many cases to collect more disaggregated data. The re-classifications resulted in some end-use categories which were no longer precisely comparable with those in previous surveys. Where discontinuities occurred, estimates for the pre-1979 years have been adjusted in this publication to conform with the 1979 fuel oil deliveries classifications. The survey deliveries data are not shown in the *State Energy Data Report* (SEDR) but are used in the system to disaggregate a known U.S. total 'product supplied' into state and major end-use sector consumption estimates.

For residual fuel deliveries in 1979, the end-use categories 'commercial' and 'industrial' are available. The pre-1979 deliveries categories are 'heating' (which in previous versions of SEDS was assumed to be heating for the commercial sector only) and 'industrial'. While the pre-1979 categories individually are not continuous with the 1979 categories, their subtotals are related. That is, a general comparison can be made between the sum of commercial and industrial deliveries in 1979 and the sum of heating and industrial deliveries in the pre-1979 years. Therefore, in this issue of the SEDR, the following method was applied to present a comparable series for residual fuel delivered to the commercial and industrial sectors:

- For each of the pre-1979 years, a subtotal (RFSBPZZ) was created for each state by summing each state's 'heating' and 'industrial' deliveries categories. Similarly, a 1979 subtotal was created by summing each state's 'commercial' and 'industrial' deliveries categories, thereby creating a comparable deliveries series (RFSBPZZ) for all years;

- State shares based on 1979 deliveries data were then developed for each end-use category and represented in SEDS as follows: the commercial sector share of the subtotal for state ZZ (RFCBSZZ), and the industrial sector share of the subtotal for state ZZ (RFIBSZZ); and
- These 1979 shares were then applied to each pre-1979 subtotal of residual fuel deliveries in state ZZ.

The 1980 residual fuel deliveries data are based on the same survey as that used for 1979; therefore, the 1980 data are directly comparable to 1979 data. The general impact of these adjustments has been to lower the estimated residual fuel use in the commercial sector and to raise the industrial sector for all years prior to 1979. These changes are due primarily to the fact that the pre-1979 'heating' category in the fuel oil deliveries survey had been allocated only to the commercial sector in previous versions of the SEDR, when in fact it has been found that the 'heating' category also included some industrial space heating.

Road Oil

A. Physical Units

Independent variables which provide the input data for road oil are:

RDINPZZ = road oil sold for use in the industrial 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, RDINPZZ, is the report series "Sales of Asphalt" currently published by the Energy Information Administration.

In this year's SEDS, road oil is reassigned from the commercial sector to the industrial sector for all years. Road oil was previously classified in the commercial sector because of its use for road maintenance which is considered a government function, and, therefore, part of the commercial sector. However, after some consideration, it was determined that road maintenance is more accurately described as a construction activity which should be categorized within the industrial 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 industrial sector is calculated by summing all of the states:

$$RDINPUS = \Sigma RDINPZZ$$

Next, state ZZ's consumption of road oil in the industrial sector is represented by RDICPZZ and is estimated to be in proportion to state ZZ's sales:

$$RDICPZZ = (RDINPZZ / RDINPUS) * RDTCPUS$$

The U.S. industrial sector consumption of road oil is the sum of the states:

$$RDICPUS = \Sigma RDICPZZ$$

Since all consumption of road oil is assumed to be in the industrial sector, the total consumption of road oil in any state ZZ equals the industrial sector consumption:

$$RDTCPZZ = RDICPZZ$$

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)

Road oil has a heat content value of approximately 6.636 million Btu of energy per barrel. This factor is applied to convert road oil estimated consumption from physical units to Btu:

$$RDICBZZ = RDICPZZ * 6.636$$
$$RDICBUS = \Sigma RDICBZZ$$

Since all road oil is assumed to be used by the industrial sector, total road oil consumption in each state ZZ and in the United States is assumed to equal the industrial sector consumption:

$$RDTCBZZ = RDICBZZ$$
$$RDTCBUS = RDICBUS$$

C. Additional Note on Road Oil

Revisions to 1979 state sales of road oil which were released with the 1980 "Sales of Asphalt" report have been incorporated into this volume of the *State Energy Data Report.*

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 and called petroleum minor products which are represented by PM in SEDS. The individual components of PM are:

- miscellaneous petroleum products (MS)
- natural gasoline, including isopentane (NA)
- petroleum feedstocks, naphtha less than 400 degrees F. (FN)
- petroleum feedstocks, other oils, greater than 400 degrees F.
- 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 that all of the minor products are used by the industrial sector. Therefore,

PMICPUS = PMTCPUS

To derive consumption estimates of these products by state, it is assumed that each state uses the minor products in proportion to its industrial sector use of the sum of the nine products for which state industrial sector estimates have already been made. (These nine products are: asphalt, distillate fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gases, lubricants, motor gasoline, residual fuel, and road oil.) That is, the sum of the nine products consumed by the industrial sector of state ZZ as a portion of the sum the nine 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 = [(ASICPZZ + DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ + RDICPZZ) / (ASICPUS + DFICPUS + JKICPUS + KSICPUS + LGICPUS + LUICPUS + MGICPUS + RFICPUS + RDICPUS)] * 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 nine products known for the state:

```
PMICBZZ  =  [(ASICBZZ + DFICBZZ + JKICBZZ + KSICBZZ + LGICBZZ + LUICBZZ + MGICBZZ + RFICBZZ + RDICBZZ) / (ASICBUS + DFICBUS + JKICBUS + KSICBUS +
            LGICBUS + LUICBUS + MGICBUS + RFICBUS+ RDICBUS)] * 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

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 subtotals 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 petroleum all products. For the residential sector, the state and U.S. totals in thousand barrels are:

$$\text{PARCPZZ} = \text{DFRCPZZ} + \text{KSRCPZZ} + \text{LGRCPZZ}$$
$$\text{PARCPUS} = \Sigma\text{PARCPZZ}$$

Similarly, the state and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$\text{PARCBZZ} = \text{DFRCBZZ} + \text{KSRCBZZ} + \text{LGRCBZZ}$$
$$\text{PARCBUS} = \Sigma\text{PARCBZZ}$$

B. Commercial Sector

The commercial sector's use of petroleum includes five products: distillate (DF), kerosene (KS), liquefied petroleum gases (LG), motor gasoline (MG), and residual fuel (RF). In physical units, the state and the U.S. totals for the commercial sector are calculated:

$$\text{PACCPZZ} = \text{DFCCPZZ} + \text{KSCCPZZ} + \text{LGCCPZZ} + \text{MGCCPZZ} + \text{RFCCPZZ}$$
$$\text{PACCPUS} = \Sigma\text{PACCPZZ}$$

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$\text{PACCBZZ} = \text{DFCCBZZ} + \text{KSCCBZZ} + \text{LGCCBZZ} + \text{MGCCBZZ} + \text{RFCCBZZ}$$
$$\text{PACCBUS} = \Sigma\text{PACCBZZ}$$

C. Industrial Sector

Twenty petroleum products are summed to create industrial sector petroleum consumption estimates. Eleven of the 20 are already summed together in the petroleum minor products (PM) subtotal. The other nine products are: distillate fuel (DF), kerosene-type jet fuel (JK), kerosene (KS), liquefied petroleum gases (LG), lubricants (LU), motor gasoline (MG), residual fuel (RF), and road oil (RD). The state and U.S.total estimates in physical units are:

$$\text{PAICPZZ} = \text{ASICPZZ} + \text{DFICPZZ} + \text{JKICPZZ} + \text{KSICPZZ} + \text{LGICPZZ} + \text{LUICPZZ} + \text{MGICPZZ} + \text{RFICPZZ} + \text{RDICPZZ} + \text{PMICPZZ}$$
$$\text{PAICPUS} = \Sigma\text{PAICPZZ}$$

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$\text{PAICBZZ} = \text{ASICBZZ} + \text{DFICBZZ} + \text{JKICBZZ} + \text{KSICBZZ} + \text{LGICBZZ} + \text{LUICBZZ} + \text{MGICBZZ} + \text{RFICBZZ} + \text{RDICBZZ} + \text{PMICBZZ}$$
$$\text{PAICBUS} = \Sigma\text{PAICBZZ}$$

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:

$$\text{PAACPZZ} = \text{AVACPZZ} + \text{DFACPZZ} + \text{JKACPZZ} + \text{JNACPZZ} + \text{LGACPZZ} + \text{LUACPZZ} + \text{MGACPZZ} + \text{RFACPZZ}$$
$$\text{PAACPUS} = \Sigma\text{PAACPZZ}$$

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$\text{PAACBZZ} = \text{AVACBZZ} + \text{DFACBZZ} + \text{JKACBZZ} + \text{JNACBZZ} + \text{LGACBZZ} + \text{LUACBZZ} + \text{MGACBZZ} + \text{RFACBZZ}$$
$$\text{PAACBUS} = \Sigma\text{PAACBZZ}$$

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. totals are:

$$PAEUPZZ = DFEUPZZ + JKEUPZZ + PCEUPZZ + RFEUPZZ$$
$$PAEUPUS = \Sigma PAEUPZZ$$

State and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$PAEUBZZ = DFEUBZZ + JKEUBZZ + PCEUBZZ + RFEUBZZ$$
$$PAEUBUS = \Sigma PAEUBZZ$$

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:

$$PATCPZZ = ASTCPZZ + AVTCPZZ + DFTCPZZ + JKTCPZZ + JNTCPZZ + KSTCPZZ + LGTCPZZ + LUTCPZZ + MGTCPZZ + PCEUPZZ + RFTCPZZ + RDTCPZZ + PMTCPZZ$$
$$PATCPUS = \Sigma PATCPZZ$$

Note that, although petroleum coke consumption is evident here for only the electric utility sector portion, the remaining non-utility portion of total petroleum coke is a part of the petroleum minor products (PM) total.

Finally, the state and U.S. totals in Btu are:

$$PATCBZZ = ASTCBZZ + AVTCBZZ + DFTCBZZ + JKTCBZZ + JNTCBZZ + KSTCBZZ + LGTCBZZ + LUTCBZZ + MGTCBZZ + PCEUBZZ + RFTCBZZ + RDTCBZZ + PMTCBZZ$$
$$PATCBUS = \Sigma PATCBZZ$$

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 as 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 currently called *Natural Gas Annual* 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 note 1 in Part C of this section for a relevant comment).

First, the residential sector's consumption of natural gas is represented 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 = ΣNGCCPZZ
NGICPUS = ΣNGICPZZ
NGTCPUS = ΣNGTCPZZ

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 thousand 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.

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 and total consumption estimates are calculated as the sum of the states:

NGRCBUS = ΣNGRCBZZ
NGCCBUS = ΣNGCCBZZ
NGICBUS = ΣNGICBZZ
NGACBUS = ΣNGACBZZ
NGEUBUS = ΣNGEUBZZ
NGTCBUS = ΣNGTCBZZ

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 NGEUPZZ for 1979 (in last year's SEDS) for the States of Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Texas, and Virginia were corrected in this year's report. The corrections affected the estimates for the electric utility sector consumption and total consumption for those eight states in 1979. (See Appendix E for details.)

Technical Documentation

Section 4. Coal

Section 4. Coal

There are two forms of coal in SEDS: anthracite (AC) and bituminous coal and lignite (BC) which are summed together to provide coal totals (CL).

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 series are calculated as sums of the states:

$$ACEUPUS = \Sigma ACEUPZZ$$
$$ACTTPUS = \Sigma ACTTPZZ$$

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

For perspective on the residential and commercial sectors' estimates, it is noted that the total of all anthracite consumed in the United States in 1980 was 3,671 thousand short tons which is 0.5 percent of all coal consumed in the United States in 1980; and the sum of the anthracite residential and commercial sectors' consumption was 1,528 thousand short tons or only 0.2 percent of total coal consumption.

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

Bituminous Coal and Lignite

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 = bituminous coal and lignite distributed to coke plants, a portion of the industrial sector, in state ZZ;
BCOTPZZ = bituminous coal and lignite distributed to other industrial 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 = ΣBCEUPZZ
BCINPUS = ΣBCINPZZ
BCOTPUS = ΣBCOTPZZ
BCRTPUS = ΣBCRTPZZ

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

For perspective on the residential and commercial sectors'estimates, it is noted that the U.S. residential and commercial sectors' bituminous coal and lignite subtotal consumption in 1980 was 4,924 thousand short tons which is only 0.7 percent of all bituminous coal and lignite consumed in the United States in 1980.

Next, the industrial sector consumption was estimated by state. The distribution of coal to coke plants, a portion of the industrial sector (BCINPZZ), and to other industrial 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 1980), an assumption is applied 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:

$$BCRCPUS = \Sigma BCRCPZZ$$
$$BCCCPUS = \Sigma BCCCPZZ$$
$$BCIXPUS = \Sigma BCIXPZZ$$
$$BCTCPUS = \Sigma BCTCPZZ$$

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 = BCCCPZZ * 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 = ΣBCTCBZZ

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	4 -	Georgia Florida	7 -	Montana Idaho
2 -	North Dakota South Dakota	5 -	Alabama Mississippi	8 -	Arizona Nevada
3 -	Delaware Maryland	6 -	Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas	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.

2. Revisions to 1978 and 1979 input data for bituminous coal and lignite distribution to coke plants (BCINPZZ), to retail dealers (BCRTPZZ), and other industrial (BCOTPZZ), which were released with the 1980 'Coal Distribution Report' were corrected. (See Appendix E for details.)

Coal Totals

All coal totals are simply the sum of the anthracite and bituminous coal and lignite 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: the energy input at electric utilities (i.e., total energy consumed by electric utilities); electricity consumed by end-users in the form of electricity sales; estimates of the electrical energy losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity; and estimates of net interstate sales of electricity.

A. Total Energy Input at Electric Utilities

Electric utilities consume several types of energy. For SEDS, petroleum, natural gas, and coal are measured in their physical units of thousand barrels, million cubic feet, and thousand short tons, respectively, as they are input into the electric utilities; because comparable values of energy input for hydropower, nuclear power, geothermal, and wood and waste are not available, energy output from the utilities in the form of electricity generated from these energy sources in million kilowatt-hours is used instead. Variables for SEDS are:

PAEUPZZ	=	petroleum consumed by electric utilities (described in the petroleum section of this report), in thousand barrels;
NGEUPZZ	=	natural gas consumed by electric utilities (described in the natural gas section), in million cubic feet;
CLEUPZZ	=	coal consumed by electric utilities (described in the coal section), in thousand short tons;
HYEOPZZ	=	electricity generated by hydropower at electric utilities, in million kilowatt-hours;
NUEOPZZ	=	electricity generated by nuclear power at electric utilities, in million kilowatt-hours;
GEEOPZZ	=	electricity generated by geothermal power at electric utilities, in million kilowatt-hours;
WWEOPZZ	=	electricity generated by wood and waste at electric utilities, in million kilowatt-hours;
ELIMPZZ	=	electricity imported into the United States (assumed to be of hydropower origin), in million kilowatt-hours; and
ELEXPZZ	=	electricity exported from the United States (assumed to be of hydropower origin), in million kilowatt-hours.

U.S. totals for petroleum, natural gas, and coal have been created in their respective sections of this report. The remaining U.S. totals are:

HYEOPUS	=	ΣHYEOPZZ
NUEOPUS	=	ΣNUEOPZZ
GEEOPUS	=	ΣGEEOPZZ
WWEOPUS	=	ΣWWEOPZZ
ELIMPUS	=	ΣELIMPZZ
ELEXPUS	=	ΣELEXPZZ

In order to form a sum of total energy used by the electric utilities, all energy sources are converted to 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 are applied to convert the remaining components:

HYEOKUS = factor for converting hydroelectricity from kilowatt-hours to Btu;
NUEOKUS = factor for converting nuclear electricity from kilowatt-hours to Btu; and
GEEOKUS = factor for converting geothermal electricity from kilowatt-hours to Btu.

Formulas for applying these factors are:

HYEOBZZ = HYEOPZZ * HYEOKUS
NUEOBZZ = NUEOPZZ * NUEOKUS
GEEOBZZ = GEEOPZZ * GEEOKUS
WWEOBZZ = WWEOPZZ * HYEOKUS
ELIMBZZ = ELIMPZZ * HYEOKUS
ELEXBZZ = ELEXPZZ * HYEOKUS

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:

HYEOBUS = ΣHYEOBZZ
NUEOBUS = ΣNUEOBZZ
GEEOBUS = ΣGEEOBZZ
WWEOBUS = ΣWWEOBZZ
ELIMBUS = ΣELIMBZZ
ELEXBUS = ΣELEXBZZ

Finally, a total of all energy input at electric utilities is calculated by the following formula for state ZZ:

TEEUBZZ = PAEUBZZ + NGEUBZZ + CLEUBZZ + HYEOBZZ + NUEOBZZ + GEEOBZZ + WWEOBZZ + ELIMBZZ - ELEXBZZ

And for the United States:

TEEUBUS = PAEUBUS + NGEUBUS + CLEUBUS + HYEOBUS + NUEOBUS + GEEOBUS + WWEOBUS + ELIMBUS - ELEXBUS

The following subsections describe how all of the energy consumed 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 considered to be the amount of electricity sold. Four input variables exist for electricity sold, in physical units of million 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 note 1 in Part E of this section 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:

$$ESRCPUS = \Sigma ESRCPZZ$$
$$ESCCPUS = \Sigma ESCCPZZ$$
$$ESICPUS = \Sigma ESICPZZ$$
$$ESACPUS = \Sigma ESACPZZ$$
$$ESTCPUS = \Sigma ESTCPZZ$$

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:

$$ESRCBZZ = ESRCPZZ * 3.412$$
$$ESCCBZZ = ESCCPZZ * 3.412$$
$$ESICBZZ = ESICPZZ * 3.412$$
$$ESACBZZ = ESACPZZ * 3.412$$
$$ESTCBZZ = ESTCPZZ * 3.412$$

And U.S. totals are created:

$$ESRCBUS = \Sigma ESRCBZZ$$
$$ESCCBUS = \Sigma ESCCBZZ$$
$$ESICBUS = \Sigma ESICBZZ$$
$$ESACBUS = \Sigma ESACBZZ$$
$$ESTCBUS = \Sigma ESTCBZZ$$

C. Estimates of Electrical Energy Losses

Electrical energy losses in SEDS (identified by 'LO') means all losses incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity, including plant use and unaccounted for quantities. Total losses for the United States (LOTCBUS) is assumed to be the difference between the sum of all energy input at the electric utilities (TEEUBUS) and the amount of energy consumed by the end-users in the form of electricity (ESTCBUS). Total losses for the United States is calculated in billion Btu as follows:

$$LOTCBUS = TEEUBUS - ESTCBUS$$

Similarly, the electrical energy losses for the States of Alaska and Hawaii are each estimated as the difference between the sum of all energy input at electric utilities and the electricity sold in those states:

$$LOTCBAK = TEEUBAK - ESTCBAK$$
$$LOTCBHI = TEEUBHI - ESTCBHI$$

Individual state electrical energy losses for the remaining states are estimated by a different approach. The difference between each of the 48 states' (including the District of Columbia) TEEUB series and ESTCB is not only the losses but also any net interstate sales of electricity that may occur between states. In some cases these net interstate sales are substantial. Therefore, an effort to estimate separately each state's losses and net interstate sales is performed in SEDS. Basically, this approach is to calculate the total 48 state subtotals of losses and sales; to create annual losses-to-sales ratios for the aggregate of the 48 states; and to apply the annual losses-to-sales ratios from the total 48 states to the individual 48 states' sales to estimate their losses. In last year's *State Energy Data Report,* no special estimates for the Alaska and Hawaii losses were developed and the estimating procedure led to some values existing for their net interstate sales of electricity, which is theoretically not possible; this year the Alaska and Hawaii net interstate sales of electricity are zero.

A variable naming scheme inconsistency presently exists in SEDS to accommodate the special total 48 state calculations: the third and fourth digits of the variable names which generally identify end-use sectors are used to identify the special geographic subtotal for the total 48 states, rather than the sixth and seventh variable name positions which are reserved for geographic identification. This has been done to avoid extensive reprogramming of the SEDS and to speed this year's processing.

The following steps are performed to complete the losses estimates. A special subtotal of losses in the 48 states, LOTFBUS, is created by subtracting the Alaska and Hawaii losses from the total United States' losses:

LOTFBUS = LOTCBUS - (LOTCBAK + LOTCBHI)

A similar subtotal of electricity sales in the 48 states only, ESTFBUS, is created:

ESTFBUS = ESTCBUS - (ESTCBAK + ESTCBHI)

Next, annual losses-to-sales ratios for the 48 states only, LSTFSUS, are calculated:

LSTFSUS = LOTFBUS / ESTFBUS

This ratio is aspproximately 2.4 each year, indicating that electrical energy losses are about two and one-half times the amount of energy actually available as electricity sold to all end-users.

These annual U.S. ratios are applied to each state's sales (temporarily including Alaska and Hawaii for processing convenience) and the major end-uses:

```
LOTCBZZ  =  ESTCBZZ * LSTFSUS
LORCBZZ  =  ESRCBZZ * LSTFSUS
LOCCBZZ  =  ESCCBZZ * LSTFSUS
LOICBZZ  =  ESICBZZ * LSTFSUS
LOACBZZ  =  ESACBZZ * LSTFSUS
```

Alaska and Hawaii are recalculated at this point back to their original estimates, and their end-use losses created in proportion to each sector's share of the state's total electricity sales:

```
LOTCBAK  =  TEEUBAK - ESTCBAK
LOTCBHI  =  TEEUBHI - ESTCBHI

LORCBAK  =  (ESRCBAK / ESTCBAK) * LOTCBAK
LOCCBAK  =  (ESCCBAK / ESTCBAK) * LOTCBAK
LOICBAK  =  (ESICBAK / ESTCBAK) * LOTCBAK
LOACBAK  =  (ESACBAK / ESTCBAK) * LOTCBAK

LORCBHI  =  (ESRCBHI / ESTCBHI) * LOTCBHI
LOCCBHI  =  (ESCCBHI / ESTCBHI) * LOTCBHI
LOICBHI  =  (ESICBHI / ESTCBHI) * LOTCBHI
LOACBHI  =  (ESACBHI / ESTCBHI) * LOTCBHI
```

Losses for the entire United States are the sums of all the states:

```
LORCBUS  =  ΣLORCBZZ
LOCCBUS  =  ΣLOCCBZZ
LOICBUS  =  ΣLOICBZZ
LOACBUS  =  ΣLOACBZZ
```

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        LORCPUS  =  LORCBUS / 3.412
LOCCPZZ  =  LOCCBZZ / 3.412        LOCCPUS  =  LOCCBUS / 3.412
LOICPZZ  =  LOICBZZ / 3.412        LOICPUS  =  LOICBUS / 3.412
LOACPZZ  =  LOACBZZ / 3.412        LOACPUS  =  LOACBUS / 3.412
LOTCPZZ  =  LOTCBZZ / 3.412        LOTCPUS  =  LOTCBUS / 3.412
```

D. Net Interstate Sales of Electricity

An estimate of the net interstate electricity sales is created as the difference between the sum of all sales and losses (i.e., the amount actually consumed by end-users or attributed to the end-users within the state) and the sum of all energy input to the utilities within the state. The net interstate sales of electricity for state ZZ are identified by ESISBZZ and calculated:

$$ESISBZZ = (ESTCBZZ + LOTCBZZ) - TEEUBZZ$$
$$ESISBUS = \Sigma ESISBZZ$$

In physical units, the net interstate sales exchanges are:

$$ESISPZZ = ESISBZZ / 3.412$$
$$ESISPUS = \Sigma ESISPZZ$$

Positive net interstate sales for state ZZ means that the amount consumed within state ZZ (including attributed losses) 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' category 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' category. 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
		1980	0.042

2. Special calculations are done for hydroelectric power for the tables in the *State Energy Data Report* titled "Consumption of Energy by Type" and "Energy Input at Electric Utilities." The variable HYSC represents electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities plus net imports of electricity. This variable is calculated for each state and at the U.S. level in million kilowatt-hours and billion Btu as follows:

HYSCPZZ = HYEOPZZ + ELIMPZZ - ELEXPZZ
HYSCPUS = HYEOPUS + ELIMPUS - ELEXPUS
HYSCBZZ = HYEOBZZ + ELIMBZZ - ELEXBZZ
HYSCBUS = HYEOBUS + ELIMBUS - ELEXBUS

The total electricity from hydroelectric power at electric utilities (including net imports of electricity) and in the industrial sector is calculated for each state and at the U.S. level in million kilowatt-hours and in billion Btu as follows:

HYTCPZZ = HYSCPZZ + HYICPZZ
HYTCPUS = HYSCPUS + HYICPUS
HYTCBZZ = HYSCBZZ + HYICBZZ
HYTCBUS = HYSCBUS + HYICBUS

Technical Documentation

Section 6. Total Energy

Section 6. Total Energy

A. Total Energy Consumed

The preceding sections of this Technical Documentation describe 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. The total energy series, 'TE,' for the residential sector by state and for 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 + LOICBUS)
TXACBUS = TEACBUS - (ESACBUS + LOACBUS)

The 'TX' series are shown in the *State Energy Data Report* tables as energy consumed 'without electricity distributed.'

C. Total Energy Consumed per Capita

The independent variables which provide the input data for energy consumption per capita are the United States resident population data series published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (For a more detailed explanation of the sources used, see Appendix B.) All population data are estimated as of July 1 of each year, except 1980 state data which are as of the April 1, 1980 census. U.S. population totals are input values in SEDS rather than sums of the states' population because U.S. level estimates incorporate revisions whereas state level estimates do not. These series, in thousands of people are:

POPUPZZ = The resident population of any state ZZ; and
POPUPUS = The resident population of the United States.

Consumption of energy per capita data are calculated by using the total energy consumed 'TE' series. Total energy consumption per capita for any state ZZ and the United States in million Btu is represented by 'TETP' and is calculated:

```
TETPBZZ   = TETCBZZ / POPUPZZ
TETPBUS   = TETCBUS / POPUPUS
```

The residential sector's energy consumption per capita is calculated:

```
TERPBZZ   = TERCBZZ / POPUPZZ
TERPBUS   = TERCBUS / POPUPUS
```

The commercial sector's energy consumption per capita is calculated:

```
TECPBZZ   = TECCBZZ / POPUPZZ
TECPBUS   = TECCBUS / POPUPUS
```

The industrial sector's energy consumption per capita is calculated:

```
TEIPBZZ   = TEICBZZ / POPUPZZ
TEIPBUS   = TEICBUS / POPUPUS
```

The transportation sector's energy consumption per capita is calculated:

```
TEAPBZZ   = TEACBZZ / POPUPZZ
TEAPBUS   = TEACBUS / POPUPUS
```

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. Note: A special geographic subtotoal of the 48 states (including the District of Columbia) exists this year on SEDS, for electricity sales and losses, and, for simplicity of processing is identified as 'TF' (for total 48) in characters 3 and 4 rather than in characters 6 and 7.

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.	Thousand 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
ASICB	Asphalt consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	ASICBZZ = ASICPZZ * 6.636 ASICBUS = ΣASICBZZ
ASICP	Asphalt consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	ASICPZZ = (ASINPZZ / ASINPUS) * ASTCPUS ASICPUS = ΣASICPZZ
ASINP	Asphalt sold to the industrial sector.	Short tons	ASINPZZ is independent. ASINPUS = ΣASINPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
ASTCB	Asphalt total consumed.	Billion Btu	ASTCBZZ = ASICBZZ ASTCBUS = ASICBUS
ASTCP	Asphalt total consumed.	Thousand barrels	ASTCPZZ = ASICPZZ 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.
BCEUP	Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utilities.	Thousand 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 = ΣBCTCBZZ
BCTCP	Bituminous coal and lignite total consumed.	Thousand short tons	BCTCPZZ = BCRCPZZ + BCCCPZZ + BCICPZZ + BCACPZZ + BCEUPZZ BCTCPUS = ΣBCTCPZZ
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.	Thousand 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 delivered for vessel bunkering use.	Thousand barrels	DFBKPZZ is independent. DFBKPUS = ΣDFBKPZZ
DFCBS	The commercial sector's share of the subtotal distillate fuel delivered for heating.	Percent	DFCBSZZ is independent. DFCBSUS does not exist.
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 delivered to the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	DFCMPZZ = DFSBPZZ * DFCBSZZ DFCMPUS = ΣDFCMPZZ
DFEEP	Distillate fuel delivered to the electric utilities, excluding kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries.	Thousand barrels	DFEEPZZ = DFEIPZZ - JKEUPZZ DFEEPUS = ΣDFEEPZZ
DFEIP	Distillate fuel 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
DFIBP	Distillate fuel delivered for industrial space heating and farm use.	Thousand barrels	DFIBPZZ = DFSBPZZ * DFIBSZZ DFIBPUS = ΣDFIBPZZ
DFIBS	The industrial sector's share of the subtotal distillate fuel delivered for heating and industrial use.	Percent	DFIBSZZ is independent. DFIBSUS does not exist.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 = (DFINPZZ / DFTTPZZ) * DFTCPZZ DFICPUS = ΣDFICPZZ
DFINP	Distillate fuel delivered to the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	DFINPZZ = DFIBPZZ + DFOCPZZ + DFOFPZZ + DFOTPZZ DFINPUS = ΣDFINPZZ
DFMIP	Distillate fuel delivered to the Armed Forces, regardless of use.	Thousand barrels	DFMIPZZ is independent. DFMIPUS = ΣDFMIPZZ
DFOCP	Distillate fuel delivered for use by oil companies.	Thousand barrels	DFOCPZZ is independent. DFOCPUS = ΣDFOCPZZ
DFOFP	Distillate fuel delivered as diesel for off-highway use.	Thousand barrels	DFOFPZZ is independent. DFOFPUS = ΣDFOFPZZ
DFONP	Distillate fuel delivered as diesel-type fuel for on-highway use.	Thousand barrels	DFONPZZ is independent. DFONPUS = ΣDFONPZZ
DFOTP	Distillate fuel delivered for all other uses not identified in other deliveries categories.	Thousand barrels	DFOTPZZ is independent. DFOTPUS = ΣDFOTPZZ
DFRBS	The residential sector's share of the subtotal distillate fuel delivered for heating.	Percent	DFRBSZZ is independent. (DFRBSUS does not exist.)
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 delivered for use by railroads.	Thousand barrels	DFRRPZZ is independent. DFRRPUS = ΣDFRRPZZ
DFRSP	Distillate fuel delivered to the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	DFRSPZZ = DFSBPZZ * DFRBSZZ DFRSPUS = ΣDFRSPZZ
DFSBP	A subtotal of distillate fuel delivered for residential, commercial, and industrial heating, plus distillate fuel delivered for other industrial use, including farm use.	Thousand barrels	DFSBPZZ is independent. DFSBPUS = ΣDFSBPZZ
DFTCB	Distillate fuel total consumed.	Billion Btu	DFTCBZZ = DFRCBZZ + DFCCBZZ + DFICBZZ + DFACBZZ + DFEUBZZ DFTCBUS = ΣDFTCBZZ
DFTCP	Distillate fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	DFTCPZZ = (DFTTPZZ / DFTTPUS) * DFTCPUS DFTCPUS is independent.
DFTRP	Distillate fuel delivered to the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	DFTRPZZ = DFBKPZZ + DFMIPZZ + DFRRPZZ + DFONPZZ DFTRPUS = ΣDFTRPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
DFTTP	Distillate fuel total delivered.	Thousand barrels	DFTTPZZ = DFRSPZZ + DFCMPZZ + DFINPZZ + DFTRPZZ + DFEEPZZ DFTTPUS = ΣDFTTPZZ
ELEXB	Electricity exported from the United States.	Billion Btu	ELEXBZZ = ELEXPZZ * HYEOKUS ELEXBUS = ΣELEXBZZ
ELEXP	Electricity exported from the United States.	Thousand kilowatt-hours	ELEXPZZ is independent. ELEXPUS = ΣELEXPZZ
ELIMB	Electricity imported into the United States.	Billion Btu	ELIMBZZ = ELIMPZZ * HYEOKUS ELIMBUS = ΣELIMBZZ
ELIMP	Electricity imported into the United States.	Thousand kilowatt-hours	ELIMPZZ is independent. ELIMPUS = ΣELIMPZZ
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 = ΣESCCPZZ
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 = ΣESICPZZ
ESISB	Net interstate sales of electricity. (Negative indicates sales out of state; positive indicates sales into state.)	Billion Btu	ESISBZZ = (ESTCBZZ + LOTCBZZ) - TEEUBZZ ESISBUS = ΣESISBZZ
ESISP	Net 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).	Million 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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
ESTCP	Electricity total consumed (i.e., sold).	Million kilowatt-hours	ESTCPZZ = ESRCPZZ + ESCCPZZ + ESICPZZ + ESACPZZ ESTCPUS = ΣESTCPZZ
ESTFBUS	Electricity consumed (i.e., sold) to the 48 states only (including the District of Columbia).	Billion Btu	ESTFBUS = ESTCBUS - (ESTCBAK + ESTCBHI)
ESTRSUS	The share of electricity sold to the 'other' sector (ESOTP) that is used for transportation.	Percent	ESTRSUS is independent.
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.
GEEOKUS	Factor for converting electricity produced from geothermal power from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour	GEEOKUS is independent.
GEEOB	Electricity produced from geothermal power at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	GEEOBZZ = GEEOPZZ * GEEOKUS GEEOBUS = ΣGEEOBZZ
GEEOP	Electricity produced from geothermal power at electric utilities.	Million kilowatt-hours	GEEOPZZ is independent. GEEOPUS = ΣGEEOPZZ
HYEOKUS	Factor for converting electricity produced from hydropower from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour	HYEOKUS is independent.
HYEOB	Electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	HYEOBZZ = HYEOPZZ * HYEOKUS HYEOBUS = ΣHYEOBZZ
HYEOP	Electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities.	Million kilowatt-hours	HYEOPZZ is independent. HYEOPUS = ΣHYEOPZZ
HYICB	Electricity produced from hydropower in the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	HYICBZZ = HYICPZZ * HYEOKUS 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 = HYEOBZZ + ELIMBZZ - ELEXBZZ HYSCBUS = HYEOBUS + ELIMBUS - ELEXBUS
HYSCP	Hydroelectric subtotal: electricity produced from hydropower at electric utilities plus net imports of electricity.	Million kilowatt-hours	HYSCPZZ = HYEOPZZ + ELIMPZZ - ELEXPZZ HYSCPUS = HYEOPUS + ELIMPUS - ELEXPUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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
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 = ΣJKTCBZZ
JKTCP	Kerosene-type jet fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	JKTCPZZ = JKICPZZ + JKACPZZ + JKEUPZZ JKTCPUS is independent.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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.
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.
KSCCB	Kerosene consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	KSCCBZZ = KSCCPZZ * 5.670 KSCCBUS = ΣKSCCBZZ
KSCCP	Kerosene consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	KSCCPZZ = (KSCMPZZ / KSTTPZZ) * KSTCPZZ KSCCPUS = ΣKSCCPZZ
KSCHS	The commercial sector's share of kerosene fuel delivered for heating.	Percent	KSCHSZZ is independent. KSCHSUS does not exist.
KSCMP	Kerosene delivered to the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	KSCMPZZ = KSHTPZZ * KSCHSZZ KSCMPUS = ΣKSCMPZZ
KSHTP	Kerosene delivered for heating.	Thousand barrels	KSHTPZZ is independent. KSHTPUS = ΣKSHTPZZ
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 = (KSINPZZ / KSTTPZZ) * KSTCPZZ KSICPUS = ΣKSICPZZ
KSIHP	Kerosene delivered for industrial heating.	Thousand barrels	KSIHPZZ = KSHTPZZ * KSIHSZZ KSIHPUS = ΣKSIHPZZ
KSIHS	The industrial sector's share of kerosene fuel delivered for heating.	Percent	KSIHSZZ is independent. KSIHSUS does not exist.
KSINP	Kerosene delivered to the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	KSINPZZ = KSOTPZZ + KSIHPZZ KSINPUS = ΣKSINPZZ
KSOTP	Kerosene delivered for all other uses, including farm use.	Thousand barrels	KSOTPZZ is independent. KSOTPUS = ΣKSOTPZZ
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
KSRHS	The residential sector's share of kerosene fuel delivered for heating.	Percent	KSRHSZZ is independent. KSRHSUS does not exist.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
KSRSP	Kerosene delivered to the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	KSRSPZZ = KSHTPZZ * KSRHSZZ KSRSPUS = ΣKSRSPZZ
KSTCB	Kerosene total consumed.	Billion Btu	KSTCBZZ = KSRCBZZ + KSICBZZ + KSCCBZZ KSTCBUS = ΣKSTCBZZ
KSTCP	Kerosene total consumed.	Thousand barrels	KSTCPZZ = (KSTTPZZ / KSTTPUS) * KSTCPUS KSTCPUS is independent.
KSTTP	Kerosene total delivered.	Thousand barrels	KSTTPZZ = KSRSPZZ + KSCMPZZ + KSINPZZ KSTTPUS = ΣKSTTPZZ
LGACB	LPG consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	LGACBZZ = LGACPZZ * LGTCKUS LGACBUS = ΣLGACBZZ
LGACP	LPG consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	LGACPZZ = (LGTRPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ LGACPUS = ΣLGACPZZ
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 * LGTCKUS LGCCBUS = ΣLGCCBZZ
LGCCP	LPG consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	LGCCPZZ = (LGCMPZZ / LGTTPZZ) * LGTCPZZ LGCCPUS = ΣLGCCPZZ
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.	Thousand barrels	LGCHPZZ = LGCHPUS * LGCHSZZ LGCHPUS is independent.
LGCHS	Each state's share of the U.S. total sales of LPG for chemical use (1980 data used for all years in SEDS).	Percent	LGCHSZZ is independent. LGCHSUS does not exist.
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 * LGTCKUS 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 + LGCHPZZ + (LGCBPZZ * 0.84) LGIXPUS = ΣLGIXPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 * LGTCKUS 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 = ΣLGTCBZZ
LGTCKUS	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	LGTCKUS is independent.
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
LGTTP	LPG total sold.	Thousand gallons	LGTTPZZ = LGRSPZZ + LGCMPZZ + LGIXPZZ + LGTRPZZ LGTTPUS = ΣLGTTPZZ
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 * LSTFSUS Exceptions: LOACBAK = (ESACBAK / ESTCBAK) * LOTCBAK LOACBHI = (ESACBHI / ESTCBHI) * LOTCBHI 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 * LSTFSUS Exceptions: LOCCBAK = (ESCCBAK / ESTCBAK) * LOTCBAK LOCCBHI = (ESCCBHI / ESTCBHI) * LOTCBHI LOCCBUS = ΣLOCCBZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 * LSTFSUS Exceptions: LOICBAK = (ESICBAK / ESTCBAK) * LOTCBAK LOICBHI = (ESICBHI / ESTCBHI) * LOTCBHI 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 * LSTFSUS Exceptions: LORCBAK = (ESRCBAK / ESTCBAK) * LOTCBAK LORCBHI = (ESRCBHI / ESTCBHI) * LOTCBHI 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 * LSTFSUS Exceptions: LOTCBAK = TEEUBAK - ESTCBAK LOTCBHI = TEEUBHI - ESTCBHI LOTCBUS = TEEUBUS - ESTCBUS
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
LOTFBUS	Total electrical energy losses (plus plant use and unaccounted for) incurred in the generation and distribution of electricity in the 48 states only (including the District of Columbia).	Billion Btu	LOTFBUS = LOTCBUS - (LOTCBAK + LOTCBHI)
LSTFSUS	The ratio of electrical energy losses to electricity sold in the 48 states only (including the District of Columbia).	Percent	LSTFSUS = LOTFBUS / ESTFBUS
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
LUINP	Lubricants sold to the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	LUINPZZ is independent. LUINPUS = ΣLUINPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 = MGMSPZZ + MGPNPZZ + MGUCPZZ MGCMPUS = ΣMGCMPZZ
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 + MGCUPZZ + MGIYPZZ MGINPUS = ΣMGINPZZ
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
MGPNP	Motor gasoline sold for public non-highway use.	Thousand gallons	MGPNPZZ is independent. MGPNPUS = ΣMGPNPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 = ΣMGTRPZZ
MGTTP	Motor gasoline total sold.	Thousand gallons	MGTTPZZ = MGCMPZZ + MGINPZZ + MGTRPZZ MGTTPUS = ΣMGTTPZZ
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 = ΣNGCCPZZ
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 = ΣNGICPZZ
NGINP	A portion of the natural gas delivered to the industrial sector.	Million cubic feet	NGINPZZ is independent. NGINPUS = ΣNGINPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 = ΣNGTCBZZ
NGTCP	Natural gas total consumed.	Million cubic feet	NGTCPZZ = NGRCPZZ + NGCCPZZ + NGICPZZ + NGACPZZ + NGEUPZZ NGTCPUS = ΣNGTCPZZ
NUEOKUS	Factor for converting electricity produced from nuclear power from physical units to Btu.	Thousand Btu per kilowatt-hour	NUEOKUS is independent.
NUEOB	Electricity produced from nuclear power at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	NUEOBZZ = NUEOPZZ * NUEOKUS NUEOBUS = ΣNUEOBZZ
NUEOP	Electricity produced from nuclear power at electric utilities.	Million kilowatt-hours	NUEOPZZ is independent. NUEOPUS = ΣNUEOPZZ
PAACB	All petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector.	Billion Btu	PAACBZZ = AVACBZZ + DFACBZZ + JKACBZZ + JNACBZZ + LGACBZZ + LUACBZZ + MGACBZZ + RFACBZZ PAACBUS = ΣPAACBZZ
PAACP	All petroleum products consumed by the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	PAACPZZ = AVACPZZ + DFACPZZ + JKACPZZ + JNACPZZ + LGACPZZ + LUACPZZ + MGACPZZ + RFACPZZ PAACPUS = ΣPAACPZZ
PACCB	All petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	PACCBZZ = DFCCBZZ + KSCCBZZ + LGCCBZZ + MGCCBZZ + RFCCBZZ PACCBUS = ΣPACCBZZ
PACCP	All petroleum products consumed by the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	PACCPZZ = DFCCPZZ + KSCCPZZ + LGCCPZZ + MGCCPZZ + RFCCPZZ PACCPUS = ΣPACCPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
PAEUB	All petroleum products consumed by the electric utilities.	Billion Btu	PAEUBZZ = DFEUBZZ + JKEUBZZ + PCEUBZZ + RFEUBZZ PAEUBUS = ΣPAEUBZZ
PAEUP	All petroleum products consumed by the electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	PAEUPZZ = DFEUPZZ + JKEUPZZ + PCEUPZZ + RFEUPZZ PAEUPUS = ΣPAEUPZZ
PAICB	All petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	PAICBZZ = ASICBZZ + DFICBZZ + JKICBZZ + KSICBZZ + LGICBZZ + LUICBZZ + MGICBZZ + RFICBZZ + RDICBZZ + PMICBZZ PAICBUS = ΣPAICBZZ
PAICP	All petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	PAICPZZ = ASICPZZ + DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ + RDICPZZ + PMICPZZ PAICPUS = ΣPAICPZZ
PARCB	All petroleum products consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	PARCBZZ = DFRCBZZ + KSRCBZZ + LGRCBZZ PARCBUS = ΣPARCBZZ
PARCP	All petroleum products consumed by the residential sector.	Thousand barrels	PARCPZZ = DFRCPZZ + KSRCPZZ + LGRCPZZ PARCPUS = ΣPARCPZZ
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 = ΣPATCBZZ
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 = ΣPATCPZZ
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

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
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 = [(ASICBZZ + DFICBZZ + JKICBZZ + KSICBZZ + LGICBZZ + LUICBZZ + MGICBZZ + RFICBZZ + RDICBZZ) / (ASICBUS + DFICBUS + JKICBUS + KSICBUS + LGICBUS + LUICBUS + MGICBUS + RFICBUS + RDICBUS)] * PMICBUS PMICBUS = PMTCBUS
PMICP	Minor petroleum products consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	PMICPZZ = [(ASICPZZ + DFICPZZ + JKICPZZ + KSICPZZ + LGICPZZ + LUICPZZ + MGICPZZ + RFICPZZ + RDICPZZ) / (ASICPUS + DFICPUS + JKICPUS + KSICPUS + LGICPUS + LUICPUS + MGICPUS + RFICPUS + RDICPUS)] * 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
POPUP	The United States resident popluation including Armed Forces residing in each state.	Thousand People	POPUPZZ is independent. POPUPUS is independent.
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 coke consumed at electric utilities.	Thousand barrels	POTCPZZ = PMTCPZZ + PCEUPZZ POTCPUS = PMTCPUS + PCEUPUS
RDICB	Road oil consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	RDICBZZ = RDICPZZ * 6.636 RDICBUS = ΣRDICBZZ
RDICP	Road oil consumed by the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	RDICPZZ = (RDINPZZ / RDINPUS) * RDTCPUS RDICPUS = ΣRDICPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
RDINP	Road oil sold to the industrial sector.	Short tons	RDINPZZ is independent. RDINPUS = ΣRDINPZZ
RDTCB	Road oil total consumed.	Billion Btu	RDTCBZZ = RDICBZZ RDTCBUS = RDICBUS
RDTCP	Road oil total consumed.	Thousand barrels	RDTCPZZ = RDICPZZ RDTCPUS is independent.
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 delivered for vessel bunkering use, excluding deliveries to the Armed Forces.	Thousand barrels	RFBKPZZ is independent. RFBKPUS = ΣRFBKPZZ
RFCBS	The commercial sector's share of the subtotal residual fuel delivered for heating.	Percent	RFCBSZZ is independent. RFCBSUS does not exist.
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 = (RFCMPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ RFCCPUS = ΣRFCCPZZ
RFCMP	Residual fuel delivered to the commercial sector.	Thousand barrels	RFCMPZZ = RFSBPZZ * RFCBSZZ RFCMPUS = ΣRFCMPZZ
RFESP	Residual fuel 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
RFIBP	A portion of residual fuel delivered for industrial use, including industrial space heating.	Thousand barrels	RFIBPZZ = RFSBPZZ * RFIBSZZ RFIBPUS = ΣRFIBPZZ
RFIBS	The industrial sector's share of the subtotal residual fuel delivered for heating and industrial use.	Percent	RFIBSZZ is independent. RFIBSUS does not exist.
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 = (RFINPZZ / RFTTPZZ) * RFTCPZZ RFICPUS = ΣRFICPZZ
RFINP	Residual fuel delivered to the industrial sector.	Thousand barrels	RFINPZZ = RFIBPZZ + RFOCPZZ + RFMSPZZ RFINPUS = ΣRFINPZZ
RFMIP	Residual fuel delivered to the Armed Forces, regardless of use.	Thousand barrels	RFMIPZZ is independent. RFMIPUS = ΣRFMIPZZ

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
RFMSP	Residual fuel delivered for miscellaneous uses.	Thousand barrels	RFMSPZZ is independent. RFMSPUS = ΣRFMSPZZ
RFOCP	Residual fuel delivered for use by oil companies.	Thousand barrels	RFOCPZZ is independent. RFOCPUS = ΣRFOCPZZ
RFRRP	Residual fuel delivered for use by railroads.	Thousand barrels	RFRRPZZ is independent. RFRRPUS = ΣRFRRPZZ
RFSBP	A subtotal of residual fuel delivered for heating purposes in commercial and industrial establishments plus residual fuel delivered for other industrial use.	Thousand barrels	RFSBPZZ is independent. RFSBPUS = ΣRFSBPZZ
RFTCB	Residual fuel total consumed.	Billion Btu	RFTCBZZ = RFCCBZZ + RFICBZZ + RFACBZZ + RFEUBZZ RFTCBUS = ΣRFTCBZZ
RFTCP	Residual fuel total consumed.	Thousand barrels	RFTCPZZ = (RFTTPZZ/RFTTPUS) * RFTCPUS RFTCPUS is independent.
RFTRP	Residual fuel delivered to the transportation sector.	Thousand barrels	RFTRPZZ = RFBKPZZ + RFMIPZZ + RFRRPZZ RFTRPUS = ΣRFTRPZZ
RFTTP	Residual fuel total delivered.	Thousand barrels	RFTTPZZ = RFCMPZZ + RFINPZZ + RFTRPZZ + RFESPZZ RFTTPUS = ΣRFTTPZZ
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
TEAPB	The transportation sector's energy consumption per capita.	Million Btu	TEAPBZZ = TEACBZZ / POPUPZZ TEAPBUS = TEACBUS / POPUPUS
TECCB	Total energy consumed by the commercial sector.	Billion Btu	TECCBZZ = PACCBZZ + NGCCBZZ + CLCCBZZ + ESCCBZZ + LOCCBZZ TECCBUS = PACCBUS + NGCCBUS + CLCCBUS + ESCCBUS + LOCCBUS
TECPB	The commercial sector's energy consumption per capita	Million Btu	TECPBZZ = TECCBZZ / POPUPZZ TECPBUS = TECCBUS / POPUPUS

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
TEEUB	Total energy consumed by the electric utilities, including all energy consumed and lost in the generation and distribution of electricity.	Billion Btu	TEEUBZZ = PAEUBZZ + NGEUBZZ + CLEUBZZ + HYEOBZZ + NUEOBZZ + GEEOBZZ + WWEOBZZ + ELIMBZZ - ELEXBZZ TEEUBUS= PAEUBUS + NGEUBUS + CLEUBUS + HYEOBUS + NUEOBUS + GEEOBUS + WWEOBUS + ELIMBUS - ELEXBUS
TEICB	Total energy consumed by the industrial sector.	Billion Btu	TEICBZZ = PAICBZZ + NGICBZZ + CLICBZZ +HYICBZZ + ESICBZZ + LOICBZZ TEICBUS = HYICBUS + ESICBUS + LOICBUS + CCNIBUS + PAICBUS + NGICBUS + CLICBUS
TEIPB	The industrial sector's energy consumption per capita.	Million Btu	TEIPBZZ = TEICBZZ / POPUPZZ TEIPBUS = TEICBUS / POPUPUS
TERCB	Total energy consumed by the residential sector.	Billion Btu	TERCBZZ = PARCBZZ + NGRCBZZ + CLRCBZZ + ESRCBZZ + LORCBZZ TERCBUS = PARCBUS + NGRCBUS + CLRCBUS + ESRCBUS + LORCBUS
TERPB	The residential sector's energy consumption per capita.	Million Btu	TERPBZZ = TERCBZZ / POPUPZZ TERPBUS = TERCBUS / POPUPUS
TETCB	Total energy consumed by all sectors.	Billion Btu	TETCBZZ = TERCBZZ + TECCBZZ + TEICBZZ + TEACBZZ TETCBUS = TERCBUS + TECCBUS + TEICBUS + TEACBUS
TETPB	Total energy consumption per capita.	Million Btu	TETPBZZ = TETCBZZ / POPUPZZ TETPBUS = TETCBUS / POPUPUS
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)
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.

Variable	Description	Units	Formulas
WWEOB	Electricity produced from wood and waste consumed at electric utilities.	Billion Btu	WWEOBZZ = WWEOPZZ * HYEOKUS WWEOBUS = ΣWWEOBZZ
WWEOP	Electricity produced from wood and waste consumed at electric utilities.	Million kilowatt-hours	WWEOPZZ is independent. WWEOPUS = ΣWWEOPZZ
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 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

ACHCSUS — The residential and commercial sectors' share of total anthracite consumed in the United States calculated from:

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Pennsylvania Anthracite Annual."
- 1976 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal-Pennsylvania Anthracite, Annual"
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

ACINSUS — The industrial sector's share of total anthracite consumed in the United States calculated from:

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coal-Pennsylvania Anthracite Annual."
- 1976 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal-Pennsylvania Anthracite, Annual."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

ACTCPUS — Anthracite total consumed in the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: 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.'
- 1976 through 1978: 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.'
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

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).
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Coal Distribution January-December 1980," Table 9 'Domestic Distribution of Coal Produced in the U.S. by Coal Producing District, Census Region, and State of Destination,' (Coal producing District 24 represents the total U.S. production of anthracite.)

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Asphalt

ASINPZZ — Asphalt sold to the industrial 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 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Asphalt," 'Sales of Petroleum Asphalt by Type and Road Oil for Consumption in the United States,' total asphalt column.

ASTCPUS — Asphalt 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 1980: 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 and 1980: '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 1980: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "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, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (Final Summary)," 'Supply and Demand of All Oils in the United States'.
- 1976 through 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal- Bituminous and Lignite by Consumer and Retail Deliveries."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

BCEUPZZ — Bituminous coal and lignite consumed by the electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal- Bituminous and Lignite by Consumer and Retail Deliveries."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

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.'
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Coal Distribution January-December 1980," Table 12 'Domestic Distribution of Coal Produced in the U.S. to Coke Plants by Census Region and State of Destination,' 1980 column minus anthracite distribution.

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.'
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Coal Distribution January-December 1980," Table 13 'Domestic Distribution of Coal Produced in the U.S. to Other Industrials by Census Region and State of Destination,' 1980 column minus anthracite distribution.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coal-Bituminous and Lignite by Consumer and Retail Deliveries."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Weekly Coal Report."

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.'
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Coal Distribution January-December 1980," Table 14 'Domestic Distribution of Coal Produced in the U.S. to Residential and Commercial Consumers by Census Region and State of Destination,' 1980 column minus anthracite distribution.

Coal Coke

CCEXPUS — Coal coke exported from the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual."
- 1976 through 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals Monthly."
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Coke and Coal Chemicals in 1980."

CCIMPUS — Coal coke imported into the United States.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals Annual."
- 1976 and 1979: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals Monthly."
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Coke and Coal Chemicals in 1980."

Distillate Fuel

DFBKPZZ — Distillate fuel delivered for vessel bunkering use by state, excluding that sold to the Armed Forces.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil for 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 and 1980: Table 1, vessel bunkering column.

DFCBSZZ — The commercial sector's share of the subtotal distillate fuel delivered for heating by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Based on 1979 statistics of commercial sector use of distillate fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1.
- 1980: Based on 1980 statistics of commercial sector use of distillate fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1.

DFEIPZZ — Distillate fuel 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 and 1980: Table 1, electric utility column.

DFIBSZZ — The industrial sector's share of the subtotal distillate fuel delivered for heating and industrial use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Based on 1979 statistics of industrial sector use of distillate fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1.
- 1980: Based on 1980 statistics of industrial sector use of distillate fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1.

DFMIPZZ — Distillate fuel 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 and 1980: Table 1, military column.

DFOCPZZ — Distillate fuel 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 and 1980: Table 1, oil company column.

DFOFPZZ — Distillate fuel delivered as diesel for off-highway 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 abd 1980: Table 1, off-highway column.

DFONPZZ — Distillate fuel delivered as diesel-type fuel for on-highway 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 and 1980: Table 1, on-highway column.

DFOTPZZ — Distillate fuel delivered for all other uses not identified in other deliveries categories.

- 1960 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Shipments of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1976 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

— 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 and 1980: Table 1, other column.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

DFRBSZZ — The residential sector's share of the subtotal distillate fuel delivered for heating by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Based on 1979 statistics of residential sector use of distillate fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1.
- 1980: Based on 1980 statistics of residential sector use of distillate fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 1.

DFRRPZZ — Distillate fuel 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils in the United States - 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 and 1980: Table 1, railroad column.

DFSBPZZ — The subtotal of distillate fuel delivered for heating purposes (heating oil numbers 1,2, and 4) in residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, plus distillate fuel delivered for other industrial use, including farm 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type Range and Heating Oils' plus 'Shipments of Distillate Fuel Oil for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Distillate-Type Range and Heating Oils' plus 'Consumption of Distillate Fuel Oil for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Distillate-Type Heating Oils' plus 'Shipments of Distillate-Type Fuel Oil for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Distillate-Type Heating Oils' plus 'Sales of Distillate-Type Fuel Oil for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1979 and 1980: Table 1, the sum of residential, commercial, industrial, and farm columns.

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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Electricity Exports and Imports

ELEXPZZ — Electricity exported from the United States by state.

- 1960 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Economic Regulatory Administration, *Staff Reports,* "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 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Economic Regulatory Administration, *Staff Reports,* "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.

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 through 1980: 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. 1980: '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 1977: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1978 through 1980: 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. 1980: '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 1977: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1978 through 1980: 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. 1980: '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 1977: Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics,* "Sales of Electric Energy to Ultimate Consumers."
- 1978 through 1980: 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. 1980: '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.*
- 1977 through 1980: 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; 1979-1980: Table 16.

Petrochemical Feedstocks

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 1980: 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 1980: 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 1980: 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.'

Geothermal

GEEOPZZ — Electricity produced from geothermal power at electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Hydropower

HYEOPZZ — 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 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Power Production, Fuel Consumption and Installed Capacity Data", 1978: 'Net Generation of Electric Utilities by State and Source,' hydro column; 1979 and 1980: Table 36, hydroelectric column.

HYICPZZ — Electricity produced from hydropower in the industrial sector.

- 1960 through 1978: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1979 and 1980: Energy Information Administration estimates based on previous years' data.

Jet Fuel

JKEUPZZ — Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1971: No data available.
- 1972 through 1979: 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.
- 1980: U. S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants," Table 30, "Fuel Oil Receipts to all Reporting Plants," kerosene column.

JKICPZZ — Kerosene-type jet fuel consumed by the industrial sector by state.

- 1960 through 1974: No data available.
- 1975 and 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 Report,* "Sales of Fuel Oils and Kerosene," 'Sales of Kerosene.' (Footnote at end of table).
- 1978 through 1980: No data available.

JKNSPZZ — Kerosene-type jet fuel sold (or delivered) for non-military use by state.

- 1960 through 1980: 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 1980: 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 and 1980: '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 1980: Estimated from U.S. Department of Defense data. (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel," Part C.)

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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Kerosene

KSCHSZZ — The commercial sector's share of the kerosene fuel delivered for heating by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Based on 1979 statistics of commercial sector use of kerosene from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3.
- 1980: Based on 1980 statistics of commercial sector use of kerosene from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3.

KSHTPZZ — Kerosene 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."
- 1976 through 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries 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 and 1980: Calculated as the sum of kerosene delivered for residential, commercial, and industrial use from Table 3.

KSIHSZZ — The industrial sector's share of the kerosene fuel delivered for heating by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Based on 1979 statistics of industrial sector use of kerosene from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3.
- 1980: Based on 1980 statistics of industrial sector use of kerosene from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3.

KSOTPZZ — Kerosene total delivered for all other uses, including farm 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries 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 and 1980: Calculated as the sum of kerosene delivered for farm and other use from Table 3.

KSRHSZZ — The residential sector's share of the kerosene fuel delivered for heating by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Based on 1979 statistics of residential sector use of kerosene from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3.
- 1980: Based on 1980 statistics of residential sector use of kerosene from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 3.

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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

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 1978: 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 1978: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

- 1978 sales data are continued for 1979 and 1980.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

LGCHPUS — 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 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Brueau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane."
- 1976 through 1978: 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 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."

- 1978 sales data are continued for 1979 and 1980.

LGCHSZZ — Each state's share of the total sales of LPG for chemical use.

- 1960 through 1980: Based on 1980 sales of LPG for chemical use from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane." (See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Liquefied Petroleum Gases," Part C.)

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 1978: 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 1978: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

- 1978 sales data are continued for 1979 and 1980.

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 1978: 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 1978: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

- 1978 sales data are continued for 1979 and 1980.

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 1978: 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 1978: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

- 1978 sales data are continued for 1979 and 1980.

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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

LGUGPZZ — LPG sold to utility gas companies for distribution through the mains 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 1978: 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 1978: 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane, by Use.'

- 1978 sales data are continued for 1979 and 1980.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Lubricants

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 1980: 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 and 1980: '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.(See further explanation in Section 2 of the Technical Documentation under "Lubricants," Part C.)

Motor Gasoline

MGAGPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for agricultural use by state.

- 1960 through 1980: 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 1980: 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 1980: 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 1980: 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 1980: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics,* MF-24, "Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline."

MGMSPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for miscellaneous uses by state.

- 1960 through 1980: 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 1980: 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 1980: 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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

MGUCPZZ — Motor gasoline sold for unclassified use by state.

- 1960 through 1980: 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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

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Natural Gasoline

NATCPUS — Natural 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 1980: 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 and 1980: '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.
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 10, 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.
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 11, 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 through 1980: 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, and for 1980 total gas column.

NGINPZZ — A portion of the 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 heading.
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 11, quantity column under industrial heading.

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,' quantity 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,'quantity column under lease and plant fuel heading.
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 10, quantity column under lease and plant fuel heading.

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.
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 11, 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.
- 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual,* Table 11, quantity column under residential heading.

Nuclear

NUEOPZZ — 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 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Power Production, Fuel Consumption and Installed Capacity Data", 1978: 'Net Generation of Electric Utilities by State and Source,' nuclear column; 1979 and 1980: Table 36, nuclear column.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

Petroleum Coke

PCEUPZZ — Petroleum coke consumed by the electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1969: No data available.
- 1970 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the 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 the total amount of petroleum coke consumed by the electric utilities.
- 1976 through 1980: Calculated as difference between total petroleum coke given 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,' 1977 and 1978: 'Supply, Disposition and Stocks of All Oils in the United States,' and 1979 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States,' and the total amount of petroleum coke consumed by the electric utilities.

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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Population

POPUPUS — Total resident population of the United States.

- 1960 through 1969: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates and Projections,* Series P-25, No. 802, issued March 1979, Table 4 "Annual Estimates of the Population of the United States, By Type of Population," United States resident population column.
- 1970: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates and Projections,* Series P-25, No. 905, issued November 1981, resident population column for July 1, 1970.
- 1971 through 1979: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Preliminary Intercensal Estimates of the Population of States: 1970 to 1980,* undated.

- 1980: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates and Projections,* Series P-25, No. 905, issued November 1981, resident population column for July 1, 1980.

POPUPZZ — U.S resident population by state.

- 1960 through 1969: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates and Projections,* Series P-25, No. 460, issued June 7, 1971, Table 1 "Annual Estimates of the Total Resident Population of States: 1960 to 1970."
- 1970: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates and Projections,* Series P-25, No. 876, issued February 1980, Table 3 "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population of States," July 1, 1970 column.
- 1971 through 1980: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Preliminary Intercensal Estimates of the Population of States: 1970 to 1980,* undated.

Residual Fuel

RFBKPZZ — Residual fuel 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil for 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 and 1980: Table 2, vessel bunkering column.

RFCBSZZ — The commercial sector's share of the subtotal residual fuel delivered for heating by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Based on 1979 statistics of commercial sector use of residual fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2.
- 1980: Based on 1980 statistics of commercial sector use of residual fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report.* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2.

RFESPZZ — Residual fuel 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 and 1980: Table 2, electric utilities column.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

RFIBSZZ — The industrial sector's share of the subtotal residual fuel delivered for heating and industrial use by state.

- 1960 through 1979: Based on 1979 statistics of industrial sector use of residual fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2.
- 1980: Based on 1980 statistics of industrial sector use of residual fuel from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Report,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Table 2.

RFMIPZZ — Residual fuel delivered to the Armed forces regardless of 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 and 1980: Table 2, military column.

RFMSPZZ — Residual fuel 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 Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene," Miscellaneous Use table.
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 and 1980: Table 2, other column.

RFOCPZZ — Residual fuel 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 and 1980: Table 2, oil company column.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

RFRRPZZ — Residual fuel 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

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 and 1980: Table 2, railroad column.

RFSBPZZ — The subtotal of residual fuel delivered for heating purposes in the commercial and industrial sectors, plus residual fuel delivered for other industrial 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 1978: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."
- 1979 and 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene."

The specific tables are:

— 1960 and 1961: 'Shipments of Residual Fuel Heating Oils' plus 'Shipments of Residual Fuel Oil for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1962 through 1966: 'Consumption of Residual-Type Heating Oils' plus 'Consumption of Residual Fuel Oil for Industrial Use (excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1967: 'Shipments of Residual-Type Heating Oils' plus 'Shipments of Residual-Type Fuel Oil for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1968 through 1978: 'Sales of Residual-Type Heating Oils' plus 'Sales of Residual-Type Fuel Oil for Industrial Use (Excluding Oil Company Use).'
— 1979 and 1980: Table 2, the sum of the commercial and industrial columns.

RFTCPUS — Residual 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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Road Oil

RDINPZZ — Road oil sold to the industrial 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,' road oil column.
- 1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports,* "Sales of Asphalt," 'Sales of Petroleum Asphalt by Type and Road Oil for Consumption in the United States,' road oil column.

Sources of Independent Variables in the State Energy Data System

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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

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 1980: 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 and 1980: '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 1980: 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 and 1980: '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 and 1980: 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

WWEOPZZ — Electricity produced from wood and waste consumed at electric utilities by state.

- 1960 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, unpublished data from the 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 1980: 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 and 1980: 'Salient Statistics of the Major Refined Products in the United States.'

Technical Documentation

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 (GEAOKUS)	Hydro-electric Power[4] (HYEOKUS)	Nuclear Power (NUEOKUS)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases Average Consumed (LGTCKUS)	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	5.555
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	5.552
1962	24.20	24.20	24.20	25.34	23.99	26.65	1.035	1.035	1.035	23.200	10.558	11.629	4.011	5.545
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	22.69	17.24	24.99	22.33	21.48	25.13	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	10.361	10.941	3.669	5.519
1979	22.70	17.45	25.20	22.20	21.38	25.06	1.021	1.034	1.018	21.553	10.353	10.640	3.680	5.494
1980	22.16	17.65	23.74	22.00	21.30	25.06	1.026	1.034	1.024	21.629	10.353	10.640	3.674	5.479

[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	1980
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	23.91
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	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	21.24
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	17.01
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	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	19.99
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	0.00
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	24.92
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	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	23.69
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	23.80
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	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	0.00
Illinois	21.69	21.61	21.56	21.66	21.57	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	20.59
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	21.63
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	18.63
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	18.37
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	22.92
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	16.04
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	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	24.76
Massachusetts	26.38	26.09	25.92	26.14	26.33	26.07	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	26.75
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	24.02
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	17.56
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	23.99
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	21.31
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	17.00
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	18.81
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	22.08
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	26.82
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	26.18
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	17.70
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	24.64
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	24.54
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	13.23
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	22.88
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	17.39
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	16.39
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	24.16
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	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	24.84
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	12.60
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	23.25
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	14.48	14.79
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	22.90
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	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	25.01
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	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	24.27
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	20.52
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	17.59
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	21.30

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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 percentage 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 for other adhesive or protective purposes. Statistics include crude asphalt and finished products such as asphalt cements and fluxes and the asphalt content of 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 that 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 Fahrenheit. 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 liquid 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. Includes normal butane and other butanes.

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 for energy sources other than fossil fuels. The hydropower factors are the prevailing heat rate factors at fossil fuel steam electric powerplants. The use of heat rate factors makes it 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. 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 prevailing heat rate factors at fossil fuel steam electric powerplants is also used to convert electrcity produced from wood and waste to a thermal aquivalent. 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 generation.

Ethane. A normally gaseous, colorless hydrocarbon recovered as a liquid at natural gas processing plants and refineries. It is used primarily as petrochemical feedstock for eventual production of chemicals and plastic materials.

Geothermal Power. Electricity generated 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 generated by an electric powerplant whose turbines are 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, propane-butane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, 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 Electricity generated at an electric powerplant whose turbines are driven by steam 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 oils, refined petroleum products, 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 products.

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 all refined petroleum products supplied. For each product the amount supplied is derived by summing production, crude oil burned directly, 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 suitable for blending into finished motor gasoline. It is usually 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 liquid 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 used 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 conforming with ASTM Specification D1836, and cleaning solvent conforming to ASTM Specification D484. Excluded are naphthas to be blended or to be 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. Includes compounds formerly called plant condensate.

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 in three grades: microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and other crystalline. Used primarily as industrial coatings for surface protection.

Wood and Waste (As Used In Electric Utilities). Wood chips, sawdust, hogged fuel, garbage, chemically inert gas, bagasse, and sewerage plant gas used for the generation of electricity.

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Appendix E. Summary of Changes from the Previous State Energy Data System

APPENDIX E

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. Improvements to Allocation Procedures

- Asphalt and road oil - Consumption of these products is reassigned from the commercial sector to the industrial sector in all years, all states.

- Motor gasoline - A small portion of motor gasoline used for construction purposes (MGCUP) is reassigned from the commercial sector to the industrial sector in all years, all states.

- Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) - Due to discontinuities with the sales data from the 'Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane' reports after 1978, the 1978 sales aggregations are used for disaggregating 1979 and 1980 total LPG supplied into estimated end uses and states. In addition, a new method of disaggregating total U.S. chemical use of LPG is applied in which total chemical use of LPG is allocated to the states in all years in proportion to each state's 1980 petrochemical plant capacity. (See LPG in Section 2 of this Technical Documentation for a more detailed explanation.)

- Distillate fuel, residual fuel and kerosene - Product supplied totals are disaggreated into the major end-use sectors in proportion to their deliveries to the sectors. A new survey (EIA-172) was implemented for deliveries data beginning with 1979, and some end-use information was no longer comparable with previous surveys. Where discontinuities occurred, the pre-1979 years are adjusted in proportion to the 1979 data. For example, for residual fuel deliveries in 1979, the categories "commercial" and "industrial" are available: in prior years, the categories "heating and "industrial" are available. The pre-1979 categories individually are not continuous with the 1979 categories; however, their subtotals are related. That is, a general comparison can be made between the commercial plus industrial deliveries subtotal in 1979 and the heating plus industrial deliveries subtotal from the prior years. Therefore, the 1979 shares of commercial and industrial of their sum is applied to each prior year's sum of heating plus industrial to estimate those years' commercial and industrial deliveries. Similar assumptions have been applied to distillate fuel and kerosene. The general impact of these alterations is to lower the residential and commercial sectors and to raise the industrial sector estimated consumption of these fuels for all years prior to 1979. (See distillate fuel, residual fuel, and kerosene in Section 2 of this Technical Documentation for a more detailed explanation.)

- Electricity losses and net interstate sales - In last year's SEDS, annual ratios of U.S. total losses to U.S. total electricity sales were applied uniformly to all 50 states (and the District of Columbia) for estimating the states' losses. This estimation procedure caused some small values to appear in net interstate sales of electricity (called "electricity exchanged across state borders" last year) for the States of Alaska and Hawaii. Since, theoretically, it is expected that the net interstate sales of electricity for these two states would be zero, another approach is implemented this year. That is, losses for Alaska and Hawaii are created directly as the difference between their state's total input of energy at electric utilities and total electricity sold. Losses for the remaining states (and the District of Columbia) are estimated next by applying annual losses-to-sales ratios based on the United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii. This alteration causes revisions for all states and years in the losses series and the net interstate sales series. (See Section 5 of this Technical Documentation for the detailed steps used in implementing this change.)

2. Improvements to Input Data

- Distillate fuel - In the previous report, a category called the sales of distillate fuel for miscellaneous use (DFMSP) consisted of distillate deliveries for off-highway use and all other uses combined. In the current report, off-highway sales (DFOFP) and sales for all other uses (DFOTP) are entered separately for all years and states, and the miscellaneous category no longer exists.

3. Corrections to Input Data

- Asphalt and road oil - Extensive revisions to 1979 state sales of asphalt and road oil which were released with the 1980 'Sales of Asphalt' report are incorporated.

- Natural gas - Input data for natural gas consumed by electric utilities (NGEUPZZ) for 1979 are corrected for eight states:

  Iowa: from 8,332 to 8,333
  Illinos: from 22,566 to 31,547
  Kansas: from 118,094 to 116,828
  Maryland: from 519 to 9,820
  Michigan: from 38,384 to 37,860
  Nebraska: from 12,844 to 14,009
  Texas: from 1,490,687 to 1,400,368
  Virginia: from 995 to 3,557

- Bituminous coal and lignite - Revisions to 1978 and 1979 input data for three distribution series which were released with the 1980 'Coal Distribution Report' are corrected as follows:

  Distribution to coke plants (BCINPZZ):
  1978, New Jersey: from 74 to 0
  1978, New York: from 2,507 to 2,581

  Distribution to retail dealers (BCRTPZZ):
  1978, Kansas: from 3 to 4
  1978, South Dakota: from 1 to 2
  1979, California: from 0 to 1
  1979, Massachusetts: from 0 to 1

  Distribution to other industrial (BCOTPZZ):
  1978, Alabama: from 3,130 to 1,812
  1978, Connecticut: from 0 to 1
  1978, Indiana: from 5,007 to 6,324
  1978, Kentucky: from 1,636 to 1,566
  1978, Massachusetts: from 62 to 63
  1978, Maine: from 15 to 14
  1978, North Carolina: from 1,521 to 1,522
  1978, Rhode Island: from 2 to 1
  1978, Tennessee: from 4,305 to 2,624
  1978, Texas: from 1,706 to 3,123

- Electricity Sales - Input data for electricity sales to the residential, commercial, industrial, and other sectors for the State of Kentucky are corrected for 1975 through 1978 as follows:

  1975, ESRCPKY: from 6,157.462 to 9,585.820
  1976, ESRCPKY: from 6,445.538 to 10,034.291
  1977, ESRCPKY: from 7,373.508 to 11,478.937
  1978, ESRCPKY: from 8,655.000 to 12,027.000

  1975, ESCMPKY: from 3,613.431 to 4,987.785
  1976, ESCMPKY: from 3,824.747 to 5,279.474
  1977, ESCMPKY: from 4,162.038 to 5,745.053
  1978, ESCMPKY: from 4,682.000 to 5,937.000

  1975, ESICPKY: from 18,596.972 to 31,005.783
  1976, ESICPKY: from 21,137.998 to 35,242.306
  1977, ESICPKY: from 20,600.981 to 34,346.965
  1978, ESICPKY: from 21,106.000 to 29,528.000

  1975, ESOTPKY: from 1,432.077 to 1,501.132
  1976, ESOTPKY: from 1,533.355 to 1,607.293
  1977, ESOTPKY: from 1,705.677 to 1,787.925
  1978, ESOTPKY: from 1,702.000 to 1,765.000

These corrections affect electricity sales by sector and total for Kentucky and the United States in 1975 through 1978.

4. Summary of Variable Name Changes

- To reflect reassignment of asphalt and road oil from the commercial sector to the industrial sector:

  From ASCCB to ASICB
  From ASCCP to ASICP
  From ASCMP to ASINP
  From RDCCB to RDICB
  From RDCCP to RDICP
  From RDCMP to RDINP

- To add state population data and estimated energy consumption per capita by sector, the following variables are added to SEDS:

POPUP	-	resident population, in thousands
TETPB	-	total energy consumed per capita
TERPB	-	residential energy consumed per capita
TECPB	-	commercial energy consumed per capita
TEIPB	-	industrial energy consumed per capita
TEAPB	-	transportation energy consumed per capita

- Several electric utility - related variables are renamed to reflect an "energy output (EO)" concept:

From	HYASKUS	to	HYEOKUS
From	HYEUB	to	HYEOB
From	HYEUP	to	HYEOP
From	NUASKUS	to	NUEOKUS
From	NUEUB	to	NUEOB
From	NUEUP	to	NUEOP
From	GEASKUS	to	GEEOKUS
From	GEEUB	to	GEEOB
From	GEEUP	to	GEEOP
From	WWEUB	to	WWEOB
From	WWEUP	to	WWEOP

- For liquefied petroleum gases, two variables are renamed and one is deleted:

From	LGASKUS	to	LGTCKUS
From	LGCLP	to	LGCHP

LGCHS - deleted

- For distillate fuel, the following variables are deleted:

DFMSP
DFIXP
DFHTP
DFRSS

and the following variables are added:

DFOFP	DFRBS
DFOTP	DFCBS
DFSBP	DFIBS
DFIBP	

- Kerosene has the following new variables:

KSHTP	KSCHS
KSCMP	KSIHS
KSOTP	KSIHP
KSINP	KSCCP
KSRHS	KSCCB

Note that the commercial end-use sector is added for kerosene this year.

- For residual fuel, two variables are deleted:

RFHTP
RFIXP

and five are added:

RFCMP
RFSBP
RFCBS
RFIBS
RFIBP

- For estimating electricity losses, one variable is deleted and three new ones are added:

ELTCKUS	-	deleted
ESTFBUS	-	Electricity sales, 48 state subtotal
LOTFBUS	-	Electricity losses, 48 state subtotal
LSTFSUS	-	Losses - to - sales ratio, 48 states only

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